

...the process of in-
...the purpose of

ing the direction of the wind, and, in fact, another messenger of the storm was detached, and a violent gust, the necessary indication of a coming pilgrim of the air was visible to contemplation, and curiosity to have on this occasion col-

minutes in numbers incalculable after 4 o'clock, Mr. Mills, in the car, and, in a few minutes, the adjustment of cords, &c., had been perfected, ascended in a prompt and successful manner.—

ment of *Mr. M.* prepar-
immediately subsequent to the
was perceptible to every specta-
the night was altogether one of
beautiful which we have, for a
out, witnessed in Philadelphia.

It is not a native of Philadel-
phia, but it is hoped that he will not
fail with this his first experiment
in his skill, tact, knowledge,
and self-possession, are only
an introduction to our observa-
tion that he will follow up with a

It is not doubted, that a great patronage will favor the size. It should have been observed, that the balloon, in a few minutes after it was launched, crossed the Delaware in the direction of the city.

tion of Camden, and it is not
that the place of Mr. Mills's de-
can be ascertained with correct-
for 10 or 11 o'clock this day.

annexed is Mr. Mills' own ac-
this voyage;

Philadelphia 27th June, afternoon, }
Hotel, 4th, above Market. }
Temperature - 88 degrees;
10: 1. Thursday, 24 minutes
M. every thing being prepared
cord and began my ascent.—

at first, slowly, and passing at a height over the city, I was able to observe the arrangement of the streets, and to see the roofs of the houses covered with people; so that it appeared to me as if the whole population

Delaware presented an agreeable glittering like a pure and unruined and full of boats. Several steep

passing Camden a considerable
time, at 4 hours 35 minutes, found the
thermometer 81 degrees & the barometer
at this time the view of the country
was beautiful fields and woods

an elegantly colored map. Immediately after making my observations, a magnificent cloud, nearly on with the balloon, at a small distance. It was fleecy, white as snow, or vast volume of curled & wreathed

5 min. tem. 80 dg. Barom. 25. 1.
5 do do. 73 dg. do 25.
5 do. do. 70 dg. do 21.2.
was the highest elevation reached
trip, being considerably upwards
miles from the earth. It was barely

From the earth it was barely
le, at this height, to distinguish the
houses, from other objects, the
of ordinary size could not be seen
and the little streams seem to be
silver threads, winding along the
green earth. The woods were

15 hours, 15 minutes, temperature 55 degrees, barometer 22.7. I was not thus far by jettling off gass, for I did not see a head on account of the floating before me: and which,

could now see beneath these clouds, but I supposed to be a moderate sea; a long narrow stripe of ocean, thought it prudent to come down

...of wind, and gave me
to descend being carried off to sea.
...thermometer 77 deg, barome-
...To descend rapidly became ab-
...necessary, for I was near to the

open fields to be seen ahead of it beyond was a great forest, apparently extending to the ocean. As the balloon came near to the earth, the tiny fitting objects, and the roaring of the wind, now heard for the first time, assured me of a difficult landing.--

drew out an anchor into a field of
 marsh grass, but although it caught,
 fastening was torn away by the bal-
 l, when it paused for a moment, and
 the pressure of the wind. The
 long anchor, arrested by a dead tree,
 lay on the ground, and catching

therefore I lay the whole top of the balloon down on the ground, and came with it to the ground, and tore away the broad side of the car, giving me no support on that side. As I lost the anchor, the balloon dragged me along, sometimes touching

... sometimes bounding forty or
fifty feet into the air. Saplings, dead
and stumps intervened, and were
overthrown or threw me up again
into the air. Two reasons kept me by
the roadside—I was unwilling to lose it,
the swiftness of the motion made es-

longer. At length as I came near
 the man, I was compelled to choose

...and, in fact, he is well returned
to himself with an abundant supply
of his kind of his which he will
turn out at the his and on very
reasonable terms, he has also on hand a varie-

JAMES BENNY.

TO LET OR SALE,
My property upon the South East side of
Chatham river, within the limits of the town
of Georgetown, consisting, as I suppose, of
Twenty acres of Land;
and a new brick Stone House, for the
use of a mill, and of a Marsh.

A BLACKSMITH SHOP
and **TOOLS** - large and valuable

[illegible]

MARYLAND.
Talbot County Orphans' Court.
10th day of June, A. D. 1834.
On application of John Chapman, administrator of George S. Talbot, late of Talbot County deceased, it is
ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to establish their claims against the said deceased estate; and that he cause the same to be published in each week for the space of three consecutive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and also in one of

In testimony that the foregoing is truly
 pieced from the minutes of
 proceedings of Talbot county

phane's count I have herein
set my hand and the seal
of my office affixed this 10th
day of June in the year of
Lord nineteen hundred and thirty four.

Test: **JAS. PRICE**, Registered
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the executor of the Talbot county
will abstract from the Orphan's court
all letters sent in Maryland letters
administration on the personal estate
of the late _____ Talbot county
deceased if persons having claims against the
deceased estate are hereby warned
to exhibit the same with the proper
thereof to the said court on or before
the 1st day of January next or they may

...cluded from all be
 Given unto my hand this 10th day
 June 1934
 JOSIAH COCHRAN, adm'r
 of George Stokes, de-
 ceased

MARYLAND
 Talbot County Orphans' Court
 200 day of June 2 D. 1934
 On application of Thomas Hanning, ad-
 min'r of Thomas Hanning late of Ta-
 lbot County deceased, it is ordered that he
 do make return of my law for creditors to
 whom debts claims against the said deceased
 estate, and that he return the same to the
 court on the 15th day of the month of the next
 ensuing September next, for the purpose of be-
 ing heard and determined by the court, and
 reported to the next court session and duly re-

of the newspapers printed in the city of Bhamo.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly correct from the minutes of a process of Tabet county, Gephany, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of my office, this 14th day of June, 1907.

By the year of our Lord

[illegible]

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown. RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XVII.

EASTON MD. SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1834.

NO. 28.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS
TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

CLOCK AND WATCH



MAKING.

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

FANCY ARTICLES,

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

The public's humble servant.

JAMES BENNY.

June 14

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

10th day of June A. D. 1834.
On application of Josiah Chaplain, administrator of George Stevens late of Talbot County, deceased, it is

ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, & also in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 10th day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot County.

In compliance to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Subscriber of Talbot County hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot County in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of George Stevens late of Talbot County deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers therefor to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of January next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 10th day of June 1834.

JOSIAH CHAPLAIN, adm'r. of George Stevens, dec'd.

June 21

Easton and Baltimore Packet, by way of Miles River,



SCHOONER—WILLIAM & HENRY.

JAMES STEWARD, MASTER.
The subscribers beg leave to inform the public that the above fine, fast sailing, new and substantially built, copper fastened Schooner, is now in complete order for the reception of freight and Passengers; having a very commodious Cabin, she is well calculated for the accommodation of Gentlemen and Ladies. She will commence running as a regular packet between the above named places—and will leave Miles River Ferry on Sunday the 2nd of March inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore. Returning will leave Light Street wharf, Baltimore, opposite the store of A. B. Harrison, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the following Wednesday, and will continue to run on the above named days, during the season. She will take on board and land passengers at Wm. Townsend's going to and from Baltimore.

All orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs. Spencer and Willis, Easton, or with Mr. Jas. Jordan at the Ferry, will be strictly attended to.

The Subscribers, intending to use every exertion to give general satisfaction, solicit the patronage of the public.

WM. TOWNSEND and JAS. STEWARD.

N. B. For Capt. James Steward's capacity and attention to business, as a commander of a vessel, the public are referred to Messrs. Nicholas Goldsborough, Tench Tilghman, Benjamin Bowdle and John Newnam, of this county.

March 5

NOTICE.

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

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

JO. GRAHAM, Shff.

march 4—22

THE UNION TAVERN,

EASTON, MARYLAND.



JOSHUA M. FAULKNER,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot County, Md., known as the "UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John Leeks Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. Hayward, Esq.—and directly that of Wm. R. Price, Esq.—a house is situated in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, within a few paces of the Court House, and a market (I cannot hesitate to say) equal, if not superior, to any of a like population in this State—he is also gratified in assuring the public, that he is also a comfortable dwelling adjoining and heretofore attached to the property, and all the property is about to go through a thorough repair; which will enable him to entertain private families, parties or individuals in comfort—he intends keeping in his bar the best of liquors, and his Table shall be furnished in season with such as the market will afford. He has provided attentive Waiters and Waitresses, and has determined nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His Hacks will run regularly to the Steam Boat Maryland, or the accommodation of passengers, when they can be conveyed to any part of the adjacent country at almost a moment's warning. Regular conveyances can be had from Easton to the principal cities—a four horse stage runs three times a week to Philadelphia via Centerville; the Steam Boat Maryland runs twice a week to Baltimore, besides other conveyances in the two Eastern Packets—so that passengers cannot fail to find an advantage in passing this way. Boarders will be accommodated on liberal terms by the day, week, month or year—he solicits the old customers of the house and the public generally, to call and see him.

Oct. 5

NOTICE

TO STONE MASONS.

THE undersigned, a committee appointed to superintend the building of a Church at Miles River Ferry, near Easton in Talbot County Maryland, propose to build the same 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 August next.

R. H. Goldsborough,
Rich'd. Fiddeman,
Rich'd. Spencer.

July 5.

\$100 REWARD.

RAN off from the subscriber between Saturday 17th and Wednesday 21st of this month of May, a negro lad named

JACOB,

of tawny complexion and about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high—his countenance is rather mild, but changeable when spoken to—he shows his white teeth a good deal when he speaks—in his ordinary walk he is laboured and seems to wear his whole body. It is supposed he went off on the Saturday before or Sunday of the Whitsuntide Holidays—He is a shrewd and specious fellow—whoever will deliver to the subscriber the said absconding servant, or secure him so that the subscriber can get him, shall receive the above reward.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,

near Eastern Talbot County.

May 24

\$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Talbot County (Deep Neck) on Wednesday last, the 4th inst. (June) a negro fellow, who calls himself DICK or

DICK ANDERSON,

about 21 years of age. Dick is very black and square built, about 5 feet 8 inches high. He took away with him a large quantity of wearing apparel, and I have no doubt has made his way to Delaware or New Jersey. Dick is an outrageous scoundrel, having made an attack on me for repudiating him for his negligence, in not being in place for hours after my other hands were at work. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery in the jail in Easton, Md. or secured in any jail so that I get him again.

FOSTER MAYNARD.

Talbot County Md., June, 7 1834.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE MAJORITY.

(Concluded.)

The express mails which have been noticed by your committee, are, as far as they can ascertain, nothing more nor less than another mail, or another line of coaches upon the same route—sent for no special purpose, or on any special emergency—probably applied for because it was found profitable to run a third line of coaches for the transportation of passengers, and granted because they were applied for. Your committee look upon the expenditure of money to establish these second and third daily lines, in no other light than that of a premium paid by the department to one line of passenger coaches, tending to give it the ascendancy over every other line. A striking case, in illustration of this view, occurs in the agreement above referred to. Stockton and Neil are the contractors on the line from Washington, Pa. to Wheeling. Reside and others are contractors on the route from Philadelphia, by Pittsburgh and Washington, to Wheeling—thus running two lines from Washington to Wheeling upon the same route. By the agreement referred to, Reside stipulated to run that route no oftener than each alternate day: in consideration of which, Stockton and Neil agree to carry his mail on each of the other alternate days, without compensation except at the option of Reside. The transportation of the mail is treated as a mere incidental business, not with serious notice, in a contract about passengers and opposition lines.

R. C. Stockton and Wm. Neil contract to carry the mail from Cumberland to Wheeling—from Washington, Penn. to Steubenville—from Baltimore to Cumberland—from Washington City to Frederick, & from Frederick to Winchester, from the first day of January, 1832, for four years, (see report of April 18, 1833, Doc. 212, p. 12), at the annual compensation of \$7,000 00

But the contract was in fact executed, giving them a yearly compensation for the same line, with some variations at \$12,500 00

And for increased expedition, and increased number of trips, making two lines of stages daily, which was, as is believed, wholly unnecessary for the public service, they were allowed extra, the yearly sum of \$22,962 00

Thus, upon a contract for 7,000 made pursuant to law, the department has, by means of hypothetical bids and extra allowances, transferred to the hands of these contractors the sum of \$38,462 00

R. C. Stockton and Wm. Neil were also contractors for carrying the mail on seventeen mail routes, stated in the report of April 18, 1832, Doc. 212, p. 17, at the annual compensation of \$50,300 00

The contracts however appear (Report of March 3, 1834, Doc. 138, p. 210, 211) to have been modified and adjusted after the acceptance of the bids so as to give them on the same routes the annual compensation of \$50,410 00

And they were allowed for extras, including an allowance for tolls and ferrage yearly, 18,586 00

Making an aggregate of 69,496 00

Being an advance upon their regular legal contracts of 39,596 00

The advance upon the other contracts above referred to is \$1,162 00

Making the yearly advance allowed on the two contracts of \$70,958 00

Which, during the four years of their continuance, amount in the aggregate to \$273,872 00

And this is given without advertising and without competition.

R. C. Stockton (April 18, 1832, Doc. 212, p. 8) is contractor for carrying the mail on routes Nos. 1105, 1111, 1219, 1371, 1372, 1387, 1391, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1498—21 miles daily, 61 miles three times a week, 28 miles daily, 58 miles daily, 70 miles daily, 54 miles twice 35 miles daily, 24 miles once, 15 miles once, 36 miles once.

This contract has no schedule attached to it, and on its margin has this memorandum—"All the improvements in this contract were ordered by the Postmaster General, from the beginning; he is therefore entitled to the stipulated sum of 15,150 dollars per annum, additional."

It is also noted (Doc. 138, p. 151) on the contract, and stated in the report of March 3, 1834, that the express mail from Baltimore to Lancaster is discontinued, but no mention is made in that report or elsewhere as your committee can discover that such express mail was ever established. The improvements for which this enormous sum of \$20,150 was allowed, are not indicated in any report made to Congress. In the report of the 18th of April, 1834, the contract is set down at \$14,600, and nothing is anywhere said to the public, of increased service or increased compensation.

The extra amount thus paid on this contract, without legal warrant or adequate consideration during its continuance four years, is 80,600 besides the 3,150 a year paid for express mail on the same line.

In the above case, it will be perceived that the contract is in the aggregate, for eleven mail routes; so interweaving and complicating the transaction as to render it exceedingly difficult to unravel it, and to find whether the bids at which the routes were struck off are the most favorable for the department, and it is still more difficult to ascertain the reality of any alleged improvement, and their actual value if they exist. The same objection occurs in numerous cases. Improvements are said to be made by expediting on one route, changing the schedule on another, and ordering addi-

tional trips on a third, so that a single contract is, in this manner, rendered so complex as to require the labor of several days to reduce it to its elements and ascertain its true condition.

E. Porter and Co. are contractors for carrying the mail from Staunton, in Virginia, to Catlettsburg, Kentucky, three times a week in four horse post coaches, from the 1st of January, 1831, to the 31st December, 1834, at annual compensation of \$7,566

On this contract, legal and regular in its inception, is engrafted extra allowance; compensation for extension and private contracts to the enormous yearly sum of \$18,166

The two largest of the items which compose this extra sum, namely, \$2000 for extending a mail route between Guyandotte, Virginia, & Cincinnati, Ohio, and \$11,000 a year for extending the route from Cincinnati to Louisville, is the opinion of your committee, not only an unnecessary and extravagant expenditure of the public funds, but is an act wholly unauthorized by law.

Every one acquainted with the situation of the country and the course of business between those points, will be at once satisfied that it is unnecessary. It is wholly immaterial whether the mail be carried between those points in a two horse coach, or in a steamboat, provided it be carried safely, and the lines on which it was carried before the establishment of this route, was ample for that purpose. No one travels inland from Guyandotte to Cincinnati, or from Cincinnati to Louisville; and the aid of the department is not necessary to keep a constant regular line of communication by steamboat between them. The establishment of this line was, therefore, unnecessary, either for the transportation of the mail or for the accommodation of passengers.

It is also against law. The general act of the third day of March, 1825, reducing into one the several acts regulating the Post Office Department, in its first section enacts—"That the Postmaster General shall provide for the carriage of the mail on all post routes that are or may be established by law."

This clause contains his whole general authority for contracting for the transportation of the mail, & thus does not authorize the setting up of this line of steamboat, inasmuch as the Ohio river between these points, is not a mail route established by law. But the authority here exercised may be supposed to be conferred in the fifth section of the act, which provides—"That the Postmaster General be authorized to have the mail carried in any steamboat or other vessel which shall be used as a packet in any of the waters of the United States, on such terms and conditions as shall be considered expedient. Provided that he does not pay more than three cents for each letter, and not more than a gag half cent, for each newspaper."

It is clear to your committee that this provision of law was never intended to authorize, and does not authorize, the establishment of a steamboat line by contract for the purpose of carrying the mail, the whole frame and language of the section forbids it. "The Postmaster General is authorized to have the mail carried in any steamboat which shall be used as a packet." He may avail himself of such means of transportation when he finds it already existing, but he is not authorized to incur the expense of providing it.

It also provides that he shall not pay more than three cents for each letter, nor more than half a cent for each newspaper transported on such route. A restriction wholly inconsistent with the supposition that he had power to get up steamboat lines by contract for the transportation of the mail. And the reason that it is not permitted is obvious—the expense of getting up a steamboat line by contract, for the transportation of the mail, is enormously disproportionate to the object; while, at the same time, the department may avail itself most advantageously of an existing line of packets for the cheap and expeditious transportation of the mail. The fifth section of the act above referred to is a transcript of the third section of the act of the 27th of February, 1815. And while the last named act was in force it was thought expedient by the department to contract for carrying the mail from New Orleans to Louisville by steamboat.

But as the river was not supposed to be covered by the law, a special act was passed, on the 2d March, 1819, authorizing such contract, with the express proviso, that the whole expense of operating the mail in steamboats should not exceed that of transporting the same by land. In the steamboat contracts made by the present Postmaster General, not the slightest attention is paid to the restrictions in either of the above named statutes, and the sum paid for the transportation of the mail from Cincinnati to Louisville, consumes greatly more than half the net revenue received by the department in both those cities.

There is another transaction with the same individual, which is liable to the same and still stronger objections.

It seems that a person by the name of Rhodes undertook to carry the mail from New Orleans to Mobile, but failed and gave up the contract. Afterwards Messrs. Stockton & Stokes, James Reside, and Avery and Porter undertook to carry the mail on the same route, three times a week in steamboats for twenty-five thousand dollars a year. They also failed to comply, and their contracts were also given up. Edwin Porter then undertook, by private agreement with the department, to carry the mail daily on that route in steamboats for four years, at forty thousand dollars a year; which agreement is still subsisting. Within the last year there were one hundred and fifty failures on this improved line for which the contractor says he has found in the books of the department six thousand eight hundred dollars, yet no part of his sum appears to have been retained until his day. On the contrary, he was permitted to overdraw very largely, and his draft for twenty thousand dollars accepted by the Postmaster General, and not yet paid, was discounted some time since at New Orleans, to enable him to raise money to go on with the contract, which was likely to fail by the

unskillfulness and inefficiency of his agent. This contractor, Edwin Porter, is also the borrower of large sums of money of O. B. Brown, three thousand five hundred dollars early in the year 1833, and four thousand five hundred dollars in November, 1833, making an aggregate loan of eight thousand dollars.

The waste of money on this contract is enormous. The net proceeds of all the postages in the city of New Orleans, and the town of Mobile, are hardly sufficient to sustain it. The law has been violated by entering into a contract to get up a steamboat line for the transportation of the mail without any regard to legal restrictions. It was violated by the department when it entered into a contract for the transportation of the mail without an advertisement inviting public competition. And there is another feature in this and some other cases which your committee have examined, which, in their opinion, is deserving of the most decided condemnation. It is the blending and confounding of the fiscal affairs of the department with those of individual contractors.

Thus, while advancing its funds, and lending its credit to this individual to enable him to repair his errors and carry on his contract, the department itself did, in several cases, call in the aid of other contractors to assist it in raising money to pay its ordinary and current expenses. Two instances of this kind are stated in the testimony of James Reside. About two years ago he drew a draft of six thousand dollars at the request of the department, and for its use, and got it negotiated at the Western Bank of Philadelphia; and sometime last winter he "arranged" ten thousand dollars through the assistant postmaster at New York, for the use of the department. No other cases of the like kind are distinctly in evidence before the committee, but from general information, they believe the practice to have prevailed to a considerable extent. Your committee condemn this practice most decisively. In their opinion, it is placing the department in an improper and injurious connection with individuals. As a matter of mere prudence, independently of the question of power, it should neither venture its own money or plight its credit, to sustain any individual, much less should it ask pecuniary assistance of its contractors to enable it to keep up its credit. These contractors should be required to do their duty, and they should be asked for nothing more. Favours are expected to be reciprocal, and if the department ask and receive them, it cannot deny when something is asked in return. But the department has placed itself in this undignified relation with its contractors. It has become the debtor for one to enable him to sustain his credit and carry on his contract; and it has become the debtor to another for his name to enable it to raise money to answer its own pressing necessities. The result is, that the consequence of its pecuniary solvent condition. The individuals who, variously connected & combined, hold extravagant private contracts & who receive extra allowances, which exhaust the revenues of whole States, are the same who lend their credit to keep up the credit of the department—who furnish funds to pay off the debts and relieve the embarrassments of its chief officer—who advance large sums of money to enable another of its officers to purchase real estate at a reduced price—and who send presents of choice wines to furnish the tables of both.

William Smith is the contractor for carrying the mail from Washington to Lynchburg, two hundred miles, three times a week, in four horse post coaches, at the yearly compensation of \$6,000

He was allowed for two changes of schedule, the property and utility of which is not shown, \$200 dollars and 400 dollars, 1,100

For a daily mail from Washington to Warrenton, fifty two miles, 1,200

And a daily mail from Warren to Orange courthouse, forty four miles, 1,600

And a daily mail from Orange courthouse to Lynchburg, one hundred and six miles, 4,000

Making an extra allowance yearly of \$7,900

The four additional trips per week were discontinued on the 1st December, 1833, in consequence of the insolvency of the department, and there was deducted from the extra allowance 4,900

Leaving for no known increase of service the yearly allowance of 3,000

If we admit the change of schedule to be a meritorious cause for the allowance of 1,100

The contractor is, in that case, released from all his additional trips, for which he was allowed 6,800 dollars, and his compensation is reduced in consequence of it, but 4,900 leaving him an additional yearly allowance of 1,900

For which no service whatever is rendered, there is also an extra allowance of nine hundred and seventy five dollars made to Wm. Smith for an extension of his line from Dobson's roads to Lexington, North Carolina. Prior to this arrangement, this mail went on the route from Dobson's roads to Salem, and from Salem to Lexington, which increased his distance only seven miles, passing through a very flourishing town. This extension, as it is called, was therefore wholly useless, except so far as it served the convenience of the contractor, and enabled him to draw off upon his newly adjusted line the passengers of Peck and Welford. It does not touch a single post office in the twenty five miles which is not also passed on the regular mail route established by law.

The extra allowances made on this route of William Smith, from Washington until it unites with the route of Peck and Welford, at Lexington, N. C., was 8,875 dollars, as stated in the report of the 3d of March, 1834—

*Doc. 138, p. 157.

*Doc. 115 of 1830 and 1831.

The true sum is believed to be larger, but taking that to be the actual amount, the extra allowances exceed the whole net proceeds of postages on that line from Alexandria, where it first diverges from the line of Stockton & Co. to Lexington, where it unites with the line of Peck and Welford, by more than 2,000 dollars, including all the postages of the large towns of Warren, Charlottesville and Lynchburg.

E. P. Johnson is the contractor for carrying the mail on several routes in Indiana—numbered 11, 17, 19, 23, 24, 25, 27 and 41, from the 1st of January, 1830 to the 31st of December, 1833, at a yearly compensation of 3,800 dollars. There are no less than eighteen different modifications and additions to this single contract, for which he receives in the aggregate yearly; 14,502 dollars 18 cents, in addition to what he receives by contract—amounting in the four years to 58,008 dollars 75 cents; and all this by private arrangement, without advertisement or competition.

The net amount of postages received in the State of Indiana, according to the report of the Postmaster General, on the 28th of February, 1834, was 9,409 dollars 67 cents, falling short by 4,892 dollars 51 cents of paying the yearly extra allowances on this single contract. The increase of the postages during the continuance of the contract will not, in all probability, bring up the receipts to a sum sufficient to discharge these extra allowances in the four years by the net proceeds of postages for the same four year in the whole State.

E. P. Johnson, John Hutchins, Joseph H. Hoogh, William Henry, and J. C. Chiles, are stated in the report of the Postmaster General of the 18th of April, 1832, (Doc. 212, p. 22), as contractors for carrying the mail from Maysville to Louisville daily; from Frankfort to Nashville three times a week; from Louisville to Nashville six times a week, and from Lexington to Lean station six times a week, in four horse post coaches, at the annual compensation of 37,760 dollars.

Your Committee called for the bids pursuant to which this contract was made, and they find those that are marked accepted as follows:

1731. From Maysville to Louisville daily, in four horse post coaches, one hundred and forty miles, also from Lexington to Frankfort, thirty miles—E. P. Johnson's bid—(accepted and executed.) \$4,500 00

1740. From Frankfort, Kentucky, to Nashville, Tennessee, 3 times a week in four horse post coaches, two hundred and thirty miles—E. P. Johnson's bid—(accepted and executed.) 7,080 00

1746. From Lexington to Lean's station one hundred and seventy one miles, twice a week, in four horse post coaches, six times a week, to Bowling Green and the remainder three times a week, E. P. Johnson & Co.—(accepted and executed.) 4,500 00

Amounting in the whole to \$22,580 00

Being less than the sum reported by the Postmaster General in his report of April 18, 1832 by \$15,180.

Opposite the accepted bid on route 1742, from Louisville to Nashville, is noted in red ink, "to run alternate between Franklin and Russellville at per rata allowance," showing that one of the routes which he runs from Bowling Green to Nashville under this contract, passed through Russellville.

1743. And in Doc. 212, p. 23, of April 18th, 1832, we find that John Gray receives on the route from Bowling Green to Nashville

By the report of the 3d of March, 1834, (Doc. 138, p. 218) he appears to be allowed for running three additional trips from Bowling Green to Russellville on the same route, 1,019 55

Amounting to \$3,999 55

So it appears that John Gray is paid three thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars and fifty-five cents for carrying the mail from Bowling Green to Nashville, on the same route on which it is carried by E. P. Johnson & Co. as above.

James F. Robinson contracted to carry the mail daily, in four horse post coaches, from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Georgetown, Kentucky, 72 miles, in 14 hours, at a yearly compensation of 1,000 dollars. His schedule was so changed that he was required to run through in 12 hours, instead of 14, making part of the trip in the night; for which he was allowed the additional yearly compensation of 3,000 dollars. It is not perceived by your committee that the change of a schedule was at all essential to the public interest.

One among the many contracts of Avery, Tompkins & Co. and others who are connected with them, and whose contracts are interlarded with them, is taken as a specimen of another very large class of cases—a leading feature of which is complication and confusion.

The annual report of the Postmaster General of the 25th of February, 1831, states that E. Porter, James Reside, John H. Avery, Isaac Tompkins, D. A. Salmarsch, Charles P. Mallett, John McLean, and Sidney Porter, are contractors on routes 1901, 1902, 1903, 2047, 2101, 2102, 2104, 2105, 2254, 2255, 2352, 2353, in stages and steamboats, at 67,950 dollars yearly.

The Postmaster General, in his report of

*Nos. 1731, 1540, 1741, 1742 and 1746.

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XVII.

EASTON MD. SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1834.

NO. 28.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS
TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding a square inserted three times
for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE
CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

CLOCK AND WATCH



MAKING.

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

FANCY ARTICLES,

which he will sell for a small advance, he particularly invites his old customers and the public generally to give him a call, and he 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.

JAMES BENNY.

June 14

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

10th day of June A. D. 1834.
On application of Josiah Chaplain, administrator of George Stevens late of Talbot County, deceased, it is

ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton; and also in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore.

In testimony whereof the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 10th day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.

JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot County.

In compliance to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
That the Subscriber of Talbot County hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot County in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of George Stevens late of Talbot County deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of January next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 10th day of June 1834.

JOSIAH CHAPLAIN, adm'r.

of George Stevens, dec'd.

June 21

Easton and Baltimore Packet, by

way of Miles River,



SCHOONER—WILLIAM & HENRY.

JAMES STEWARD, MASTER.
The subscribers beg leave to inform the public that the above fine, fast sailing, new and substantial built, copper fastened Schooner, is now in complete order for the reception of freight and Passengers; having a very commodious Cabin, she is well calculated for the accommodation of Gentlemen and Ladies.

She will commence running as a regular packet between the above named places—and will leave Miles River Ferry on Sunday the 2nd of March inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore. Returning will leave Light Street wharf, Baltimore, opposite the store of A. B. Harrison, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the following Wednesday, and will continue to run on the above named days, during the season. She will take on board and land passengers at W. A. Townsend's going to and from Baltimore.

All orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs. Spencer and Willis, Easton, or with Mr. Jas. Jordan, at the Ferry, will be strictly attended to. The Subscribers, intending to use every exertion to give general satisfaction, solicit the patronage of the public.

WM. TOWNSEND and

JAS. STEWARD.

N. B. For Capt. James Steward's capacity and attention to business, as a commander of a vessel, the public are referred to Messrs. Nicholas Goldsborough, Tench Tilghman, Benjamin Bowdle and John Newnam, of this county.

March 5

NOTICE.

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

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

JO. GRAHAM, Shf.

THE UNION TAVERN,
EASTON, MARYLAND.



JOSHUA M. FAULKNER,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot County, Md., known as the "UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John Leeds Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. R. Price, Esq.—his house is situated in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, within a few paces of the Court House, and a market (I cannot hesitate to say,) equal, if not superior, to any of a like population in this State—he is also gratified in assuring the public, that he has advantages this tavern never before had, viz: a comfortable dwelling adjoining not heretofore attached to the property, and all the property is about to go through a thorough repair, which will enable him to entertain private families, parties or individuals in comfort—he intends keeping in his bar the best of Liquors, and his Table shall be furnished in season with such as the market will afford. He has provided attentive Ostrlers and Waiters, and has determined nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His Hacks will run regularly to the Steam Boat Maryland, Or the accommodation of passengers, when they can be conveyed to any part of the adjacent country at almost a moment's warning. Regular conveyances can be had from Easton to the principal cities—a four horse stage runs three times a week to Philadelphia via Centerville; the Steam Boat Maryland runs twice a week to Baltimore, besides other conveyances in the two Eastern Packets—so that passengers cannot fail to find an advantage in passing this way. Boarders will be accommodated on liberal terms by the day, week, month or year—he solicits the old customers of the house and the public generally, to call and see him.

Oct. 5

NOTICE

TO STONE MASONS.

THE undersigned, a committee appointed to superintend the building of a Church at Miles River Ferry, near Easton in Talbot County Maryland, propose to build the same of stone—dimensions of Church 40 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 August next.

R. H. Goldsborough,

Rich'd. Feddemann,

Rich'd. Spencer.

July 5.

\$100 REWARD.

RAN off from the subscriber between Saturday 17th and Wednesday the 21st of this month of May, a negro lad named

JACOB,

of tawny complexion and about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high—his countenance is rather mild, but changeable when spoken to—he shows his white teeth a good deal when he speaks—in his ordinary walk he is laboured and seems to work his whole body. It is supposed he went off on the Saturday before or Sunday of the Whitsuntide Holidays—He is a shrewd and suspicious fellow—whenever he deliver to the subscriber the said absconding servant, or secure him so that the subscriber can get him, shall receive the above reward.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,

near Easton Talbot County

Eastern Shore of Maryland.

May 24

\$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Talbot County (Deep Neck) on Wednesday last, the 4th inst. (June) a negro fellow, who calls himself DICK or

DICK ANDERSON,

about 21 years of age. Dick is very black and square built, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high. He took away with him a large quantity of wearing apparel, and I have no doubt has made his way to Delaware or New Jersey. Dick is an outrageous scoundrel, having made an attack on me for repudiating him for his negligence, is not being in place for hours after my other hands were at work. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery in the jail in Easton, Md. or secured in any jail so that I get him again.

FOSTER MAYNARD.

Talbot County Md., June, 7 1834.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE MAJORITY.

(Concluded.)

The express mails which have been noticed by your committee, are, as far as they can be ascertained, nothing more nor less than another route—sent out on special purpose, or on any special emergency—probably applied for, and caused it was found profitable to run a third line of coaches for the transportation of passengers, and granted because they were applied for. Your committee look upon the expenditure of money to establish these second and third daily lines, in no other light than that of a premium paid by the department to one line of passenger coaches, tending to give it the ascendancy over every other line. A striking case, in illustration of this view, occurs in the agreement above referred to. Stockton and Neil are the contractors on the line from Washington, Pa. to Wheeling. Reside and others are contractors on the route from Philadelphia, by Pittsburgh and Washington, to Wheeling—thus running two lines from Washington to Wheeling upon the same route. By the agreement referred to, Reside stipulated to run that route no oftener than each alternate day; in consideration of which, Stockton and Neil agree to carry his mail on each of the other alternate days, without compensation except at the option of Reside. The transportation of the mail is treated as a mere incidental business, not with serious notice, in a contract about passengers and opposition lines. R. C. Stockton and Wm. Neil contract to carry the mail from Cumberland to Wheeling—from Washington, Penn., to Steubenville—from Baltimore to Cumberland—from Washington City to Frederick, and from Frederick to Winchester, from the first day of January, 1833, for four years, (see report of April 18, 1833, Doc. 212, p. 12,) at the annual compensation of \$7,000 00.

But the contract was in fact executed, giving them a yearly compensation for the same line, with some variations at \$13,500 00.

And for increased expedition, and increased number of trips, making two lines of stages daily, which was, as is believed, wholly unnecessary for the public service, they were allowed extra, the yearly sum of \$22,962 00.

Thus, upon a contract for 7,000 made pursuant to law, the department has, by means of hypothetical bids and extra allowances, transferred to the hands of these contractors a yearly sum of \$38,462 00.

R. C. Stockton and Wm. Neil were also contractors for carrying the mail on seventeen mail routes, stated in the report of April 18, 1833, Doc. 212, p. 17, at the annual compensation of \$30,600 00.

The contracts however appear (Report of March 3, 1834, Doc. 138, p. 210, 211) to have been modified and adjusted after the acceptance of the bids so as to give them on the same routes the annual compensation of \$50,410 00.

And they were allowed for extras, including an allowance for tolls and ferrage yearly, 18,506 00.

Making an aggregate of 69,966 00.

Being an advance upon their regular legal contracts of 39,506 00.

The advance upon the other contracts above referred to is 31,462 00.

Making the yearly advance allowed on the two contracts of \$70,953 00.

Which, during the four years of their continuance, amount in the aggregate to \$283,872 00.

And this is given without advertising and without competition.

R. C. Stockton (April 18, 1833, Doc. 212, p. 8) is contractor for carrying the mail on routes Nos. 1105, 1111, 1219, 1371, 1372, 1387, 1391, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1499—24 miles daily, 61 miles three times a week, 28 miles daily, 53 miles daily, 70 miles daily, 54 miles twice 53 miles daily, 24 miles once, 15 miles once, 36 miles once, at \$14,950 00.

This contract has no schedule attached to it, and on its margin has this memorandum—“All the improvements in this contract were ordered by the Postmaster General, from the beginning; he is therefore entitled to the stipulated sum of 20,150 dollars per annum, additional.”

It is also noted (Doc. 138, p. 151) on the contract, and stated in the report of March 3, 1834, that the express mail from Baltimore to Lancaster is discontinued, but no mention is made in that report or elsewhere as your committee can discover that such express mail was ever established. The improvements for which this enormous sum of \$20,150 was allowed, are not indicated in any report made to Congress. In the report of the 18th of April, 1833, the contract is set down at \$14,950, and nothing is anywhere said to the public, of increased service or increased compensation.

The extra amount thus paid on this contract, without legal warrant or adequate consideration during its continuance four years, is \$6,000 besides the \$1,500 a year paid for express mail on the same line.

In the above case, it will be perceived that the contract is in the aggregate, for eleven mail routes; so intervening and complicating the transaction as to render it exceedingly difficult to unravel it, and to find whether the bids at which the routes were struck off are the most favorable for the department, and it is still more difficult to ascertain the reality of any alleged improvement, and their actual value if they exist. The same objection occurs in numerous cases. Improvements are said to be made by expediting on one route, changing the schedule on another, and ordering addi-

tional trips on a third, so that a single contract is, in this manner, rendered so complex as to require the labor of several days to reduce it to its elements and ascertain its true condition.

E. Porter and Co. are contractors for carrying the mail from Staunton, in Virginia, to Catlettsburg, Kentucky, three times a week in four horse post coaches, from the 1st of January, 1831, to the 31st December, 1834, at an annual compensation of \$7,566.

On this contract, legal and regular in its inception, is engrafted extra allowance; compensation for extension and private contracts to the enormous yearly sum of \$18,166.

The two largest of the items which compose this extra sum, namely, \$2000 for extending a steamboat mail between Guyandotte, Virginia, and Cincinnati, Ohio, and \$11,000 a year for extending the steamboat mail to Louisville, and the opinion of your committee, not only an unnecessary and extravagant expenditure of the public funds, but is an act wholly unauthorized by law.

Every one acquainted with the situation of the country and the course of business between those points, will be at once satisfied that it is unnecessary. It is wholly immaterial whether the mail be carried between those points in a two horse coach, or in a steamboat, provided it be carried safely; and the lines on which it was carried before the establishment of this route, was ample for that purpose. No one travels in stages from Guyandotte to Cincinnati, or from Cincinnati to Louisville; and the aid of the department is not necessary to keep a constant regular line of communication by steamboat between them. The establishment of this line was therefore unnecessary, either for the transportation of the mail or for the accommodation of passengers.

It is also against law. The general act of the third day of March, 1825, reducing into one the several acts regulating the Post Office Department, in its first section enacts: “That the Post Master General shall provide for the carriage of the mail on all post routes that are or may be established by law.” This clause contains his whole general authority for contracting for the transportation of the mail, and this does not authorize the setting up of this line of steamboat, inasmuch as the Ohio river lies between these points, is not a mail route established by law. But the authority here exercised may be supposed to be conferred in the fifth section of the act, which provides:—“That the Post Master General be authorized to have the mail carried in any steamboat or other vessel which shall be used as a packet in any of the waters of the United States, on such terms and conditions as shall be considered expedient. Provided that he does not pay more than three cents for each letter, and not more than 12 cents for each newspaper.”

But your committee that this provision of law was never intended to authorize, and does not authorize, the establishment of a steamboat line by contract for the purpose of carrying the mail, the whole frame and language of the section forbids it. “The Postmaster General is authorized to have the mail carried in any steamboat which shall be used as a packet.” He may avail himself of such means of transportation when he finds it already existing, but he is not authorized to incur the expense of providing it.

It also provides that he shall not pay more than three cents for each letter, nor more than half a cent for each newspaper transported on such route. A restriction wholly inconsistent with the supposition that he had power to get up steamboat lines by contract for the transportation of the mail. And the reason that it is not permitted is obvious—the expense of getting up a steamboat line by contract, for the transportation of the mail, is enormously disproportionate to the object; while, at the same time, the department may avail itself most advantageously of an existing line of packets for the carriage and expedition transportation of the mail. The fifth section of the third section of the act of the 27th of February, 1815. And while the last named act was in force it was thought expedient by the department to contract for carrying the mail from New Orleans to Louisville by steamboat. But as the power was not supposed to be conferred by this law, a special act was passed on the 2d March, 1819, authorizing such contract, with the express proviso, that the whole expense of sending the mail in steamboats should not exceed that of transporting the same by land. In the steamboat contracts made by the present Postmaster General, not the slightest attention is paid to the restrictions in either of the above named statutes, and the sum paid for the transportation of the mail from Cincinnati to Louisville, consumes greatly more than half the net revenue received by the department in both those cities.

There is another transaction with the same individual, which is liable to the same and still stronger objections.

It seems that a person by the name of Rhodes undertook to carry the mail from New Orleans to Mobile, but failed and gave up the contract. Afterwards Messrs. Stockton & Stokes, James Reside, and Avery and Porter undertook to carry the mail on the same route, three times a week in steamboats for twenty five thousand dollars a year. They also failed to comply, and their contracts were also given up. Edwin Porter then undertook, by private agreement with the department, to carry the mail daily on that route in steamboats for four years, at forty thousand dollars a year; which agreement is still subsisting. Within the last year there were one hundred and fifty failures on this improved line for which the contractor says he stands fine in the books of the department six thousand eight hundred dollars, yet no part of this sum appears to have been retained out of his pay. On the contrary, he was permitted to overdraw very largely, and his draft for twenty thousand dollars accepted by the Postmaster General, and not yet paid, was discounted some time since at New Orleans, to enable him to raise money to go on with the contract, which was likely to fail by the

unskillfulness and inefficiency of his agent.—

This contractor, Edwin Porter, is also the borrower of large sums of money of O. B. Brown, three thousand five hundred dollars early in the year 1833, and four thousand five hundred dollars in November, 1833, making an aggregate loan of eight thousand dollars.

The waste of money on this contract is enormous. The net proceeds of all the postages in the city of New Orleans, and the town of Mobile, are hardly sufficient to sustain it. The law has been violated by entering into a contract to get up a steamboat line for the transportation of the mail without any regard to legal restrictions. It was violated by the department when it entered into a contract for the transportation of the mail without an advertisement inviting public competition. And there is another feature in this and some other cases which your committee have examined, which, in their opinion, is deserving of the most decisive condemnation. It is the blending and connecting the fiscal affairs of the department with those of individual contractors. Thus, while advancing its funds, and lending its credit to this individual to enable him to repair his errors and carry on his contract, the department itself did, in several cases, call in the aid of other contractors to assist it in raising money to pay its ordinary and current expenses. Two instances of this kind are stated in the testimony of James Reside. About two years ago he drew a draft of six thousand dollars at the request of the department, and for its use, and got it negotiated at the Western Bank of Philadelphia; and sometime last winter he arranged ten thousand dollars through the assistance of postmaster at New York, for the use of the department. No other cases of the like kind are distinctly in evidence before the committee but from general information, they believe the practice to have prevailed to a considerable extent. Your committee condemn this practice most decisively. In their opinion, it is placing the department in an improper and injurious connection with individuals. As a matter of mere prudence, independently of the question of power, it should neither venture its own money or plight its credit, to sustain any individual, much less should it ask pecuniary assistance of its contractors to enable it to keep up its credit. These contractors would be required to do their duty, and they should be asked for nothing more. Favors are expected to be reciprocal, and if the department ask and receive them, it cannot deny when something is asked in return. But the department has placed itself in this undignified relation with its contractors. It has become the acceptor for one to enable him to sustain his credit and carry on his contract; and it has become the debtor to another for his name to enable it to raise money to answer its own pressing necessities. The result is, that the contractors, who are thus connected and combined, hold extravagant private contracts & who receive extra allowances, which exhaust the revenues of whole States, are the same who lend their credit to keep up the credit of the department—who furnish funds to pay off the debts and relieve the embarrassments of its chief officer—who advance large sums of money to enable another of its officers to purchase real estate at a reduced price—and who send presents of choice wines to furnish the tables of both.

William Smith is the contractor for carrying the mail from Washington to Lynchburg, two hundred miles, three times a week, in four horse post coaches, at the yearly compensation of \$6,000.

He was allowed for two changes of schedule, the property and utility of which is not shown, \$200 dollars and 300 dollars, 1,100.

For a daily mail from Washington to Warrenton, fifty two miles, 1,200.

And a daily mail from Warren to Orange court house, forty four miles, 1,600.

And a daily mail from Orange court house to Lynchburg, one hundred and six miles, 4,000.

Making an extra allowance yearly of \$7,900.

The four additional trips per week were relinquished on the 1st December, 1833, in consequence of the insolvency of the department, and there was deducted from the extra allowance 4,900.

Leaving for no known increase of service the yearly allowance of 3,000.

If we admit the change of schedule to be a meritorious cause for the allowance of 1,100.

The contractor is, in that case, released from all his additional trips, for which he was allowed 6,800 dollars, and his compensation is reduced in consequence of it, but 4,900, leaving him an additional yearly allowance of 1,900.

There is also an extra allowance of nine hundred and seventy five dollars made to Wm. Smith for an extension of his line from Dobson's roads to Lexington, North Carolina. Prior to this arrangement, this mail went on the route from Dobson's roads to Salem, and from Salem to Lexington, which increased his distance only seven miles, passing through a very flourishing town. This extension, as it is called, was therefore wholly useless, except so far as it served the convenience of the contractor, and enabled him to draw off upon his newly adjusted line the passengers which had theretofore gone upon the old line of Peck and Welford. It does not touch a single post office in the twenty five miles route which is not also passed on the regular mail route established by law.

The extra allowances made on this route of William Smith, from Washington until it unites with the route of Peck and Welford, at Lexington, N. C., was 8,875 dollars, as stated in the report of the 3d of March, 1834.—

*Doc. 138, p. 157.

*Doc. 115 of 1830 and 1831.

The true sum is believed to be larger, but taking that to be the actual amount, the extra allowances exceed the whole net proceeds of postages on that line from Alexandria, where it first diverges from the line of Stockton & Co. to Lexington, where it unites with the line of Peck and Welford, by more than 2,000 dollars, including all the postages of the large towns of Warren, Charlottesville and Lynchburg.

E. P. Johnson is the contractor for carrying the mail on several routes in Indiana, numbered 11, 17, 19, 23, 24, 25, 27 and 41, from the 1st of January, 1830 to the 31st of December, 1833, at a yearly compensation of 3,800 dollars. There are no less than eighteen different modifications and additions to this single contract, for which he receives in the aggregate yearly; 14,502 dollars 18 cents, in addition to what he receives by contract—amounting in the four years to 58,008 dollars 75 cents; and all this by private arrangement, without advertisement or competition.

The net amount of postages received in the State of Indiana, according to the report of the Postmaster General, on the 28th of February, 1831, was 9,609 dollars 67 cents, falling short by 4,892 dollars 51 cents of paying the yearly extra allowances on this single contract. The increase of the postages during the continuance of the contract will not, in all probability, bring up the receipts to a sum sufficient to discharge these extra allowances in the four years by the net proceeds of postages for the same four year in the whole State.

E. P. Johnson, John Hutchins, Joseph H. Hough, William Henry, and J. C. Chiles, are stated in the report of the Postmaster General of the 18th of April, 1833, (Doc. 212, p. 22,) as contractors for carrying the mail from Mayaville to Louisville three times a week; from Frankfort to Nashville three times a week; from Louisville to Nashville six times a week; and from Lexington to Dean station six times a week, in four horse post coaches, at the annual compensation of 37,760 dollars.

Your Committee called for the bids pursuant to which this contract was made, and they find those that are marked accepted as follows:

1731. From Mayaville to Louisville daily, in four horse post coaches, one hundred and forty miles, also from Lexington to Frankfort, thirty miles.

E. P. Johnson's bid—(“accepted and executed.”) \$4,500 00

1740. From Frankfort, Kentucky, to Nashville, Tennessee, 3 times a week in four horse post coaches, two hundred and forty miles, also from Lexington to Frankfort, thirty miles.

E. P. Johnson's bid—(“accepted and executed.”) 7,080 00

1746. From Lexington to Dean's station one hundred and seventy one miles, twice a week, in four horse post coaches, six times a week, to Bowling Green and the remaining three times a week, E. P. Johnson & Co.—(“accepted and executed.”) 4,500 00

Amounting in the whole to \$22,580 00.

Being less than the sum reported by the Postmaster General in his report of April 18, 1832, by \$15,180.

Opposite the accepted bid on route 1742, from Louisville to Nashville, is noted in red ink, “to run alternate between Franklin and Russellville at per rate allowance,” showing that one of the routes which he runs from Bowling Green to Nashville under this contract, passed through Russellville.

1743. And in Doc. 212, p. 23, of April 18th, 1832, we find that John Gray receives on the route from Bowling Green to Nashville.

And by the report of the 3d of March, 1834, (Doc. 138, p. 218,) he appears to be allowed for running three additional trips from Bowling Green to Russellville on the same route, 1,019 55.

Amounting to \$3,999 55.

So it appears that John Gray is paid three thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars and fifty-five cents for carrying the mail from Bowling Green to Nashville, on the same route on which it is carried by E. P. Johnson & Co. as above.

James F. Robinson contracted to carry the mail daily, in four horse post coaches, from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Georgetown, Kentucky, 72 miles, in 14 hours, at a yearly compensation of 1,000 dollars. His schedule was no changed that he was required to run through in 12 hours, instead of 14, making part of the trip in the night; for which he was allowed the additional yearly compensation of 3,000 dollars. It is not perceived by your committee that the change of a schedule was at all essential to the public interest.

One among the many contracts of Avery, Tompkins & Co. and others who are connected with them, and whose contracts are interlaced with theirs is taken as a specimen of another very large class of cases—a leading feature of which is complication and confusion.

The annual report of the Postmaster General of the 25th of February, 1831, states that E. Porter, James Reside, John H. Avery, Isaac Tompkins, D. A. Salmarsch, Charles F. Mallett, John McLean, and Sidney Porter, are contractors on routes 1901, 1902, 1903, 2047, 2101, 2102, 2104, 2105, 2254, 2255, 2352, 2353, in stages and steamboats, at 67,990 dollars yearly.

The Postmaster General, in his report of

*Nos. 1731, 1540, 1741, 1742 and 1746.

ad March, 1834, states that Avery, Tompkins & Co. are contractors on routes Nos. 1903 and 2101, at a compensation of \$24,000 dollars; and they receive, for divers improvements on routes Nos. 1903, 2101, and 2102, which are all included in the grand aggregate of contracts above named, and also for improvements on 2107, which is not included in it, an extra allowance yearly of 18,500 dollars. Thus first grouping, and then dividing into smaller groups and confounding one group of contracts with another, until it becomes impracticable to trace and reduce to their elements these multifarious transactions.

After several other extras for improvements which result in daily mails, with increased expedition on these routes, and an increased allowance of 11,000 dollars a year, there occurs this extraordinary allowance:

For running, besides a tri-weekly line in a four horse wagon, so as to exclude passengers, and insure the regular arrival of the mail during the winter season, they were allowed, from December 1, 1832, an additional compensation at the annual rate of two thousand five hundred dollars. Thus, after paying these individuals a large compensation by contracts for carrying the mail, and giving them further large extra allowances for carrying it a year further extra for carrying it in a wagon.

In examining the proportions which the money paid for the transportation of the mail bears to the receipts for postage in particular districts of country, and even in whole States, the disproportion is in some cases remarkable.

The extra allowances of E. P. Johnson, on one single contract, as has been shown, consume the whole revenue of Indiana.

The extra allowances of contractors in Virginia fall short, in but three hundred and thirty five dollars, (falling upon the whole revenue received by the Department in that State.

In North Carolina, the extra allowances fall short of the net receipts for postage six hundred dollars.

In Alabama, the extra allowances are to the net proceeds for postage as two to one.

The whole net proceeds of postage in Virginia, as appears by the Postmaster General's report of the 25th of February, 1831, was seventy nine thousand two hundred and sixty two dollars ninety cents. The whole cost for transportation in that State by the contractors of October, 1831, and allowances and extra allowances made (contractors), is \$238,960. Falling short but \$1,020 of three to one.

The whole net receipts in Alabama were 22,678. The cost of transportation within it is reported at 157,560. Being something more than five to one.

These estimates are subject to variation equal to the increase of postage in those States from January, 1830, until the contracts took effect, and the extra allowances were made. When those corrections are made, the disproportion between the net receipts for postage, and the expenditures in these States, though lessened, will still be enormous.

The law contemplates that on new routes, and consequently in new States, a considerable expenditure should be allowed over and above the amount of receipts; but even where the money is fairly and judiciously applied for the benefit of the public, there is limit beyond which such expenditure is not permitted to pass without the consent of Congress.

By the 39th section of the act of 1825, reducing into one the acts regulating the Post Office the Secretary of the General Land Office is authorized to Congress every year route which shall not, after the second year of its establishment, have produced one third of the expenses of carrying the mail on the same.

If this provision of law had been attended to, the aggregate of the routes in Indiana, Illinois, and Alabama, ought to have been reported as unproductive routes; and Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia, would not have escaped its provisions; the expenditure in each of these last named States being more than double the amount of receipts.

There are two States which lie, side by side, nearly equal in population, extent of territory, and in the revenue which they yield to the department, which show a remarkable difference in the sum paid in each for the transportation of the mail.

In Vermont there was received for postage, as appears by the report of February 23, 1831, net 167,683 78. In New Hampshire, 167,683 78.

Difference in favor of Vermont, 1,934 90. There is paid for transportation in New Hampshire, \$8,818 90. In Vermont, 25,208 60.

Difference on the other side, 15,010 80. Your Committee find no good reason for this disproportion of expenditure in these two States.

Mr. Jefferson, in his letter to Nathaniel Mason, of May 14th 1801, says that a very early recommendation had been given to the Postmaster General to employ no printer, foreigner, or Revolutionary boy, in any of his offices. His reason for the exclusion of the printer from any connection with the Post Office Department is obvious, and if we would preserve the press from corruption, and prevent it from exerting a corrupting influence over the community, that recommendation ought to be esteemed as a precept, and religiously observed in the present and in all future times. But this admonition has passed unheeded, or is disregarded, by those who now conduct the affairs of this Department. Large sums of money appear to have been expended in such a manner, that the obvious tendency of the expenditure, is to extend the influence of the Department over the public press, and through that press over the People.

William Smith, whose extra allowance, as stated in the Blue Book, (p. 256 and 288), amount to \$11,129 a year, is the proprietor of an efficient paper press in Culpepper county, Virginia.

On the 5th of January, 1830, they obtained an extra allowance of \$500 a year for increased expedition, and it is said that Bennett thereupon purchased an opposition press in Meadville, and arrayed it at once on the side of the administration.

At the lettings in October, 1830, this route was advertised to run through in two days and seven hours. E. Platt & Co. bid for it at \$1,980, Moore, Libb & Co. at \$2,450, and Benjamin Bennett at \$3,500, at \$2,575 for the whole route. The bid of Benjamin Bennett is marked accepted, and the acceptance erased, and that of J. B. Bennett (the owner of the press) is accepted at \$3,500, through in two days. But the schedule which appears to have been made out at the time of executing the contract states that on account of the unusual frosts and destruction of bridges, and other material changes in the road since the 15th of October, 1831, it is agreed to run through in two days and a half each way, making five hours long or time than it was fixed at by the advertisement, and proposed for the other bidders. Supposing the bid of Benjamin Bennett to be fictitious, or made by arrangement merely to enable the Department the better to transfer the contract to J. B. Bennett, there is still a difference between the next lower and valid bid, and that as which it was struck off of 1,520 dollars a year, equal in four years to 6,080 dollars, which appears to be the extra expense incurred by the department to place this contract in the hands of a newspaper editor.

That incidental expenses comprehending the secret service fund of the Department, present an interesting subject for consideration. No law appropriates money for those expenses—Congress exercises no control over them. The Postmaster General, at his mere discretion, selects the object of his patronage, which he dispenses from the revenue derived from postage, and is guided by that discretion alone in fixing the amount of that patronage. He may employ one printer and one traveling agent, or one hundred of each at his pleasure; and he may pay each of them as much as he pleases. If, by the improper exercise of this and his other unrestrained powers, the Department becomes bankrupt, then, by the construction which he bestows on the Constitution, he (not Congress alone) may borrow any amount of money, on the credit of the nation, to supply the deficiency. Subjoined is a statement of these incidental expenses from the year 1790, prepared by a clerk, at the request of the Committee, accompanied by a view of the "contingent expenses," and of the sums appropriated by law for the salaries of the officers of the Department, which must not be confounded with the "incidental expenses." By this statement will perceive that, from a sum less than two thousand dollars, these expenses, under former administrations, gradually increased for many years, there being an average annual addition of about one thousand dollars. In 1829, they had swelled to the sum of \$36,471, exceeding the sum expended in any former year; and in the year commencing July 1, 1832, Presidential election, they amounted to about \$58,000, being a sudden increase of near 20,000 dollars over the corresponding expenditures of any former year.

Of these expenses, no detailed account is required to be rendered to Congress—no report of the various items which form their aggregate amount is published. The money to defray them constitutes what may be emphatically called the secret fund. The fund commonly so called, which is placed in the hands of the President to defray the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, is not so properly entitled to the appellation.

That fund is limited in its amount by the will of Congress, whose approbation is requisite to its existence. This fund is unlimited by aught but the will of him who uses it, and as is free from the control of the law as if it were the treasure of an independent government. That fund is also limited by the acts of appropriation to a certain object. This has just so many objects as the Postmaster General may select. Whatever expenses he chooses to consider as "incidental" to his department, he pays; and the only account which he renders for it is confined to a line in his annual report, thus: "The incidental expenses for last year were \$7,701 dollars." The consequence of this state of things is, that, while the secret service fund in the hands of the President is \$50,000 dollars, the fund expended during the current year by the Postmaster General for the "incidental expenses" for his department has now increased, as appears by the estimate in his last annual report, to three that sum.

At an early day of the present session, one of your committee drew the attention of the Senate to this subject, by a resolution calling for an account of these expenses, for the period intervening between the 30th of September, 1831, and the 30th September, 1832. Months elapsed before any answer was given to the resolution, although, as will be seen by reference to the length of the report of the Postmaster Genl on this subject, hereto annexed, the whole of it might have been transcribed from the Post Office books, by a tolerable clerk, in one day. When, after repeated inquiries for this paper, it was at length, for the first time, communicated to the Senate, it appeared in secret session, in company with another paper giving an account marked "confidential." On the last paper, over which the veil of secrecy still hangs, your Committee make no comment; but to the paper, on which the injunction of secrecy does not rest, they invite the attention of the Senate.

While examining this document with a view to the correction of the abuses which it disclosed, the attention of your committee was arrested by the extent of official patronage to printers which it develops, and the amount of that patronage as exhibited in the "Blue Book." The resolution of Congress, of the 14th of July, 1832, directed that there should be included in the next (present) edition of this book a correct list of all printers in any way employed by any department or officer of the Government, within the period between the 30th of September, 1831, and the 30th of September, 1832, with the compensation allowed to each. The resolution of Congress, to enable the Secretary of State to comply with it, enjoined it upon the several heads of departments directing or incurring the expense, to cause the list, and the matter thereby required, to be added, to be lodged in the Department of State. The document in the Blue Book (page 182, 3, 4), entitled, "List of all printers employed by the Post Office Department between the 31st of September 1831, and the 30th of September 1832, with the compensation of each," is the official paper furnished in obedience to this resolution, and is the first publication of any portion of the incidental expenses that has ever been made in obedience to the requisition of law.

The object of the resolution was to interpose the check of public opinion to arrest the abuse of official patronage to printers, no other check having been provided. To the end, also, that this patronage might not be abused, without detection, by employing the owners of the press, in any other way than in printing, it provided that the list to be furnished should embrace all printers in any way employed with the compensation to each, no matter for what allowed. If a printer be a mail contractor, it was intended by the resolution that the fact should appear. If any one of those who control the public press enjoys, for years a monopoly in supplying the Department with the articles to be printed, the fact was designed to be shown in order that the public might judge of the extent and influence of the Executive patronage over the press so controlled. But so far from accomplishing this, or any other proper object of his part of the resolution, it has been the means of eliciting a report from the Post Office Department precisely calculated to mislead the public in reference to the whole subject.

On the list of printers in the Blue Book True & Greene, proprietors and printers of the Boston Statesman, are thus stated to be employed:

True & Greene, for printing blanks, \$6,692 75. For advertising proposals, 206 50. Total, 6,899 25.

But the exhibit now made by the account of the Department, hereto appended, shows that they have been employed during the whole time, (as the present Postmaster General had in fact for years before employed them,) in furnishing paper, printing blanks and twine, to the amount of \$29,907 75.

See the amount for the following items: 1832, January 25. True & Greene's compensation for furnishing paper and twine, &c. from the 1st January to the 31st of March, 1832, inclusive, 2,144 85. Aug. 27. True & Greene, for blanks, paper, and twine, from 30th June, 1832, 2,924 10. Dec. 15. True & Greene, for blanks, paper, and twine, from 1st July to the 30th September, 1832, 2,455 05.

1833, March 23. True & Greene, for blanks, paper, and twine, from 1st October, 1832, to 31st December, 1832, 2,164 85. April 23. True & Greene, for blanks, paper, and twine, from 1st October, 1832, to 15th April, 1833, 3,737 23. July 24. True & Greene, for paper, blanks, and twine, from 1st October, 1832, to 30th September, 1833, 5,022 12. Oct. 16. True and Green, for blanks, paper, and twine, from 1st April to 1st October 1833, 9,025 95.

Real compensation \$29,607 75. So that the printers of the Boston Statesman, thus employed by the Department, received compensation for the articles which they were employed to furnish, within the period named in the resolution, exceeding, by \$24,008 05, the sums published by the Department in the Blue Book.

And from an accurate examination of the original vouchers for these payments to them, the following fact appears: First, that the real sum paid for "the printed blanks," including the press work (type setting, and the paper on which the blanks were actually printed, was \$16,468 25. And that the real sum paid for wrapping paper and twine, was 18,444 50. 25,907 75.

So that the sum paid for the printed blanks alone exceeds the sums published in the Blue Book, by \$9564 00.

Secondly, It appears that the only evidence upon which these large sums were paid, is the certificate of Nathaniel Greene, the postmaster at Boston. He is the brother of Charles Greene, of the firm of Fine & Greene. He undertakes to certify in all cases, that blanks, paper, and twine, were furnished to the various postmasters, "in N. Y. & elsewhere," to the precise amount stated in all the vouchers. He is the same person who edited "the Boston Statesman," before that press was transferred to its present proprietors, and, from the information we have, it appears to us that the postmaster himself, was interested in it at the time of granting his certificate.

This is but one of a class of cases presented by "the incidental expenses," and we think it proper to remark, that, profitable as such contracts are, there is no competition admitted for them; no advertisement, or other notice, invites other persons to enter the lists in rivalry with the favored newspaper editor upon whom such compensation is to be bestowed. Established in a city where its patronage was probably not very great, the press of "the Boston Statesman" appears by the vouchers and receipts, to have been sustained in the year 1832, when the last Presidential election occurred, by the employment of its proprietors in rendering services to the amount of nearly sixteen thousand dollars, which was paid out of the revenues of this department.

And now it also appears that Hill and Abbott, (printers of the New Hampshire Patriot,) were allowed, during the same period when True and Greene were employed, \$7,548 26 for blanks, paper, and twine, of which \$3,328 83 was for printing blanks, though the sums appearing in the Blue Book, as paid to them, amount only to \$1,494 56.

Horatio Hill also had mail contracts for which he received 6,272 dollars, with "newspaper privilege," as we have seen, though the Blue Book do not notice the fact in the list of printers; and Hill and Abbott appear also on the list of mail contractors, both for Maine and New Hampshire, with Hill and Moore, T. S. Abbott and Co., Hill and Crane, and Babbitt and Hill.

During the same period, Shadrach Penn, who is the printer and proprietor of the Louisville Public Advertiser, was employed to furnish blanks, paper, and twine, to the amount of \$9,586 56, although in the Blue Book his name appears on the list of printers as in any way employed by the department only for the sum of \$2,297 92. The sums were paid within the same period to other persons, for "paper and twine," amounting to \$24,562 61. Other sums allowed during these two years, as appears by the vouchers and accounts for printed blanks, paper and twine, not including the large sums paid to other editors for printing mail proposals, amount to more than seventy thousand dollars.

The account now exhibited by the department shows that Francis P. Blair editor of the Globe, received from the 30th December, 1831, to the 26th of October 1833, inclusive, the sum of \$21,634 93. He appears on the Blue Book for only \$14,571 57. But as the department, on the application of the committee, sent us only a part of the vouchers for this account, and deferred sending the rest until it is now too late to examine them in time for this report, we cannot say how far the official statement in the Register is correct or incorrect. The rates at which this printer is employed are enormous, and in our opinion are not to be justified by reference to any thing which has occurred in the past history of this department. We herewith submit a specimen of the rates paid for advertising; and accompanying the same is a statement of the rates and sums allowed for printing advertisements in July, 1830—The sum allowed for printing these advertisements is it will be seen, about four times the amount then paid for them. See the statements marked X.

During a interesting period between the 1st of July and the 30th of December, 1832, the "incidental expenses" were \$22,558 07. Within that time \$18,673 31 was paid for printing to the editors and printers of newspapers, besides \$5166 15 for other articles by them supplied. Of the sum so paid to printers Francis P. Blair received \$8,386 50 for printing proposals for carrying the mail from the 20th of July, 1832, to the 11th October 1832 a period of two months and twenty two days. (a) p. 238, in pa. The period immediately preceding the Presidential election was the time selected for paying from this department to this single editor about one hundred and sixteen dollars for every day his paper issued from the press. At the same time "the mail proposals" appeared not only in the city prints, and others having extensive circulation in different parts of the country, but in the most obscure country papers, some of which, having consumed the ailment they fed on, have since perished for the want of it. We present a few examples, and inquire for what possible purpose, except that of supporting a party press, while an excited political canvass was proceeding in the State of New York, were the following expenditures made:

1832. Mack and Andrews, for publishing proposals for carrying the United States

mail in N. York, 31st October 1832 \$865 25. Bryan & Leaph & Co. for ditto in New York, 10th September 1832 441 09. James Stryker, for ditto, in N. York, 29th November 1832 416 10. James Wright, for publishing "Sandy Hill Herald" N. Y. proposals for carrying the mail in N. York, 12th July, till September, 1832 415 10. \$1,686 35.

It will be seen, by reference to the account now furnished by the Department that while the Globe weekly, semi-weekly, and daily, was publishing these very "mail proposals" for the whole Union; and while the Albany Argus and the Courier and Enquirer were publishing the same for the State of New York and transmitting them to every part of the State from which a bid could be expected, these four papers, some of them scarcely circulating through a single county in the interior, and published two or three times a week were kept up at an expense of \$1,686 35 for two months, printing of the mail proposals for the State. For these and other similar expenditures, now brought to light by the document annexed, we can perceive no precedent in the former history of the department.

The year 1832 was also distinguished by the amount of expenses incurred for the services of sundry agents and secret emissaries who were put in motion at an expense of nearly ten thousand dollars for that year. These trips of investigation do not all appear on the face of the account. The sum of 6,005 is credited for sums paid to S. Gouverneur, the postmaster at New York. From an endorsement on one of the vouchers supporting this charge it appears that he has received credit on the books of the Department for that amount, by him paid for the incidental expenses of his office, from which we infer that by the direction of the department, he made these payments, and was allowed them on a statement for postage. Mr. Gouverneur is not responsible for these payments ordered by the Department. Among the receipts is one of P. S. Loughborough, travelling agent, for one hundred dollars paid him the 4th day of June 1832; and seven of Barnabas Bates, another traveller, for \$1,255 cash paid him as "special agent," between the 1st of August and the 12th December 1832, inclusive.

Mr. Barnabas Bates, in October 1833, presented an account, of which the following is a literal copy.

"General Post Office, To B. Bates, Special Agent Dr. 1833, April 30. To services from July 1, 1832 to 30th day, at \$3 per diem 912 00. Do do expenses during the same 2 50. Do do steamboat & stage fare 760 00. Do 134 00. 1,856 00.

So that Mr. Barnabas Bates set a good price on his travels, & although, by an endorsement, it appears that Mr. C. K. Gardner, the first Assistant Postmaster General, doubted about the allowance of 50 cents of \$2 50 per diem for "expenses," in addition to the "per diem for services," and the "steamboat and stage fare," yet, on putting the question on record on the voucher—"shall the additional fifty cents be allowed under the circumstances?" the Postmaster General underwrote—"allowed;" and on the 15th of October, 1833, Mr. Bates gives a receipt for a credit allowed him an account for the whole amount of \$1,856. The most curious part of this matter, however, is that the department has directed Mr. Gouverneur to pay these agents for travelling, as it appears they did, as "special agents," in New York and New England, and then covered and concealed the charges under the name of "incidental expenses of the Post Office at the city of New York." By the returns of the first quarter for 1833, it also appears that P. S. Loughborough who receives an annual salary from the Treasury of the U. States of sixteen hundred dollars as "general agent" of the Post Office Department, was paid in addition thereto the sum of \$2,467 66 as "special agent" for expenses in travelling in Virginia, New York, and the Western States, per order of the Postmaster General, from 1st November, 1831, to 31st December, 1832, making the whole sum paid that officer during that period, \$4,967 66. During the same period, it will be seen from the account that other agents received \$4,099 40, which, with the payment to Bates made by Gouverneur, made \$9,510 66 for travelling agents in about one year. It is in evidence before the committee, by O. B. Brown, that Mr. Loughborough started on another trip of investigation about four weeks ago.

Finally, the incidental expenses, from the 1st of July, 1834, by the returns made for the first year, &c. by the Postmaster General's estimate, or the last amounts, to the sum of \$557,576 04, thus exceeding expenses of the 5 years previous to the 1st January, 1829, by the sum of \$160,541. The necessity for legal restraint in this matter, we think, too apparent to require further comment, and we now dismiss this part of the subject.

On the whole, your committee have

found the affairs of the Department in a state of utter derangement, resulting, as it is believed, from the uncontrolled discretion exercised by its officers over its contracts and its funds; and their habitual evasions, and in some instances their total disregard of the laws which have been provided for their restraint.

And your committee see no means within the power of Congress of extricating it from its present condition, and restoring it to healthy and efficient action, without providing by law a more strict system for its government; prescribing to its officers more special rules for the performance of their several duties; taking from them, as far as possible, all discretion, where the acceptance of a contract, or disbursement of money is concerned; establishing a more strict system of accountability, and enforcing an observance of the laws by penal enactment.

Should Congress advance out of the treasury for the support of the Department, the sum of money asked for by the Postmaster General, or even the whole amount of its debts, it is not probable, while under the management of its present officers with no other means than now exist to control and restrain them, that its debts would be liquidated, or its efficiency restored. Under this impression and belief, your committee cannot recommend the appropriation of any money to relieve the wants of the department until there be some further guarantee for its proper and judicious application.

Your committee, reserving the right to make a further report on these subjects hereafter, respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions, (the resolutions was published in a former number.)

SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, 28th June, 1834. To my old friend Mr. Dwight of the New York Daily Advertiser.

My last letter to you told you about the uncertainty of elder bark tea, unless good cause was taken in scraping the bark, or its just as Doctor Parson's told my good old mother, if it scraped both ways there is no telling how things will work. And its here just so with "the Government"—& the folks about the General as always scrapin both ways, & things was gettin worse & worse. I used to tell the general when I was with him, he better let the Senate have a hand in directin this matter; for there warn't in all creation a set of folks who knew so well what was right to be done, and when troubles did come, who knew how a gittin the General on't quicker than they did; but the General wouldn't give up till tother day, when he couldn't give it, and the Senate got a chance to escape a little bark for "the Government," and in less than no time it went just as the people expected it would, and just as they wanted it to work; it has cleared out Mr. Taney and Mr. Stevenson already, and a good jag more would follow if the Senate gits another chance at scrapin the bark.

Some folks and especially them who want or expect offices think that the Senate ought to do just what the General tells em—but that aint my notion, for I don't see why the people should be at the expense of having a Senate if that is to be the rule—the Senate has got a notion that it is their duty to see that no man gets an office with their consent unless he will discharge its duties for the good of the hull people and not for a party, and this is just my notion too, for it is a plucky hard bargain for all parties to be call'd on to pay wages to an office holder, and he in turn only work for one party—that aint natural justice. If a man in office is only to work for a party then that party ought to pay him his wages.

Times have got so now that most folks think when they are elected to office they have any got to save the party who voted for em; and look upon all the rest as a set of Algebras; and they go on "rewardin friends and punishin enemies," till every idle vagabond who is too lazy to get an honest livin by labor, works himself into a good fat office, just because he has been crying about taverns and grog shops, "glory and reform," and "the spoils of the enemy belongs to the victors." Now, my notion is, its high time to put a stop to this kind of business, and git things back agin to law and common justice. The country has got enuff of "glory and reform," and the victors have got "spoils" enuff for one spell, and the only peachable way to get the country out of the scrape, is for the people whose pockets have to pay for all this "glory and spoils," to turn right to and at the next election see that no man goes to Congress unless he is of the right kind of stuff. No good farmer ever expects to raise a clean harvest of wheat, if he don't look out sharp and call out of the seed wheat he plants, all the smutty grains, and the dock seed, and wild linons; for if he plants any of them he will be bothered most plagily when grinding time comes; a handful of wild linons will spoil a hull grist, and all the family will be eatin frieny bread and pudlin the hull season thro, just for want of a little care in plantin time.

It wont do no good to be botherin yet about who is to be next President—its time enuff to select a miller when we've got the harvest home and all thrash'd out; it will be enuff to see that we get a good honest miller then. But if we begin now afore we have planted our new crop, and say, so and so shall be our

mill, and nobo who want to be just out of spite, or cut his gearin into a new figer, most important which is first to then to select the grind for us.

We have got molen, and do Congress, and the vest aint worth the best part of some folks there equally, and the left to plant a m in all creation folks who dese every honest r the country to get now; and tem, and mix how they batt is all the while help thinkin of with Capt. Jun made a trip in to Kennebunk to Polles" was p Jumper was sh I went along w tions, bein my sign parts. W ty smooth, and while boasting and well be peeler, and was eldest dater, a Polly. Well, j Cape Hatteras, ty sharp right he tack'd and ther, but all the kept gittin new and Capt. Jumper streaked. "Th Major is a b gittin round in now blowin never let T. E it, and I ever out of this scrip all hands, and high upon as the hibel'd on to let it go, and to last hope now. The waves can't ter another, and spell went ab one end first.

Capt. Jumper now to make a had to say abo chor hock'd on the "Two Pol of Providence didn't finch fr that as soon as the vessel fared, quit the bow, tending the cable did every thing we depend" says he our duty by enuf, the anker Polles" faced storm, and ev smash her nose clean through smash right of us as wet as whistled, and the "Two and bounced waves like a to it and Capt and we kept kept the green says he, "gits there is noth would't give the "Two Pol so we kept at the storm giv and by day li er way, and r sky; "and now my boys, lets all his m, cies that haint got this time," a ker and tuckl "Two Polles" scrape about to Ush'd to be bout that ere I would try to ture in so near he'd try to giv the "Two Pol new, and the old, if she ha had the worst the story to fo the natur on always say if standin by greas'd and was, it would a ben the las Capt. Jumper.

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POETRY.

From the Youth's Sketch Book.
THE LITTLE BOAT BUILDERS.
Beside the sea shore Charles and Ben
Sat down, one summer day,
To build their little boats—and then
To watch them sail away.

Hurrah! the boats have left the shore,
And side by side they sail;
And pleasant sunshine all before,
Behold, the summer gale.

But all too rough the sunny sea—
One boat upset—and then
They clasp their hands and shout with glee:
"Hurrah! she's up again."

But on the wave it cannot live:
It sinks—and now the other!
And now a louder shout they give,
"Hurrah! we'll build another!"

"Let's make ourselves a little sea—
The ocean is too large;
This tub will do for you and me
To sail our little barge."

Dear children! thus through life your joys
May vanish! Will you then
Still laugh as o'er your childish toys,
And think they'll rise again?

And when life's ocean seems too wide
Your quiet course to trace,
Say, will you wisely turn aside,
And choose a humbler place?

And will you, as your joys decay,
First one, and then the other,
Shout on, as one hope sinks away,
"Hurrah! I'll build another?"

NEW SPRING GOODS

SAMUEL MACKAY
HAVING just returned from Philadelphia
and Baltimore with

a fresh supply of
SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES
QUEENSWARE, &c.

which he will dispose of low for cash or on

credit. N. B. All persons having accounts standing
for six months or more are earnestly requested
to come forward and close them up by cash
or note.

May 17

EDWARD STUART,

Still continues to carry on the
Cartwheel-right and Seythe Cra-
dling Business,
At his old stand, at the corner of Wash-
ington and South streets, opposite
Dr. Denny's and the Young
Ladies' Seminary.

Feeling grateful for past favors, he begs leave
to inform his friends and the public generally
that he has procured a first rate assortment of

MATERIALS,

and has commenced cradling, and intends
keeping them already made on hand.
Persons who may want Cradles, will do
well by making immediate application, as it is
a thing often put off till too late.

E. S.
Easton, May 3, 1834 Sw

HARVEST TOOLS.

Sinclair & Moore

HAVE succeeded in obtaining very super-
ior tough wood for their

GRAIN CRADLES.

and have manufactured a large stock of such
as they can warrant of first quality—to which
Walden scythes are attached—and ready for
delivery by wholesale or retail at immediate
notice.

GRASS SCYTHES and Swards ready
hung. Hay forks, rakes, sickles, Seythe stones
and rakes &c.

—Also—

**CORN AND TOBACCO CULTIVA-
TORS** with a general assortment of Agricul-
tural Implements.

Maryland Agricultural Repository; corner
of Pratt and Light Sts. Baltimore.
Baltimore, June 14 Sw

THE STEAM ROAT



MARYLAND.

Will as usual leave Baltimore every Tues-
day and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, for An-
napolis, Cambridge (via the company's whar-
f 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 Bal-
timore to Castlehaven or Easton \$2.

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

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

By order
L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

April 12

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.
June 14. (W)

LOUIS A. GODEY

Having become sole proprietor of the

LADY'S BOOK.

A Monthly Magazine containing

Tales, original and selected,
Moral and scientific Essays,
Poetry, from the best Authors,
The quarterly representation of Lady's
Fashions, adopted in Philadelphia—Col-
oured.

Music, of the newest style, &c. &c.
Published regularly on the first day of every
month at No. 3. Athenian Buildings Franklin
place, Philadelphia.

EMBELISHED WITH

a beautiful and extensive variety of
ENGRAVINGS,

From original and selected designs, both col-
oured and plain, with two engraved Tit-
le Pages, and two distinct Indexes,
(intended to perfect separate
volumes in the year.)

—ALSO—
A choice Collection of MUSIC, original and
selected, arranged for the Piano or Gui-
tar, with nearly 600 Pages large oc-
tavo Letter Press, and only
Three Dollars per annum.

Each number of this periodical contains 43
pages of extra royal octavo letter press, printed
with clear, new and beautiful type, (arranged
after the manner of the London Labelle As-
semblee) on paper of the finest texture and
whitest color. It is embellished with splendid
Engravings on Copper and Steel, executed by
artists of the highest skill and distinction, and
embracing every variety of subjects. Among
these are illustrations of Popular Legends, Ro-
mantic Incidents, Attractive Scenery, and por-
traits of illustrious Females. The number
commencing each quarter contains a picture of
the existing Philadelphia Fashions, designed,
drawn, engraved and coloured expressly for
this work, by competent persons specially en-
gaged for that purpose. The embellishments
of this character which have appeared in former
numbers, are confessedly superior to any
which have been furnished in any other similar
American publication, and from the arrange-
ments which have been made, there is every
reason to believe they will be improved in the
coming volumes. In addition to the Embellish-
ments just referred to, every number contains
several engravings on wood, representing
Foreign and Native Scenery, curious and in-
teresting Subjects, Natural History, Entomology,
Mineralogy, Conchology, Humorous Incidents,
Ornamental Productions, Embroidery, and o-
ther needle work, Riding, Dancing, &c. &c.
besides one or more pieces of popular music, ar-
ranged for the Piano or Guitar.

Every six numbers of the work form an elegant
volume suitable for binding, and with these
are furnished gratuitously a superbly
engraved Title Page, and a general index of
Contents.

The typographical execution of the Lady's
Book is such that the proprietor challenges
comparison with any Magazine, whether En-
glish or American. The best materials and
the ablest workmen are employed, and the
most scrupulous regard is paid to neatness,
harmony, and uniformity, in the arrangement
of the various subjects which compose the
work.

The Literary department of the Lady's
Book comprises every thing which is deemed
suitable for that sex to whose use it is prin-
cipally devoted. Tales, which are distinguish-
ed by interesting incidents, vigorous narrative,
classic diction, and the absence of monkish
sentiment; Poetry, in which sense has not been
sacrificed to sound, but where glowing thoughts
are sensibly expressed, Essays upon pleasing
and instructive subjects; Biographical Sketches
of illustrious Women; Anecdotes, unattested
by indelicate innuendoes; lively Bon-mots, and
humorous topics cheerfully but modestly treat-
ed, constitute, along with descriptions of the
various embellishment, the reading of the
work.

Though enormous expenses have been in-
curred in making this work deserving of the
immense patronage it has received, the prop-
rietor does not mean to relax in his exertions.
Wherever improvement can be made, he is de-
termined to accomplish it, without regard to
cost or labor, confident that he will be amply
remunerated.

The terms of the Lady's Book are three
dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Persons remitting ten dollars shall be
entitled to four copies of the work. Per-
sons remitting fifteen dollars shall be entitled
to six copies of the work, and additional copies
of the best Engravings. Persons procuring
ten new subscribers, and forwarding the
cash for the same, besides a discount of fifteen
per cent. shall be presented with a copy of the
third volume of the work superbly bound—
Persons procuring Notes of solvent banks re-
ceived at par value.

An extra copy of the work, or any infor-
mation respecting it, may be obtained by address-
ing the publisher, (postpaid)

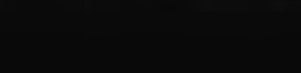
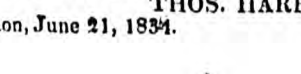
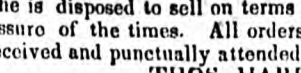
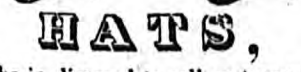
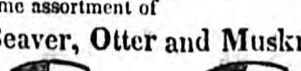
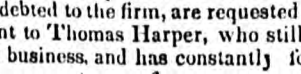
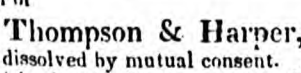
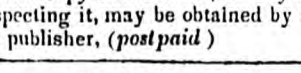
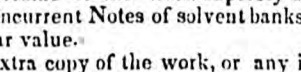
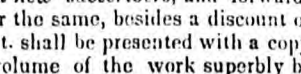
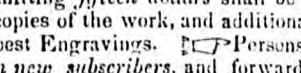
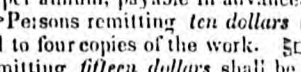
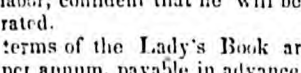
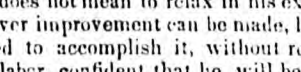
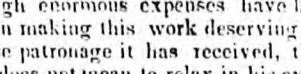
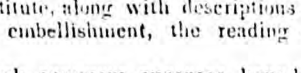
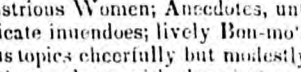
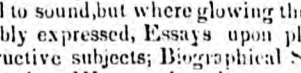
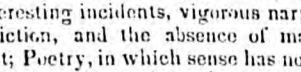
NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under
the firm of

Thompson & Harper,

is now dissolved by mutual consent. All per-
sons indebted to the firm, are requested to make
payment to Thomas Harper, who still contin-
ues the business, and has constantly for sale a
handsome assortment of

Beaver, Otter and Muskrat



which he is disposed to sell on terms to suit
the pressure of the times. All orders thank-
fully received and punctually attended to.

THOS. HARPER.

Easton, June 21, 1834.

FRESH SPRING GOODS

Received at the Store of
THOMAS H. JENKINS.
Who can exhibit the latest styles and Fash-
ions either for Ladies or Gentlemen.
may 17

[GENERAL ADVERTISEMENT.]
**SEEDS, TREES, PLANTS, DOMES-
TIC ANIMALS, IMPLEMENTS,
BOOKS, &c. &c.**
FOR SALE AT THE
**AMERICAN FARMER ESTABLISH-
MENT,**

No. 16 South Calvert Street, Baltimore Md

The subscriber presents his respects to far-
mers gardeners, and dealers in Seeds through-
out the United States, particularly his custom-
ers, and informs them that he has received from
Europe, from his own Seed Garden, and from
various parts of this country, his
annual supply of **FIELD AND GARDEN
SEEDS;** and that he is prepared to execute
orders, wholesale and retail, with promptness
and accuracy, at as low prices, and on as fa-
vorable terms as can be afforded by any dealer
in the United States, for first rate articles.

FRUIT and ornamental trees and plants
grapevines, shrubbery, gooseberry, raspberry,
currant, and strawberry plants, bulbous and
other flower roots, will at the proper seasons
be procured to order, from the best sources, in-
cluding all the principal nurseries and gardens
in this country, for most of which the subscri-
ber is agent; also,

PLOUGHS; harrows, cultivators, straw
cutters, wheat fans, corn shellers, thrashing
machines, and all other kinds of agricultural &
horticultural implements, will be procured from
the best manufacturers in Baltimore, at the
manufacturers' prices.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS particularly cattle
of the improved Durham Shorthorn, the
Devon, and the Holstein breeds; Sheep of the
Bakewell, Southdown, and various fine wool-
ed breeds; Swine of several valuable kinds, es-
pecially of the Barnitz breed; Dogs of several
varieties for the farmer and sportsman, various
kinds of Poultry, such as white turkeys, Bro-
cken and Westphalia geese, game and other
fowls, and several other species of animals,
all of choicest breeds, (and no others) are either
kept for sale at the establishment, or can be pro-
cured from the best sources, to order.

BOOKS, agricultural, horticultural, and
botanical, in much greater variety than at the
bookstores, some of them rare and particularly
valuable, kept constantly for sale.

In short, all articles wanted by farmers and
gardeners in the prosecution of their business
are intended either to be kept on hand, or pro-
cured when ordered, for a small commission.

And though last in order here, yet
first in importance to every tiller of the
soil and keeper of Domestic Animals, the sub-
scriber offers to them **THE SEEDS OF
KNOWLEDGE** in their vocations, "fresh
and genuine," having been carefully gathered
from the field of experience, and the garden of
science—the whole done up in papers and in-
cluded in **"THE FARMER AND GARDEN-
ER, AND LIVE STOCK BREEDER &
MANAGER,"** and dispensed from the printing
press of this establishment every Friday in
the form of a weekly Agricultural Paper, at \$5
a year, payable in advance.

N. B. This periodical is essentially similar
to the late **AMERICAN FARMER**, the
publication of which has been for some time
suspended. Address

L. IRVING HITCHCOCK,

American Farmer Establishment.

Note.—An "Extra" number of the Farmer
containing a Prospectus of the Establishment,
and a catalogue of Seeds and other articles for
sale, will be sent gratis to any person who
will furnish his address, post paid, for that
purpose.
May 24.

WALDIE'S

SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY.
Bibles from the Breviers of Nassau.

A description of the fashionable watering
places in Germany, by an 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 Massé 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 follow-
ing:

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

Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ard-
kinglass, 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
the Italian.

Roma in the Nineteenth Century; in a se-
ries of letters written during a residence in
that city, by a Lady.

The Deaf and Dumb Page; a Tale.
Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV;
by the Duke of St. Simon.

The Black Watch; an Historical Novel, by
the author of the Dominie's Legacy; &c. &c.
One of the best novels ever in London Mag-
azines of the present day.

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

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

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

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

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

A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Anto-
lopo at Pelew, in 1783, and 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 Circulating
Library which is published every week, at \$5
per annum, thankfully received by
ADAM WALDIE,
Philadelphia.

June 25

FOR RENT OR SALE,

My property upon the South East side of
Choptank river, within the limits of the town of
Greensborough, consisting, as I suppose, of about

Twenty acres of Land;

a new brick Store House, for the
sale of Merchandise; a new and valu-
able Granary, capable of storing
from six to eight thousand bushels
of grain—one other granary.

A **BLACKSMITH SHOP**
and **TOOLS**—a large and valuable
Barn and Corn House, a new Brick
Dwelling House, lately occupied by
James C. Reynier & Co. There is also two
other

BRICK DWELLINGS,
This property is situated immedi-
ately upon the Choptank river, at
the head of the navigation, and has been es-
teemed a stand for business equal to any in the
place—to a good purchaser the property may
be purchased upon accommodating terms—of
the Store House, Granaries and Dwelling,
which is now unoccupied, may be rented upon
favorable terms. For terms apply to me, at
Galloway; either in person or by letter, to
my agent near the premises, Hooper D. Hud-
son, Esq.

WILLIAM HUGHLETT.

Galloway, Talbot co. June 14, 4w

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING THE

EASTON GAZETTE

In an extended and improved form,

BY the generous offer of a gentleman well
known throughout the State, to superintend
the Agricultural and Political departments of
my paper, I am enabled to propose to pub-
lish a Journal particularly devoted to Agricul-
ture and Politics, which I flatter myself will
meet and receive an extended patronage.

From the irritations long produced by politi-
cal warfare, it has been hitherto thought best to
separate these interesting subjects by giving them
possession of distinct papers—as it was sup-
posed that all parties would unite in the first
whilst none but partisans of one cast would
be likely to take an interest in the other—

Where political discussions and commentaries
are marked with personal offence and rude in-
trusions upon feelings, there seems to be a ne-
cessity for this separation. But if a paper
maintains its own principles and views of pub-
lic men and things fearlessly and with decen-
cy, the union of these interesting topics would
only enable those of a different political way of
thinking to hear the other side of the question.

Without meaning however to press this view
of the subject, I must say, that the real design
in uniting these two highly interesting topics
is to give greater interest to the paper, and to
make it more worthy of general attention.

How far the plan can be made acceptable to
the public taste must be left to the sequel, in
case a sufficient patronage is extended to just-
ify the increased expenses to be incurred in
wages for additional labour, type and other ma-
terials—as well as in procuring the most inter-
esting papers and works relating to Politics
and Agriculture, which cannot be had by the
ordinary interchanges among Editors—and the
procuring which, cannot be risked until I can
ascertain the public opinion in relation to the
plan, and their disposition to sustain it.

That the plan can be rendered acceptable I
have no doubt, if adequate encouragement is
given.

It may perhaps be thought by some, that the
depressed and reduced condition of our country
at the present time renders it an unsuitable
occasion to put forth proposals for a Journal,
that is to require patronage at the hands of the
people.—The remark is obviously a plausible
one, and would be irresistible, if the Journal
itself did not mainly contemplate an agency in
furnishing to the People the information and
the aids necessary to meet the crisis, and to en-
able them to restore that state of comfort and
prosperity from which they have been so wantonly
so, carelessly, and so lawlessly deprived.

Pressed down by the people are their pecuni-
ary concerns by measures equally ruinous
and absurd—excited and indignant as they
ought to be at the high handed, unconstitutional,
and arbitrary course that arrogant and stimu-
lated power has adopted, patience for a mo-
ment under such suffering would be construed
into acquiescence that would tend to swell the
list of their grievances, and embolden daring
inhibition in its usurpations and abuses. The
People must resist or they are degraded and
ruined.—The People must resist or their Re-
publican Institutions, their Liberty, and hap-
piness will be annihilated.—The People must
resist now early, or they will have later to
seek through blood and slaughter the repa-
ration of a loss too great to be borne, involving
all that is dear to the heart of man. The crisis
calls for the proposal—it is necessary to
act—the loss of time may be the loss of all—
the object is to prepare the means to make
known to the People their real condition, the
causes that have produced it, and the way to
resist it.

Let not this language be misinterpreted—
we speak in all we say in the spirit and under
the sanction of the Constitution and the Law
—it is the triumph of these we aim at as the
means under Heavens merciful behests, of res-
toration to happiness and peace.

TERMS.

The paper is intended to be called "THE
MARYLAND COUNTRY JOURNAL AND FAR-
MERS SOCIAL COMPANION," to be published
weekly during the session of Congress,
which will also embrace the period of the ses-
sion of the General Assembly of Maryland—and
once a week the rest of the year—Sat-
urday and Tuesday, days of publication.

The price of the paper to Subscribers will
be \$3 00 per annum—one half payable at the
time of subscribing, the other half at the
end of the year.

Where the whole subscription runs due for
three months over the year, it enhances the
subscription dues for each year twenty five
per cent.

The present Subscribers to the Easton Ga-
zette will be considered as subscribers to The
Maryland Country Journal, unless forbidden
by them.

No Subscription discontinued until all ar-
rearages are paid up, without the consent of
the publisher of the paper.

Advertising, not exceeding a square, at a
cost of one dollar for three insertions, and
twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion
A. GRAHAM.

14 Lexington street, Baltimore.

May 17, 1834 16w

New and Splendid Assortment



BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber has just returned from Balti-
more, and is now opening the best assortment
of **BOOTS AND SHOES,** that he has ever had.
His friends and the public are requested to call
and see him. He is determined to sell at the
most reduced prices for cash. He has also a
great variety of Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c.
PETER TARR.

HOUSE SIGN & ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING.

William H. Hopkins respectfully informs
the Citizens of Easton, and the public gener-
ally that he has commenced the above busi-
ness in the wing adjoining Messrs. Ozmon
and Shanahan's Cabinet shop and directly
opposite McNeal & Robinson's Variety Store,
where he is prepared to execute every variety
of painting with neatness & despatch, and at
such prices as shall be in accordance with the pre-
sure of the times. He solicits a trial, and feels
assured that it will ensure a continuance of
public patronage.

All orders from the country thankfully re-
ceived and promptly executed: also Old Chairs
repainted and Gilded in the latest

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown. RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XVII.

EASTON MD. SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1834.

NO. 29.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS
TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

SPRING GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME
HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their entire supply of **SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARD-WARE, CHINA, &c.**
which, added to their former Stock makes, their assortment very complete.
Their friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give them a call.
may 3 6w

LOST.

A Yoke of Oxen—of good size—black and white, one a very fine ox—the other not so large, but marked with a scar near the shoulder. Any one who will give information of said oxen, or of either of them shall be suitably compensated.
M. SPENCER,
near St. Michaels.

July 12

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court,
10th day of June A. D. 1834.
On application of Josiah Chaplain, administrator of George Stevens late of Talbot County, deceased, it is
ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 10th day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.
JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot County.

In compliance to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the Subscriber of Talbot County hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot County in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of George Stevens late of Talbot County deceased all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of January next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 10th day of June 1834.
JOSIAH CHAPLAIN, adm'r. of George Stevens, dec'd.

June 21

Easton and Baltimore Packet, by way of Miles River,



SCHOONER—WILLIAM & HENRY. JAMES STEWARD, MASTER.

The subscribers beg leave to inform the public that the above fine, fast sailing, new and substantial built, copper fastened Schooner, is now in complete order for the reception of freight and Passengers; having a very commodious Cabin, she is well calculated for the accommodation of Gentlemen and Ladies. She will commence running as a regular Packet between the above named places—and will leave Miles River Ferry on Sunday the 2nd of March inst. at 9 o'clock A. M. for Baltimore. Returning will leave Light Street wharf, Baltimore, opposite the store of A. B. Harrison, at 9 o'clock A. M. on the following Wednesday, and will continue to run on the above named days, during the season. She will take on board and land passengers at Wm. Townsend's; going to and from Baltimore.
All orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs. Spencer and Willis, Easton, or with Mr. Jas. Jordan, at the Ferry, will be strictly attended to. The Subscribers, intending to use every exertion to give general satisfaction, solicit the patronage of the public.
WM. TOWNSEND and JAS. STEWARD.
N. B. For Capt. James Steward's capacity and attention to business, as a commander of a vessel, the public are referred to Messrs. Nicholas Goldsborough, Tench Tighman, Benjamin Bowdles and John Newnam, of this county.

March 5

NOTICE.

The subscriber gives notice to all persons interested, that it is necessary that business in his hands should be promptly closed, as he is determined that his securities shall not suffer by any delay.
He also wishes to call attention to the notice of Joshua M. Faulkner, Esq. by which it will be seen, that all his business as late Sheriff, is placed in the subscriber's hands, for settlement and the Tenth of the present month is fixed as the time by which it must be closed. Those who wish to avoid further cost and trouble will, it is expected, attend to this notice—those who neglect must abide the consequences.
JO: GRAHAM, Shff.
march 4—22 if

THE UNION TAVERN,

EASTON, MARYLAND.



JOSHUA M. FAULKNER,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot County, Md., known as the "UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John Lee's Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. Hayward, Jr. and directly that of Wm. R. Price, Esq. His house is situated in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, within a few paces of the Court House, and a market (I cannot hesitate to say) equal, if not superior, to any of a like population in this State—he is also gratified in assuring the public, that he has advantages this tavern never before had, viz: A comfortable dwelling adjoining not heretofore attached to the property, and all the property is about to go through a thorough repair; which will enable him to entertain private families, parties or individuals in comfort—he intends keeping in his bar the best of Liquors, and his Table shall be furnished in season with such as the market will afford. He has provided attentive Osters and Waiters, and has determined nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His Hack will run regularly to the Steam Boat Maryland, for the accommodation of passengers, when they can be conveyed to any part of the adjacent county at almost a moment's warning. Regular conveyances can be had from Easton to the principal cities—a four horse stage runs three times a week to Philadelphia via Centerville; the Steam Boat Maryland twice a week to Baltimore, besides other conveyances in the two Eastern Packets—so that passengers cannot fail to find an advantage in passing this way. Boarders will be accommodated on liberal terms by the day, week, month or year—he solicits the old customers of the house and the public generally, to call and see him.
Oct. 5.

NOTICE

TO STONE MASONS.

THE undersigned, a committee appointed to superintend the building of a Church at Miles River Ferry, near Easton in Talbot County Maryland, propose to build the same 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 August next.

R. H. Goldsborough, Rich'd. Fiddeman, Rich'd. Spencer.

July 5.

\$100 REWARD.

RAN off from the subscriber between Saturday 17th and Wednesday the 21st of this month of May, a negro lad named

JACOB,

of tawney complexion and about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high—his countenance is rather mild, but changeable when spoken to—he shows his white teeth a good deal when he speaks—in his ordinary walk he is laboured and seems to work his whole body. It is supposed he went off on the Saturday before or Sunday of the Whitsunday Holidays—He is a shrewd and specious fellow—whoever will deliver to the subscriber the said absconding servant, or secure him so that the subscriber can get him, shall receive the above reward.
ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, near Easton Talbot County Eastern Shore of Maryland.

May 24

\$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Talbot County (Deep Neck) on Wednesday last, the 4th inst. (June) a negro fellow, who calls himself DICK or



DICK ANDERSON,

about 21 years of age. Dick is very black and square built, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high. He took away with him a large quantity of wearing apparel, and I have no doubt has made his way to Delaware or New Jersey. Dick is an outrageous scoundrel, having made an attack on me for repelling him for his negligence, is not being in place for hours after my other hands were at work. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery in the jail in Easton, Md. or secured in any jail so that I get him again.
FOSTER MAYNARD.
Talbot County Md., June, 1834.

THE DEATH OF MONK LEWIS.

It is the general impression that Monk Lewis, the author of several monkish romances, and whose works are familiar to every novel reader this side the Atlantic, died of Sea Sickness. But it is stated in a late number of the London Metropolitan, that he perished of the Yellow Fever, and the following interesting particulars are given.

"He grew restless and impatient, continually pacing up and down the deck, and spouting forth Italian and German poetry in a wild and impassioned tone of voice, accompanied with violent gestures. On the 13th of May these serious symptoms rapidly increased in him, and becoming every hour worse and worse at six o'clock the following morning he expired in the greatest bodily and even mental agony; for such was his delirium that loud and bitter groans and fearful imprecations burst from his lips whilst suffering the last pang.

"It is very much to be regretted that the remains of this accomplished gentleman (and perhaps too celebrated an author) were not preserved and brought home to be buried in the sepulchre of his family, the dust of genius being in some measure sacred to the soil from which it sprang. But, on the contrary, the corpse of the deceased was carried on deck, almost as soon as the last breath had departed; and being rolled up in the ship's colors, it was laid on the stern, where it remained until a slight shell of deal boards was nailed together by one of the carpenters.

"Into this humble coffin the body was then carefully fastened down by the lid, and four eighteen pounders attached to it, in order to sink it; a common white sheet, such as sailors use in their hammocks, finally wrapped round the whole, why or wherefore it is difficult to guess. Captain—, then proceeded to read over the burial service several of the passengers and most of the crew being present; after which in obedience to his commands, the deceased was committed to the deep. At the first plunge, the coffin disappeared entirely; but rising again, the sheet that had been fastened round it became partially disarranged, and the air introducing itself between its folds, inflated them; and buoyed the coffin up so that it floated on the surface of the waters, just like a boat with its sails full set. It was first observed by a few of the passengers, from a window in the front cabin where suddenly to their surprise and terror, they beheld this novel and spectre like object borne up by the swell of the sea almost on a level with themselves. Never shall I forget the thrilling sensation caused by so appalling an apparition—imagination can scarcely picture any thing more horrible, coming as it did so unexpectedly. I was that time a mere child almost an infant, but such impressions pass not away! Around the vessel that coffin-bark danced like a fearful mockery; then heaving heavily over the surf, as unwilling still to part from the living world, it bent its course towards the shores of the Havana, and was soon lost to the straining sight of the awe struck spectators, whether it arrived at those shores or was swallowed up in the whelming waves, we have never been able to ascertain.

"The impression that Mr. Lewis made on my parents was that of a very reserved yet very kind hearted man; he appeared to feel for the sufferings of any occasionally indisposed person on board and particularly for my eldest sister, who almost fell a victim to the fatal disorder which terminated his career. Before it manifested itself in him, he used to come frequently, and rap at the door of our birth, and ask after her health in the gentlest tones, never forgetting to accompany such enquiries with some little gift for the fevered invalid, such as a shaddock or a bottle of soda water—articles of which he had brought on board a plentiful supply. He also possessed an old fashioned piano, bound with brass bands for travelling; and often did he while away the dreary hours over attended on a long sea voyage, by his exquisite touch on that instrument."

"I must not forget to mention, that Mr. L. expired in the arms of the same person who was afterwards present at Lord Byron's death; and of whom his lordship speaks in his journal with the highest praise, as forming one of the most faithful servants of his household. His name was Baptista, or Tita, (for short)—He was a Venetian by birth and certainly his attention and devotion to Mr. Lewis, during his fatal illness, and in his last moments, fully deserve a similar tribute here; and with pleasure the writer bears witness to the unchangeable character of a dutiful servant, an humble friend, faithful unto death."

PERPETUAL MOTION.—The Mechanics' Magazine for June, which has just appeared, contains in addition to a great number of articles interesting to workmen and men of science, a chapter under the head of Robert Fulton, of course relating to the introduction of Steamboats on the rivers and lakes of America. The following extract in relation to the perpetual motion introduced in this city by Redheffer, possesses considerable interest.

Philad. Gaz.

It will be remembered by some of our readers, how long, and how successfully, Redheffer had deluded the Pennsylvanians by his perpetual motion. One of these machines was put into operation in New York in 1813. Mr. Fulton was a perfect unbeliever in Redheffer's discovery, and although hundreds were daily paying the dollar to see the wonder, he could not be prevailed upon to follow the crowd. After a few days, however, he was induced by some of his friends to visit the machine. In a very short time after Mr. Fulton had entered the room in which it was exhibited, he exclaimed, "Why this is a crank motion." His ear enabled him to distinguish that the machine was moved by a crank, which always gives an unequal power, and therefore an unequal velocity in the course of each revolution; and a nice and practical ear may perceive that the sound is not uniform. If the machine had been kept in motion by what was its ostensible moving power, it must have had an equal rotary motion, and the sound would have been always the same.

After some little conversation with the show-man, Mr. Fulton did not hesitate to declare that the machine was an imposition, and to tell the gentleman he was an impostor. Notwithstanding the anger & bluster which these charges excited, he assured the company that the thing was a cheat, and if they would support him in the attempt, he would defeat it at the risk of paying any penalty if he failed. Having obtained the assent of all who were present, he began by knocking away some very thin pieces of lath, which appeared to be no part of the machinery, but to go from the frame of the machine to the wall of the room, merely to keep the corner posts of the machine steady.

It was found that a catgut string was lead through one of the laths and the frame of the machine, to the head of the upright shaft of a principal wheel, that the catgut was conducted through the wall and along the floors of the second story to a back cock-loft, at a distance of a number of yards from the room which contained the machine, and there was found the moving power. This was a poor old wretch with an immense beard, and all the appearance of having suffered a long imprisonment; who, when he broke in upon him was unconscious of what had happened below, and who while he was seated on a stool, gnawing a crust, was with one hand turning a crank. The proprietor of the perpetual motion soon disappeared. The mob demolished his machine, the destruction of which immediately put a stop to that which had been, for so long a time, and to so much profit exhibited in Philadelphia. The merits of this exposure will appear more striking, when we consider that many men of ingenuity, learning and science, had seen the machine; some had written on the subject, not a few of these were his zealous advocates, and others, though they were afraid to admit that he had made a discovery which violated what were believed to be the established laws of nature, appeared also afraid to deny what the incessant motion of his wheels and weights seemed to prove."

A SUBTERRANEAN VILLAGE.—A subterranean Indian Village has been discovered in Nacoochee Valley, in Georgia, by gold miners, in excavating a canal for the purpose of washing gold.

The depth to which it is covered varies from seven to nine feet; some of the houses are embedded in a stratum of rich auriferous gravel. They are 34 in number, built of logs from six to ten inches in diameter, and from ten to twelve feet in length. The walls are from three to six feet in height, forming a continuous line or street of 800 feet. The logs are hewed and notched as at the present day. The land beneath which they were found, was covered, at its first settlement by the whites, with a heavy growth of timber, denoting a great antiquity to these buildings, and a powerful cause which submerged them. Cane baskets and fragments of earthenware were found in the rooms. The account is contained in a letter to the editor of the Southern Banner, from which the following further particulars are extracted:

"The houses are situated from 50 to 100 yards from the principal channel of the creek; and as no further excavations

have been made, it is more than probable that new and more interesting developments will be made when the land is worked for gold.

A great number of curious specimens of workmanship have been found, in situations which preclude the possibility of their having been moved for more than a thousand years. During my mining operations last year, I found, at one time, about one half of a crucible, of the capacity of near a gallon. It was ten feet below the surface, and immediately beneath a large oak tree, which measured five feet in diameter, and must have been four or five hundred years old. The deposit was diluvial, of what may be termed table land. The stratum of quartz gravel, in which the vessel was imbedded, is about two feet in thickness, resting upon decomposed chlorite slate.

It is not difficult to account for the deposit of those substances in alluvial soil, for the hills are generally very high and precipitous, and from the immense quantity of rain which falls, the streams are swollen to great heights, sweeping every thing with them, and frequently forming a deposit of several feet in thickness in a season; but some of the diluvial land is from 10 to 50 feet above the present level of the streams. These deposits exhibit appearances of as great attrition as those recently formed.

There was a vessel, or rather a double mortar, found in Duke's Creek, about five inches in diameter, and the excavation on each side was nearly an inch in depth, basin like, and perfectly polished. It was made of quartz, which had been semi-transparent but had become stained with the iron which abounds in quantity in all this country. In the bottom of each basin was a small depression of half an inch in depth and about the same diameter. What its use could have been, is difficult to conjecture. Some suppose it was used for grinding paint, &c. or in some of their plays or games. The high finish and its exact dimensions, induce me to believe it the production of a more civilized people, than the present race of Indians. Respectfully yours. M. S."

SNAKE STORY.—The story of the late marvellous feat of the Anaconda in the New York Museum, in swallowing a seven quarter blanket, is fully confirmed by the testimony of Mr. Peale, who avers that his snakeship does not appear to be in the least degree incommoded by his extraordinary supper. A still more extraordinary story is related by the New York Times. It is as follows:

A number of years ago, a gentleman who had charge of a public museum in Baltimore, exhibited among his other living curiosities a couple of beautiful garter snakes. There is something about a garter snake peculiarly attractive, perhaps from the associations connected with its name. They are the most voracious of all the small sized snake family, and pounce upon their prey like starved hawks. They have a truly French appetite for frogs, and it was upon these slimy amphibians that the garter snakes in question chiefly made their supper. The keeper of the museum was one evening giving them their daily rations, when he observed that the big snake was so voracious as to devour all the little snake's supper. He accordingly separated the two animals by a thin partition, and threw a frog to the younger and weaker of the two. The little snake seized the animal and commenced swallowing it, and had succeeded in bagging its head, fore paws, and the greater part of its body, when the partition was taken away, and the big snake made a dash at the hind legs of the frog, which yet protruded from the mouth of his younger brother. He obtained a hearty grip of these projecting members, and slowly swallowed his way towards the head of his supper companion, who clung sturdily to his savory mouthful.

The heads of the two animals met, and the issue of the struggle for a moment seemed doubtful, when the big snake's mouth expanded & slowly closed on the head of the small one, & again he went rejoicing on his swallowing course. Slowly but surely he went ahead the longitudinal dimensions of the young serpent, constantly becoming less as they were sucked into his maw, until he had swallowed him from nose to tail. After displaying this unnatural preference for his own flesh and blood, the garter snake coiled himself up for his nap, and took a comfortable snooze. The next morning the keeper called to view "the two single gentlemen rolled into one," when to his astonishment he found that the younger snake had left his close quarters and was gambolling about by the side of his big play-mate. The only reasonable way of account for the manner in which he had managed to leave his prison house is that he coiled himself regularly round and left his lodgings by the same door.

through which he entered them. He could not have backed out for his scales would not have permitted him, nor was an egress in any other manner at all possible. The fate of the poor frog was matter of grave speculation; but the probability is that the little snake held fast to him and secured not only a snug night's lodging but a hearty supper.

The above account is strictly authentic. We received it from a gentleman who was an eye witness to the transaction. Immediately after its occurrence he prepared a statement for one of the journals of the day, but he was dissuaded from publishing it on the ground that it was too marvellous to be believed. As the late fete of the Anaconda has opened the eyes of the public to what snakes can do, we publish it as a well substantiated snake story.

From the N. Y. Daily Adver. July 10.

RIOTS AND DISORDERS.—In consequence of an announcement, that a meeting was to be held in Chatham st. Chapel, for the purpose of furthering the interests of the Anti-slavery Society—a crowd assembled around the door, long before the hour of meeting, prepared to act efficiently in the event of any outrage being committed on public opinion! Happily, however, from an intimation made in a morning paper the blacks were deterred from assembling and but a few of the whites who had been instrumental in getting up the meeting were found to be in attendance.

In consequence of the disposition that existed, to prevent any meeting in favor of immediate emancipation, as evinced by the crowd that assembled, no effort was made to carry the avowed objects of the meeting into effect, although a crowd of officers had been assembled to protect the convocation from anticipated injury and abuse.

From the non-assemblage of the persons who had designed to occupy the Chapel, it was evident that the objects of the meeting had been abandoned, and the friends of colonization thereupon entered, organized a meeting, passed resolutions in favor of their own opinions, and peaceably dispersed. This business was brought to a close before 9 o'clock at night. But a much more formidable difficulty existed farther up in the city. Mr. Farren, Stage Manager of the Bowery Theatre, had been represented as having cursed the Yankees, called them jackasses, and that he would gull them whenever he could. This declaration, whether true or false, had been sworn to by Mr. Sentis, a butcher, before the Police, by virtue of whose affidavit Mr. Farren had been arrested.

From the attempts of Mr. Farren to deny his declarations and his published allegations on the subject, charging his accuser Mr. Sentis with perjury, a number of persons highly respectable had predetermined to prevent his appearance on the Bowery Board. As an adjunct of the corps for his own benefit, which was conspicuously announced for last night, at which Mr. Forrest was to be present and to appear in the character of Metamora. The play commenced at the usual time, and Mr. Forrest a favorite son of the stage, had reached the second act when a rush was made from the crowd in the street, consisting of more than 1000 persons, who broke the front doors, & making their way into the Theatre, soon filled the boxes, pit, and stage, and ejected the actors therefrom.

The crowd continued to pour in their swarms until every nook and avenue of the Theatre was filled. & the females of the stage & the audience, were happy to escape from the house through the rear door of the building. Efforts were made by the actors to address the audience, but they were unsuccessful until it was announced that Mr. Farren was dismissed from the Theatre, after a speech from Mr. Forrest, when tranquility, in some measure was restored.

Still the crowds occupied the entire theatre, including the stage for a long time, and the civil authorities were unable to expel them.

In a short time however, about 100 watchmen of Capt. Stewart's and Captain Asten's command, assembled, and under the direction of His Honor the Mayor, Ald. Ferris and Labagh, Assistant Ald. Ballagh, Judge Lowndes of the Police, and a powerful body of the Police, efforts were made to dislodge the occupants of the house. Violence had not been resorted to by them, and it was resolved that no violence should be exerted against them. They were addressed by Mr. George Dixon and others, and requested to go home, but still lingered when a body of 100 watchmen headed by the Mayor and Aldermen, appeared on the stage, and very soon succeeded by pacific measures, in dispersing the vast numbers that had assembled.

They retired peaceably, having effected

506, with a c

Navy's Luck.—Crowell, of the *Argus*, charged us with being turned out. We admit the "soft impeachment." We were a Van Buren coat once, and wore it threadbare; we have been compelled to turn it out, and if others do not follow suit they will not have a suit on their backs to follow them.

The New York American expresses the opinion, that the Grand Jury of that city should indict Tappan, Cox, and the leading Abolitionists, as public nuisances, & properly remarks: "Rigorous measures against all who are parties to the present commotions, will alone re-establish the majesty of the laws. The immediate action of the Grand Jury in the way we have hinted at, will, we know, be approved by our fellow citizens generally; and the most severe means that can be adopted by the Mayor, for sweeping the rioters from the streets and putting an end to mob-law at a single blow, will be equally well supported."

17 vs. 449!
We have seen somewhere an intimation that the Senate has, at this session, in regard to the matter of appointment, done nothing but reject nominations, made by the President of the United States. We have taken the trouble to inquire what foundation there is for this grave accusation, and here are the facts. Of the nominations made by the President during the last session of Congress, the Senate refused to concur in seventeen, and confirmed four hundred and forty-nine!!! What a factious body is the Senate!—*Nat. Intel.*

WINCHESTER, (Va.) July 8.
Distressing Accident.—We regret to learn that on Sunday last, the stage from Harper's Ferry to this place, was passing down a hill near Brucetown, it was upset by the breaking of some part of the harness of one of the horses, and fell upon Mr. Albert Humrickhouse, (son of Mr. A. Humrickhouse of Shepherdstown) and injured him so severely as to occasion his death in a few minutes. Mr. H. was sitting on the driver's box. The only other passengers, we learn, were the Hon. Henry Clay, and an elderly lady—the former of whom was somewhat though not seriously bruised.

[From the Boston Daily Adv. of the 13th inst.]
Death by Lightning.—Yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock, during the thunder storm, the Roman Catholic Chapel Austin street, Charlestown, was struck by lightning. A school kept in the Chapel had dismissed a short time before, but many of the pupils remained in and about the building. The fluid first entered a window in the girls' room in the second story, and killed two boys, then passed into the boys' school room below out at a window to a post against which two boys were leaning, killing one of them. A girl was also stunned, and the circulation of her blood appeared to cease for some minutes; but being placed where the rain fell upon her, she soon recovered. Several other children were hurt but not badly. The boys killed were from 13 to 16 years of age; their names were Mathews, a son of John Ray and a son of Widow Mellen.

At the Jackson Festival in the Incorporated Penn Township, the following toast was given:
"J. R. Hopkins, Esq. President of the day. Democracy—Pure and undiluted; the pride of the people, and safeguard of the nation."

The pure and undiluted democracy of our excellent friend Hopkins, will be a lamp to the feet of the Wandering Federalists. Some of our old Federalists are at a loss to know what it is, that occasionally makes one of our small flock—a democrat—they seemed to bedyed in the wool—not skin deep.

Philadelphia U. S. Gaz.

MAIL ROBBERY.—A slip from the Postmaster at Hartford, Ct. states, that the Albany Mail was stolen from the stage on the morning of the tenth inst. broken open and robbed of its contents. The Mail was delivered at the Post Office at Hartford about half past twelve at night; placed under the boot of the stage, which left the city between one and two o'clock, A. M. The mail was undoubtedly taken from the carriage before it left the city, whilst standing before the public house, or engaged in taking in passengers. The letter packages for Albany and the state of New York, the only ones contained in the portmanteau, were broken open, and the most of them have been found in a mutilated condition, about a mile and a half south of the city. A reward of fifty dollars is offered for the apprehension of the robbers.

On the preservation of Potatoes.—Potatoes, at the depth of one foot from the ground, produce shoots near the end of spring, at the depth of two feet, they appear in the middle of summer, at three feet depth, they are very short, and never come to the surface, and between three and five feet they cease to vegetate. In consequence of observing these effects, several parcels of potatoes were buried in a garden at the depth of three feet and a half, and were not removed till after intervals of one and two years. They were then found without any appearance of germination, and possessing their original firmness, freshness, goodness and taste.—*Ann. Soc. d'Agric.*

The National Intelligencer of Wednesday contains a valuable document, being a "general abstract of the number and situation of the State Banks in the several States and Territories in the years 1833 and 1834 to the Legislature of the several States and from estimates, together with statements of the number of banks and the amount of capital authorized since the said returns were made out. From this it appears that the number of State Banks is as follows: Alabama, 5; Connecticut, 9; Georgia, 13; Kentucky, 3; Louisiana, 10; Delaware, 7; Massachusetts, 102; Maine, 29; Maryland, 8; Mississippi, 8; New Jersey, 26; New York, 78; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 7; New Hampshire, 23; Ohio, 20; Pennsylvania, 41; Rhode Island, 51; Tennessee, 3; Virginia, 4; Vermont, 17; District of Columbia, 8; Florida, 6; Michigan, 5; total, 506, with a capital of \$170,125,792, 12 paid.

in Banks shattered, but not in operation when the above returns were made; 43 with a capital of \$30,900,000. Total banking capital, authorized and paid in \$200,323,792 12. Notes in circulation, \$77,738,782 83. Specie and specie funds on hand, \$17,081,704 65.

A letter of "the Spy in Washington," which appears in the last received number of the New York Courier and Enquirer, discloses some circumstances concerning a late removal from office in this city, which concur with information which has reached us on the same subject. It appears that about a week ago, Alexander McIntire, the well-known, respectable and efficient Chief Clerk in the Patent Office, was removed and his place given to another. For this removal, we are satisfied, there cannot be assigned even a plausible reason.—But the manner of the removal is the most extraordinary. The Patent Office, every one knows, is under the direction and control of the Secretary of State. The Clerks are, in fact, the President of the United States himself has in person made this removal and appointment, without, so far as is known, consulting his new Secretary of State at all on the subject. The late Secretary of State, it is well understood, was frequently importuned to make this removal, but peremptorily refused. His successor seems to have been spared the trouble either of refusing or complying. At least, so says "the Spy" and so says common report.—*National Intelligencer.*

From the Correspondent of the Jour. of Com. GREAT FLOOD IN OHIO.

Circleville, Ohio, July 4, 1834.
The Scioto river, swelled by heavy and renewed rains, has arisen to a height only below that of the "Great Flood of 1832," at which time it was higher than ever known before, by even the oldest settlers. This freshet is the more remarkable on account of its happening in July, an incident never noticed since the settlement in Ohio. The Corn and Wheat on the Western bottoms of the river is entirely under water, comprising the best crop known in this section of country for years. The latter was just fit for cutting, and indeed some had been already reaped when the freshet came and destroyed the whole. But the most destruction was effected upon the Corn, with which almost the whole of these rich bottoms owned principally by large stock raising farmers, was planted. Thousands of acres, in the highest state of cultivation, were in ten hours covered completely over with water. Sheep, hogs, and cattle were swept away and drowned principally of the former, to the amount of several hundreds. The bridges both at Columbus and at this place have been swept away by the onward rush of waters.

The Ohio Canal has been also damaged to a great extent, both above and below us; but the exact amount of mischief is not known.—The Columbus feeder is also broken, for three or four hundred yards but the damage done on the main canal a little distance below, where the feeder joins it, is of a far greater extent, which it will take much time to get repaired ere boats can run clear through again.

The ruin which this sudden overflowing of the water has brought upon the tenants to whom the bottom land was mostly hired, is not to be described, and is rather a melancholy subject for reflection, upon the anniversary of our independence.

GOLD CURRENCY.
The new law, regulating Gold, goes into existence on the 31st inst. The old and new coinage now will pass as follows:—
Old. New.
An Eagle \$10 66 2/3 \$10
3/4 do 5 33 1/3 5
1/2 do 2 66 2/3 2 50
FOREIGN GOLD.—Guinea \$5.11; Sovereign 4.87; Louis d'or of France 4.54; Doubloons, Spanish and Patriot 16 3/4; 10 Guiller 4 2/3; Moldore 6.56; 20 Francs 3.86; Frederick d'or 3.97;—all these values suppose full weight.—Spanish and Patriot Doubloons are by law the same value, for they are the same weight and fineness, but the Spanish will generally be above the legal rate for the purpose of exportation to Cuba, where it is worth \$17.

The amount of Gold now in this country, is equal to about one million and a half of dollars.
There was coined in England, Gold to the value of 28 millions of pound sterling in 6 years after she reformed her currency.—France coined 195 millions of gold since Bonaparte reformed her currency in 1803—between the year 1822 and 1828 England coined 40 millions of silver—and France 499 millions of dollars in silver since Bonaparte banished paper money.

*The Globe erroneously states the value of a Guinea at \$2.31 1/8; it should be as above.—*Philad. Pr. Cur.*

Another Abolition Riot.—On Thursday night last a riot took place at Norwich, Connecticut. It appears that some person from Boston had the evening previous preached an abolition sermon in the Rev. Mr. Lickerson's first Presbyterian Church in that city which passed off quietly. The next evening he made a second attempt when a mob, headed by a band, marched to the church, proceeded to the broad aisle, took the person from the pulpit, and forced him to march before them, at the same time playing the regu's march, till they actually drummed him out of the place, threatening if he ever returned again to "give him a coat of tar and feathers."—*N. Y. Gaz.*

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.—By the ship Moro Castle, Capt. Flory, the Editors of the New York Journal of Commerce have received a supplement to the Havana Diario of the 5th inst. containing Madrid dates to May 29th, Lisbon to the 27th, and Cadiz to the 2d of June. The news is highly important, as it winds up the bloody drama which has been acting in Portugal for two years past, and leaves Don Pedro, or his daughter Donna Maria II. in full possession of the Throne.

We have been looking out for some days past for news of bloodshed between the Mormons and their opponent in Jackson county, in Missouri. The subjoined is the first report of it, and being through a private channel, may not be very accurate. We shall hear more fully, no doubt, either to-day or to-morrow.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*
From the *Chadon (Ohio) Spectator*, July 13.
A MORMON BATTLE.—A letter has been received, by a gentleman in this neighborhood, direct from Missouri, stating that a body of well armed Mormons, led on by their great prophet, Joe Smith, lately attempted to cross the river into Jackson county. A party of the citizens of Jackson county opposed their crossing, and a battle ensued, in which Joe Smith was wounded in the leg, and the Mormons obliged to retreat; that Joe Smith's limb was amputated, but he died three days after the operation.

A gentleman left Philadelphia on Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock, and arrived the next afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in Boston. This beats the enthusiastic drawn by OLIVER EVANS; by two hours.—*U. S. Gaz.*

PRICES CURRENT.—Balt. July 14.
Wheat (red) \$1 10 a 1 15
Corn (white) 1 20 64

MARRIED.
On the 10th inst. by the Rev. Joshua Humphreys, Mr. William Small, to Miss Hannah Brinsfield, both of Talbot county.

The Eastern Shore Jockey Club RACES.

WILL commence, over the Eastern Course, on the last Wednesday in September next (the 24th) 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 Colts purse of 200 dollars two miles and repeat.
SECOND DAY.—A purse of 300 dollars four miles and repeat, free for any horse, male 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.
Easton, July 19, 1834. A. GRAHAM, Secy. (W)

Notice.
THE subscriber offers for rent the ensuing year, the farm in Wye where George Noble now lives. Also, his farm adjoining Col. Hughlett's residence, whereon James Underwood now resides. For terms apply to J. Lockerman.
July 19 3w

NOTICE.
THE subscribers have now on hand and for sale a first rate



CLOSE CARRIAGE
and harness, painted a handsome brown and trimmed with brown cloth, made of the best materials and workmanship, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, for cash or good paper. They have also for sale a handsome Bay Mare, which could be bought very low. Persons who wish to purchase would do well to call and examine for themselves.
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
Easton, July 19 W 3t

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of
LUMBER,
CONSISTING OF ONE AND TWO INCH WHITE PINE BOARDS, of superior quality. Also a quantity of RAILING BOARD AND CYPRESS SHINGLES which will be sold very low for cash or to punctual dealers.
The public's ob't. serv't.
SAMUEL MACKEY.
Easton, July 19

NOTICE.
THE Commissioners for Talbot county will meet on TUESDAY the 29th inst., for the purpose of appointing a Collector of the county tax. Applicants will please hand in their applications in writing to the Clerk on or before that day.
All persons having claims against the county, are hereby notified, that the Levy will certainly be closed on the above mentioned day, if therefore their accounts are not rendered, they will be excluded for the present year.
Per order of the Board
THOS. C. NICOLS, CLK.
July 19, 1834. (W)

NOTICE.
A Camp-Meeting for Talbot Circuit, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will commence in the wood adjoining the meeting house, in the Chapel district of this county on FRIDAY, the 15th of August next. Our brethren in the ministry, and friends of the adjoining circuits, are affectionately invited to come over and help us.
Bread and horse food, will be sold by authority on the ground, except that, by a special order of the Conference, the bread market will be closed on the Sabbath day.
Joshua Humphris,
Ignatius T. Cooper.
July 19 Preachers.

A Camp-Meeting
WILL be held by the Methodist Protestant Church, on the land of Mr. John Brown, near Church Hill to commence on Friday, the 25th of July inst. to which the public are respectfully invited.
Several ministers from a distance are expected.
Queen Ann's Circuit, July 19, 1834.

WHEAT FAN.

A new Wheat Fan in complete order for sale by
W. H. & P. Groome.
July 19 2w

P. SACKET

IS still distributing the shiners to his customers. Combination 35 58 63 a prize of \$200 in the Delaware Lottery, Class No. 12, sold on last Thursday. All those that are desirous of getting a chance at the shiners would do well to have a chance in the following Grand Scheme.

The Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 14, draws on July 26th 1834.
GRAND SCHEME.
1 prize of \$30,000 50 prizes of \$1000
1 12,000 110 500
1 8,000 128 100
1 6,000 128 80
1 3,000 128 60
Tickets \$10. Shares in proportion. No prize less than \$12.

Also, the Maryland State Lottery, class No. 15, draws July 29th 1834.
SCHEME.
4 prizes of \$5,000 85 200
1 2,500 128 50
1 500 128 40
Tickets \$5—Halves \$2 50—Quarters \$1 25 at the Lottery office of
P. SACKET, Easton, Md.
July 19

To be Rented

For one or more years, that large & commodious BRICK TAVERN and its appurtenances, well known by the name of the
EASTON HOTEL.

situate in the town of Easton, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at present, and for some years past, occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe. This establishment is universally admitted to be the largest and most convenient for a Public House, of any on the Peninsula, and to a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity will be offered for doing a very extensive and profitable business, more particularly if he has a sufficient capital to carry it on advantageously.

Easton is known as a town of considerable trade, and the Steam Boat Maryland, which plies twice a week between Baltimore, Annapolis and this place, considerably increases the business, and of course adds very much to the value of this establishment, by the constant intercourse of travellers from the different counties in the Western and Eastern Shores, to those places, and foreigners from other States.

Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Persons wishing to rent are invited to come and view the premises. The terms, which will be moderate, will be made known by application to the subscriber.

WM. H. GROOME.
Easton, July 19, 1834.

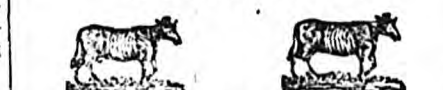
Farmers Bank of Maryland, BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.
14th July, 1834.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this institution, that an election will be held at the Banking house in Easton, on the first Monday of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, twelve Directors for the Branch Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter.

By order,
John Goldsborough, Cashier.
July 19.

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed against Wrightson Jones, at the suit of William Skinner, will be sold at the front door of the court house in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 12th day of August next, for cash between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, to wit: All that Farm purchased of William Skinner by Wrightson Jones, being part of a tract of land called "Ray's Point," and part of a tract of land called "The Adventure," the containing one hundred and four and a quarter acres of land more or less. The above mentioned property is situated on Broad Creek, near St. Michaels, and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance by
Jos. Graham, Shff.
July 19.

MILCH COWS



FOR SALE
The subscriber offers for sale two or three good MILCH COWS, all of which have had Calves this spring, and one of them has a calf now with her—they are also in good order and of fine size. Not having a use for them they will be sold upon moderate terms.

Apply to
WM. H. GROOME.
Easton, July 19 1834.

TANNERY.

To rent and possession given the first of January next a Tan Yard and improvements in the village of Greensborough Caroline county.—Attached thereto are large and commodious bark, currying and beam houses, a good stone table, bark and hyde Mills &c.—This Yard is situated directly on the Choptank River, so that little or no land carriage is required in shipping articles to or from the cities. Bark of the best quality and in great abundance is bought in this place very low and on accommodating terms; there is now a stock on hand sufficient to carry on the Yard for some time which a tenant can have on agreeable terms.

Apply to
Ann H. Godwin, or
Geo. W. Harrington.
Greensborough, July 19.

O'CONNELL.

THE owners of this beautiful and thorough bred horse, have consented to place him, this fall, at the command of the farmers of Talbot, and should sufficient inducement be offered, he will be sent to that county in a few weeks, and commence the season on the first of September. Gentlemen desiring the services of the horse, will leave their names and the number of mares, &c. at the Easton Gazette Office, on or before the 15th of August next. For the description and pedigree of O'Connell, as well as the terms, (which will be the same as those at which he has been standing in Dorchester,) gentlemen are referred to the Editor of the Gazette.

Cambridge, July 12. 3w

TO RENT
For the ensuing year—on very accommodating terms, the house and lot on Washington street, at present occupied by Edward B. Gibbs Esq. as a dwelling, with all the improvements, any necessary repairs wanting will be done, for the accommodation of the family. Also, a dwelling house and lot in the town of Cambridge, at present occupied by Mr. William Russell, well calculated for carrying on the Hating Business, having front and back shops, bower room, and all necessary out buildings—a good stand for this business, which has been carried on successfully for 17 years past—also two other houses and lots and one unimproved lot, (provided) those occupying them should not intend continuing for the ensuing year. For terms apply to the subscriber, or Mr. Samuel Mackey, Easton.

WM. MACKEY.
Dover road, near Easton.
July 12.

Trustee's Sale.
By virtue of a decree of Queen Ann's county court, sitting as a court of Equity; the undersigned will offer at public sale at the court house door in Centreville, Md. on Saturday 2d day of August next, at 9 o'clock, P. M. the following highly valuable property, being a part of the real estate of John T. Miers dec'd, viz—

The Mill, Mill Seat, and about one hundred and fifty acres of Land thereto attached, which formerly belonged to Thomas B. Cook, Esq. and now generally known as Miers' Upper Mill. The mill has just undergone considerable repairs, and is in good order for manufacturing of all kinds of grain. The water power is the best in the neighborhood, and the whole premises beautifully and advantageously situated for a manufacturing establishment of any kind. This property is worthy of the attention of Capitalists.

—ALSO—
A neat two story Brick Dwelling House, with a good garden, on Liberty street, in Centreville, and at present occupied by John Palmer, who will show the same to any person disposed to purchase it. Also—Two Lots of Ground containing together, about eleven and one half acres, adjoining the last above mentioned property, and which was purchased by the late John T. Miers from Henry Darden, Esq. dec'd. One of these lots is well located for grazing, being well watered—the other is arable and may be profitably cultivated either in grain or grass.

Also—A LOT on the south side of Centreville, lying between the Main road leading to Easton, and a large gully, by which it is separated from the lots of Dr. Harper and others; the improvements in this lot consist of—

Two small framed Houses, tenanted by people of color. The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are; that the purchaser or purchasers shall give to the Trustee a bond with security to be approved by him for the payment of the purchase money, in twelve, and eighteen months and two years, with interest thereon from the day of sale—and upon a ratification of the sale by the court, and on the receipt of the purchase money and not before, the trustee shall by a good deed, duly acknowledged according to law, convey to the purchaser or purchasers, the property to him or them sold, free, clear, and discharged from all claims of the complainants or defendants. Any further information may be obtained by application to the subscriber.

John Tilghman,
Trustee.
C. Ville, Q. A. co. July 12. 4w

TALBOT COUNTY TO WIT.

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of William Hodges, praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, and the said William Hodges having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order, and adjudge that the said William Hodges shall be and appear before the judges of Talbot County Court, on the third Monday of November Term, next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said William Hodges to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said William Hodges should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the 4th day of July 1834.
E. N. HAMBLETON.

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 12.

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Cheap & Great Bargains to be had
THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, with a complete assortment of
BOOTS AND SHOES,

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

—ALSO—
Palm leaf Hats, Trunks and Blacking.

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

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN WRIGHT.
may 3 6w

GENERAL MEETING.

The subscribers, Stockholders in the Commercial Bank of Millington and owners of more than five hundred shares of stock therein, in pursuance of the provisions of the 14th fundamental article contained in the Charter, do hereby give public notice that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of said Bank will be held at the Banking house in the town of Millington, on MONDAY the 8th day of September next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to take into consideration the condition of the affairs of said Bank, and the expediency of winding up its business with as little delay as may be consistent with the interests of all parties concerned.

Evan Morgan
Allan Quinn,
Evan Poulney,
George Fitzhugh,
Thomas Poulney,
Ann Poulney,
George Riggs,
John Beare,
Henry Cline,
George Freeburger,
Gavin Harris,
William Persey,
Isaac Knight,
Thomas A. Richards,
Charles Goddard,
William D. Ball,
Josiah Horton.

By Geo. W. Dobbia, their Attorney in fact,
Per R. Johnson and J. Glenn, Assignees.

The several papers on the Eastern Shore of Maryland will please copy the above and send their bills to the office of the Chesapeake and Annapolis for payment.

PROPOSALS

To publish by Subscription, in the city of Baltimore a weekly Literary Newspaper, to be entitled the
"Baltimore Young Men's Paper,"
Under the auspices of the Baltimore Young Men's Society.

The Baltimore Young Men's Society was instituted to promote the moral and intellectual improvement of the Young Men in the city, to unite them more intimately in the bonds of mutual acquaintance, and to extend kindness and fellowship to those, who coming from their parental homes hither, in pursuit of wealth or distinction, are particularly exposed to all those temptations to vice and dissipation, which in every large city, are too often fatal to youth and inexperience. To carry out these principles, no means could be employed more effective than the press. With a periodical journal published under its auspices, the Society will be enabled to extend more widely a knowledge of its existence, and of its objects, while, by the same means, whatever of moral influence it may exert, whatever of power to do good it may possess, will be called more actively into operation, and find exercise in a more extensive field.

Believing that the public favor would be bestowed upon such a journal, the Society has determined to issue the Prospectus and specimen number of a Periodical to be called the "Young Men's Paper;" to the support of which the patronage of the friends of Young Men, and of the lovers of morality and good order, is now solicited.

The character of the "Young Men's Paper," will be consonant with the principles of the Society of which it is the organ. Combining Literature with Morality, its aim will be to amuse and instruct; while, in accordance with its title, the general tenor of its influence will be to awaken Young Men to a sense of their obligations, to induce them to consider their vast capabilities, and to direct towards noble objects, that ardor which is too often wasted in frivolous dissipation, or let loose in vicious extravagance.

A portion of the paper will be occupied by reviews and critical notices. The character and talents of the gentlemen whose names are appended to this Prospectus, will be an assurance not only that this department will be sustained with ability, but also that nothing undignified, acrimonious or vindictive, will find place in it.

The "Young Men's Paper" will be printed on a royal sheet, quarto form, with new type at the subscription price of \$3.00 per annum, or \$2.50 if paid in advance.

Advertisements inserted on the usual terms of the "Young Men's Paper."
Rev. R. Breckenridge, Professors N. R. Smith
" J. G. Morris, " E. Geddings,
" J. A. Collins, " J. T. Doxat,
" G. W. Muirgrave, " J. A. Miller,
" J. Johns, " S. K. Jennings,
" G. C. Cookman, Francis Watson, D. D.
" J. P. K. Henshaw, Dr. J. F. Fennell,
" Wm. McKenney, H. Disbush, A. M.
" N. C. Banks, A. M.
Baltimore, July 12.

POETRY

HYMN

To Freedom and Temperance.
(Tune—Tunworth.)
1. Hail all hail this day of Glory,
On which Freedom's Fathers met,
On which Britain's chains were broken,
And the sun of slavery set,
God of battles,
To thy mercy all we owe.

2. We have still a tyrant o'er us,
See how many wear his chain!
Aid us brothers, aid us sisters,
Aid us to be free again;
God of Heaven,
Aid us in our glorious cause.

3. Shall we still to vice surrender?
Shall we mourn our brothers brave?
Shall our husbands and our fathers
Fill a dark disgraceful grave?
Never, never!
We for Temperance still will plead.

4. Friends and neighbors come and join us,
Woman we thy aid implore:
Beauty, be thy power exerted,
And our sons will sin no more;
Friends of Virtue,
Rise and in our cause unite.

5. Hail all hail this day of glory,
On which Freedom's Fathers met:
Sing the fame of Him who served us,
And the dying La Fayette:
Honour, honour,
Washington and La Fayette.
MILFORD BARD.
July 4th, 1834.

NEW SPRING GOODS

SAMUEL MACKAY

HAVING just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with

a fresh supply of
SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS.

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES
QUEENS-WARE, &c.

which he will dispose of low for cash or on punctual customers.

N. B. All persons having accounts standing for six months or more are earnestly requested to come forward and close them up by cash or note.
May 17

FOR SALE.

A few young DUCKS from full blood Merino Ewes and a choice imported full blood Saxon Buck.
ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
July 12

MARYLAND

Talbot County Orphans' Court

20th day of June, A. D. 1834.
On application of Anthony Banning, Administrator of Thomas Banning, late of Talbot County, deceased—it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court I have hereunto set my hand & the seal of my office affixed, this 20th day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.
Test
JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot County

In compliance to the above order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot County hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Thomas Banning, late of Talbot County deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 1st of January next or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 20th day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty four.
ANTHONY BANNING, adm'r.
of Thomas Banning, dec'd.

June 21

THE STEAM ROAT



MARYLAND.

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

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

All baggage, packages &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.
By order
L. C. TAYLOR, Commander.

April 12

William Loveday

Has just returned from Baltimore with an additional supply of

NEW GOODS,

which he can offer to his friends and the public generally upon fair terms.
June 14. (W)

LOUIS A. GODEY

Having become sole proprietor of the

LADY'S BOOK.

A Monthly Magazine containing
Tales, original and selected,
Moral and scientific Essays,
Poetry, from the best Authors,
The quarterly representation of Lady's
Fashions, adopted in Philadelphia—Coloured.
Music, of the newest style, &c. &c.
Published regularly on the first day of every
month at No. 3 Athenian Buildings Franklin
place, Philadelphia.

EMBELLISHED WITH
a beautiful and extensive variety of
ENGRAVINGS,

From original and selected designs, both coloured and plain, with two engraved Title Pages, and two distinct Indexes,
(intended to perfect separate volumes in the year.)

—ALSO—
A choice Collection of MUSIC, original and selected, arranged for the Piano or Guitar, with nearly 600 Pages large octavo Letter Press, and only

Three Dollars per annum.

Each number of this periodical contains 48 pages of extra royal octavo letter press, printed with clear, new and beautiful type, (arranged after the manner of the London Labelle Assembly,) on paper of the finest texture and whitest color. It is embellished with splendid Engravings on Copper and Steel, executed by artists of the highest skill and distinction, and embracing every variety of subjects. Among these are Illustrations of Popular Legends, Romantic Incidents, Attractive Scenery, and portraits of Illustrious Females. The number commencing each quarter contains a picture of the existing Philadelphia Fashions, designed, drawn, engraved and coloured expressly for this work; by competent persons specially engaged for that purpose. The embellishments of this character which have appeared in former numbers, are confessedly superior to any which have been furnished in any other similar American publication, and from the arrangements which have been made, there is every reason to believe they will be improved in the coming volumes. In addition to the Engravings just referred to, every number contains several engravings on wood, representing Foreign and Native Scenes, curious and interesting Subjects, Natural History, Entomology, Mineralogy, Conchology, Humorous Incidents, Ornamental Productions, Embroidery, &c. &c. besides one or more pieces of popular music, arranged for the Piano or Guitar.

Every six numbers of the work form an elegant volume suitable for binding, and with these are furnished gratuitously a superbly engraved Title Page, and a general index of Contents.

The typographical execution of the Lady's Book is such that the proprietor challenges comparison with any Magazine, whether English or American. The best materials and the ablest workmen are employed, and the most scrupulous regard is paid to neatness, harmony, and uniformity, in the arrangement of the various subjects which compose the letter-press.

The Literary department of the Lady's Book comprises every thing which is deemed suitable for that sex to whose use it is principally devoted. Tales, which are distinguished by interesting incidents, vigorous narrative, chaste diction, and the absence of monkish sentiment; Poetry, in which sense has not been sacrificed to sound, but where glowing thoughts are sensibly expressed, Essays upon pleasing and instructive subjects; Biographical Sketches of Illustrious Women; Anecdotes, unadorned by indelicate innuendoes; lively Romances, and humorous topics cheerfully but modestly treated, constitute, along with descriptions of the various embellishment, the reading of the work.

Though enormous expenses have been incurred in making this work deserving of the immense patronage it has received, the proprietor does not mean to relax in his exertions. Wherever improvement can be made, no effort is determined to accomplish it, without regard to cost or labor, confident that he will be amply remunerated.

The terms of the Lady's Book are three dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Persons remitting ten dollars shall be entitled to four copies of the work. Persons remitting fifteen dollars shall be entitled to six copies of the work, and additional copies of the best Engravings. Persons procuring ten new subscribers, and forwarding the cash for the same, besides a discount of fifteen per cent. shall be presented with a copy of the third volume of the work superbly bound.

Uncurrent Notes of solvent banks received at par value.
An extra copy of the work, or any information respecting it, may be obtained by addressing the publisher, (postpaid)

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of
Thompson & Harper,
is now dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm, are requested to make payment to Thomas Harper, who still continues the business, and has constantly for sale a handsome assortment of

Beaver, Otter and Muskrat
HATS,
which he is disposed to sell on terms to suit the pressure of the times. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
THOS. HARPER.
Easton, June 21, 1834.

FRESH SPRING GOODS

Received at the Store of
THOMAS H. JENKINS,
Who can exhibit the latest styles and Fashion either for Ladies or Gentlemen.
may 17

[GENERAL ADVERTISEMENT.]
SEEDS, TREES, PLANTS, DOMESTIC ANIMALS, IMPLEMENTS, BOOKS, &c. &c.
FOR SALE AT THE
AMERICAN FARMER ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 16 South Calvert Street, Baltimore Md
The subscriber presents his respects to farmers, gardeners, and dealers in Seeds throughout the United States, particularly his customers, and informs them that he has received from Europe, from his own Seed Garden, and from various parts of this country, his annual supply of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS; and that he is prepared to execute orders, wholesale and retail, with promptness and accuracy, at as low prices, and on as favorable terms as can be afforded by any dealer in the United States, for first rate articles.

FRUIT and ornamental trees and plants, grapevines, shrubbery, gooseberry, raspberry, currant, and strawberry plants, bulbous and other flower roots, will at the proper season be procured to order, from the best sources, including all the principal nurseries and gardens in this country, for most of which the subscriber is agent; also,
PLOUGHS; harrows, cultivators, straw cutters, wheat fans, corn shellers, threshing machines, and all other kinds of agricultural & horticultural implements, will be procured from the best manufacturers in Baltimore, at the manufacturers' prices.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS particularly cattle of the improved Durham Shorthorn, the Devon, and the Holstein breeds; Sheep of the Bakewell, Southdown, and various fine woolled breeds; Swine of several valuable kinds, especially of the Barnitz breed; Dogs of several varieties for the farmer and sportsman, various kinds of Poultry, such as white turkeys, Brown and Westphalia geese, game and other fowls, and several other species of animals, all of choice breeds, (and no others) are either kept for sale at the experimental and breeding farm of this establishment, or can be procured from the best sources, to order.

BOOKS, agricultural, horticultural, and botanical, in much greater variety than at the bookstores, some of them rare and particularly valuable, kept constantly for sale.

In short, all articles wanted by farmers and gardeners in the prosecution of their business are intended either to be kept on hand, or procured when ordered, for a small commission.

And though last in order here, yet first in importance to every tiller of the soil and keeper of Domestic Animals, the subscriber offers to them "THE SEEDS OF KNOWLEDGE" in their vocations, "fresh and genuine," having been carefully gathered from the field of experience, and the garden of science, the whole done up in papers and labelled "THE FARMER AND GARDENER, AND LIVE STOCK BREEDER'S MANAGER," and dispensed from the printing press of this establishment every Friday in the form of a weekly Agricultural Paper, at \$5 a year, payable in advance.

N. B. This periodical is essentially similar to the late AMERICAN FARMER, the publication of which has been for some time past suspended. Address
I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK,
American Farmer Establishment.

Note.—An "Extra" number of the Farmer containing a Prospectus of the Establishment, and a catalogue of Seeds and other articles for sale, will be sent gratis to any person who shall furnish his address, post paid, for that purpose.
May 14.

WALDIE'S

SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Doubles from the Brunnen of Nassau.

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

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

The works published in the current volume, now on the point of completion, are the following:—
Kruitzner, or the German's Tale, a novel, by the author of Canterbury Tales.
Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinglass, written by himself; a very piquant book, containing anecdotes of most of the distinguished individuals of the last sixty years.
Good Sir Walter, a tale by the author of Family Portraits.

The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from the Italian.
Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a series of letters written during a residence in that city, by a Lady.

The Deaf and Dumb Page, a Tale.
Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV.; by the Duke of St. Simon.
The Black Watch; an Historical Novel, by the author of the Dominie's Legacy; &c. &c.
One of the best novels say the London Magazines of the present day.

Tulor's new book of Travels in Mexico and Cuba.
Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty years.

Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.
Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by the late Matthew G. Lewis Esq. M. P. author of the Monk, &c.
The Curfew's Tale, or Practical Joking; from a new work entitled Nights of the Round Table.

The Three Westminster boys, or Cowper, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hastings, contrasted, from the same.
A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Antelope at Polow, in 1783, and a brief but accurate account of Prince Le Bo.

All the above cost in the "Library" but \$2 50!!
Office No. 207 Chestnut street, below 7th.
Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating Library which is published every week, at \$5 per annum, thankfully received by
ADAM WALDIE,
Philadelphia.

June 25

FOR RENT OR SALE,

My property upon the South East side of Choptank river, within the limits of the town of Greensborough, consisting, as I suppose, of about

Twenty acres of Land;

a new brick Store House, for the sale of Merchandise; a new and valuable Granary, capable of storing from six to eight thousand bushels of grain—one other granary,
A BLACKSMITH SHOP and TOOLS—a large and valuable Barn and Corn House, a new Brick Dwelling House, lately occupied by James C. Keyner & Co. There is also two other

BRICK DWELLINGS.
This property is situated immediately upon the Choptank river, at the head of the navigation, and has been esteemed a stand for business equal to any in the place—to a good purchaser the property may be purchased upon accommodating terms—or the Store House, Granaries and Dwelling, which is now unoccupied, may be rented upon favorable terms. For terms apply to me, at Galloway; either in person or by letter, or to my agent near the premises, Hooper D. Hudson, Esq.

WILLIAM HUGHLETT.

Galloway, Talbot co. June 14, 4w

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING THE

EASTON GAZETTE

In an extended and improved form,

BY the generous offer of a gentleman well known throughout the State, to superintend the Agricultural and Political departments of my paper, I am enabled to propose to publish a Journal particularly devoted to Agriculture and Politics, which I flatter myself will merit and receive an extended patronage.

From the irritations long produced by political warfare, it has been hitherto thought best to separate these interesting subjects by giving them possession of distinct papers—so it was supposed that all parties would unite in the first, whilst none but partisans of one cast would be likely to take an interest in the other—Where political discussions and commentaries are marked with personal offence and rude insinuations upon feelings, there seems to be a necessity for this separation. But if a paper maintains its own principles and views of public men and things fearlessly and with decorum, the union of these interesting topics would only enable those of a different political way of thinking to hear the other side of the question.

Without meaning however to press this view of the subject, I must say, that the real design in uniting these two highly interesting topics is to give greater interest to the paper, and to make it more worthy of general attention.

How far the plan can be made acceptable to the public taste must be left to the sequel, in case a sufficient patronage is extended to justify the increased expenses to be incurred in wages for additional labour, type and other materials—as well as in procuring the most interesting papers and works relating to Politics and Agriculture, which cannot be had by the ordinary interchanges among Editors—and the procuring which, cannot be risked until I can ascertain the public opinion in relation to the plan, and their disposition to sustain it.

That the plan can be rendered acceptable I have no doubt, if adequate encouragement is given.

It may perhaps be thought by some, that the depressed and reduced condition of our country at the present time renders it an unsuitable occasion to put forth proposals for a Journal, that is to require patronage at the hands of the people.—The remark is obviously a plausible one, and would be irresistible, if the Journal itself did not mainly contemplate an agency in furnishing to the People the information and the aids necessary to meet the crisis, and to enable them to restore that state of comfort and prosperity from which they have been so wretchedly, so carelessly, and so lawlessly ejected.

Pressed down as the people are in their pecuniary concerns by measures equally ruinous and absurd—excited and indignant as they ought to be at the high handed, unconstitutional, and arbitrary course that arrogant and stimulated power has adopted, patience for a moment under such suffering would be construed into acquiescence that would tend to swell the list of their grievances, and embolden daring ambition in its usurpations and abuses. The People must resist or they are degraded and ruined.—The People must resist or their Republican Institutions, their Liberty, and happiness will be annihilated.—The People must resist now early, or they will have later to seek through blood and slaughter the reparation of a loss too great to be borne, involving all that is dear to the heart of man. The crisis calls for the proposal—it is necessary to act—the loss of time may be the loss of all—the object is to prepare the means to make known to the People their real condition, the causes that have produced it, and the way to resist it.

Let not this language be misinterpreted—we speak in all we say in the spirit and under the sanction of the Constitution and the Law—it is the triumph of these we aim at as the means, under Heavens merciful behests, of restoration to happiness and peace.

TERMS.

The paper is intended to be called "THE MARYLAND COUNTRY JOURNAL AND FARMERS SOCIAL COMPANION," to be published twice a week during the session of Congress, which will also embrace the period of the session of the General Assembly of Maryland—and once a week the rest of the year—Saturday and Tuesday, days of publication.

The price of the paper to Subscribers will be \$3 00 per annum—one half payable at the time of subscribing, the other half at the end of the year.

Where the whole subscription runs due for three months over the year, it enhances the subscription dues for each year twenty five per cent.

The present Subscribers to the Easton Gazette will be considered as subscribers to The Maryland Country Journal, unless forbidden by them.

No Subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, without the consent of the publisher of the paper.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, at a cost of one dollar for three insertions, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion
A. GRAHAM.

June 25

New and Splendid Assortment



BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening the best assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, that he has ever had. His friends and the public are requested to call and see him. He is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He has also a great variety of Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. &c.
PETER TARR.

HOUSE SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

William H. Hopkins respectfully informs the Citizens of Easton, and the public generally that he has commenced the above business in the wing adjoining Messrs. Ozmon and Shanahan's Cabinet shop and directly opposite McNeal & Robinson's Variety Store, where he is prepared to execute every variety of painting with neatness & dispatch, and at such prices as he hopes will accord with the pressure of the times. He solicits a trial, and feels assured that it will ensure a continuance of public patronage.

All orders from the country thankfully received and promptly executed: also Old Chairs repainted and Gilded in the latest style.
June 28.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick County on the 17th day of May last, as a runaway, a dark negro man who calls himself SAM GALAWAY.

He is about 62 years of age, 5 feet 2 1-2 inches high. Had on when committed, a drab coat and pantaloons, green vest, an old fur hat—says he belongs to John Dorsey near Baltimore. The owner if any, is hereby requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

MAHLON TALBOTT Sheriff of Frederick County.
Nat. Intelligencer, Washington, and Gazette Easton, will copy the above 8 times and charge M. T.

June 14

St

150 Dollars or 100 Dollars

REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Farm of Col. Nicholas Goldsboro, near Easton, where he was hired, early on Sunday morning last, the 18th inst. a tall copper-colored negro man, named

LEVIN,
about six feet high, thirty years of age with long arms and legs and in general a fine looking fellow, belonging to the subscriber, as Executor of Mrs. Rachel L. Kerr, deceased.

This fellow made off with two other negroes, belonging to Gentlemen of this county—the one a negro lad, named JACOB, who is described to me as of a tawney complexion—about five feet seven or eight inches high—labours with his body in walking, the other a negro man named Phill, about twenty four years of age—a dark mulatto—about five feet six inches high.

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

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

JOHN LEEDS KERR.
Easton, Md. May 24, 1834.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

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

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

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

J. T. DUCATEL.
14 Lexington street, Baltimore.
May 17, 1834.

W. W. HIGGINS



Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore

a fresh supply of

SADDLERY,

Easton, May 17

NEW-ARK COLLEGE.

THE friends of science are respectfully informed that this Institution, with leave of Providence, will go into operation and commence its first term, on the 2d Thursday, the 8th day of May next.

A very commodious Building, sufficient to accommodate 80 students has been erected, on a plan capable of extension at a future day.—Two professors of high standing and first rate qualifications have been already elected; and a third will be added whenever the necessities of the College shall require.

NATHAN MUNROE, of Andover, Mass. and JOHN HOLMES AGNEW, lately of Washington College Penn., both of whom accomplished scholars, experienced teachers, and bringing the highest recommendations, have the present charge of the Institution. Till the election of a President, Mr. Munroe will act as Principal.

The plan of study, and general principles of government and discipline, it is intended, shall correspond, as far as practicable, with those of the best Eastern Colleges. No Usher is to be employed. And no Professor during his connection with the College, is to engage in any other occupation or profession, but will devote himself exclusively to the business of instruction.

The situation of New Ark, in a rolling country, on the borders of Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania, has for more than 100 years been recommended to as a convenient, healthful, economical, and pleasant location for a Public School. The College has grown out of an Academy established by the Allisons, the Blairs and McDowell's of a former age.

There will be connected with the College, an Academic Department, under the care of the Professors, in which students may fit for College; and in which those who do not wish to go through a regular course, can be taught such branches as they may select.

Students will be received at once not only into the Freshman, but into any of the College classes.

The cheapness of all the necessities and conveniences of life in New-Ark will render the whole expenses of an education in this institution remarkably low. The Students will Room in College at a rent of 5 dollars a year; Board in Commons at \$1 25 per week, and the Tuition will be \$20 a year. The students will be expected to furnish their own Rooms, and find their own fuel, light, washing, ironing, &c. It is confidently believed that the necessary expenses of the institution, for the 40 weeks of term time, will not exceed 100 dollars;—and the utmost will be less than 115 dollars per year.

For further information, reference may be had to Rev. Samuel Bell, or Doctor Thomas W. Handy of New Ark, Del.

By order of the Board.
E. W. GILBERT, Pres't.
April 5 6w

NEGROES WANTED

The subscriber wishes to purchase one hundred and fifty servants of all descriptions.—Mechanics of all kinds, from 12 to 25 years of age. He

also wishes to purchase fifty in families.—It is desirable to purchase them in large lots, as they will be settled in Alabama, and will not be separated. Persons having slaves to dispose of, will do well to give him a call as he is permanently settled in this market and is prepared at all times to give the highest cash prices. All communications directed to him in Easton will be promptly attended to. He can at all times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton.

THOS. M. JONES.
may 4

FOR SALE.

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown.
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XVII.

EASTON MD. SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1834.

NO. 30

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times
for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE
CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

WASHINGTON, 12th July, 1834.

To my old friend Mr. Doight of the
New York Daily Advertiser.

As high as I can calculate, my last
letter to you told you the story (a-
mong other things) of the storm off Cape
Hatteras and the Two Pollies. Well,
since then Congress has cleared out and
gone to him, and the General has cut
stick too and gone to the Hermitage, &
I'm hangin on here yet for a spell, to
give the new cabinet a lift, for Mr. Clay
advised me that since that most of the
folks now in the Cabinet are new hands,
it would be but fair for me to remain here,
and keep an eye on things, and I might
take charge of his rooms till Congress
meet again.

I see by some of the papers, some
folks say I have gone to Portland to
print a newspaper there; and others say
I have got a paper in New York; and I
don't know what all. Well, now all
I can say about it is, I aint got so far
down in the world yet, as to set up any
new paper for a living; it is as much as
I can do to write letters for you to print
in your paper; and if folks think they
are worth reprinting in other papers, that
aint my business. But I wont be ac-
countable for any letters bearing my name,
unless they are first printed in your pa-
per. If folks will kounterfeit em, I can't
help it. It shows they must be pretty
good, for I never knew a chap to koun-
terfeit bills of a bad bank; for if the jew-
wine bills wont pass, it will be just as
bad for the kounterfeits.

I was pretty busy when Congress
broke up, takin leave of the folks; and
the last place to see em all was at the
Branch Bank of the U. States; for ev-
ery one on em who lived 20 miles off,
brought the money that was paid to em
out of the treasury pet bank here, right
round to the U. S. Branch Bank, to
change it off for bills with Squire Bid-
dle's name to em; for the other bills
wouldnt go no how when you got out of
the district. And when the General
was about goin off too, Major Donald-
son he got a check on the pet bank,
where the General keeps the people's
money here, for \$200, & cum strait round
to U. S. Bank to change it off for Squire
Biddle's bills. Why, says I, Major,
how is this says I, wont the people take
the pet bills out on the way to the her-
mitage? Well, says he, they haint got
used to em yet, but they will arter a
while, when they cant get nothing bet-
ter. Very well, says I, that's about my
notion too; for our folks says I, are pre-
tly much like the Scotchman, who said
he was always pretty well contented
when he got the best the house afford-
ed.

Since Congress has been gone, I have
had more time to think about matters
and things in the money way, and I
have got more than a bushel of letters
from Zekel Bigelow, in Wall street, a-
bout money matters; and I have come to
the notion, if something aint done pret-
ty quick by the Bank of the United
States, we are goin to see trouble agin
this summer, and afore Congress meets
agin, that will be worse than we have
seen yet.

Congress has been parsing a good
many appropriation bills, and what with
the interests on the public debt, and the
sums that the Post Office and some o-
ther offices are in debt, as high as I
can calculate, there will be over twenty
five millions of dollars wanted out of the
Treasury this year; and where the mo-
ney is to come from I can't see yet; for
though the Secretary of the Treasury
says the duties on imports will be pretty
large, I am afraid he haint calculated en-
ough for the amount that the merchants will
claim back for the exports, for if they
cant find a market here for the goods
they import, they will ship a good jug
on 'em off to other markets, and then by
law, git back from Government the amount
of duty paid on such goods, and that
makes a play hole in the accounts.

Now, it always was the fashion afore
this play was began agin the U. S.
Bank, for the Treasury Department and
the Bank to rub noses together, and
watch all these pints, and the Bank
would begin & forelay agin the time when
the Treasury had to pay away money;
and the public debt, and the expenses of
Government would be paid through the
Bank, millions on millions of dollars,
without the people's feelin on it, and this
was about the way on't; the Bank was

well known in Europe, and every body
had confidence in it, and was ready to
lend money at low interest whenever it
wanted it, so that when a pinch would
come, all Squire Biddle had to do was
to draw money from the foreigners, in-
stead of making our own countrymen
pay up, and then pay it back by degrees,
littly by littly, till he had whittled it
down to the litle end of nothin. The
pet banks cant do this, folks abroad
don't know 'em, and folks at home no-
ther, 100 miles off.

Now lets see how things will work as
things are now fix'd. The Treasury
must call on the pet Banks for the peo-
ple's money, and over 20 millions of dol-
lars must be paid up right off; and the
pet banks must take it from our folks
who have borrowed it from 'em; and
this comes playin' tuff as times now are,
and no trade goin.

As soon as I see this, I set right down
and rit to Squire Biddle about it, and I
told him he must come right out and
loan money. He answer'd and told me
he did not dare to do it, for Congress,
and the General, and all the folks of that
party, said the Bank of the U. States
must be wound up; and if the Bank now
in the face of that went to extendin its
loans, they would all say it was only to
git friends, just as they did afore; that
the General said the country was never more
prosperous than it now was; and the only
way for the Bank to act for the safety of
its stockholders, (and they were numer-
ous old folks, and young orfans, and in-
nocent foreigners, who had put their mo-
ney in that stock), was, to wind it up
gradually, so that by the time its charter
run out, there wouldnt be such an ever-
lastin sum to pay by folks who had been
borrowin from the Banks.

Well, this was true enuf; and I see ex-
actly on which toe the shoe pinched; and
for a spell I couldnt see how the country
could get relief. So arter a while I be-
gan to think about Congress, and the
General and his folks. "Consarn it,
thinks I, this Congress has on't got one
year more to serve. This fall there is to
be a new election, and the General's folks
aint all creation by a taral sight; and
knowin as I do, that this war agin the
Bank is a party war, and folks only tryin
to knock it down just to get other banks
in the place on't, it seemed playin' hard
that so many a poble should suffer just
for party notions; and I set down agin,
and giv the Squire another letter, and I
told him I did raly believe if the Bank
of the United States, instead of windin up,
as the General told me to do, would let
off, and go along relievin the people as
far as was in its power, takin care at the
same time of its stockholders, (for they
had rights too, and it was their money), I
did raly believe the good sense of the
people would back the Bank; and when
the time came to consider on a new char-
ter, the people would look at it straight
in the face, and not with a party squint,
and do it justice.

The Squire's answer to this was just
what I expected. He said that the in-
terest of every Director and Stockholder
of the Bank was so blended and mixed
up with the interests of the country, that
it was one and the same thing, that no
bank could prosper unless the people
prospered, and that if the Bank thought
the General and his folks would not make
a clatter and to-do about it, it would go
right to work, and lend out as much of
its money as the condition of the country
requires, that it could not do as much as
it formerly could, on account of the re-
moval of the people's money from it, and
on account of some of the pet banks and
party folks all the while pickin at it; for
it was just like war times, when you must
keep a force at every place to guard agin
attack.

But if things would only be kept
peaceable and friendly, the bank would
turn right to work and give relief where it
was most wanted. I was so tickled when I
got this letter, and I set right down and
clear ahead, that I sot right down and
writ to the Squire, and I told him now
says I Squire, I want you to tell all your
folks all about the country, if they think
the present notions of Congress are go-
in to be the notions of the next Congress
they are mistaken, and if they think the
people are goin to have all the business
done by party folks, and on party prin-
ciple, that's another mistake. And if
they think the General and his folks are
all creation, that's a bigger mistake than
the others.

So, says I, the safest course is to save
the interest of the country and the people
so far as you can, and though you cant
do as much that way as you could afore
the General tried to cut one of your wings
yet, seein that your feathers have got
pretty well grown out agin, my notion is
to go ahead; and until the people tell
you you are wrong, dont you mind what
party folks say about it; for the people's
interest is a playin deal more important
than the interests of "the party."

So now, though Congress did nothing

to relieve the people, and have left things
at odds and ends, I have a notion if we
act on common sense, and scout at party
we'll git things goin pretty smooth agin.
Your Friend,
J. DOWNING, Major,
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

REMARKS OF MR. WILDE, OF GEORGIA, IN REPLY TO MR. POLK.

Mr. WILDE said, in brevity he hoped
to rival the honorable Chairman of the
Committee of Ways and Means (Mr.
Polk): in close adherence to the subject,
he aspired, if possible, to surpass him.
There were times, he thought, when the
gentleman discussed the Bank of the U-
nited States rather than the deposit
banks. It was perhaps difficult to sepa-
rate them; and sometimes expedient
to bespeak favor by flattering prejudice
and odium. Party tactics seemed to con-
sist in directing all your strength against
what are supposed to be the weak points
of your adversary, taking no care of your
own. Accordingly the Bank of the U-
nited States, though already slain, as we
are told, by the Hero, is daily reslain by
the tumblers of his followers, while the Pet
banks and Post Office are left to shift
for themselves. The gentleman had
done him the honor to advert to some
remarks of his during a former discussion.
This topic, from the manner in which it
had been treated required no reply. Mr.
W. at the time referred to, had expres-
sed plainly what he felt strongly, but hav-
ing said what he thought, was too fond
of his own repose to harbor ill-will to
any one. If the gentleman had satisfied
his conscience on the occasion in ques-
tion, by the belief that he was merely
performing an honest act of public duty
Mr. W. would be the last to disturb its
tranquility.

The House had voted—

That the Bank of the United States
ought not to be rechartered:

That the deposits ought not to be re-
stored:

That the deposits in the State Banks
ought to be regulated by law.

This bill, then, is the regulation pro-
posed; the sanction of the Secretary's act:
the adoption of the Executive policy:
the legislative recognition and appro-
bation of the President's experiment. This
val of the President's experiment, is the
only measure of relief the country need
expect. As to the people, indeed, we are
assured their distresses are imaginary.
They only require to be relieved of the
panic makers. The approaching ad-
justment will do that. "The Gov-
ernment" feeling no distress, (except in
the Post Office) can get on without this
bill, having the custody of the Treasury
already.

This assurance is consolatory. But
why, then, must we be goaded to its
adoption. The spirit of party, he hoped,
might be satisfied with the implied, equiv-
ocal, negative sanction we have given
to the past, by only not condemning it.
Shall we be urged—would it be prudent to
urge us farther? If we pass this bill we
make all that has been done our own.
There are reasons for acting on it diffi-
culty, however. All sides of the House
feel that. The country is tired of eva-
sions. The friends of the Administration
are in some degree pledged to pass it
through this body. They will do it the
more readily, because it is sure to fail in
the other. They desire the Senate shall
reject it, so as to incur the odium of clea-
reing a measure which is to put an
end to corruption, and give us a better
currency than the United States Bank.
Every true believer expects the fulfilment
of the prophecy with impatience. If the
Senate will not pass it, the prediction cant
be falsified.

Besides, the state of parties may chan-
ge. Responsibility assumed, may be enfor-
ced. The custody of the Treasury, with
our friends in power, is safe and eas-
y. Rendering an account of its seizure
and deficit, to our adversaries may be
less pleasant. On the other hand, the
opposition may desire to see the Admin-
istration commit themselves and their
friends to this measure. They may hope
if it passes, that the Senate will mend
it, and send us something better. Per-
haps they deem the worst measure;
which the Government can adopt, bet-
ter than perpetual inactivity and sul-
titude. Before it passed, however, he
wished to point out a few errors and de-
fects in its provisions, some of which,
his friends, if they regarded their own
principles and pledges, were bound to
remedy. He did not propose to treat the
subject in detail, but to examine its main
features. What the members of the
House desired, at this stage of the session,
was not an argument in form, most logi-
cally prolix but facts and hints, the ma-
terials for thought, out of which each
man for himself would work out his
own conclusion.

In the first place, he thought, the se-
lection of banks, to be employed as de-

positories, might be made, and ought
to be made, by congress. He did not
perceive any insuperable difficulty, and
nothing less should prevent it. The
committee themselves admitted there
could be no objection to that mode, pro-
vided it be deemed practicable to make
the selections in such a manner as to
protect and preserve the public funds.
And why not practicable? Have we not
the same sources of information as the
Secretary? Where are the returns of
the State banks? Cannot we invite fur-
ther information? raise a committee? or
take any other measure that may be re-
quisite? Which do we distrust, our
integrity or our discretion? Why must
we delegate this important power and
duty to the Secretary? Are we invited
to stultify or to stigmatize ourselves? For
his own part, said Mr. W. if there must be
a selection, he would not surrender the
right of Congress to make it. He feared
giving it up might be construed into
an admission of the President's claim to
the custody of the public money. He
did not mean, by any act of his, to lend
the least sanction to the doctrines of the
protest, text or gloss. He did not in-
tend to discuss those doctrines. Time
would be wanting. On that topic, if the
gentleman from Tennessee was not satis-
fied with the arguments of the distinguish-
ed Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr.
Wadsworth), he must leave him to discuss
the matter with his own friend, the gen-
tleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise.)

Mr. WILDE next objected to the bill,
that it required no compensation from the
State Banks for the use of the public mo-
ney. The Bank of the United States
paid the nation for the privileges it en-
joyed. The bonus distributed over the
period of its charter was equivalent to
eighty or ninety thousand dollars annu-
ally; and now it is proposed to give
gratuitously to the State Banks what the
United States Bank had only by paying
for it.

Mr. Gallatin's report of 1809 suggests
the payment of interest on the public de-
posits whenever they exceed a certain
sum—three millions, he believed. An
honorable Senator from Missouri, (Mr.
Benton), some time since, proposed to
subject the Bank of the United States
to the payment of interest on the public
money, in addition to the bonus it had
already paid. The average of those de-
posits, if he remembered rightly, for he
did not speak by the book, exceeded six
millions and a half of dollars, and the
interest on the surplus, at the moderate
rate of two per cent. would amount to
seventy thousand dollars. Here, then,
is a benefit, equivalent at least to that
sum, gratuitously conferred on the State
Banks, for which the Bank of the United
States paid upwards of eighty thousand
dollars. Mr. W. asked the gentlemen
who were so fearful of corruption, if
there was no danger of favoritism and
corruption here? Are the State Banks
less mongrel aristocracies than the
Bank of the United States? Are
they not governed by the same instinc-
t? What makes them more immaculate?
The directors and officers, he presumed,
were men very much like those of the
United States Bank—liable to the same
motives, & operated only by the same
passions. And your Secretaries of the
Treasury, are they to be saints or angels?

With respect to corruption, he availed
himself of the forcible illustration of a
friend, the pungency of whose wit is re-
qualed only by the soundness of his
judgment. Putting down corruption, by
employing State Banks in place of the
Bank of the United States, is like pro-
moting temperance by establishing five
hundred grog shops in place of one
wholesale grocery.

Some gentlemen there, Mr. W. said
would be surprised to learn that this bill
contained no security against the dan-
gers of foreign capital and foreign influ-
ence. They had heard much of the mis-
chiefs arising from these causes in the
Bank of the United States, and he cer-
tainly expected that one of the first pro-
visions in the regulation of the
State Banks, would have been the exclu-
sion of all those, any part of whose cap-
ital was owned by foreigners. But the
bill contained no such provision. It
was not for him to offer any amendment
of that kind. His opinion had been al-
ready expressed. The benefit arising
from the employment of foreign capital,
he believed was mutual. We have the
use of the money which we want, and
the lenders the interest which they want.
As to foreign influence, he thought the
danger imaginary. The action and re-
action must be equal. When we have
action must be equal. When we have
borrowed their money, it is their interest
we should prosper, and we have security
against them for the peace. But it did
appear to him that, if gentlemen intend-
ed to be true to themselves—if they meant
to be thought earnest and sincere in their
often times repeated denunciations of for-
eign capital, now was the time to prove
their sincerity. If there was danger in the

Bank of the United States, where foreign
stockholders have no vote, how much
more must there be in State Banks, ma-
ny of which are under no such restric-
tion? Neither can we be assured that
the Secretary of the Treasury will make
such a selection as to exclude Banks with
foreign capital; for in one of the Banks al-
ready selected, he was informed, a for-
eign nobleman was one of the largest
stockholders. In another State the
whole capital of a Bank has been raised
by foreign loan; and, if he was rightly
informed, that loan was secured by a
mortgage of the real estate of the stock-
holders.

A provision which he did think ought
to be inserted in the bill, was one to dis-
tribute the amount of deposits, and lim-
it the use of transfer checks. If the use
of the public treasure must be granted to
all the State Banks gratuitously, the Banks
fit with something like equality. Why
should the Banks in New York or else-
where have an advantage in this respect?
He mentioned New York with no invidi-
ous feeling, but merely because the large-
est amount of revenue being collected
there, the Banks of that State would
have the largest amount of deposits, un-
less they were required to be distributed.
Why should Virginia and Ohio and North
Carolina and Georgia be excluded from
their fair proportion of that fund to
which they contributed their fair propor-
tion? He was not prepared to say that
a very exact distribution could be effect-
ed, but a rule might be found, in the
representative population of the States
sufficiently near for justice and conveni-
ence.

As to transfer checks, if the abuse of
them were not limited, every Bank em-
ployed would be at the mercy of the
Secretary, and an unbounded field of fa-
voritism and corruption would be open-
ed.

Mr. W. would draw the attention of
gentlemen to another omission in the
bill. It not only failed to provide for
any examination of the State Banks, ex-
tensive with that to which they insisted
the Bank of the United States ought to
submit, but it failed to provide for any
examination by Congress at all. How
gentlemen, who maintained the power
of a Committee of Congress to make a
secret inquisitorial scrutiny into the in-
dividual accounts and private correspon-
dence of the Bank of the United States,
could reconcile it to themselves delib-
erately to give up all right to ordinary
examination whatever of those State
Banks to which the public money is to
be lent gratuitously, in such proportions
as the Secretary may direct, it was not
for him to conjecture. By the bill, as
it stands, the Secretary may examine,
or appoint an agent to examine, but
Congress would have no power to
appoint a Committee for any such pur-
poses. He respected the sanctity of pri-
vate correspondence; he approved the
inviolability of individual accounts se-
cured by this bill. The provision was a
bitter commentary on the conduct of the
gentleman's own party, for if the individ-
ual accounts and private correspondence
of the State Banks were to be sacred,
why not those of the Bank of the United
States? A committee of the gentle-
man's friends had reported resolutions
to attach the President and Directors
of the Bank of the United States for as-
serting the principle engrafted on this
bill, and the gentleman sustains that re-
port and this provision.

Mr. W. desired private rights should
be carefully respected, but he was not
willing Congress should be deprived of
all power to examine into the condition
of the selected Banks. With respect to
the Treasury, the Executive had indeed
almost become an unit, and Congress
a cypher he would not make it utterly so.
The next objection to the bill was,
Mr. W. said, to his mind, a capital one.
The selected Banks were not required
to receive each other's paper, even for
duties or debts due the Government.
The consequences were inevitable; a
multiplicity of local uncurrent currency,
each circulating only in its own narrow
circle, and stagnating every where else,
all depreciated in comparison with coin,
and unequally depreciated with reference
to each other. A paper receivable ev-
ery where at par is to cease, and duties
collected in an unequally depreciated me-
dium are no longer to be uniform, in
despite of the better currency we were
promised—such is the fruit of the Presi-
dent's experiment—such his reverence
for the Constitution! Even the mea-
sure proposed for the banishment of small
notes, was totally insufficient and illus-
ory. If calculated to produce any effect,
the committee should have followed it
up. They should have required the se-
lected Banks not merely to abstain from
issuing such notes themselves, and to
refuse the paper of any Banks that did
in payment of dues to the Government,

but also to refuse it in their general bu-
siness. If it was expedient to discredit
such paper, why not dishonor it altogeth-
er? We had the same right to impose
one condition as the other. Enough of
the remedy ought to be administered,
if it were a good one, to make the cure
perfect. In truth, however, he was far
from thinking the small note circulation
was to be cured by this nostrum. The
only effect of the selected Banks refus-
ing to receive the paper of the small note
issuers, would be to depreciate it, and a
depreciated paper always usurps the cir-
culation. Every one knew that—not
excepting the Secretary and Committee.

It is distinctly admitted in his letter, and
his report, as a law of circulation; and
the principle of the remedy they propose
is in the teeth of the law they acknowl-
edge. He was warranted in saying they
had no great confidence in it themselves,
since they suggested that the State Leg-
islatures would aid us in this policy.—
Now, the States had granted numerous
charters expressly authorizing the issue
of small bills. Would gentlemen inform
him how they could be revoked? If the
abrogation of small notes were a wise and
constitutional object, we must have the
power to effect it by our own legislation.
It was to him a conclusive objection
against the exercise of any power, that
the concurrence of the States was neces-
sary. If we had it at all, we had it in-
dependent of the States. If we had it
not, State Legislation could not give it
to us. The weakness of relying on as-
sistance from that quarter would be well
illustrated by one example. Massachu-
setts drew a large part—probably two
thirds—of her revenue, from a tax of
one per cent on the capital of her Banks.
The Banks derived much of their profits
from the issue of small bills. What
prospect was there that the State would
voluntarily relinquish her revenue, or the
Bank forego their profits? But the
mode of abolishing small notes, sug-
gested by the Committee, is liable to an
objection more serious than its imprac-
ticability. It proposes the introduction
of a new political heresy. Men have held
that the end justified the means. It was
reserved for a committee to discover
that the means sanctioned the end. All
the world have pronounced the first max-
im false and wicked. If the second as-
sured condemnation, it would not be its
plausibility that saved it. He meant
to treat the Committee fairly. What
were their notions with respect to the
currency?

They admit that regulation by Congress
is necessary, but deny that it is constitu-
tional. They say that a mixed curren-
cy is inevitable, and a sound currency
desirable; they grant that Congress has
complete power over one element of a
mixed currency, but insist it has no pow-
er at all over the other; yet they agree
that, to operate on either, it is necessary
to regulate both; and, in the absence
of a constitutional power over the currency
they propose effecting their object by a
constitutional power over the revenue.

What had been the great argument
against protective tariffs? That a pow-
er to lay taxes, given by the Constitution
for purposes of revenue, was perverted
into the means of effecting an end for
which it was not given—the encourage-
ment of manufactures.

But the friends of that policy had at
least a consistent system; they held that
the protection of domestic industry was
one of the objects contemplated by the
constitution; they did not maintain that
an unconstitutional end was legitimated
by the use of constitutional means.

The false doctrine of the Committee
involves us in a tissue of absurdities.—
What are they? The States have not
the right to coin money; but they have
the right to coin the representative of
money, and even to delegate that right
to corporations. They cannot make any
thing but gold and silver coin a tender
in payment of debts; but they can au-
thorize a paper issue, which makes a
tender in coin practically impossible, and
therefore renders a payment in paper in-
evitable. Congress have no constitu-
tional power to regulate this currency
of paper; but they have power to collect
a revenue, and they may so manage the
collection of the revenue, over which
they have full power, as to regulate the
paper currency over which they have no
power at all. That is the argument.—
As to the proposition, that we do not in-
tend to affect the currency by legislation,
but by contract, it does not deserve the
name of an argument. We cannot, by
our legislation, authorize the Secretary
of the Treasury to contract with the
State Banks for the exercise of an uncon-
stitutional power.

We are told, "Go to the Constitution."
We are asked, Where do you find any
thing about the currency? Congress
have power to coin money. But Bank
notes are not coin. You cannot say of them
that they are coined. Under a power, then,
of coining money, coining bank notes

cannot be included. The power of coining money, however, is not the only one given by this clause. Regulating the value of money is an authority, also given. Evidently this does not mean a regulation of the fluctuating value of the precious metals themselves when coined, as compared with other articles; because the framers of the Constitution well knew this was impossible. In that sense the value of money depends upon the supply of the mines, and of the commodities for which money is to be exchanged, the consumption of gold and silver in the arts, &c.; and all human legislation is incompetent to regulate it.

Neither does it mean, determining the fineness and weight of the metal coined, because this is necessarily included in the term "coining money." You cannot coin money without regulating its weight and fineness, and the words "regulating the value thereof," would therefore be words of supererogation. Congress, the Convention, and the people were nearly as familiar with the principles of a convertible currency, then, as we are now. It is impossible to look into the fugitive literature and political newspapers, familiar letters and pamphlets of that day, without perceiving it. They knew the convenience and advantage of a mixed currency, but they knew also, in spite of many specious theories to the contrary, that neither Government faith nor receipt for taxes nor any other means but convertibility into coin on demand, would save paper money from depreciation. They knew also, that although paper money should be convertible into coin, on demand, at the pleasure of the holder, that, by the issue of paper, the whole quantity of money is increased, and the value of course diminished, and this diminution of value affects the coin as well as the paper, so long as the paper continues convertible. If the Convention, then, looked, as there is little doubt they did, to the existence of a mixed currency consisting of coin, and of paper convertible into coin, the power of regulating the currency became an indispensable adjunct to the power of regulating the coin, because the value of the latter could never be regulated without the regulation of the former also. This, then, is what was meant by the words "regulating the value thereof," and this power extends to whatever currency may be in existence, provided it affect the value of money. The possibility of any currency, in modern times, which would not effect the value of coin, may well be doubted. All eminent writers on this subject admit, that, throughout the world, the quantity of money has caused its depreciation, and this depreciation, though owing mainly to the paper, has affected the coin also. The paper has gone down and carried the coin with it.

From this clause in the Constitution, therefore—the power to regulate the value of money—and from the injunction that all duties, imposts, and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States, is derived the constitutional power of Congress to regulate the currency, and to provide for the existence of a circulating medium of uniform value.

That part of the bill which provided that the Secretary, for sufficient cause, might remove the deposits during the recess, and assign his reasons to Congress, wanted explanation. It was not said what was to be the effect of Congress approving or disapproving—what was to be the consequence if one House approved, and the other disapproved. The clause is like that of the 16th section of the Charter of the Bank of the United States. If the meaning of it is, that unless Congress approve, the act of the Secretary is annulled, then we may save ourselves all further trouble. The construction of the 16th section must be the same, and Congress have not yet approved the act of the Secretary in removing the deposits from the Bank of the United States. Of course, they must go back again and this bill is unnecessary. If this is not to be the construction what is it? That the act of the Secretary not being approved by Congress, or being approved by one House, and disapproved by the other, shall nevertheless stand good? Or is it that the Secretary shall merely report his facts and reasons, and there the matter ends—Congress having nothing to do with the facts and reasons reported, but to listen to them? Will the gentleman favor us with the true interpretation?

Mr. Wilde did not mean to be seduced even by the example of the honorable Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, into an argument on the merits or demerits of the United States Bank. Respect for a highly distinguished and virtuous citizen who had done the State some service, and whose retirement ought to be as tranquil as his public life had been useful, demanded a word or two of explanation on the part of the gentleman's proceeding. The honorable gentleman had read a passage from the report of a former Secretary of the Treasury, (Mr. Gallatin.) Mr. W. confessed surprise to hear Mr. Gallatin quoted against a Bank. The gentleman must know—that at least every one else there knew—that Mr. G. had more than once expressed himself strongly in its favor. He distinctly admitted its convenience and utility. He is understood at this moment, after still longer experience and larger observation, to maintain its necessity for fiscal purposes, and its con-

stitutionality. The anxiety of the honorable Chairman to avail himself of such an authority, proved that he felt its full weight with the public. Mr. Gallatin's opinion on the currency, had indeed almost become the sterling standard. And where were we to look for orthodox doctrines on this subject, if not to him and Mr. Madison? These eminent persons could not be suspected of sinister motives. They had lived down all prejudice and detraction; and their fame was a portion of every American's patriotism. How far one of them had been fairly treated by quoting a detached passage, contrary to the general sense and spirit of his report, Mr. W. would leave to the justice and candor of the House. He did not mean to intimate any intention on the part of the gentleman from Tennessee to misrepresent the opinions of Mr. Gallatin, but the gentleman himself must admit that the extract in question, by itself, did not convey those opinions fairly.

The learned Chairman has made a very extraordinary use of another fragment of history. Quoting the proceedings of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1785 against the Bank of North America, he had thought proper to stigmatize the originators and supporters of that Bank as Federalists, and predicts that Pennsylvania will come to the rescue, and put down the Bank of the United States, as she put down the Bank of North America. Now, sir, what are the facts with respect to the Bank of North America? In the very gloomiest period of our Revolutionary war, when the bravest only hoped on, by main force, when the Government was bankrupt, and the army about to dissolve, some patriotic citizens stepped forward to advance their money, and pledge their credit, and a bank was formed, called the Bank of Pennsylvania, for the express purpose of supplying the army. Congress, resolving that they entertained a high sense of the liberal offer of the association, accepted it as "a distinguished proof of their patriotism." The army, by means of this bank was supplied and recruited, and the bank was re-modelled and new-named, and from this origin arose the Bank of North America; "produced," says a contemporary, "by the distresses of the times, and the enterprising spirit of patriotic individuals; and he adds that the sudden restoration of public and private credit, which took place on its establishment, is an event as extraordinary in itself as any domestic occurrence during the Revolution. In 1785 an attack was made on the charter of the Bank in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, imputed, by the same writer, to the spirit of speculation, and a passion for State paper money. The charter was repealed, with something of inconsiderateness and precipitancy. This arbitrary proceeding, which the gentleman from Tennessee holds up to our admiration, was warmly disapproved by the People. The breach of public faith was loudly condemned, and the unconstitutionality of the act clearly demonstrated by the ablest and most popular political writer of the day. The position he assumed, was, that the bank might forfeit its charter by delinquency, but the delinquency, must be proved and established by a legal process, in a court of justice and trial by jury; for the State, or the Assembly, is not to be a judge in its own case, but must come to the laws of the land for judgment; for that which is law for the individual is likewise law for the State.

The unanswerable arguments of that writer, and he could wish a copy of his production was in the hands of every one, for much of it was extremely applicable to the present state of things! had such an effect as one would suppose on the good sense of the people of Pennsylvania. They changed a large number of their representatives at the next election, and the legislature restored the charter. This is the true history of the triumph of Republican Pennsylvania over the Federal Bank of North America; and the Federalist who defended the Bank, and attacked the arbitrary seizure of its charter, was—THOMAS PAINE!

If the gentleman was not aware of these facts; the question arises, how he could venture to quote that of which he knew so little? If he did know them, the inquiry occurs—What degree of Jacobinism must that be, which denounces THOMAS PAINE as a Federalist? Mr. W. would advert to but one more topic. The Secretary in his letter, the Committee in their report, and the Chairman in his speech, had enlarged upon an argument, first used, as far as he knew, by his colleague (Mr. Gilmer) in answer to himself. If the State Banks are unsound, why has not the United States Bank corrected them? We have had that Bank sixteen years, and its great merit is said to be the salutary control it exercises over the currency. Either the State Banks, then, are not unsound, or the United States Bank is faithless or useless.

With due submission to so many high authorities, the horns of their dilemma are not fatal or even dangerous. The question is not fairly stated. The State Banks may be partly, but not utterly unsound. The United States Bank may have exercised a partial, not an absolute control. The love of peace may have restrained the use of power. The true problem is not how bad the currency is despite the Bank of the United States; but how much worse it has been, and will be again, without it?

A Brief Exposition of Matters Relating to the Bank of Maryland.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The gross misrepresentations of my conduct in the Bank of Maryland, have induced me to publish the annexed affidavit, that the public may see that the very persons who are most clamorous in denouncing me, had as much agency and control over the transactions of that Bank as I had. From the friendly relations which subsisted between the gentleman, who were my former partners and myself, I was willing to bear in silence the calumnies heaped upon me by persons who knew nothing of the affair, without disclosing the real agents in all the visionary speculations in which the Bank embarked. But when the joint authors of all the mischief, for the purpose of diverting public attention from themselves are traducing me in every quarter, I think I cannot be censured for informing the public, who are responsible for the mismanagement of the Bank of Maryland. Although we were jointly concerned, yet such was my reliance on my partners, that they had absolute control over the affairs of the Bank. In fact such was my confidence in Reverdy Johnson and John Glenn, that even after the Bank suspended payment, at the knowledge of its condition, which I find upon examination since, contains various recitals of facts, not true, and which were no doubt inserted, for any of the purposes of the deed, but to furnish exculpatory evidence to the parties.

EVAN POLKNEY.

BALTIMORE CITY.—To wit:

On the eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace, in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared EVAN POLKNEY, who solemnly swore, and truly declared and affirmed, that the facts hereinafter stated are correct and true to the best of his knowledge and belief. This deponent saith, that in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two, a partnership was formed between Reverdy Johnson, John Glenn, David M. Perine, Hugh McEldeery, Evan T. Elliott, and himself, in the State and Provinces of the Bank of Maryland, in which this deponent was to be interested in the ratio of four hundred shares and the said Reverdy Johnson, John Glenn, David M. Perine, Hugh McEldeery, and Evan T. Elliott, were three of whom, to wit, Reverdy Johnson, John Glenn, and Evan T. Elliott, were then, and continued to be, Directors of the said Bank from the time this deponent became President thereof—two of them, to wit, Reverdy Johnson and John Glenn, were his legal counsel and advisers, and all of them, to wit, the said Johnson, Glenn, Perine, McEldeery, and Evan T. Elliott, having as full and entire control over the affairs of the Bank as this deponent had, and were constantly consulted and their advice taken about all matters of important interest in relation to it.

That the contract of partnership was reduced to writing by Reverdy Johnson, and handed to this deponent by David M. Perine, and copies of the same being made, were signed by all the parties, and one copy given to each. The terms of the contract were, that the partnership was to be called the Bank of Maryland, in the proportions above mentioned; and that each was to be interested in the operations carried on in the name of the Bank of Maryland, in the proportions aforesaid. In order to obtain the requisite number of shares of stock, purchases were made at the suggestion and with the advice of the above named parties, at high prices. In pursuance of the agreement between the parties, and after a sufficient quantity of the stock of the Bank had been purchased with the funds of the Bank and held by it in its corporate character, this deponent as President of the Bank, transferred to John Glenn, one hundred shares, to Reverdy Johnson, one hundred shares, to Hugh McEldeery, one hundred shares, to Evan T. Elliott, one hundred shares, to himself, four hundred shares; and each of the parties with the exception of John Glenn, who did not do so, passed his name to the Bank for the same. This deponent further saith, that some time after the partnership was formed, the parties borrowed from the Bank of Maryland, one hundred thousand shares; and aid in the accomplishment of the plan, the parties had agreed to pursue in conducting the affairs of the Bank. This deponent further saith, that in the year 1833, and during said partnership, bonds of the state of Tennessee, amounting to \$500,000, were purchased of General G. W. Gibbs, the President of the United Bank of the State of Tennessee—all the said parties being parties to the said negotiation and assisting therein. Soon after the said purchase, and at a meeting of the partners, it was determined to send a committee consisting of Hugh McEldeery and Evan T. Elliott, to Philadelphia and New York, to make disposition of the said bonds, who proceeded to do so, but did not succeed in making a sale. This deponent was then authorized to make the best disposition he could of the bonds—which he continued to make efforts to do in this country, but without success. The exigencies of the Bank, however, arising out of the purchase of these bonds and other transactions entered into by the parties, became so pressing as to render it necessary to procure pecuniary means indispensable to sustain the credit of the bank, and this deponent and the parties connected with him, concluded to purchase, if practicable about six thousand shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Maryland which was held by that Bank, and which was then in high estimation in the market, and the parties supposed would furnish a material upon which money could readily be raised, besides presenting a reasonable prospect for speculation upon the probable advance in the price of it, which was then supposed by the parties to be about one hundred dollars per share. That John Glenn, Reverdy Johnson, and D. M. Perine were authorized to enter into a negotiation with the Bank of Maryland to purchase the said stock, and to make the purchase at eighty-five Dollars per share—John Glenn giving his note for it to the Bank, the stock being transferred to him, and the Tennessee Bonds being pledged by him to the Bank to secure the payment of his note. The control of the Tennessee Bonds thus passing from the hands of this deponent and his partners, and their receiving the same as a means to raise funds on which to operate, was accordingly made by the parties to raise money upon this stock, but with partial success,

and it soon became evident that it could not be relied upon as a prompt means to augment their resources. Though the Tennessee Bonds were then pledged to the Bank, it was supposed if the sale of them could be effected in Europe, an important advance upon their price would be realized, and under the authority with which this deponent had been invested, he entered into a contract with Thomas Elliott to effect their sale—that said Thomas Elliott made arrangements to proceed to Europe to effect the sale of the Bonds and other objects which he considered of much interest to himself & others, but before he embarked, it became evident that the situation of the Bank of Maryland would require a prompt application, of not only all the means, but all the financial talent of all the parties connected with it, in order to sustain its credit through the change, which was being produced in the currency of the country, in consequence of the measures of the Government in relation to the Bank of the United States.

It being necessary to obtain the relinquishment by Thomas Elliott of his contract in relation to the sale of the Tennessee Bonds, so far as might be necessary to enable the parties to dispose of them in this country, he agreed to do it on receiving a much less consideration as he alleged, than he had reason to believe he would have realized by carrying his engagement into effect as it was first anticipated. This deponent further saith, that at the instance of this deponent and the parties interested with him, Reverdy Johnson and David M. Perine went to Washington to solicit funds from the Treasury Department, upon a pledge of Union Bank Stock—they returned and reported that the Secretary had declined making the negotiation proposed, but brought up contingent drafts for two hundred thousand Dollars to the Union Bank. It was then concluded to effect an absolute sale of these Bonds to the Union Bank, in order that it might pledge them to the Government, and receive from it funds with which to accomplish the objects desired by us and Reverdy Johnson was authorized to enter into the negotiation with that Bank upon this subject, which he did, and effected a sale of the Bonds to it—this deponent saith, that the six thousand shares of the Union Bank Stock being by that means & at that time paid, & the Union Bank loaning to the parties upon a pledge of four thousand shares of its own stock, three hundred thousand Dollars, for which the notes of John Glenn, Reverdy Johnson, Evan T. Elliott, and of this deponent, for twenty thousand Dollars, were given.

This deponent feels it proper to state, that in these negotiations he had little or scarcely any agency, and therefore his statements must be considered as his recollection of facts and circumstances derived from the persons above mentioned, who were most active and principally engaged in the business. This deponent further saith, that previous to, and during the existence of the said partnership, different agencies or branches were established, at the suggestion of the different parties interested, and with the full concurrence of all, to extend the banking operations, and do other profitable business, to wit: one at Wheeling, Virginia, one at Louisville, Kentucky, one at Little Rock in Arkansas, one at Elkton, Maryland, one at Cumberland, Md. one in New York, one at New Orleans, and one in the Valley of Virginia, which were conducted for the common benefit of the partners, but in each of these agencies or branches, some one of the partners was selected to superintend its operations, and in order to do so effectually, because the extensive partner in that particular agency. The agencies or branches at Little Rock, at Louisville, at Wheeling, at Elkton and at Cumberland, were under the control and supervision to John Glenn. The agency at New York was under the supervision of Evan T. Elliott, and those in New Orleans and the Valley of Virginia, were under the control and supervision of this deponent. That at the time of the stoppage of the Bank of Maryland, the agencies or branches above mentioned, were indebted to the Bank of Maryland, in a large sum of money, a sum which would have been more than sufficient to enable it to sustain itself without difficulty. This deponent further saith, that during last autumn, after all these extensive, and as this deponent admits, indiscreet operations had been entered into, and the Bank was surrounded by the parties because greatly alarmed at the prospect before them, and insisted that the partnership should be dissolved, which was accordingly agreed to be done, the notes of the parties which had been given for the stock to the Bank of Maryland being afterwards returned to them. This deponent further saith, that during the existence of the said partnership, it was one of the measures adopted by them, to establish the General Insurance Company in which they were to be the principal proprietors, and over which they were to exercise the control. That the influence of the parties was exerted at the Legislature to procure a charter for the same, in which they succeeded, and the funds of the Bank of Maryland, so far as this deponent and his partners were concerned, were advanced to procure a charter for the same, and were expended in connection with the Bank of Maryland—that the dissolution of the partnership above mentioned was not intended to interfere with the interests of the parties in that Company, which it was understood was to remain as it was—the said parties to be interested as before in the profits thereof, and the stock remained on the books of the Bank of Maryland. That an effort was made in March last by this deponent and his partners, to separate the interests of the Bank of Maryland and the General Insurance Company, but how far it has been successful, this deponent cannot say. Affirmed before

JAMES B. LATIMER.

An Aerial Steamboat.—A gentleman in Cincinnati, by the name of Mason, has invented an Aerial Steamboat, which is thus described in a Cincinnati paper:—It is about ten feet long; the ribs being covered with silk, in order to render it very light. The engine, of two horse power, is placed in the middle, and turns four vertical shafts projecting over the bow and stern, into each of which are fixed four spiral silken wings, which are made to revolve with a sufficient velocity to cause the vessel to rise. Over the whole is fixed a roveable silken cover designed to assist in countering the gravitating force, at the same time tending to assist in its propulsion forward. The whole boat, including the engine, weighs 60 pounds, and has cost about \$500.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Morning, July 26.

We have long since ceased to wonder at anything that occurs in the political world, or we should be surprised at the idle inconsistency, if not the gross impropriety of a select few of intermeddling Jackson men, who are buying themselves with instructing and directing the Governor and Council of Maryland, whom, and from whence, they must select a Judge to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Earle.

These subservient vassals to the ruinous administration that is turning every thing topsy-turvy in our Country by misrule, and corruption; are not contented with bolstering up this vicious course by every misrepresentation and deception, but they must thrust their malign counsel, into the consideration of the Executive of Maryland (which they would sacrifice to-morrow if they could) to make them give up their own judgment and that of their faithful and efficient friends, to follow the insidious and willfully ill designed dictates of their implacable and revengeful political opponents. Can any thing be more indecorous? and if we did not know that their object was to lead astray, to do mischief, and to induce others to do wrong (which is entirely consistent with their daily vocation) we should think it wonderful.

What sort of people must these intermeddling adversaries suppose the Governor and Council are? Do they consider them weak or silly enough not to understand their plots? Or do they suppose them men so incapable or lost to every sense of duty, as to listen to the evil counsels of their enemies and willful destroyers? We say nothing of the incapacity of this Junta to advise in any good course, nor of their aptitude to deal out falsehoods and scandals to support a bad one.—We only hold up to public view the gross attitude of these Jacksonian adversaries to dictate to the executive of Maryland in an appointment, where integrity, learning, talent, and experience ought alone to prevail. The Executive must indeed be "poor of counsel" if they can bolder a moment with such volunteer marplots and empty casks.

We have hitherto scrupulously forbore from saying a word in relation to the appointment of a Judge, as well form entire confidence in the sound judgment and sagacious views of the Governor and Council, as from a sense of strict propriety in not interfering in relation to an appointment of such a nature—an appointment so permanent in its duration, so high in its functions, so interesting and important in its consequences—nor should we now have varied from that course in any degree, but to reprehend the practices that we learn are adopted, and the course we have seen pursued with a view to influence the appointment.

The plotting Junta, we suspect, need not give themselves any trouble in taking this Executive under their destroying care. This Executive will think for themselves, and think soundly and cautiously: In selecting a chief Judge, the character of the man, and the professional man, will alone influence—not the place of nativity or residence—character and capacity are the great objects of inquiry in making a Judge—where there are united in the most eminent degree, these let the choice rest. To be guided by locality, unless in cases of perfect equality of merits in all respects, in selecting a Chief Judge of a district, would be a sacrifice of duty and an irreparable wrong done to the community and the State, to say nothing of its absurdity—and where local situation is urged as the great and a leading inducement; be assured that intrigue or error or both are at the bottom. The highest qualifications, are the first and chief object of enquiry in selecting a Judge, and so solemnly impressed are we with this sentiment, that in the selection of a Judge, we would advise no adherence even to party, if by its sacrifice, a man of superior character and endowments could be procured. The Judiciary that is to decide impartially upon the personal rights, liberty and property of the citizens ought to be of elevated mind, pure in fame, sound, learned, and of experience in the Law. The People have too much at stake in the character of their Judiciary to halt about political party or local situation—where both or either can be indulged without the least sacrifice of the first great point, it is not improper to do it—but in the selection of any member of the Judiciary, and chiefly in the most important member, every thing must yield to procuring the soundest, ablest, and most experienced lawyer, and purest man.

After the dismay cast over this nation by the adjournment of Congress without in any degree providing the shadow of relief for the distressed of the Country, which had been produced by the violent and illegal measures of President Jackson and his Secretary Taney, in violating the National faith, and making way with the National revenues, withdrawing them contrary to law from the commercial use of the Country—the correspondence between the New York Merchants and the President of the United States Bank gives some hope, that an effort will be made to save

the country, for a while, from the further extension of commercial distress, and to prevent, for a time, the growth of further suffering until Congress, the representatives of the people, shall again assemble, and again have it in their power to correct the evils we are suffering under, in all parts of our Country, by restoring things to their former rightful and lawful condition, which existed before the fatal, the wrongheaded removal of the deposits.

If the United States Bank, upon a free communication with the men of trade and business throughout this country, which is now in progress, and a full knowledge of the real state and condition of distress in the various parts, shall find itself enabled, (after the curtailments of its accommodations which have been forced upon her by the wanton and wilful designs of the Jackson administration) to extend her accommodations for a short time where relief is most wanted, without injury to the interest of the Stockholders, it will be one of the most grateful and acceptable extensions of favor that a distressed people ever received—and it is devoutly to be wished that the Bank may feel itself enabled safely to do it.

The hue and cry that is got up against the Bank, as having caused the present distress by its voluntary curtailment of accommodations, is as gross and palpable a falsehood as a wicked tongue ever uttered. The great reason assigned by Gen. Jackson and Mr. Taney for the removal of the deposits were to force, to compel the Bank to wind up its concerns—and what is winding up her concerns but to diminish her business, to curtail her discounts, and pay and collect her debts? and did not Amos Kendall, who controlled both Gen. Jackson and Mr. Taney, declare, that his purpose was to bring the Bank on its knees and prostrate it? and has not the whole course of the Treasury department, since Mr. Taney came into it, by whatever directed, been to distress and destroy the U. S. Bank—first, by ordering the deposits of the U. S. Bank revenue to be made in other Banks—secondly, by removing from the U. S. Bank the deposits already made there—and thirdly, by furnishing transfer drafts to an immense amount to the U. S. who would be most capable and most disposed to use them to the embarrassment and ruin of the Bank? Have the Jackson administration, and its minions, and subservient presses omitted to do any thing they could do, right or wrong, to destroy the Bank?—at one time attempting to destroy her credit by proclaiming her insolvent, bankrupt, incapable of redeeming her notes in circulation—at another, finding that would not effect their purpose, by taking the contrary course, and pronouncing her a MONIED MONSTER that had got all the specie—next they violated the national faith by removing from her custody the revenues of the country, with the avowed intent of compelling "the Monster" to wind up and curtail its concerns—and when "the Monster" in obedience to their avowed compulsory decree only begins to wind up, and public distress and national calamity follow—then these precious disciples of Jackson and Kendall and Taney swear louder than ever, that the Bank is winding up and curtailing of its own accord, on purpose to cause public distress—Was there ever such a conspiracy of wretches connected together in one design, to defy truth, to blow-beat probability, and to give currency to all that is vicious, corrupt, and ruinous!

And as if fully an business had not yet, at then commencing, played enough antics before the world, they now strive to forestall public opinion by attempting to inculcate a belief, that if the U. S. Bank, at the solicitation of distressed commercial interest, undertakes to attempt to relieve them for a short time by partially administering to their wants, it will prove uncontestedly that she has been the voluntary cause of the distress—can any pretence be more wicked? Can any position be more false and absurd? As well might it be said by them, that where an experienced and able Physician was winding up his business and retiring from his professional pursuits, if a sudden distemper assailed the community, and a portion of its intelligent and philanthropic inhabitants should induce him to resume his practice for a short time to relieve the distresses of the community, and he was generously to do it, and cure the afflicted, that that would be proof positive that the old Doctor had caused the disease.

Can a nation be subject to any thing worse, of ruin, than the misrule and nonsensical jargon of such a set of nincompoops, and impostors! No!—The administration, to further its own sinister ends, undertook to drive the Bank from its field of operation, because the Bank refused to humble itself to become a Jackson and Van Buren party tool—in doing this they drove the best friend of the trading and commercial world out of use—distress and disaster ensued, and then the mischief makers swore it was the Bank and not themselves who had done it. Let ignorance and depravity become the dupes of such miscreancy—a fair, honest upright man disdains and loathes it.

After all possible exertion in Baltimore and elsewhere to make a grand Rance Show of acting Secretary Taney's entry into Baltimore the other day, it turned out, we understand, a thorough failure—it presented a small group of desperate men, most of them unknown, in melancholy procession attending the fallen, the degraded lawyer—and the whole presented more the appearance of a procession to some place of execution, than any thing like a triumphal entry.

This is however an omen that causes great exultation among the freemen of Maryland—it shows how a man falls and becomes deserted as soon as he quits the paths of honor, of virtue, and of common sense—Let Taney's degradation be a solemn warning to others.

The Executive Council will meet at Annapolis on Wednesday next the 6th day of August.

United States Bank.—We are much pleased to learn that the correspondence commenced by the merchants of New York with President Biddle, published in this paper on Monday last, has had the effect, in a good degree to relieve the money market. The Bank at Philadelphia, on its last discount day, increased its loans \$200,000, and the New York Branch \$100,000.

Mr. Graham—

Will you allow me to express my admiration for the memory of the late of Jacob and Ford Neck, in this father's residence about 3 o'clock, A. M. of her age. I am been from her child the most dutiful and for several of especially distinguishing friends, for her kind and motherly, in domestic economy.

In early life, our holy religion, ministers of the Gospel preached at her feet nothing was more to mind, than the or and the privilege praise and thanks asins.

She sought at the tenth year of herself to the Me which, she continued, of the christian era. During her stay resigned to the understanding an occurrence that her God was tals of her Heaven.

The evening of the family were ents, brothers and near, to receive was then present, and, looking, looks of though unsmiling world, sin, and retire from the saint in undisturbed of a glorious prayer fervently and an affection.

My friends, I leave you. And if it were Come on! That night, we were in darkness, her of the, her sky, his golden face, the light of the floated out upon her Redeemer.

"Weep not for me, Nor shake 'Tis but the will To call me

Easton, July

PRICES OF

Wheat (red)

Corn (white)

AGRICULTURAL

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OBITUARY.

Mr. Graham—Will you allow me the privilege of publishing in the Gazette a short tribute of respect to the memory of a deceased friend and sister in the Gospel, **ALICE ANN BROWNE**, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Browne, of Oxford Neck, in this county. She died at her father's residence on Saturday the 12th of July about 3 o'clock, A. M. in the twenty-fifth year of her age. I am pleased to learn that she has been from her childhood to her death, one of the most dutiful and affectionate of children; and for several of the last years of her life, was especially distinguished in the circle of her friends, for her kindness and attention to her aged mother, in the management of the concerns appertaining to her department of domestic economy.

In early life she showed a high regard for our holy religion, a great attachment to the ministers of the Gospel, who from time to time preached at her father's house, and apparently nothing was more delightful to her youthful mind, than the ordinances of the house of God, and the privilege of mingling her accents of praise and thanksgiving, with the songs of his saints.

She sought and found the God of peace in the tenth year of her age, and at once joined herself to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which, she continued a beloved member, exemplifying in all her deportment, the devotedness of the Christian character, till her death.

During her sickness, she was patient and resigned to the will of the Lord, and notwithstanding an occasional delirium, gave her anxious and afflicted friends the fullest assurance that her God was with her, and the bright portals of her Heaven open before her. The evening before she died, at her request the family were all called to her bed side, parents, brothers and sisters and friends now draw near, to receive her parting blessing. A scene was then presented, at which Philosophy, wonder, and infidelity confounded, turned aside, or looking looks on in breathless silence, and though unwilling for a while believes, the world, sin, and Satan now vanquished forever, retire from the contest, and leave the dying saint in undisturbed possession of all the triumphs of a glorious victory. She blessed them, prayed fervently for them, and then bid a long and an affectionate farewell.

"My friends I bid you all adieu, I leave you in God's care, And if I meet you here, Come on I'll meet you there."

That night, while yet the sun was seeming, by winding his way through the regions of darkness beneath, towards the circling canopy of the upper sky, and ere the bright radiance of his golden face had tinged our horizon with the light of the coming morn, her happy spirit floated out upon a tide of glory into the arms of her Redeemer.

"Weep not for me surviving friends, Nor shake at death's alarms, 'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends To call me to his arms."

A friend and acquaintance.
Easton, July 24, 1834.

PRICES CURRENT—BALT. July 22.
Wheat (red) \$1 03 at 12
(white) 1 20
Corn 67

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.
The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore will hold their next meeting at Isthusus, the residence of Robert Banning, Esq. on THURSDAY next the 31st inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.
M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.
July 26

P. SACKET
IS still distributing the shiners to his customers. Combination 38 58 63 a prize of \$200 in the Delaware Lottery, Class No. 12, sold on last Thursday. All those that are desirous of getting a chance at the shiners would do well to have a chance in the following Grand Scheme.
To be drawn July 29th 1834, the Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 15.
GRAND SCHEME.
4 prize of \$5,000 85 prizes of \$200
1 2,957 128 50
75 500 128 40
Ticket \$5. Halves \$2 50. Quarters \$1 25.
Also, the Virginia State Lottery, class No. 11, draws August the 2d 1834.
SCHEME.
1 prize of \$10,000 5 prizes of \$1,000
1 4,000 6 400
1 1,600 6 300
5 200 50 100
Tickets \$3 50. Shares in proportion. No prize less than \$4.
Tickets in the above Schemes can be had at the ever lucky Lottery office of
P. SACKET,
Easton, Md.
July 26

FOR SALE.
A small Farm in the neighborhood of Easton. Also a kiln of BRICKS. For terms apply to the Editor.
July 26

OFFICERS' FEES.
ALL persons indebted for officers' fees, will please take notice that they are now due, and that it is my duty to collect them as speedily as possible; therefore look out for a visit from my brother Thomas Graham, Jr. who has positive instructions to levy in every case, if the fees are not settled by the first day of September next. Likewise, those persons indebted to the sale when on execution, will please bear in mind that the above mentioned time will be the extent given on any execution in my hands as Sheriff or late Deputy Sheriff and if the plaintiff directs, I shall be compelled to advertise sooner. Therefore, I say again
LOOK OUT!
JOSEPH GRAHAM, Shff.
July 26

Notice.
THE subscriber offers for rent the ensuing year, the farm in Wye where George Noble now lives. Also, his farm adjoining Col. Hughlett's residence, whereon James Underwood now resides. For terms apply to
J. LOCKERMAN.
July 19 3w

The Eastern Shore Jockey Club RACES,

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

FIRST DAY.—A Colts purse of 200 dollars two miles and repeat.
SECOND DAY.—A purse of 300 dollars four miles and repeat, free for any horse, mare or gelding, foaled on the Eastern Shore of Md. Eastern Shore of Va. or in the State of Delaware.
THIRD DAY.—A Handy cap purse of 100, dollars best three in five, one mile heats.
A. GRAHAM, Sec'y.
Easton, July 19, 1834. (W)

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have now on hand and for sale a first rate



CLOSE CARRIAGE

and harness, painted a handsome brown and trimmed with brown cloth, made of the best materials and workmanship, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, for cash or good paper. They have also for sale a handsome Bay Mare, which could be bought very low. Persons who wish to purchase would do well to call and examine for themselves.
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
Easton, July 19 W 3t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of

LUMBER,

CONSISTING OF ONE AND TWO INCH WHITE PINE BOARDS, of superior quality. Also a quantity of RAILING BOARD

AND CYPRESS SHINGLES

which will be sold very low for cash or to punctual dealers.
The public's obt. serv't.
SAMUEL MACKEY.
Easton, July 19

WHEAT FAN.

A new Wheat Fan in complete order for sale by
W. H. & P. Groome.
July 19 2w

To be Rented

For one or more years, that large & commodious

BRICK TAVERN

and its appurtenances, well known by the name of the

EASTON HOTEL,

situate in the town of Easton, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at present, and for some years past, occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe. This establishment is universally admitted to be the largest and most convenient for a Public House, of any on the Peninsula, and to a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity will be offered for doing a very extensive and profitable business, more particularly if he has a sufficient capital to carry it on advantageously.

Easton is known as a town of considerable trade, and the Steam Boat Maryland, which plies twice a week between Baltimore, Annapolis and this place, considerably increases the business, and of course adds very much to the value of this establishment, by the constant intercourse of travellers from the different counties on the Western and Eastern Shores, to those places, and foreigners from other States.

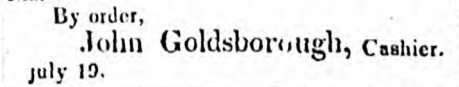
Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Persons wishing to rent, are invited to come and view the premises. The terms, which will be moderate, will be made known by application to the subscriber.
WM. H. GROOME.
Easton, July 19, 1834.

Farmer's Bank of Maryland, BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

14th July, 1834.
NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this institution, that an election will be held at the Banking house in Easton, on the first Monday of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, twelve Directors for the Branch Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter.

By order,
John Goldsborough, Cashier.
July 19.

THE STEAM ROAT



MARYLAND,

Will as usual leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton, returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore. Passage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Easton \$2.
On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence her routes from Baltimore, to Corsica and Chertown, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock and return same day; Passengers as heretofore.
All baggage, packages &c at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.
By order
L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.
April 12

O'CONNELL.



THE owners of this beautiful and thoroughbred horse, have consented to place him, this fall, at the command of the farmers of Talbot; and should sufficient inducement be offered, he will be sent to that county in a few weeks, and commence the season on the first of September. Gentlemen desiring the services of the horse, will leave their names and the number of mares, &c. at the Easton Gazette Office, on or before the 15th of August next. For the description and pedigree of O'Connell, as well as the terms, (which will be the same as those at which he has been standing in Dorchester,) gentlemen are referred to the Editor of the Gazette.
Cambridge, July 12. 3w

TO RENT

For the ensuing year—on very accommodating terms, the house and lot on Washington street, at present occupied by Edward B. Gibbs Esq. as a dwelling, with all the improvements, —any necessary repairs wanting will be done, for the accommodation of the family. Also, a dwelling house and lot in the town of Cambridge, at present occupied by Mr. William Russell, well calculated for carrying on the Hatting Business, having front and back shops, bow windows, and all necessary out buildings—a good stand for this business, which has been carried on successfully for 17 years past —also two other houses and lots and one unimproved lot, (provided) those occupying them should not intend continuing for the ensuing year. For terms apply to the subscriber, or Mr. Samuel Mackey, Easton.
W. M. MACKEY,
Dover road, near Easton.
July 12.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Queen Ann's court, sitting as a court of Equity, the undersigned will offer at public sale at the court house door in Centreville, Md. on Saturday 2d day of August next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. the following highly valuable property, being a part of the real estate of John T. Miers dec'd. viz:—

The Mill, Mill Seat, and

about one hundred and fifty acres of Land thereto attached, which formerly belonged to Thomas B. Cook, Esq. and now generally known as Miers' Upper Mill. The mill has just undergone considerable repair, and is in good order for manufacturing of all kinds of grain. The water power is the best in the neighborhood, and the whole premises beautifully and advantageously situated for a manufacturing establishment of any kind. This property is worthy of the attention of Capitalists.

At 3 o'clock
A next two story

Brick Dwelling House,

with a good garden, on Liberty street, in Centreville, and at present occupied by Mr. John Palmer, who will show the same to any person disposed to purchase it. Also—Two Lots of Ground containing together, about eleven and one half acres, adjoining the last above mentioned property, and which was purchased by the late John T. Miers from Henry Darden, Esq. dec'd. One of these lots is well located for grazing, being well watered—the other is arable and may be profitably cultivated either in grain or grass.

Also—A LOT on the south side of Centreville, lying between the Main road leading to Easton, and a large gully, by which it is separated from the lots of Dr. Harper and others; the improvements in this lot consist of

Two small framed Houses,

tenanted by people of color. The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are; that the purchaser or purchasers shall give to the Trustee a bond with security to be approved by him for the payment of the purchase money, in twelve, and eighteen months and two years, with interest thereon from the day of sale—and upon a ratification of the sale by the Court, and on the receipt of the purchase money and not before, the trustee shall by a good deed, duly acknowledged according to law, convey to the purchaser or purchasers, the property to him or them sold, free, clear, and discharged from all claims of the complainants or defendants. Any further information may be obtained by application to the subscriber.

John Tilghman, Trustee.

C. Ville, Q. A. co. July 12, 4w

TALBOT COUNTY TO WIT:

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, petition in writing of William Hodges, praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several provisions thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said William Hodges having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order & adjudge that the said William Hodges shall be and appear before the judges of Talbot County Court, on the third Monday of November Term, next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time as appointed for the creditors of the said William Hodges to attend, & show cause, if any they have, why the said William Hodges should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the 4th day of July 1834.
E. N. HAMBLETON.

Lumber for Sale.

FOR SALE, at Easton Point, a vessel load of Lumber, among which is some nice Chestnut flooring and flooring plank. It will be sold low for cash, if taken away immediately.
GOLDSBOROUGH & LEONARD.
Easton, July 12.

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
Baltimore, June 21

BOOTS AND SHOES

Cheap & Great Bargains to be had
THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, with a complete assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES,

CONSISTING OF Gentlemen's BOOTS, SHOES AND PUMPS, of all descriptions; LADIES' SHOES, SEAL and MOROCCO, of the most fashionable style, and made by the best of manufacturers; BOYS' and MISSES' SHOES of all descriptions; CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.
—ALSO—
Palm leaf Hats, Trunks and Blacking.

All which will be sold on the most pleasing terms, and prices made to suit the pressure of the times.
The public's obedient servant,
JOHN WRIGHT.
may 3 6w

GENERAL MEETING.

The subscribers, Stockholders in the Commercial Bank of Millington and owners of more than five hundred shares of stock therein, in pursuance of the provisions of the 14th fundamental article contained in the Charter, do hereby give public notice that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of said Bank will be held at the Banking houses in the town of Millington, on MONDAY the 8th day of September next at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to take into consideration the condition of the affairs of said Bank, and the expediency of winding up its business with as little delay as may be consistent with the interests of all parties concerned.
Evan Morgan
Allan Quinn,
Evan Paulney,
George Fitzhugh,
Thos. Russell,
Anna Paulney,
George Riggs,
John Barce,
Henry Cline,
George Frechburger,
Gavin Harris,
William Percy,
Isaac Knight,
Thomas A. Richards,
Charles Goldan,
William D. Ball,
Josiah Forten,
William B. Guy,
Joel Russell,
Abraham Boyce,
William Kilmer,
L. A. Jenkins,
John Rose,
Francis S. Walter,
George Homet,
Richard Donovan,
Daniel E. Lee,
William Dawson,
Sam'l. E. Rodgers,
John Filton,
R. S. Jagers.
The 25 8w

PROPOSALS

To publish by Subscription, in the city of Baltimore a weekly Literary Newspaper, to be entitled the "Baltimore Young Men's Paper," Under the auspices of the Baltimore Young Men's Society.

The Baltimore Young Men's Society was instituted to promote the moral and intellectual improvement of the Young Men in the city, to unite them more intimately in the bonds of mutual acquaintance, and to extend kindness and fellowship to those, who coming from their parental homes, either in pursuit of wealth or distinction, are particularly exposed to all those temptations to vice and dissipation, which in every large city, are too often fatal to youth and inexperience. To carry out these principles, no means could be employed more effective than the press. With a periodical journal published under its auspices, the Society will be enabled to extend more widely a knowledge of its existence, and of its objects, while, by the same means, whatever of moral influence it may exert, whatever of power to do good it may possess, will be called more actively into operation, and find exercise in a more extensive field.

Believing that the public favor would be bestowed upon such a journal, the Society has determined to issue the Prospectus and specimen number of a Periodical to be called the "Young Men's Paper," to the support of which the patronage of the friends of Young Men, and of the lovers of morality and good order, is now solicited.

The character of the "Young Men's Paper," will be consonant with the principles of the Society of which it is the organ. Combining Literature with Morality, its aim will be to amuse and instruct, while, in accordance with its title, the general tenor of its influence will be to awaken Young Men to a sense of their obligations, to induce them to consider their vast capabilities, and to direct towards noble objects, that ardour which is too often wasted in frivolous dissipation, or let loose in vicious extravagance.

A portion of the paper will be occupied by reviews and critical notices. The character and talents of the gentlemen whose names are appended to this Prospectus, will be an assurance not only that this department will be sustained with ability, but also that nothing undignified, scurrilous or vindictive, will find place in it.

The "Young Men's Paper" will be printed on a royal sheet, quarto form, with new type at the subscription price of \$3.00 per annum, or \$2.50 if paid in advance.

Advertisements inserted on the usual terms. The following named gentlemen have consented to contribute to the columns of the "Young Men's Paper."
Rev. R. Breckenridge, Professors, N. R. Smith
" J. G. Morris, " E. Goodings,
" J. A. Collins, " E. T. Duncal,
" G. W. Musgrave, " J. A. Miller,
" J. Johns, " S. K. Jennings,
" G. G. Cookman, Francis Waters, D. D.
" J. P. K. Henshaw, Dr. J. Fonenden,
" Wm. McKenney, H. Dickelut, A. M.
" E. Brooks, A. M.

Baltimore, June 21

LOST.

A Yoke of Oxen, of good size—black and white, one a very fine ox—the other not so large, but marked with a seat near the shoulder. Any one who will give information of said oxen, or of either of them shall be suitably compensated.

M. SPENCER,
near St. Michaels.
July 12

MARYLAND, Talbot County Orphans' Court,

10th day of June A. D. 1834.
On application of Josiah Chaplain, administrator of George Stevens late of Talbot County, deceased, it is

ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate & that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, & also in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore. In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' court I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 10th day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.
JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot county.

IN compliance to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of George Stevens late of Talbot county dec'd. all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of January next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 10th day of June 1834.
JOSIAH CHAPLAIN, adm'r. of George Stevens, dec'd.

FOR SALE.

A few young BUCKS from full blooded Marino Ewes, and a choice imported full blood Saxon Buck.
ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
July 12

TANNERY.

To rent and possession given the first of January next a Tan Yard and improvements in the village of Greensborough Caroline county. Attached thereto are large and commodious barns, currying and beam houses, a good stone table, bark and hyde Mills &c.—This Yard is situated directly on the Choptank River, so that little or no land carriage is required in shipping articles to or from the city. Bark of the best quality and in great abundance is bought in this place very low and on accommodating terms; there is now a stock on hand sufficient to carry on the Yard for some time which a tenant can have on agreeable terms.
Apply to
Ann H. Godwin, or
Geo. W. Harrington.
Greensborough, July 12.

MILCH COWS

FOR SALE
The subscriber offers for sale two or three good MILCH COWS, all of which have had Calves this spring, and one of them has a calf now with her—they are also in good order and of fine size. Not having a use for them they will be sold upon moderate terms.
Apply to
WM. H. GROOME.
Easton, July 19 1834.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Talbot county will meet on TUESDAY the 29th inst. for the purpose of appointing a Collector of the county tax. Applicants will please hand in their applications in writing to the Clerk on or before that day.
All persons having claims against the county, are hereby notified, that the Levy will certainly be closed on the above mentioned day, if therefore their accounts are not rendered, they will be excluded for the present year.
Per order of the Board
JULIUS C. NICOLS, CLK.
July 19, 1834.

NOTICE.

A Camp-Meeting for Talbot County, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will commence on the second adjoining the meeting house, in the Chapel district of this county on FRIDAY, the 15th of August next. Our brethren in the ministry, and friends of the adjoining circuits, are affectionately invited to come over and help us.
Bread and horse food, will be sold by authority on the ground, except that, by a special order of the Conference, the bread market will be closed on the Sabbath day.
Joshua Humphriss,
Ignatius T. Cooper.
July 19 Preachers.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed against Wrightson Jones, at the suit of William Skinner, will be sold at the front door of the court house in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 12th day of August next, for cash at the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, viz: All that Farm purchased of William Skinner by Wrightson Jones, being part of a tract of land called "Ray's Point," and part of a tract of land called "The Adventure," containing one hundred and four and a quarter acres of land more or less. The above mentioned property is situated on Broad Creek, near St. Michaels, and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance by
Jos. Graham, Shff.
July 19.

SPRING GOODS

AMUEL MACKEY
HAVING just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with

a fresh supply of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES QUEENS-WARE, &c.

which he will dispose of low for cash or to punctual customers.

N. B. All persons having accounts standing for six months or more are earnestly requested to come forward and close them up by cash or note.
May 17

SPRING GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME
HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their entire supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, CHINA, &c.

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

Their friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give them a call.
may 3 6w

William Loveday

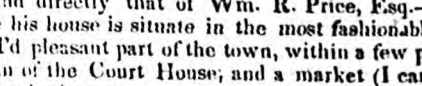
Has just returned from Baltimore with an additional supply of

NEW GOODS,

which he can offer to his friends and the public generally upon fair terms.
June 14. (W)

THE UNION TAVERN,

EASTON, MARYLAND.



JOSHUA M. FAULKNER,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the "UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John Lees Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. H. Price, Esq.—his house is situate in the most fashionable & pleasant part of the town, within a few paces of the Court House, and a market (I cannot hesitate to say,) equal, if not superior, to any of a like population in this State—he is also gratified in assuring the public, that he has advantages this tavern never before had, viz: A comfortable dwelling adjoining not heretofore attached to the property, and all the property is about to go through a thorough repair; which will enable him to entertain private families, parties or individuals in comfort—he intends keeping in his bar the best of Liquors, and the Table shall be furnished in season with such as the market will afford. He has provided attentive Waiters and Waitresses, and has determined nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His Jacks will run regularly to the Steam Boat Maryland, for the accommodation of passengers, when they can be conveyed to any part of the adjacent county at almost a moment's warning. Regular conveyances can be had from Easton to the principal cities—a four horse stage runs three times a week to Philadelphia via Centreville; the Steam Boat Maryland twice a week to Baltimore, besides other conveyances in the two Eastern Packets—so that passengers cannot fail to find an advantage in passing this way. Boarders will be accommodated on liberal terms by the day, week, month or year—he solicits the old customers of the house and the public generally, to call and see him.
Oct. 5

NOTICE

THE undersigned, a committee appointed to superintend the building of a Church at Miles River Ferry, near Easton in Talbot county Maryland, propose to build the same 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 August next.

R. H. Goldsborough,
Rich'd. Feddeman,
Rich'd. Spencer.
July 5.

MARYLAND

Talbot County Orphans' Court

20th day of June A. D. 1834.

On application of Anthony Banning, Administrator of Thomas Banning, late of Talbot county, deceased—it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' court I have hereunto set my hand & the seal of my office affixed, this 20th day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.

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

IN compliance to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Thomas Banning late of Talbot county dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st of January next or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the

POETRY.

(For the Easton Gazette.)
To his Imperial Majesty, the
EMPEROR ANDREW I.
on his leaving Washington for the Hermitage,
July, 1854.

Thou Chief of Heroes, and of human-kind
Wise and Best,—(in thy own Matchless
mind!)
The toils of a tempestuous session o'er,—
Thy last great victory famed on every shore;
The Bank and Biddle taught thine arm to
dread,
Worse than the routed legions of Sir Ned:
The fragrant Hermitage invites you, where,
A nation cries, "Heaven speed you to repair."

Yet, a brief space, Dread Monarch! deign to
stay,
And, as upon the "glorious eighth," survey
The well won battle-field, the vanquished foe,
Yet made but half thy sovereign hate to know.

A sudden vision flits before my eyes,—
I see thy "Marius form" before me rise,
Quivering with god-like rage, as round and
far,
Thou scowlest upon the lessening din of war!
With fist sublimely clenched and glance of
fire,
I hear thee thus pour forth thy regal ire:

"Slaves! when I set my life upon a cast,
(And know that life will not be cheaply sold!)
Deemed ye that battle first would be the
last,

Unless its smoking whirlwinds should enfold
The Monster and its dæmon abettors fast,
In hopeless, hopeless, bloody ruin rolled,
"Trod down and trampled"—that this red right
hand

Would execute by halves my heart's demand?

"Tremble ye seditious! for by my grinding
wrath!
That wrath none e'er encountered with impu-
nity!
Ye who have, reckless, dared to cross my
path,

Deny the Executive its Sovereign unity!
Or question the Experiment it hath
My L. L. D.-ship pleased on the community
To try: by cudgel, pistol, fire and sword,
Perdition sweep your whole rebellious horde!

"Ye who've presumed my glory to disparage,
My Orleans GLOAT, Veto GLOAT or,
(However rife with blunder or miscarriage),
Against the Bank my last, most GLORIOUS
war!

"I'll make ye a dread example to a far age,
Of those who've ventured the triumphal car
Of Heaven's anointed kings to block the way
to—

"I'll hang, and make ye all the hangman pay
too!

"Calhoun, Clay, Webster, it shall boot you
little,
To prate of law to one, who himself is
The Law and Constitution to a title,—
Knew e'er earth audacity like this!

"My Hickory cane your backs may not befit
ill,
Since with you Protestants go so much amiss—
Amos shall make the next tenfold more biting;
He does the writing,—but I'll do the
biting!

"Fighting! that word is music—drum and
clarion—
It makes my blood boil furious through each
artery!
Look ye vile slaves! the next campaign I'll
carry on,

To shame even my immortal cotton battery!
Chambers, McDuffie, Everett, I dare ye, on
Your worst peril flout me I will scatter ye,
Pointed, Binney, Preston—imps of evil—
Wilde, Adams, Leigh, & Burgess, to the dæmon!

"Ay!—note my faithful fellows: (Sage Mc-
Kim
Projector of my Glory Bank,—and Benton,
Who for a quick-shot can compare with him;
And Joel, as sharp a tool as e'er was sent on
Old Nick's behest,—there's Polk, my corpo-
ral Trim,

The shrewdest dog that e'er my collar went
on;
With honest Stoddert, Beardsley, Cambre-
long,
White, Wright, and Jarvis, Kavanagh, and
King,

"And,—— but what signifies enume-
rating?
I have the larks,—you'll find it to your cost,—
Drilled, ready cocked and primed, to stop
your prating.

What matters it if Pennsylvania's lost?
My backwoods' boys are but my mandate
waiting,
To drub the Dutch, and all the recreant host
Of Yorkers and New-Jersey men to boot,—
And, by the living thunder they shall do it!

Well done Old Roman! with deserved acclaim
Thy Caesar-making cohorts hail thy name!
Loud peal the triumph shouts, and hymns of
praise,
"Great Hero of Three wars and fifty frayals
Now, to the peaceful Hermitage retire;
Midst thy loved groves the fragrant breeze re-
spire.

Yet, like Tiberius, on Caprea's isle,
Thou, ever mindful of thy Rome the while,
Wilt leave the great Sejanus of the day,
Kendall, to work thy wrath on all who may;
Impious, thy mandates dare dispute—or his
That, Sire, a sin less deadly were than this.
Go—take thy "golden rest" awhile, and then
Welcome thy war trumpet's glorious note again!

BARUCH DOWNING,
Poet Laureate.
"Sir Edward Packenham.
"Cæsar Marius, an "Old Roman" of similar
kidney.
"Man-midwife," &c. alluding to his being
the cat-paw to usher the Treasury Bank pro-
ject to light.
"Mr. S. assured his political friends at W—
that his district was perfectly staunch."

LOUIS A. GODEY
Having become sole proprietor of the
LADY'S BOOK.

A Monthly Magazine containing
Tales, original and selected,
Moral and scientific Essays,
Poetry, from the best Authors,
The quarterly representation of Lady's
Fashions, adopted in Philadelphia—Col-
oured.
Music, of the newest style, &c. &c.
Published regularly on the first day of every
month at No. 3, Jthenian Buildings Franklin
place, Philadelphia.

EMBELLISHED WITH
a beautiful and extensive variety of
ENGRAVINGS,

From original and selected designs, both col-
oured and plain, with two engraved Pi-
ctures, and two distinct Indexes,
(intended to perfect separate
volumes in the year.)

—ALSO—
A choice Collection of MUSIC, original and
selected, arranged for the Piano or Gui-
tar, with nearly 600 Pages large oc-
tavo Letter Press, and only
Three Dollars per annum.

Each number of this periodical contains 48
pages of extra royal octavo letter press, printed
with clear, new and beautiful type, arranged
after the manner of the London Ladies As-
semble, on paper of the finest texture and
whitest color. It is embellished with splendid
Engravings on Copper and Steel, executed by
artists of the highest skill and distinction,
and containing every variety of subject. Among
these are illustrations of Popular Legends, Ro-
mantic Incidents, Attractive Scenery, and por-
traits of illustrious Females. The number
commencing each quarter contains a picture of
the existing Philadelphia Fashions, designed,
drawn, engraved and coloured expressly for
this work, by competent persons specially en-
gaged for that purpose. The Embellishments
of this character which have appeared in former
numbers, are confessedly superior to any
which have been furnished in any other similar
American publication, and from the arrange-
ments which have been made, there is every
reason to believe they will be improved in the
coming volumes. In addition to the Em-
bellishments just referred to, every number con-
tains several engravings on wood, representing
Foreign and Native Scenes, curious and inter-
esting Subjects, Natural History, Entomology,
Mineralogy, Conchology, Humorous Incidents,
Ornamental Productions, Embroidery, and o-
ther needle work, Riding, Dancing, &c. be-
sides one or more pieces of popular music, ar-
ranged for the Piano or Guitar.

Every six numbers of the work form an elegant
volume suitable for binding, and with
these are furnished gratuitously a superbly
engraved Title Page, and a general index of
Contents.

The typographical execution of the Lady's
Book is such that the proprietor challenges
comparison with any Magazine, whether Eu-
ropean or American. The best materials and
the ablest workmen are employed, and the
most scrupulous regard is paid to neatness,
harmony, and uniformity in the arrangement
of the various subjects which compose the let-
ter-press.

The Literary department of the Lady's
Book comprises every thing which is deemed
suitable for that sex to whose use it is prin-
cipally devoted. Tales, which are distinguish-
ed by interesting incidents, vigorous narrative,
chaste diction, and the absence of manly
sentiment. Poetry, in which sense has not been
sacrificed to sound, but where glowing thoughts
are sensibly expressed, Essays upon pleasing
and instructive subjects; Biographical Sketches
of illustrious Women; Anecdotes, untaught
by indelicate innuendoes; lively Bon-mots, and
humorous topics cheerfully but modestly treat-
ed, constitute, along with descriptions of the
various embellishments, the reading of the
Work.

Through enormous expenses have been in-
curred in making this work deserving of the
immense patronage it has received, the prop-
rietor does not mean to relax in his exertions.
Wherever improvement can be made, he is de-
termined to accomplish it, without regard to
cost or labor, confident that he will be amply
remunerated.

The terms of the Lady's Book are three
dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Persons remitting ten dollars shall be
entitled to four copies of the work. Persons
remitting fifteen dollars shall be entitled to
six copies of the work, and additional copies
of the best Engravings. Persons pre-
ferring ten new subscribers, and forwarding the
cash for the same, besides a discount of fifteen
per cent. shall be presented with a copy of the
third volume of the work superbly bound.
Uncurrent Notes of solvent banks re-
ceived at par value.
An extra copy of the work, or any informa-
tion respecting it, may be obtained by address-
ing the publisher, (postpaid)

FRESH SPRING GOODS

Received at the Store of
THOMAS H. JENKINS,
Who can exhibit the latest styles and Fash-
ions either for Ladies or Gentlemen.
May 17

[GENERAL ADVERTISEMENT.]
**SEEDS, TREES, PLANTS, DOMES-
TIC ANIMALS, IMPLEMENTS,
BOOKS, &c. &c.**
FOR SALE AT THE
**AMERICAN FARMER ESTABLISH-
MENT,**

No. 16 South Calvert Street, Baltimore Md.
The subscriber presents his respects to far-
mers, gardeners, and dealers in seeds through-
out the United States, particularly his custom-
ers, and informs them that he has received from
Europe, from his own Seed Garden, and from
various parts of this country, his annual supply of
FIELD AND GARDEN
SEEDS; and that he is prepared to execute
orders, wholesale and retail, with promptness
and accuracy, at as low prices, and on as fa-
vorable terms as can be afforded by any dealer
in the United States, for first rate articles.

FRUIT and ornamental trees and plants
grapevines, shrubbery, gooseberry, raspberry
currant, and strawberry plants, bulbous and
other flower roots, will at the proper seasons, be
prepared to order, from the best sources, in-
cluding all the principal nurseries and gardens
in this country, for most of which the subscrib-
er is agent, also;

PLOUGH, harrows, cultivators, straw
cutters, wheat fans, corn shellers, threshing
machines, and all other kinds of agricultural &
horticultural implements, will be procured from
the best manufacturers in Baltimore, at the
manufacturers' prices.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS particularly cat-
tle of the improved Durham Shorthorn, the
Devon, and the Holstein breeds; Sheep of the
Bakewell, Southdown, and various fine wool-
ed breeds; Swine of several valuable kinds, es-
pecially of the Barnard breed; Dogs of several
varieties for the farmer and sportsman; various
kinds of Poultry, such as white turkeys, Bro-
wn and Westphalia geese, game and other fowls,
and several other species of animals, all of choice
breeds, (and no others) are either kept for sale at the experimental and breeding
farm of this establishment, or can be procured
from the best sources, to order.

BOOKS, agricultural, horticultural, and
botanical, in much greater variety than at the
bookstores, some of them rare and particularly
valuable, kept constantly for sale.

In short, all articles wanted by farmers and
gardeners in the prosecution of their business
are intended either to be kept on hand, or pro-
cured when ordered, for a small commission.
And though last in order here, yet
first in importance to every tiller of the soil
and keeper of Domestic Animals, the subscrib-
er offers to them THE SEEDS OF
KNOWLEDGE in their vocations "fresh
and genuine," having been carefully gathered
from the field of experience, and the garden of
science—the whole done up in papers and la-
belled "THE FARMER AND GARDEN-
ER, AND LIVE STOCK BREEDER'S
MANAGER;" and dispensed from the printing
press of this establishment every Friday in
the form of a weekly Agricultural Paper, at \$3
a year, payable in advance.

N. B. This periodical is essentially similar
to the late AMERICAN FARMER, the
publication of which has been for some time
past suspended. Address
IRVING HUTCHCOCK,
American Farmer Establishment.

Note.—An Extra number of the Farmer
containing a Prospectus of the Establishment,
and a catalogue of Seeds and other articles for
sale, will be sent gratis to any person who
will furnish his address, post paid, for that
purpose.
May 21.

WALDIE'S SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Bibles from the Breviers of Nassau.
A description of the fashionable watering
places in Germany, by an 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 Fude, 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 follow-
ing—
Kritzeiter, or the German's Tale, a novel,
by the author of Canterbury Tales.

Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ar-
dara; 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
the Italian.

Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a se-
ries of letters written during a residence in
that city, by a Lady.

The Debt and Dumb Page, a Tale.
Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV.,
by the Duke of St. Simon.

The Black Watch; an Historical Novel, by
the author of the Domestic Legacy; &c. &c.
One of the best novels say the London Mag-
azines of the present day.

Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and
Cuba.
Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical
History of Literature for the last fifty
years.
Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.
Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept
during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by
the late Matthew G. Lewis, Esq. M. P. au-
thor of the Monk, &c.
The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking,
from a new work entitled Nights of the Round
Table.
The Three Westminster boys, or Cowper,
Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Has-
tings, contrasted, from the same.
A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Ante-
lope at Pelow, in 1783, and a brief but accurate
account of Prince Le Boe.
All the above cost in the "Library" but \$2
50!!
Office No. 207 Chesnut street, below 7th.
Library which is published every week, at \$5
per annum, thankfully received by
ADAM WALDIE,
Philadelphia.

FOR RENT OR SALE,

My property upon the South East side of
Choptank river, within the limits of the town
of Greensborough, consisting, as I suppose, of
about

Twenty acres of Land;
a new brick Store House, for the
sale of Merchandise, a new and val-
uable Granary, capable of storing
from six to eight thousand bushels
of grain—one other granary.

A BLACKSMITH SHOP
and TOOLS—A large and valuable
Barn and Corn House, a new Brick
Dwelling House, lately occupied by
James G. Reynier & Co. There is also two
other

BRICK DWELLINGS.
This property is situated immedi-
ately upon the Choptank river, at
the head of the navigation, and has been es-
teemed a good business equal to any in the
place—to a good purchaser the property may
be purchased upon accommodating terms—or
the Store House, Granaries and Dwelling,
which is now unoccupied, may be rented upon
favorable terms. For terms apply to me, at
Galloway; either in person or by letter, or to
my agent near the premises, Hooper D. Hud-
son, Esq.

WILLIAM HUGHLETT.
Galloway, Talbot co. June 14, 4w

**PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING THE
EASTON GAZETTE**

In an extended and improved form,
BY the generous offer of a gentleman well
known throughout the State, to superintend
the Agricultural and Political departments of
my paper, I am enabled to propose to pub-
lish a Journal particularly devoted to Agricul-
ture and Politics, which I flatter myself will
merit and receive an extended patronage.

From the irritations long produced by political
warfare, it has been hitherto thought best to
separate these interesting subjects by giving them
possession of distinct papers—as it was sup-
posed that all parties would unite in the first,
whilst none but partisans of one cast would
be likely to take an interest in the other.—
Where political discussions and commentaries
are marked with personal offence and rude in-
trusions upon feelings, there seems to be a ne-
cessity for this separation. But if a paper
maintains its own principles and views of pub-
lic men and things fearlessly and with decen-
cy, the union of these interesting topics would
only enable those of a different political way of
thinking to hear the other side of the question.

Without meaning however to press this view
of the subject, I must say, that the real design
in uniting these two highly interesting topics
is to give greater interest to the paper, and to
make it more worthy of general attention.
How far the plan can be made acceptable to
the public taste must be left to the sequel, in
case a sufficient patronage is extended to justify
the increased expenses to be incurred in
wages for additional labour, type and other ma-
terials—as well as in procuring the most inter-
esting papers and works relating to Politics
and Agriculture, which cannot be had by the
ordinary interchange among Editors—and the
proceeding which, cannot be risked until I can
ascertain the public opinion in relation to the
plan, and their disposition to sustain it.

That the plan can be rendered acceptable I
have no doubt, if adequate encouragement is
given.
It may perhaps be thought by some, that the
depressed and reduced condition of our country
at the present time renders it an unsuitable
occasion to put forth proposals for a Journal,
that is to require patronage at the hands of the
people.—The remark is obviously a plausible
one, and would be irresistible, if the Journal
itself did not mainly contemplate an agency in
furnishing to the People the information and
the aids necessary to meet the crisis, and to en-
able them to restore that state of comfort and
prosperity from which they have been so wantonly
so carelessly, and so lawlessly ejected.

Pressed down as the people are in their pecu-
niary concerns by measures equally ruinous
and absurd—excited and indignant as they
ought to be at the high handed, unconstitutional,
and arbitrary course that arrogant and stimu-
lated power has adopted, patience for a mo-
ment under such suffering would tend to swell
the list of their grievances, and embolden during
its continuance its usurpations and abuses.
The People must resist or they are degraded and
ruined.—The People must resist or their Re-
publican Institutions, their Liberty, and hap-
piness will be annihilated.—The People must
resist now early, or they will have later to
seek through blood and slaughter the repa-
ration of a loss too great to be borne, involving
all that is dear to the heart of man. The cri-
sis calls forth the proposal—it is necessary to
act—the loss of time may be the loss of all—
the object is to prepare the means to make
known to the People their real condition, the
causes that have produced it, and the way to
resist it.

Let not this language be misinterpreted—we
speak in all we say in the spirit and under the
sanction of the Constitution and the Law—
it is the triumph of these we aim at as the
means under Heavens merciful behests, of re-
stitution to happiness and peace.

TERMS.
The paper is intended to be called "THE
MARYLAND COUNTRY JOURNAL AND FAR-
MERS SOCIAL COMPANION," to be published
twice a week during the session of Congress,
which will also embrace the period of the ses-
sion of the General Assembly of Maryland—and
once a week the rest of the year—Sat-
urday and Tuesday, days of publication.

The price of the paper to Subscribers will
be \$3 00 per annum—one half payable at the
time of subscribing, the other half at the
end of the year.

Where the whole subscription runs due for
three months over the year, it enhances the
subscription dues for each year twenty five
per cent.

The present Subscribers to the Easton Ga-
zette will be considered as subscribers to The
Maryland Country Journal, unless forbidden
by them.

No Subscription discontinued until all ar-
rearages are paid up, without the consent of
the publisher of the paper.

Advertising, not exceeding a square, at a
cost of one dollar for three insertions, and
twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion.

A. GRAHAM.

New and Splendid Assortment

BOOTS AND SHOES.
THE subscriber has just returned from Balti-
more, and is now opening the best assortment
of BOOTS and SHOES, that he has ever had.
His friends and the public are requested to call
and see him. He is determined to sell at the
most reduced prices for cash. He has also a
great variety of Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c.
&c.
PETER TARR

**HOUSE SIGN & ORNAMENTAL
PAINTING.**
William H. Hopkins respectfully informs
the Citizens of Easton, and the public gener-
ally that he has commenced the above busi-
ness in the wing adjoining Messrs. Ozmon
and Shanahan's Cabinet shop and directly
opposite McNeal & Robinson's Variety Store,
where he is prepared to execute every variety
of painting with neatness & despatch, and at
such prices as he hopes will accord with the pre-
sents of the times. He solicits a trial, and feels
assured that it will ensure a continuance of
public patronage.

All orders from the country thankfully re-
ceived and promptly executed; also Old Chairs
reupholstered and Gilded in the latest style.
June 28.

NOTICE.
WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick
County on the 17th day of May last, as a run-
away, a dark negro man who calls himself
SAM GALAWAY.
he is about 62 years of age, 5 feet 2 1-2 inches
high. Had on when committed, a drab
coat and pantaloons, green vest, an old fur hat—
says he belongs to John Dorsey near Balti-
more. The owner if any, is hereby requested
to come and have him released, he will other-
wise be discharged according to law.

MAHLON TALBOTT Sheriff
of Frederick County.
Nat. Intelligencer, Washington, and Gazette
Easton, will copy the above 8 times and charge
M. T.
June 14 8t

**150 Dollars or 100 Dollars
REWARD.**

RANAWAY from the Farm of Col. Nich-
ols Goldsborough, near Easton, where he was
hired, early on Sunday morning
last, the 18th inst. a tall copper-col-
oured negro man, named

LEVIN,
about six feet high, thirty years of age with
long arms and legs and in general a fine look-
ing fellow, belonging to the subscriber, as Ex-
ecutor of Mrs. Rachel L. Kerr, deceased.

This fellow made off with two other negroes,
belonging to Gentlemen of this county,—the
one a negro lad, named JACOB, who is de-
scribed to me as of a tawney complexion—
about five feet seven or eight inches high—
about 18 years of age, with a high forehead,
with his body in walking, the other a
negro man named Phill, about twenty four
years of age—a dark mulatto—about five feet
six inches high.

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

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

JOHN LEEDS KERR.
Easton, Md. May 24, 1834.

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

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

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

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

J. T. DUATEL.
14 Lexington street, Baltimore.
May 17, 1834 16w

**MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.**

W. W. HIGGINS
Has just received from Philadelphia a
Baltimore
a fresh supply of
SADDLERY,
Easton, May 17

FOR SALE.
A small farm in Miles River neck, adjoin-
ing the lands of Col. Edward Lloyd and Dr.
E. Spedden, called "Wheatland"—this farm
is beautifully situated on Hunting Creek, a
river abounding with fish and oysters, the best
of the best quality, and well calculated for
wheat or corn—the improvements are, a new
two story framed house with kitchen, smoke
house, stable, barn, &c. The above described
farm will be sold low and on accommodating
terms.—Apply to A. Graham, or to the subscrib-
er.

JAS. H. BENSON.
April 5 11 (W)
Easton and Baltimore Packet.
SLOOP THOMAS HAYWARD.

GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master.
THIS splendid new coppered and copper
fastened sloop, just launched, and finished in
the most complete and commodious manner for
the accommodation of passengers, (with dining
cabin and state room,) has commenced regu-
lar trips between Easton and Baltimore, leav-
ing Easton every Wednesday morning at
9 o'clock, and the Maryland wharf (Corner)
Baltimore, every Saturday at the same hour.

This packet has two ranges of commodious
berths furnished with the best beds and bed-
ding—the table will be supplied with every
article in season calculated to minister to the
comfort of the passengers, and every attention
will be given to the wants of those who may
patronize the packet.
Freights will receive the same prompt and
punctual attention as ever, and the smallest
order thankfully received and strictly fulfilled
as far as practicable.

SAMUEL H. BENNY.
Easton Point, May 6—24
Easton and Baltimore Packet, by
way of Miles River,

**SCHOONER—WILLIAM & HENRY,
JAMES STEWARD, MASTER.**
The subscribers beg leave to inform the public
that the above fine, fast sailing, new and sub-
stantially built, copper fastened Schooner,
e. is now in complete order for the reception
of freight and Passengers; having a very com-
modious Cabin, she is well calculated for the
accommodation of Gentlemen and Ladies.—
She will commence running as a regular
packet between the above named places—and
will leave Miles River Ferry on Sunday the
22d of March inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M., for Bal-
timore. Returning will leave Light Street
wharf, Baltimore, opposite the store of A. B.
Harrison, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the fol-
lowing Wednesday, and will continue to run
on the above named days, during the season.
She will take on board and land passengers at
Wm. Townsend's, going to and from Balti-
more.

All orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs.
Spencer and Willis, Easton, or with Mr. Jas.
Jordan, at the Ferry, will be strictly attended to.
The Subscribers, intending to use every
exertion to give general satisfaction, solicit the
patronage of the public.
**WM. TOWNSEND and
JAS. STEWARD.**
N. B. For Capt. James Steward's cap-
acity and attention to business, as a commander
of a vessel, the public are referred to Messrs.
Nicholas Goldsborough, Tench Tilghman,
Benjamin Bowdler and John Newman, of this
county.
March 5

NOTICE.
THE Partnership heretofore existing under
the firm of
Thompson & Harper,
is now dissolved by mutual consent. All per-
sons indebted to the firm, are requested to make
payment to Thomas Harper, who still contin-
ues the business, and has constantly for sale a
handsome assortment of
**Beaver, Otter and Muskrat
HATS,**
which he is disposed to sell on terms to suit
the pressure of the times. All orders thank-
fully received and punctually attended to.
THOS. HAR