

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

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THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

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BY

GEO. W. SHERWOOD,

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CARRIER'S ADDRESS

TO THE PATRONS OF THE
EASTERN-SHORE WHIG.
At the commencement of 1839.

Glory to thee forever THIRTY-EIGHT!
Let fame with laurels green entwine thy fate.
Amid the galaxy of years gone by
Thou shalt be worshipp'd in its brightest sky,
And every patriot in the land will fix
Thy name upon the heavens with SEVENTY
SIX!

Rejoicing that each era dates the fall
Of Tyrant power and Democratic thrall;
Poor Maryland! how long in Federal chains
Thy limbs in blisters and thy soul in pains—
Thy temples crushed, thine altars desolate
Thy children mourning o'er their fallen fate;
How long hast thou, bound down with tyrant
might—

Struggled to burst from bondage into light,
To raise thy form before a gazing world,
With brow erect and banner bright unfurled,
And claim a place upon the scroll of fame,
Nor fear that Freedom will reject thy claim?
Year upon year was thine of suffering gory!
Then, shall we now restrain our shouts of
glory?

Now when thou'rt free, as thou should'st e'er
have been
A star re-lighted of the "Old Thirteen."
Our own beloved State restored once more
To the exalted stand she held of yore;
From Federal stain, from Hoco Poco treason,
From Johnson's calt & from Vezey's reasons;
From dark domineering—Whiggery misce-
laneous—
"Redeemed!—Regenerated!—Disenthralled!!!"
No let rejoicings from each valley rise,
Ye plains and up your voices to the skies.

Ye mountains lift aloft your peaks sublime,
Ye towns and cities join the chorus-chime;
From Eastern vales to Allegany's height,
All nature swell the chorus of delight;
"Till from each Western hill, to Eastern river,
The shout shall be, OLD MARYLAND FOR-
EVER!

Like a coy virgin of her conquest shy,
She seemeth not to claim her victory,
But bending gracefully her body down,
Sinks, though she won the day, from Victory's
crown.

In the good fight old Maryland just fought,
Brave were the men which Little Talbot
brought:
She was the foremost of her brave compeers—
Then she shall wear the crown—'tis fairly
hers.

In spite of Humbug-laws to rob her youth
Of knowledge and the light of truth.
In spite of Johnson's Steel-traps, Vezey's
pranks,

And the united force of Feds and Banks,
Young Talbot in the van displayed her form,
Her banner—Grass, Victory, and Reform;
She struck the blow that brought the enemy
down—

Then she who won the day shall wear the
crown,
But see, on that banner of the bright old year
More triumphs of Democracy appear.
Old Pennsylvania, Alabama, Jersey,
Brave little Delaware, and true blue;
Vermont, whose mountain boys good fight have
shown

And Massachusetts holding still her own;
Arkansas, Indiana, Michigan,
And brave Missouri in her Benton-clan,
Maine, Maryland, Illinois, Ohio bold,
All glitter on thy flag in words of gold!

These and such fetes as these, the old year
grace,
Reflection loves such glorious deeds to trace—
And this a moment for reflections power,
And such its food for contemplation's hour.

What of the past the Patriot's heart could bless,
More lovely than his country's proud success?
And what in the future would his prayer
renew,
But that the old year's good should guild the
New.

Such be the blessing of the coming year,
I deem the prayer of every freeman here;
And such the wish your minstrel's bosom
pours,

A wish extending to all future hours—
That Liberty's light step shall onward be
Till every spot upon the earth is free,
True may the land Democracy prevail,

And every State her glorious banner hail;
The North and South, the East and West
shall be,
Bound like one man, Democracy in thee.

Enough! old year, oblivion claims thee now,
Thy duty is fulfilled, and mine I throw.
Farewell! and welcome thirty-nine, thy son,
Whose wreaths shall be like those his father
won.

For freedom's veterans, fairly in the field,
To freedom's enemies will never yield.
Then when thy brow is like thy sire's, hoary,
Thou shalt depart, like him, in floods of glory.

One duty to the WHIG remaineth still—
Thanks to each patron who hath paid his bill—
Means to the honest man too poor to pay
But—to the rogues who run away.

But lest I testify seem this festival,
A happy New Year patrons to ye all.
THE CARRIER.

January, 1839.

From the Mountaineer.

THE ROLLING BALL.

Air—"Granu Weal."

Come listen to me, fellow citizens all,
While I sing you a song about a great Ball,
A Ball which keeps rolling and playing such
jigs.

As are filling with terror the hearts of the
Whigs.
Then success to the Ball which the Whigs
cannot stop.

As it goes over all with a bound and a hop;
May it roll and roll on till it goes over all,
And Democracy's triumph alone stops the
Ball.

It was Thomas H. Benton who first made it
known;
He had started this Ball, as he said, all alone;
And though at the first it moved very slow,
He said, in the end, he was sure it would go.

Then success to the Ball, &c.
Now set a ball rolling and every one knows,
The longer it rolls, why the further it goes;
This is caused by momentum, by some it is
said.

A new fashioned word that means "going
ahead."
Then success to the Ball, &c.

The Ball rolled as well as a man could desire;
When it met with obstruction it mounted up
higher.
And higher, and begun cutting such pranks,
Until in New York it got jammed 'mong the
banks.

But success to the Ball, &c.
When it got 'mong the banks, it took a
recoil,
And back it went rolling for many a mile;
And the Whigs, when they saw it thus hop
over all.

Exultingly cried, "Pray who'll stop that
Ball?"
Then success to the Ball, &c.

Away the Ball rolled, till it rolled over Maine,
And the Whigs ne'er expected to see it again,
But against New Hampshire's granite it
struck with such force,

That it went bounding back its original
course.
Then success to the Ball, &c.

On bounding it went, and to nothing would
yield;
It rolled over Maine when it found a Fair-
field;

It knocked down their Governor, their Con-
gress-men all,
And the Whigs stood aghast at the speed of
the Ball.

Then success to the Ball, &c.
Old Maryland next found the Ball at her heel;
It set up a Grason and knocked down her
Steele;

And the Whigs wondered, who for the visit
they owed,
For they never had dreamed of its coming
that road.

Then success to the Ball, &c.
Through the Keystone it went, and it knocked
down old Joe,
Rolled over Thaddeus' foot and Lord Burrows'
toe;

Over Stonebreakers, Sturgeons, Peg Beattys,
and all,
And the Locos cried, laughing, "dear Whigs
stop that Ball."

Then success to the Ball, &c.
But no rest for the ball in the Keystone was
found,
The Delaware river it crossed at a bound;
Through the State of New Jersey it hastened
to go,

And knocked down five Congressmen all in a
row.
Then success to the Ball, &c.

It rolled through Ohio the very same day,
And knocked down the Whigs as they stood
in the way;
It upset Joney Vance and set up Wilson
Shannon.

And the Whigs swore it must have been shot
from a cannon.
Then success to the Ball, &c.

This ball has now rolled till so great is its
force,
That nothing is able to alter its course,
The last that was heard of it, at least so it's
said,
For the State of New York it was "going
ahead."

Then success to the Ball, &c.

From the Violet for 1839.

THE COTTAGE.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

There was a labouring man, who built a
cottage for himself and wife. A dark gray
rock overhung it, and helped to keep it from
the winds.

When the cottage was finished, he would
paint it gray, like the rock. And so exactly
did he get the same shade of colour, that it
looked almost as if the little dwelling sprang
from the bosom of the rock that sheltered it.

After a while the cottage became able to
purchase a cow. In the summer she picked
most of her living very well. But in the
winter, she needed to be fed and kept from the
cold.

So he built a barn for her. It was so small,
that it looked more like a shed than a barn.
But it was quite warm and comfortable.

When it was done, a neighbor came in, and
said, "What color will you paint your barn?"
"I had not thought of that," said the cot-
tager.

"Then I advise you, by all means, to paint
it black; and here is a pot of black paint,
which I have brought on purpose to give you."

Soon another neighbor coming in, praised
his neat shed, and expressed a wish to help
him a little about his building. "White," he
said, "for the most genteel color," he added,
"and here is a pot of white paint, of which I
make you a present."

While he was in a doubt which of the gifts
to use, the eldest and wisest man in the village
came to visit him. His hair was entirely
white, and every body loved him, for he was
good as well as wise.

"Neither of your opinions should you fol-
low," he said. "The shed is either black or white,
it will disagree with the color of your house."
Moreover, the black paint will draw the sun,
and cause the edges of your boards to curl and
split; and the white will look well but for a
little while, and then become soiled, and need
painting again."

"Now take my advice mix the black and
white together." So the cottager poured one
pot into the other, and mixed them up with
his brushes—and it made the very gray color
which he liked, and had used before upon his
house.

He had in one corner of his small piece of
ground, a hop-vine. He carefully gathered the
ripened hops, and his wife made beer of
them which refreshed him when he was
warm and weary.

It had always twined around two poles
which he had fastened in the earth, to give it
support. But the cottager was fond of
building—and he made a little arbor for it to
run upon, and cluster about.

He painted the arbor gray. So the rock
and the cottage, and the shed and arbor, were
all of the same gray color. And everything
around looked neat and comfortable, though it
was small and poor.

When the cottager and his wife grew old,
they were sitting together, in their arbor, at
the sun set of a summer's day.

A stranger who so used to be looking at the
country, stopped and inquired, how everything
around that small habitation appeared to be
the same shade of gray.

"It is very well it is so," said the cottager.
"for my wife and I, you see, are gray also.
And we have lived so long that the world is
full of old and gray to us now."

Then he told him the story of the little
estate which he had when he was young.

"I have thought of this circumstance," said
he, "so often, that it has given me instruction.
He who gave the black paint, proved to be an
enemy; and he who urged us to the white was
a friend. The advice of neither was good."

"Those who live too well are blind to our
faults—and those who dislike us, are not
willing to see our virtues. One would make
us all white—the other black. But neither of
them are right. For we are of a mixed nature,
good and evil, like the gray paint, made of
opposite qualities."

"If, then, neither the council of our foes, nor
of our partial friends, is able to be taken, we
should cultivate a correct judgment, which like
the gray paint, mixing both together, may
avoid the evil and secure the good."

From the Buffalo Com. Advertiser.

A PRISON SCENE.

As one of our citizens was recently jour-
neying homeward from the commercial metropo-
lis, he stopped, for an hour or two, at Auburn.

Impelled by motives of curiosity, he repaired
to the State Prison, and went into the usual
rooms of contemplation, in his "low
estate."

A few exiles whom he had known and moved
with pity days of proud and golden prosper-
ity, a convict felon, condemned to years of
silent toil, side by side with villains of every
hue of crime.

In a secluded part of the im-
mense building, he found the object of his
search, attired in the coarse, particled con-
vict dress, soiled and dirty, his hair cropped
closely to his head, and his small yet digni-
fied form, bent painfully over his task.

His countenance was deadly pale, save where, upon
each cheek, a small deep hectic spot, told
the troubled workings of his unquiet mind,
while his unshaven chin, with a beard of
week's growth, contrasted strangely with his
high marble like forehead, and altered fea-
tures, imparting a wildness and an appearance,
which belied the gloomy scene around him.

It was BENJAMIN RATIBURN, the Forger—
who was occupied in shaping the beechen
blocks of which joiner's planes are made, and
steadily wrought at his new employment, his
delicate hands, unused to manual labor, plying
busily, and dexterously the tools of his work
bench.

As the visitor gazed upon the sad
spectacle, through the narrow openings of the
dark passage from which the convicts are
watched by the guards of the prison, un-
seen by the prisoners, another visitor stood by,
silently occupied, who had been employed by
the man they were contemplating, as one of
the superintendents of his two thousand and
fifty operations.

The latter stood silently intent
on the scene, until he burst into tears, and
turned away. The irrepressible sympathies
which arise in the human bosom, often in de-
fiance of the stern decisions of justice, and of-
ten lavished upon unworthy objects, whom
some redeeming traits have endeared to us,
overpowered his feelings, and he left the Pri-
soner to the "peopled solitude" of that popu-
lar dungeon.

Nor is it to be wondered at, that the humili-
ation of this sometime "Girard of the West,"
should produce in the public mind a feeling
of regret, mingled with the conviction that
the wholesome though harsh corrective of
justice must be visited as well upon the law-
less as upon the law-abiding, that are alike
sheltered under the overcanopyingegis of our
laws.

The conviction which had settled upon al-

most every mind, that, through the influence
of the ingenuity of able counsel, and the
subliming technicalities of law, he would
escape from the close of his protracted trials, ultimately
escape conviction, had prepared the commu-
nity to expect such a result; and when the ver-
dict was finally recorded, the public, as well as
prisoners and friends, were taken by surprise,
and scarcely believed it real.

It was a staggering blow at the high hopes he had evidently
cherished from the close of the former trial, in
which, which had resulted in, his acquittal.
Placed again at liberty, after his long incar-
ceration for want of bail, he was once more ac-
tively ranging the scenes of his former enter-
prises—and planning busily for the future.

The ambitious schemes which once more
swayed his restless bosom and gilded the hi-
pothetical and confidential friends can know
these budding hopes and bright anticipa-
tions were suddenly blasted, and sterner vi-
sions thronged suddenly before him. His
hopes, his dreams, with its object lost, its lone-
ly, its cruel, seething shame—lay with
him, and he came upon his heart.

Next came the prison scene, where, amid
the clank of fetters, and the rattle of chains,
and the harsh grating of dungeon doors, he
commenced the routine of his monotonous task.

All what maddening reflections have been
in the few weeks which have since suc-
ceeded. What bitter, unavailing regrets have
duelled, with a constant and mournful pres-
ence in his agitated breast! What lonely yearn-
ings for the forfeited delights of social life once
more, the forfeited esteem and confidence of
the wronged community in which he had striv-
ing to build up his fame! And conscience, like
a reproving angel, pointing with her walk-
ing finger to the past, has, through his walk-
ing hours, been a silent yet haunting monitor,
whose mental scourges have been more ter-
rible than the physical ills which have borne
upon his frame.

It is a sad lesson—the fate of BENJAMIN
RATIBURN.

Bill Johnson has written a long letter to the
editor of the Albany Evening Journal, detail-
ing the events of his life.

"Even from his boyish days,
Up to the present moment."

When he surrendered his well armed person to
the United States authorities. As the song
says, so says Mr. Johnson.

"When a man's married his sorrow begins."

The hero of the Thousand Isles dates all his
troubles from the period of his marriage, and
hints that his wife was not exactly a blessing.

JOHNSON'S LETTER.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Sir—Whenever an obscure individual, by
his own merits or demerits, brings himself be-
fore the public as to render his acts worthy
of notice, the public press, either for the
purpose of lauding or of censuring, is com-
pelled to write something of the person and the
means by which he has become notorious.

The writer of the following sketch of events,
which have transpired during the past year or
since 1812, has been the subject of censure or
applause as the people have had knowledge of
the facts from friend or foe; and to many the
subject of statement may not be uninteresting.

I was born at the Three Rivers, L. C., in
the year 1782. When I was about 16 years
of age, I was put as an apprentice to learn
the Blacksmith trade, and followed the busi-
ness until about my 22d year. I then re-
moved to Kingston, Upper Canada, where I
built a vessel, and navigated Lake Ontario in
the freighting business about five years, I
then sold my vessel, (which was about the
year 1811,) and with the money purchased a
quantity of goods, with which I commenced
the mercantile business.

In 1810 I married Ann Randolph, of Wash-
ington county, in the State of New York; and
with her came the attendant troubles, in a
great measure, of my subsequent life. In con-
sequence of my alliance with the Yankees, as
the people of these States were called by the
Canadians, I was looked upon with a jealous
eye by the more loyal subjects of his most gra-
cious Majesty George III; and my acts and
conversations were closely watched by the
slaves of the despot. In the fall of 1812, Com-
modore Chauncey ran down with his fleet, and
lay off Kingston, capturing a schooner, and firing
a few shots at the vessels in the harbor.

The next day I was arrested and cast into prison
on suspicion of having visited the American fleet
during the night, but being satisfied that I had
not been on board, I was liberated after twelve
hours detention.

So great were their suspicion, that a num-
ber of times I have been arrested and cast in-
to prison for conversing with people whom
they considered were not as loyal as themselves.

Two of my brothers were imprisoned,
one for six months, the other during the war,
for opinion's sake.

About the first of June, 1813, Col. Carth-
wright told me that he had been informed that
I was in correspondence with the Americans,
and that it was not proper, for the welfare of
his Majesty or his loyal subjects, that I should
be permitted to go at large any longer; conse-
quently I was taken into custody and thrust
into prison, to be confined, as they told me,
during the war. Up to this time, I solemnly
declare I had no communication with the
American navy or army, or any individual, of
my knowledge, by whom any information was
likely to be conveyed to the enemy to the in-
jury of his Majesty's subjects or those in his
realm. The only influence which was proved or
could be brought against me was the bailing of
several individuals, who, like myself, were sus-
pected of being predisposed in favor of Ameri-
can institutions, or having opinions of their
own in relation to order, good government,
&c.

John Murphy, an American citizen, who
resided in the city of Schenectady, was on busi-
ness in Canada in 1812. He started for
home in the winter, and was overtaken on the
ice, when crossing the lake from Kingston to
wards Gravelly Point, and was carried back
to Kingston, and cast into prison, in conse-
quence of the attention necessary in such a case,
he lost both feet just above the ankle joints.

The bailing of this man out of prison was
unpardonable offence in the eye of those bigoted
slaves. Murphy, after he had recovered, was
smuggled across the lines by some of his friends

and returned home. I bailed several others
who had rendered themselves obnoxious to the
police by their intercourse and conversation
with the "d—d Yankees," as they were ter-
med. Those acts of humanity, as I conceived
them to be, were the only charges that could
be brought against me at my last arrest, and
for which they exultingly declared that I must
lay in prison during the war. The same night
I was incarcerated for the last time, I broke
goal and went back into the country for a few
days, and found five Americans who wished
to cross into the States. I obtained a birch
bark canoe 13 miles above Kingston, into
which we all—six in number—stowed our
selves, and launched into the open lake, and
on the second day, in the forenoon, we went
along side of the Madison, one of Com. Chan-
cey's fleet in the port of Sackett's Harbor, a
distance of about 50 miles from where we em-
barked.

The amount of property left in Canada by
me, which was confiscated by the Govern-
ment, was as follows, viz. a store of goods, for
which I had paid in cash, \$12,000 a house and
lot and 400 acres of land. The value of all
the property was about \$30,000, for which I
have not received one farthing to this day.

I have now given some of the principal rea-
sons why I left Canada and took up my abode
in the States.

It is true I have strove to avenge the loss of
my property and the persecutions of British
tyranny, which have been lavished upon me
without stint for opinion's sake, and yet, the
servile knee has not been brought to bow,
nor the lips to kiss the rod that has scourged
me, and for which I am denounced as a pirate
by those who first robbed and then imprisoned
me without cause. If the commerce of one
nation is interrupted, and their property plun-
dered by another, government seeks redress
for the grievances. But mine is a case where
an individual is warring against a nation single
handed, and only for private wrongs.

I took up arms immediately for the United
States on my arrival in Sackett's Harbor, and
was employed recently by Generals Brown,
and Commodore Chauncey, and subsequently
by the President's Jackson and Van Buren, in
the Revenue department of the United States,
until February of the present year, when I
resigned the employment of government, and
joined the Patriot cause, since which time I
have been more familiarly known as Old Bill
Johnson, the hero of the Thousand Isles, the
Buccaner or Pirate of the Lake, &c. &c., with
how much reason, the public is left to judge
by their humble servant and well wisher.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

occurred in the transportation of me and nine
upon the Ohio, in consequence of low water.
This has afforded an opportunity to an orga-
nized band of thieves to get into the warehouses
as laborers, or, while the goods were deposited
at the depot of the transportation company at
Pittsburg, to secure employment there, and
every facility for wholesale robbery. The
rogues, in a very expert manner, open the bot-
tom of a box of goods, and extract from it the
most valuable contents. There is no outward
appearance of injury, and the goods are ship-
ped, and the boats readily received them as in
good order. It is only when the boxes are o-
pened at the place of destination, that the rob-
bery is discovered. One house in this city has
lost twelve hundred dollars in this way; anoth-
er six hundred; and another three hundred.

The merchants have, it is supposed, recourse
upon the insurance offices; but this offers no
compensation when the stock is broken by such
heavy demands upon it.

The commission merchants from Louisville
to Pittsburg owe it to themselves to ferret out
the scoundrels, so that punishment may be in-
flicted upon them. The robberies can scarce-
ly have been perpetrated while the goods were
in steam boats, because those to which we have
reference occurred on different boats, and could
not have been done without the connivance of
the officers. They should, therefore, take
measures to relieve their correspondents of the
suspicious which such a state of things is cal-
culated to excite.

WASHINGTON IRVING.

The world is familiar with this great name,
and richly is she awarding the meed of her
homage to his high attainments and elevated
character. But though every body is fami-
liar with our distinguished countryman, few
indeed, comparatively speaking, are probably
acquainted with the origin and powers of the
first prose writer of the age. In the last num-
ber of the American Museum is an interest-
ing memoir, which we avail ourselves of in
preparing the brief outline that follows.—Phil.
Herald.

Washington Irving's father was a Scottish
merchant of our sister city, New York.—
Washington was born in that city, in 1782.
He was the youngest son, and his worthy pa-
rent having died while he was in tender years,
his fond mother and excellent brothers be-
stowed upon him the kindest attention. His
brothers were men of cultivated minds, and
early encouraged the love of composition in
their youngest brother. Dr. P. Irving was
the editor of a paper called "The Morning
Chronicle," and at the age of seventeen,
Washington brought forth essays in his col-
umns, entitled the "Letters of Jonathan Old
Style," which display, in an opening beauty,
some of the peculiarities of the matured author
in his subsequent works.

He was at length entered at Columbia Col-
lege, and his collegiate course was distin-
guished by close application, though abroad
he was regarded as one of the most sportive
students of his Alma Mater.

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lege, and his collegiate course was distin-
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Three years afterward, ingenious advertise-
ments stimulated the public mind to look with
anxiety for a veritable history of Gotham,
developing the peculiarities of the men, man-
ners and habits of the ancient settlers. Many
commenced the reading of "Deedrich" under
the belief, which the solemnity of the intro-
duction was well calculated to encourage. It
was the best exhibition of the varied satirical
powers of the author, "from the grave ironi-
cal to the piquant caustic—the delicate witty,
and the broad ludicrous," suggested, it is be-
lieved, by the pompous announcement of an as-
sute member of the Historical Society that he
was compiling a history of New York.

About this period he was admitted into the
commercial house of an uncle, and when the
war of Great Britain interrupted the opera-
tions of the house, he was received into the
army as a member of the Governor's staff,
but after the war, resuming his mercantile
connection, he went to reside at Birmingham
as the foreign correspondent of the house.

The commercial embarrassments which fol-
lowed the war caused a prostration of the house,
and he was once more thrown upon his men-
tal efforts.

The "Sketch Book" was the result of the
study which he made during his residence
abroad of the scenery, places, men, manners,
literature, history—in a word, a most graphic
work of a master spirit, recording whatever
would strike an observant eye and a most en-
thusiastic and keen mind.

His most unbounded admiration in both England
and America, and we may say made the fortune
of our great countryman abroad, for from
that time his writings were sought with a great
avidity there than they ever were in "his
own, his native land."

"The Tales of a Traveller" and "Brace-
bridge Hall" followed during the next four
years; but the next work was entirely differ-
ent, the basis of which was suggested by A-
lexander Everett, who was in 1825, Minister
Plenipotentiary at the Court of Madrid. It
was his work, "The History of Columbus

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1839.

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THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

Is edited and published every

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BY

GEO. W. SHERWOOD,

(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

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CARRIER'S ADDRESS

TO THE PATRONS OF THE
EASTERN-SHORE WHIG
At the commencement of 1839.

Glory to thee forever THIRTY-EIGHT!
Let fame with laurels green entwine thy pate
Amid the galaxy of years gone by
Thou shalt be worshipped in its brightest sky,
And every patriot in the land will fix
Thy name upon the heavens with SEVENTY
SIX!

Rejoicing that each era dates the fall
Of Tyrant power and Democratic thrall;
Poor Maryland! how long in Federal chains
Thy limbs in blisters and thy soul in pains—
Thy temples crushed, thine altars desolate
Thy children mourning o'er their fallen fate;
How long hast thou, bound down with tyrant
might—

Struggled to burst from bondage into light,
To raise thy form before a gazing world,
With bow erect and banner bright unfurled,
And claim a place upon the scroll of fame,
Nor fear that Freedom will reject thy claim?
Year upon year was thine of suffering gory!
Then, shall we now restrain our shouts of
glory?

Now when thou'rt free, as thou should'st e'er
have been
A star re-lighted of the "Old Thirteen."
Our own beloved State restored once more
To the exalted stand she held of yore;
From Federal stain, from Hoco Poco treason,
From Johnson's caval & from Veazy's reason;
From dark dominion—Whiggery mis-called—
"Redeemed!—Regenerated!!—Disenthralled!!!"

No let rejoicings on each valley rise,
Ye plains send up your incense to the skies;
Ye mountains lift aloft your peaks sublime,
Ye towns and cities join the chorus-chime;
From Eastern vales to Alleghany's height,
All nature swell the chorus of delight;
"Till from each Western hill, to Eastern river,
The shout shall be, OLD MARYLAND FOR-
EVER!

Like a coy virgin of her conquest shy,
She seemeth not to claim her victory,
But bending graciously her body down,
Sinks, though she won the day, from Victory's
crown.

In the good fight old Maryland just fought,
Brave were the men which Little Talbot
brought:
She was the foremost of her brave compeers—
Then she shall wear the crown—'tis fairly
hers,

In spite of Humbug-laws to rob her youth
Of knowledge and the light of truth.
In spite of Johnson's Steel-traps, Veazy's
pranks,
And the united force of Feds and Banks,
Young Talbot in the van displayed her form,
Her banner—Grass, Victory, and Reform;
She struck the blow that brought the enemy
down—

Then she who won the day shall wear the
crown,
But see, on that banner of the bright old year
More triumphs of Democracy appear.
Old Pennsylvania, Alabama true,
Brave little Delaware, and Jersey blue;
Vermont, whose mountain boys a good fight have
shown

And Massachusetts holding still her own;
Arkansas, Indiana, Michigan,
And brave Missouri with her Benton-clan,
Maine, Maryland, Illinois, Ohio bold,
All glitter on thy flag in words of gold!
These and such fetes as these, the old year
grace—

Reflection loves such glorious deeds to trace—
And such a food for contemplation's hour.
What of the past the Patriot's heart could bless,
More lovely than his country's proud success?
And what in the future would his prayer
renew,
But that the old year's good should guild the
New.

Such be the blessing of the coming year,
I deem the prayer of every freeman here;
And such the wish your minstrel's bosom
pours,
A wish, extending to all future hours—
That Liberty's light step shall onward be
Till every spot upon the earth is free.
Thus may the land Democracy prevail,

And every State her glorious banner hail;
The North and South, the East and West
shall be,
Bound like one man, Democracy in thee.

Enough! old year, oblivion claims thee now,
Thy duty is fulfilled, and mine I throw.
Farewell! and welcome thirty-nine, thy son,
Whose wreaths shall be like those his father
won.

For freedom's veterans, fairly in the field,
To freedom's enemies will never yield.
Then when thy brow is like thy sire's, hoary,
Thou shalt depart, like him, in floods of glory.

One duty to the Whig remaineth still—
Thanks to each patron who hath paid his bill—
Means to the honest man too poor to pay
But—to the rogues who run away.
But lest I testify seem this festival,
A happy New Year patrons to ye all.

THE CARRIER.

January, 1839.

From the Mountaineer.

THE ROLLING BALL.

AIR—"Granu Weal."

Come listen to me, fellow citizens all,
While I sing you a song about a great Ball,
A Ball which keeps rolling and playing such
jigs,
As are filling with terror the hearts of the
Whigs.

Then success to the Ball which the Whigs
cannot stop,
As it goes over all with a bound and a hop;
May it roll and roll on till it goes over all,
And Democracy's triumph alone stops the
Ball.

It was Thomas H. Benton who first made it
known,
He had started this Ball, as he said, all alone;
And though at the first it moved very slow,
He said, in the end, he was sure it would go.

Then success to the Ball, &c.
Now set a Ball rolling and every one knows,
The longer it rolls, why the further it goes;
This is caused by momentum, by some it is
said,
A new fashioned word that means "going
ahead."

Then success to the Ball, &c.
The Ball rolled as well as a man could desire;
When it met with obstruction it mounted up
higher,
And higher, and began cutting such pranks,
Until in New York it got jammed "mong the
banks."

But success to the Ball, &c.
When it got "mong the banks, it took a
recoil,
And back it went rolling for many a mile;
And the Whigs, when they saw it thus hop
over all,
Exultingly cried, "Pray who'll stop that
Ball!"

Then success to the Ball, &c.
Away the Ball rolled, till it rolled over Maine,
And the Whigs ne'er expected to see it again;
But against New Hampshire's granite it
struck with such force,
That it went bounding back its original
course.

Then success to the Ball, &c.
On bounding it went, and to nothing would
yield;
It rolled over Maine when it found a Fair-
field;
It knocked down their Governor, their Con-
gress-men all,
And the Whigs stood aghast at the speed of
the Ball.

Then success to the Ball, &c.
Old Maryland next found the Ball at her heel;
It set up a Grason and knocked down her
Steele;
And the Whigs wondered, who for the visit
they owed,
For they never had dreamed of its coming
that road.

Then success to the Ball, &c.
Through the Keystone it went, and it knocked
down old Joe,
Rolled o'er Thaddeus' foot and Lord Burrowes'
toe;
Over Stonebreakers, Sturgeons, Peg Beattys,
and all,
And the Locos cried, laughing, "dear Whigs
stop that Ball!"

Then success to the Ball, &c.
But no rest for the ball in the Keystone was
found,
The Delaware river it crossed at a bound;
Through the State of New Jersey it hastened
to go,
And knocked down free Congressmen all in a
row.

Then success to the Ball, &c.
It rolled through Ohio the very same day,
And knocked down the Whigs as they stood
in the way;
It upset Josey Vance and set up Wilson
Shannon,
And the Whigs swore it must have been shot
from a cannon.

Then success to the Ball, &c.
This ball has now rolled till so great is its
force,
That nothing is able to alter its course,
The last that was heard of it, at least so it's
said,
For the State of New York it was "going
ahead."

Then success to the Ball, &c.

From the Violet for 1839.

THE COTTAGE.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

There was a labouring man, who built a
cottage for himself and wife. A dark gray
rock overhung it, and helped to keep it from
the winds.
When the cottage was finished, he would

point it gray, like the rock. And so exactly
did he get the same shade of colour, that it
looked almost as if the little dwelling sprang
from the bosom of the rock that sheltered it.

After a while the cottage became a place to
purchase a cow. In the summer she picked
most of her living very well. But in the
winter, she needed to be fed and kept from the
cold.

So he built a barn for her. It was so small,
that it looked more like a shed than a barn.
But it was quite warm and comfortable.

When it was done, a neighbor came in, and
said, "What color will you paint your barn?"
"I had not thought of that," said the cot-
tager.

Then I advise you, by all means, to paint
it black; and here is a pot of black paint,
which I have brought on purpose to give you.

Soon another neighbor coming in, praised
his neat shed, and expressed a wish to help
him a little about his building. "White," he
said, "is the most genteel color," he added,
"and here is a pot of white paint, of which I
make you a present."

While he was in a doubt which of the gifts
to use, the eldest and wisest man in the village
came to visit him. His hair was entirely
white, and every body loved him, for he was
good as well as wise.

"Neither of their opinions should you fol-
low. If the shed is either black or white, it
will disagree with the color of your house."
Moreover, the black paint will draw the sun,
and cause the edges of your boards to curl and
split—and the white will look well but for a
little while, and then become soiled, and need
repainting anew."

"Now take my advice mix the black and
white together." So the cottager poured one
pot into the other, and mixed them up with
his brushes—and it made the very gray color
which he liked, and had used before upon his
house.

He had in one corner of his small piece of
ground, a hop-vine. He carefully gathered the
ripened hops, and his wife made beer of
them which refreshed him when he was
warm and weary.

It had always twined around two polls
which he had fastened in the earth, to give
it support. But the cottager was fond of
building—and he made a little arbor for it to
run upon, and cluster about.

He painted the arbor gray. So the rock
and the cottage, and the shed and arbor, were
all of the same gray color. And everything
around looked neat and comfortable, though it
was small and poor.

When the cottager and his wife grew old,
they were sitting together, in their arbor, at
the sun set of a summer's day.
A stranger who seemed to be looking at the
country, stopped and inquired, how everything
around that small habitation appeared to be
the same shade of gray.

"It is very well it is so," said the cottager,
"for my wife and I, you see, are grey also.
And we have lived so long, that the world itself
looks old and gray to us now."

"Then he told him the story of the black
and white paint, and how the advice of an
aged man prevented him from making his little
estate ridiculous when he was young."

"I have thought of this circumstance," said
he, "so often, that it has given me instruction.
He who gave the black paint, proved to be an
enemy; and he who urged to us the white was
a friend. The advice of neither was good."

"Those who live too well are blind to our
faults—and those who dislike us, are not
willing to see our virtues. One would make
us all white—the other black. But neither of
them are right. For we are of a mixed nature,
good and evil, like the gray paint, made of
opposite qualities."

"If, then, neither the council of our foes, nor
of our partial friends, is safe to be taken, we
should cultivate a correct judgment, which like
the gray paint, mixing both together, may
avoid the evil and secure the good."

From the Buffalo Com. Advertiser.

A PRISON SCENE.

As one of our citizens was recently journey-
ing homeward from the commercial metropoli-
tan, he stopped, for an hour or two, at Auburn.
Impelled by motives of curiosity, he repaired
to the State Prison, and went the usual rounds,
with the view of contemplating, in his "low
estate," one whom he had known and admired
with palms days of proud and golden prospe-
rity, but who was now within those gloomy
walls, a convict felon, condemned to years
of silent toil, side by side with villains of every
hue of crime. In a secluded part of the im-
mense building, he found the object of his
search, attired in the coarse particulated con-
vict dress, soiled and dirty, his hair cropped
close to his head, and his small yet dignified
countenance, bent painfully over his task. His
countenance was deadly pale, save where, upon
each cheek, a small deep hectic spot, told
the troubled workings of his unquiet mind,
while his unshaven chin, with a beard of a
week's growth, contrasted strangely with his
high marble like forehead, and altered fea-
tures, imparting a wildness to his appearance,
which befitted the gloomy scene around. It
was BENJAMIN RATHBURN, the Forger.
He was occupied in shaping the beechen
blocks of which joiner's planes are made, and
steadily wrought at his new employment, his
delicate hands, unused to manual labor, plying
busily, and dexterously the tools of his work.
As the visitor gazed upon the sad
spectacle, through the narrow openings of the
dark passage from which the convicts are
watched by the guards of the prison, unseen
by the prisoners, another visitor stood by,
similarly occupied, who had been employed by
the superintendents of his two thousand la-
borers, when engaged in carrying on his gigan-
tic operations. The latter stood silently mien-
t on the scene, until he burst into tears, and
turned away. The irrepressible sympathies
which arise in the human bosom, often in de-
fiance of the stern decisions of justice, and of-
ten lavished upon unworthy objects, whom
some redeeming traits have endeared to us,
overpowered his feelings, and he left the Pri-
soner to the "peopled solitude" of that popu-
lar dungeon.

Nor is it to be wondered at, that the humi-
litation of this sometime "Gaiard of the West,"
should produce in the public mind a feeling
of regret, mingled with the conviction that
the wholesome though harsh correctives of
justice must be visited as well upon the for-
getter as upon the lowliest heads, that are alike
sheltered under the overhanging eaves of our
laws.

The conviction which had settled upon al-

most every mind, that, through the influence
of the ingenuity of able counsel, and the
subliming technicalities of law, he would
escape the close of his protracted trials, ultimately
secured conviction, had prepared the commu-
nity to expect such a result; and when the ver-
dict which has linked his name with infamy
was finally recorded, the public, as well as
priest and friends, were taken by surprise,
and scarcely believed it real. It was a stag-
gering blow at the high hopes he had evidently
cherished from the close of the former trial, in
which, which had resulted in his acquittal
upon the indictments on which it was founded.

Placed again at liberty, after his long incar-
ceration for want of bail, he was once more ac-
tively ranging the scenes of his former enter-
prise, and planning busily for the future.

The ambitious schemes which once more
swayed his restless bosom and gilded the li-
beral and confidential friends can know
these budding hopes and bright anticipa-
tions were suddenly blasted, and sterner vi-
sions thronged confusedly before him. His
ambitious dream, with its object still, its lone-
ly, its cruel, scathing shame—lay with
a sinking, deadly weight upon his heart.

Next came the prison scene, where, amid
the clank of fetters, and the rattle of chains,
and the harsh grating of dungeon doors, he
commenced the routine of his monotonous task.
And what maddening reflections have been
his in the few weeks which have since suc-
ceeded? What bitter, unavailing regrets have
deigned with constant and mournful presen-
ces, for the forfeited delights of social life and
the forfeited esteem and confidence of the
world, which he had built up his fame. And conscience, like
a reproving angel, pointing with his move-
less finger to the past, has, through his wak-
ing hours, been a silent yet haunting monitor,
whose mental scourings have been more ter-
rible than the physical ills which have borne
upon his frame.

It is a sad lesson—the fate of BENJAMIN
RATHBURN.

Bill Johnson has written a long letter to the
editor of the Albany Evening Journal, detail-
ing the events of his life.

"Even from his boyish days,
Up to the present moment,"
when he surrendered his well armed person to
the United States authorities. As the song
goes, so says Mr. Johnson.

"When a man's married his sorrow begins."

The hero of the "Thousand Isles" dates all his
troubles from the period of his marriage, and
says that his wife was not exactly a blessing.

JOHNSON'S LETTER.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

SIR:—Whenever an obscure individual, by
his own merits or demerits, brings himself be-
fore the public as to render his acts worthy
of notice by the public press, either for their
good or bad qualities, it is natural for that
public to wish to learn something of the pub-
lic and private history of that person and the
means by which he has become notorious.

The writer of the following sketch of events,
which have transpired during the past year or
since 1812, has been the subject of censure or
applause as the people have had knowledge of
the facts from friend or foe; and to many the
subjoined statement may not be uninteresting.

I was born at the Three Rivers, L. C., in
the year 1782. When I was about 16 years
of age, I was put as an apprentice to learn
the Blacksmith trade, and followed the busi-
ness until about my 22d year. I then re-
moved to Kingston, Upper Canada, where I
built a vessel, and navigated Lake Ontario in
the freighting business above five years, I
then sold my vessel, (which was about the
year 1811,) and with the money purchased a
quantity of goods, with which I commenced
the mercantile business.

In 1810 I married Ann Randolph, of Wash-
ington county, in the State of New York; and
with her came the attendant troubles, in a
measure, of my subsequent life. In con-
sequence of my alliance with the Yankees, as
the people of these States were called by the
Canadians, I was looked upon with a jealous
eye by the more loyal subjects of his most gra-
cious Majesty George III; and my acts and
conversations were closely watched by the
slaves of the despot. In the fall of 1812, Com-
modore Rogers, capturing a schooner, and firing
a few shots at the vessels in the harbor.

The next day I was arrested and cast into prison
on suspicion of having visited the American fleet
during the night, but being satisfied that I had
not been on board, I was liberated after twelve
hours detention.

So great were their suspicion that a num-
ber of times I have been arrested and cast in-
to prison for conversing with people whom
they considered were not as loyal as themselves,
or those who had imbibed republican impres-
sions. Two of my brothers were imprisoned,
one for six months, the other during the war,
for opinion's sake.

About the first of June, 1813, Col. Cart-
wright told me that he had been informed that
I was in correspondence with the Americans, and
that it was not proper, for the welfare of
his Majesty or his loyal subjects, that I should
be permitted to go at large any longer; conse-
quently I was taken into custody and thrust
into prison, to be confined, as they told me,
during the war. Up to this time, I solemnly
declared I had no communication with the
American navy or army, or any individual, to
my knowledge, by whom any information was
likely to be conveyed to the enemy to the in-
jury of his Majesty's subjects or those in his
realm. The only offense which was proved or
could be brought against me was the bailing
of several individuals, who, like myself, were sus-
pected of being predisposed in favor of Ameri-
can institutions, or having opinions of their
own in relation to order, good government,
&c.

John Murphy, an American citizen, who
resided in the city of Schenectady, was on busi-
ness in Canada in 1812. He started for
home in the winter, and was overtaken on the
ice, when crossing the lake from Kingston to
Gravelly Point, and was carried back to
Kingston, and cast into prison; his feet and
legs were badly frozen. In consequence of not
having the attention necessary in such a case,
he lost both feet just above the ankle joints.
The bailing of this man out of prison was un-
pardonable offence in the eye of those bigoted
slaves. Murphy, after he had recovered, was
smuggled across the lines by some of his friends

and returned home. I bailed several others
who had rendered themselves obnoxious to the
police by their intercourse and conversation
with the "Yankees," as they were termed.

Those acts of humanity, as I conceived
them to be, were the only charges that could
be brought against me at my last arrest, and
for which they exultingly declared that I must
lay in prison during the war. The same night
I was incarcerated for the last time, I broke
goal and went back into the country for a few
days, and found five Americans who wished
to cross into the States. I obtained a birch
bark canoe 13 miles above Kingston, into
which we all—six in number—stowed our-
selves, and launched into the open lake, and
on the second day, in the forenoon, we went
along side of the Madison, one of Com. Chauncy's
fleet in the port of Sackett's Harbor, a
distance of about 50 miles from where we en-
tered.

The amount of property left in Canada by
me, which was confiscated by the Govern-
ment, was as follows, viz: a store of goods, for
which I had paid in cash, \$12,000 a house and
lot and 400 acres of land. The value of all
the property was about \$30,000, for which I
have not received one farthing to this day.

I have now given some of the principal rea-
sons why I left Canada and took up my abode
in the States.

It is true I have strove to avenge the loss of
my property and the persecutions of British
tyranny, which have been lavished upon me
without stint for opinion's sake; and as yet,
the servile knee has not been brought to bow
nor the lips to kiss the rod that has scourged
me, and for which I am denounced as a pirate
and when only thirteen years of age, he
was without cause. If the commerce of na-
tion is interrupted, and their property plun-
dered by an arrogant, government seeks redress
for the grievances. But mine is a case where
an individual is warring against a nation single
handed, and only for private wrongs.

I took up arms immediately for the United
States on my arrival in Sackett's Harbor, and
was employed recently by Generals Brown,
and Commodore Chauncy, and subsequently
by the President's Jackson and Van Buren, in
the Revenue department of the United States,
until February of the present year, when I
resigned the employment of government, and
joined the Patriot cause, since which time I
have been more familiarly known as Old Bill
Johnson, the hero of the "Thousand Isles," the
Buccannier Pirate of the Lakes, &c. &c. with
how much reason, the public is left to judge
by their humble servant and well wisher.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

CAPTAIN JAMES LAWRENCE.

"Don't give up the ship."

James Lawrence, a distinguished commander,
was born at Burlington, New Jersey, in
1781. He early manifested a predilection for
the sea; but his father who was a lawyer, was
anxious that he should pursue his own profes-
sion; and when only thirteen years of age, he
commenced the study of the law; but, after the
death of his father, entered the navy as a mid-
shipman in 1798. In 1801, the Triton war
ship having commenced, he was promoted, and in
1803, was sent out to the Mediterranean as the
Lieutenant of the schooner Enterprise. While
there, he performed a conspicuous part in the
destruction of the frigate Philadelphia, which
had been captured by the Tripolitans. In the
same year he was invested with the temporary
command of the Enterprise, during the bombard-
ment of Tripoli, by Com. Preble, all the ships
of the squadron being employed to cover
the boats during the attack; and so well did he
execute his duty, that the Commodore could
not restrain the expression of his thanks. He
remained in the Mediterranean three years,
and then returned with Preble to the United
States, having been previously transferred to
the frigate John Adams, as the first Lieutenant.

In June, 1812, war was declared between
Great Britain and the United States, and Law-
rence, at the time in command of the Hornet,
a few days afterwards sailed with a squadron
under the orders of Commodore Rogers, for the
purpose of intercepting the Jamaica fleet. The
return, however, at the end of the following
month to Boston, without having been able to
accomplish their object. Lawrence then ac-
companied Commodore Bainbridge on a cruise
to the East Indies; but they separated near St.
Salvador, on the coast of Brazil, the Hornet re-
maining there to blockade a British ship of
war, laden with specie, till compelled to retire
by the arrival of a seventy-four—Feb. 21,
1812, the Hornet fell in with the great Pea-
cock, Captain Peak, which she took after a lu-
cious action of fifteen minutes. The vessel
was deemed one of the finest of her class in the
British navy. In the number of men and guns,
she was somewhat inferior to the Hornet. She
sank before the prisoners could be removed.

The latter was considerably damaged in the
rigging and sails, but her hull was scarcely
hurt. Lawrence returned to the United States,
where he was welcomed with the applause due
to his conduct, but the most honorable eulogy
bestowed upon it, was contained in a letter,
published by the officers of the Peacock, ex-
pressing their gratitude for the consideration
and kindness with which they had been treated.
Shortly after his return, he was ordered to
repair to Boston, and take command of the
frigate Chesapeake. This he did with great
regret, as the Chesapeake was one of the great
ships in the navy. He had been but a short
time at Boston, when the British ship Shannon,
Captain Brooke, appeared before the harbor,
and defied the Chesapeake to combat.

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frigate Chesapeake. This he did with great
regret, as the Chesapeake was one of the great
ships in the navy. He had been but a short
time at Boston, when the British ship Shannon,
Captain Brooke, appeared before the harbor,
and defied the Chesapeake to combat.

Lawrence was considerably damaged in the
rigging and sails, but her hull was scarcely
hurt. Lawrence returned to the United States,
where he was welcomed with the applause due
to his conduct, but the most honorable eulogy
bestowed upon it, was contained in a letter,
published by the officers of the Peacock, ex-
pressing their gratitude for the consideration
and kindness with which they had been treated.
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ten years.

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number of the contemporary press,
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any of the Nos. lately published, as it would
take up too much room to give all the names.

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Still occupy the same stations that they did in
a former year, and we shall also have it in
our power to convey to the public some of the
delightful effusions of

MRS. SIGOURNEY,
One feature in the work which has given so

much satisfaction, the
**SPLENDID COLOURED PLATE OF
FASHIONS**

Will be continued—These are engraved and
coloured in a SUPERIOR MANNER, and ar-
ranged expressly for the Lady's Book.

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worth the extraordinary low price at which
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assisted by the Ladies previously mentioned—
hence its superiority.

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work which has passed through many editions,
and is still in the greatest demand in large ci-
ties. It is an invaluable auxiliary to house-
keeping.

Directions for Cooking,

in its various branches. By Miss LESLIE.
Third Edition, with Improvements and
supplementary Receipts.

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All the processes of preparing meat, vege-
tables, and pastry, all the secrets of the dis-
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palates and puzzled our brains, are here laid
open to every one who chooses to try into
them; and every housewife who is furnished
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thought inaccessible but through the skill of
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delightful pen has so often enriched the
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Jan. 1, 1838.

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ing can be added to the list by complying with
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**THE MARYLAND SILK MANUAL AND
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The work will be published under the aus-
pices of a number of gentlemen actively en-
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TICAULIS, feeding of the worms, and man-
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one dollar per annum.

Ample arrangements have been made, and
correspondents established to enable the editor
to present a work containing all the informa-
tion necessary to the planting and cultivation
of the trees, the feeding of the worms, and the
successful management of the entire silk busi-
ness. The work will also contain valuable in-
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ally.

It will be the particular object of the editors
to promote the interest of those engaged in the
silk culture in the Southern and Western
States; as there the cultivator possesses pecu-
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The first No. will be issued on the 15th of
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is a subject that has excited great attention of
late, and has proved itself to be one worthy of
practical attention. It is hoped that a liberal
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Orders by letters (post paid) with the sub-
scription for the year, will receive prompt at-
tention. Address E. Yeates Reese, Editors
Baltimore, or J. P. Cook, and Wm. and J.
Neal, Booksellers, Baltimore st. Baltimore

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in this District. This large and increasing
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so cheap. It is, indeed, the cheapest publica-
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world. Our position at the seat of Govern-
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We are compelled to publish the proceedings
of Congress in detail, for our daily paper.
This done, it requires comparatively, but a
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could not publish them for four times the sum
charged.

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the members at full length, written out by
themselves, and is printed in the same form
as the Congressional Globe. It is published
as fast as the speeches can be prepared. Us-
ually there are more numbers printed for a ses-
sion than there are weeks in it.

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

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

TERMS:
For one copy of the Congressional Globe \$1
One copy of the Appendix \$1
Six copies of either of the above works will
be sent for \$5, twelve copies for \$10, and a
proportionate number of copies for a larger sum.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, post-
age paid, at our risk. The notes of any in-
corporated bank in the United States, current in
the section of country where a subscriber re-
sides, will be received. But where subscribers
can procure the notes of banks in the Northern
and Middle States, they will please send them.
To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions
should be here by the 11th of December next.

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

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

Removal.

JOHN SATTERFIELD,
HAS removed to the shop on Washington
street, nearly opposite the store of Wil-
liam Lovelady, where he will carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

He takes this method of returning his thanks
to his old customers and the public for their
liberal support, and solicits a continuance there-
of, pledging that nothing shall be wanting on
his part to give general satisfaction.

N. B. Wanted a boy about 14 years of age,
to learn the above business.

J. S.
November 6th, 1838. U (G3w)

The Union Tavern, IN EASTON, MD.



THE subscriber having taken a new lease

of this COMMODIOUS ESTABLISH-
MENT, including the private dwelling houses
lately attached to it. The proprietor, solicits
the patronage of Travellers and citizens of Tal-
bot and the neighboring counties. His exer-
tions to please all persons shall be redoubled
and unremitted; and, as that respectable and
veteran Inn-keeper, Mr. Lowe, has declined
the business, the subscriber flatters himself
that he will be able to hold a fair & equal com-
petition with any other individual in his line.

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

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

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

Terrapin and Oyster suppers promptly
prepared.

His carriages will be in constant at-
tendance at the Steamboat to convey passen-
gers to any part of the Peninsula.

E. McDOWELL.
Easton, Talbot county, Md. }
Nov. 14, 1837.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.

CHARLES ROBINSON
SOLE AGENT FOR EASTON.

Beware of Counterfeits. Druggists are ne-
ver appointed Agents. Inhabitants of Tal-
bot County, you are respectfully request-
ed to give the following and attentive perusal.

**WHY SHOULD BRANDRETH'S
PILLS BE USED? BECAUSE**
Every living being hath two distinct principles
in his nature: one.

THE PRINCIPLE OF LIFE

AND THE OTHER,
THE PRINCIPLE OF DEATH.

So long as the principle of life predomi-
nates, HEALTH IS ENJOYED.

When the principle of death, sickness takes
place.

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

When from breathing an impure atmos-
phere, living in the vicinity of swamps, or
where we are in the constant habit of coming
in contact with bad smells—effluvia arising
from noxious accumulations of animal or
vegetable bodies in a state of putridity; be-
ing infected from a living body under the in-
fluence of disease in a malignant state; or
sedentary occupations; or in short, any causes
which promote decomposition faster than the
stomach and bowels and the other excretories
can remove—naturally. We are then in a
state of disease. And should the cause which
produces this state of the body remain, and no-
thing be done to drive these accumulated and
accumulating impurities out of the body, the
principles of death or decomposition, will be-
come paramount, and the last glimmering of
life depart from the once animated clay.

Purge!—Yes! I say purge!

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

The subscriber of this has resided in every
variety of climate, and by always purging
the first appearance of sickness, has enjoyed
for the last ten years uninterrupted health.
For we may call such the state of him who is
never sick more than 6 or 8 hours, about the
time it takes to secure the effect of a purgative.
The purgative I make use of is my grand-
father's pills, and they are to my certain know-
ledge the most judiciously balanced purge in
existence. I have used them for 8 months
daily—in doses of from 2 to 16 pills per day,
to satisfy myself as to their innocency. It,
therefore, cannot be doubted. It is my opi-
nion that any person, be he ever so prostrated
by disease, provided he is capable of taking ex-
ercise at all, may lengthen his life to 60 years
by continuing his natural functions with the
BRANDRETH VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL
PILLS. Death never can take place until
the Principle of Decomposition puts out the
lamp of life. And that would seldom be be-
fore 60 or 70 years, was this principle of pu-
rgation always associated to our first appear-
ance of sickness.

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

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
Baltimore offices, principal No. 80 South
Charles street 3rd. door from Pratt street;
Saratoga office No. 72 Saratoga street between
Howard and Eutaw streets.

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cate of agency, signed by B. BRANDRETH, M.
D. also by

R. R. GREEN, Gen'l. Agent.
For Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and
the District of Columbia. Purchaser ask to
see this certificate. If it cannot be shown
DO NOT PURCHASE.

July 31, 1838. 1y

New Goods.

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

POWELL AND FIDDEMAN.

Who respectfully solicit a continuance of
their generous patronage. Having just re-
turned from the cities of New York, Philadel-
phia and Baltimore, are now opening a
very large and extensive assortment of

GOODS,

which have been selected with the greatest
care, from the latest importations, consisting
in part of Black, Blue, Invisible Green,
Brown, Adulante, Drab, and mixt Cloths,
Victoria, Black, Drab, mix'd Fancy Rib-
bed, and strip'd Cassimeres, Cassinets, of all
Colours, plain Plaid and strip'd, Black, Blue
and Drab, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, Flushing
Heavy Kersey's, Plaid, strip'd and plain
Lunseys, Kentucky and Glasgow Jeans, a
full assortment of Vestings, French and En-
glish Merinoes, Circassians, Mousdelaines, new
and latest style, superior French Bombazines,
Bombazettes, Sattinets, plain and fig'd Gro de
Naps, of the latest style of various colours,
Gro de Berlin, superior black Italian Lun-
trings, Silks, Sattins and Gloraces of various
colours, Irish Linen, Linen Cambrics, plain
and fig'd Bobanets, Mull, Swiss and Jack-
net Mullin, Cambrics, Insertings, Quillings,
Laces, Edgings, Thread and Bobanet Laces,
Ribbons, Braids, a variety of Trimmings
Bindings, &c. Silks Worsteds and Cotton
Hosiery, Woolen, Buck, Beaver, Silk and
Hoskin Gloves, Suspenders, red, white and
green Flannels, French, plain and Blanket Shawls,
British French and Domestic Prints, Rose and
Horse Blankets, Carpetings, Bedtickings,
Checks, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Cotton
Yarn, No. from 5 to 15, and a variety of other
articles.

A large and general assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

Of various shapes and kinds for Ladies and
Gentlemen, Misses and Boys, coarse and fine
Boots, heavy brogans for labourers, plain and
fashionable,
**Russia Silk and Fur
HATS,**
Men and Boys Seal Caps.

A large and general assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

Of various shapes, and for Ladies, Gentlemen,
Misses and Boys, 30 pair extra heavy brog-
ans for labourers. Plain and fashionable.

**Fur, Russia, and Silk
HATS,**
Fur Seal and Otter Caps,
For gentlemen and boys.

A large assortment of

Saddles and Bridles,

part superior Bridles, Sursin-
gles, Collars, Halters Brille
Leathers, Martingales, Harness
Trunks of Leather and Seal
Skin Carriage Drivers, Cart
and Riding Whips, a large Lot
of Upper and Under Leather,
prime quality.

A general assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery.

Two dozen double and single barrel duck and
BIRD GUNS,
part superior, Fine Wire Twist, Patent, Britch
Clubs, Glass and Queens Ware, Lardene,
Stone and Fire and Wooden Ware a large
and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

consisting in part of Java, Rio and St. Domingo
Coffee, No. Orleans and Santa Cruz Sugars
Loaf and Lump do,

Gunpowder, Imperial and Hyson Teas.

Old Madeira Wine in Bottles, Draught, best
part Lisbon and dry Malaga Wines, Cham-
pagne of the Chateau de Reims, the case, su-
perior Champagne Brandy, Holland Gin, Old
Rye and common Whiskey, W. L. and N. E.
Rum, Peach and Apple Brandy, N. O. & W.
I. Molasses, superior Cheese by the single
or Cask, all kinds of Crackers, Cigars, Snuff,
Tobacco, Raisins, St. Uves and Sack Salt,
Herrings, &c.

**Dye Stuffs, Paints and Oils,
Mineral and Botanic
MEDICINE.**

Ploughs and Plough Castings,
a quantity of lumber, 3-4-4-5-6-8-10-12-14-16-18-20-22-24-26-28-30-32-34-36-38-40-42-44-46-48-50-52-54-56-58-60-62-64-66-68-70-72-74-76-78-80-82-84-86-88-90-92-94-96-98-100-102-104-106-108-110-112-114-116-118-120-122-124-126-128-130-132-134-136-138-140-142-144-146-148-150-152-154-156-158-160-162-164-166-168-170-172-174-176-178-180-182-184-186-188-190-192-194-196-198-200-202-204-206-208-210-212-214-216-218-220-222-224-226-228-230-232-234-236-238-240-242-244-246-248-250-252-254-256-258-260-262-264-266-268-270-272-274-276-278-280-282-284-286-288-290-292-294-296-298-300-302-304-306-308-310-312-314-316-318-320-322-324-326-328-330-332-334-336-338-340-342-344-346-348-350-352-354-356-358-360-362-364-366-368-370-372-374-376-378-380-382-384-386-388-390-392-394-396-398-400-402-404-406-408-410-412-414-416-418-420-422-424-426-428-430-432-434-436-438-440-442-444-446-448-450-452-454-456-458-460-462-464-466-468-470-472-474-476-478-480-482-484-486-488-490-492-494-496-498-500-502-504-506-508-510-512-514-516-518-520-522-524-526-528-530-532-534-536-538-540-542-544-546-548-550-552-554-556-558-560-562-564-566-568-570-572-574-576-578-580-582-584-586-588-590-592-594-596-598-600-602-604-606-608-610-612-614-616-618-620-622-624-626-628-630-632-634-636-638-640-642-644-646-648-650-652-654-656-658-660-662-664-666-668-670-672-674-676-678-680-682-684-686-688-690-692-694-696-698-700-702-704-706-708-710-712-714-716-718-720-722-724-726-728-730-732-734-736-738-740-742-744-746-748-750-752-754-756-758-760-762-764-766-768-770-772-774-776-778-780-782-784-786-788-790-792-794-796-798-800-802-804-806-808-810-812-814-816-818-820-822-824-826-828-830-832-834-836-838-840-842-844-846-848-850-852-854-856-858-860-862-864-866-868-870-872-874-876-878-880-882-884-886-888-890-892-894-896-898-900-902-904-906-908-910-912-914-916-918-920-922-924-926-928-930-932-934-936-938-940-942-944-946-948-950-952-954-956-958-960-962-964-966-968-970-972-974-976-978-980-982-984-986-988-990-992-994-996-998-1000-1002-1004-1006-1008-1010-1012-1014-1016-1018-1020-1022-1024-1026-1028-1030-1032-1034-1036-1038-1040-1042-1044-1046-1048-1050-1052-1054-1056-1058-1060-1062-1064-1066-1068-1070-1072-1074-1076-1078-1080-1082-1084-1086-1088-1090-1092-1094-1096-1098-1100-1102-1104-1106-1108-1110-1112-1114-1116-1118-1120-1122-1124-1126-1128-1130-1132-1134-1136-1138-1140-1142-1144-1146-1148-1150-1152-1154-1156-1158-1160-1162-1164-1166-1168-1170-1172-1174-1176-1178-1180-1182-1184-1186-1188-1190-1192-1194-1196-1198-1200-1202-1204-1206-1208-1210-1212-1214-1216-1218-1220-1222-1224-1226-1228-1230

life. I desire, before we separate, and in conclusion of this, my last communication, to aver, that, whatever errors may have been committed, because of my imperfect intelligence, I have discharged the various obligations devolved upon me by the Constitution and the Laws, according to the dictates of my conscience and my convictions of right.

Upon the delivery of your present session, I humbly invoke the continuance of the Great Dispenser of Events. Whilst I am permitted to live, my petitions shall be addressed to that Source, as well in behalf of the progressive happiness, prosperity and greatness of the people of my native State, as that the destinies of our common country, may be so directed, that she may continue to command the respect and admiration of the world, in time of peace, by the wealth, power, virtue and society of her citizens, and by the devotion to the principles of Republican Liberty, and in time of war, by the bravery and glory of the achievements of her warriors in the field, and by the moderation, love of justice, and wisdom of her statesmen, in counsel assembled. I bid you an affectionate farewell.

THOS. W. VEAZEY.

Annapolis, January 24, 1839.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

ANAPOLIS, JANUARY 24, 1839.

The President announced the following standing committees:

On Finance—Messrs. Purnell, Beckett, Eccleston, Ely and Evans.

On Judicial Proceedings—Messrs. Magruder, Pratt, Scott, Potts and Matthews, of Allegheny.

On the Militia—Messrs. Ely, Beckett, Denno, Matthews, (of Charles,) Wasson.

On Internal Improvement—Messrs. Stewart, Wilson, R. Earl, Matthews, Bonn, Wasson, Donohoe, Martin and Maubly.

On Invalids—Messrs. Ricard, Maubly, Scott, Eccleston and Stewart. Committee on elections already reported.

On Pensions—Messrs. Wilson, Eccleston and Martin.

On Colored Population—Messrs. Pratt, Beckett, Matthews, (of Charles,) Goldsborough and Evans.

On Corporations—Messrs. Potts, Stewart, Scott, Matthews, (of Allegheny,) and Donohoe.

On Insolvent Laws—Messrs. Beckett, Potts, Goldsborough, Stewart and Martin.

On the Library—Messrs. Ricard, Stewart and Maubly.

On Divorces—Messrs. Matthews, (of Charles,) Magruder, Ely, Maubly and Purnell.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Scott, Matthews, (of Charles,) Ricard, Goldsborough and Evans.

There is no end to the applications for divorces. A wedded life is rather unpopular with many of our citizens male and female. Mr. Charles Bonn and Mrs. Eliza Schrupp petitioned the Senate to day to make them single. If not out of the way, it would suggest that in the event of divorce being granted in these cases, Mr. Bonn takes to his own Mrs. Schrupp, and vice versa. I have heard of such things, and report speaks well of the happy result.

Mr. Stewart, of Baltimore, reported a bill to incorporate the American Silk Company.

It was ordered, that the committee on Judicial Proceedings be instructed to enquire into the expediency of limiting or abolishing the right of free people of color to acquire, or hereafter hold real estate in Maryland, said committee to report by bill or otherwise.

Leave was granted to bring in a bill to amend the constitution so as to provide for the election of Senators to fill vacancies which may occur from death, or resignation during the recess of the Senate.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Announced by the Speaker, Jan. 24, 1839.

Committee on Ways and Means—Messrs. Page, Ridgely, Wharton, Spencer, McPherson, Coale and Thomas.

Committee on Claims—Messrs. Estep, Townsend, Wilmer, Watson, Keene, Wilson and Boyle.

Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice—Messrs. Bowie, Pitts, Spencer, Causin, Thomas, Schley and Mason.

Committee on Internal Improvement—Messrs. Wooten, Cousin, Pitts, Handy, Conney, Maubly and Blocher.

Committee on Colored Population—Messrs. Solters, Bowie, Orrick, Roberts, Matthews, Conneys and Rider.

Committee on Corporations—Messrs. Spencer, Ridgely, Handy, Stewart, Fitzhugh, Schley and Roberts.

Committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Jones, McNamara, Huddleston, Berret, Waters, Promrose and Helton.

Committee on Education—Messrs. Shaw, Collins, Calvert, Williams of Somerset, Shown, Lloyd and Hall.

Committee on the Militia—Messrs. Maubly, Stewart, Neff, Beall, Watson, Hook and Farrell.

Committee on Insolvent Laws—Messrs. Ridgely, Handy, Boyle, Stevens, Gillespie, Purnell and Blocher.

Committee on Divorces—Messrs. Risteau, McNamara, Beall, Stewart, Leary, Watkins and Berret.

Committee on Crimes and Punishment—Messrs. Maubly, Pitts, Spencer, Roberts, Williams of Somerset, Shown and Chislin.

Committee on Penitentiary and Indigent Persons by County—Messrs. Stewart, Forwood, Neff, Calvert, Hook, Woolford and Swann.

Committee on Agriculture—Messrs. Bruce, Roberts, Tyler, Hammond, Lloyd, Woolford and Dale.

Committee on Manufactures—Messrs. Townsend, Leary, Powder, Hellen, Colston, Hope and Hammond.

Committee on Inspections—Messrs. Ghislin, Tyler, Fitzhugh, Poard, Wilson, Hardcastle and Matthews.

Committee on Lotteries—Messrs. Purnell, Nicols, Stewart, Williams of Harford, Roberts, Tyler and Colston.

Committee on Expiring Laws—Messrs. Solters, Roberts, Biser, Blocher, Redden, Williams of Somerset, and Hammond.

Committee on Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Redden, Orrick, Wilmer, Charles, Blocher, Biser and Beall.

On motion of Mr. Collins, of Baltimore, it was resolved to appoint a committee, to visit the Hospital and report on its present condition past government and future prospects. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Collins, Nichols of Dorchester, and Mason, of Washington, of the committee. This institution is one of the most deserving in the State, and I hope a moral liberal spirit will be indulged towards it by the present Legislature, than in times past.

A motion to appoint a committee to visit the Penitentiary was laid on the table. The full and thorough investigation made into the affairs of this institution by the joint committee

in 1837, of which General Maubly was Chairman, and the able report presented by him at the last session, was deemed by many as rendering unnecessary further examination at this time—the more especially as the bill reported by that committee, and which passed both Houses, and as the law, goes into operation this month and will cure every defect which existed under the former laws.

Mr. Pitts, of Baltimore, on Tuesday leave to report a bill supplementary to the act providing for the weighing of live stock.

A committee was authorized to report a bill providing for the uniform taking of testimony in cases of contested elections.

Mr. Spencer, of Queen Anne's, submitted the following:

"Ordered, that the committee on elections, in the case of Wm. S. Lassell, be instructed to report, if from certified copies, with the seal of office annexed, of the Clerk of Kent county Court, from the certificates, duly made and affixed to the poll books on the day of election, by the several judges who held said election, the third day of October last, it shall appear, that said William S. Lassell received a sufficient number of votes to entitle him to be returned as a member of the House of Delegates, that he is, *prima facie*, entitled to his seat in this House, and ought to qualify as a Delegate from Kent county."

Mr. Spencer advocated his resolution in a speech of considerable length. He argued that the correction of the poll book by the Judges, after having made out one return, was illegal. That, as soon as they had made one return, their powers ceased. He made an appeal to the members to adjure party & all Mr. Lassell to take his seat—whereupon, he said, could not affect the Whig ascendancy in the House.

Mr. Handy, of Somerset, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, made a reply. His position demanded that he should at once repel any imputation on the fairness and impartiality of the Committee. They had proceeded regularly, on the petition of Mr. Lassell, himself, to investigate his claim to a seat. All the papers in the case, the poll books and certificates had been sent for, and at an early day, when all the facts are collected, they will report. This was the regular course, and when the report was made, it would then be time enough for the House to adopt an order, predicated upon the facts, as proven, and not on an assumed statement of facts, which, if correct, would be unsafe ground to go on, as they were *exparte* and partial.

Two votes were presented by Messrs. Handy and Causin were enforced by Messrs. Page of Dorchester and Bowie of Prince Georges.

Mr. Causin now offered as a substitute the following—

"Ordered, That the Committee on Elections be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of W. S. Lassell, and that W. S. Lassell, upon the evidence, is not entitled to a seat in the House of Delegates as a member from Kent county."

The House, at this point of the discussion, adjourned.

The Senate has been sitting nearly all day with closed doors upon Executive business.

In the course of the day the Governor communicated by the Secretary of State J. H. Nicholson, Esq. the information called for by Dr. Wharton, as to an order given to Gen. Williams, of Washington county, to draft three hundred men, to be ready for active service at a moment's warning. The order had been given on the representation of Gen. W. that it was difficult, at short notice, to get volunteers for suppressing riots among the laborers on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The measure was one of sound caution.

ANAPOLIS, (Saturday) Jan. 5, 1839.

IN SENATE.

There was nothing of importance done in the Senate to-day. They were again in Executive session.

IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Collins, of Baltimore city, as chairman, reported the adoption of the Registry Law.

The report was concurred in.—A similar order was passed by the Senate. Thus has been officially ascertained the adoption of this law by the people of Baltimore.

The House next resumed the consideration of the order submitted by Mr. Spencer and the substitute proposed by Mr. Causin.

Mr. Handy made a long speech, and moved to postpone the subject till the first of February.

The motion to postpone was lost by a tie 31 to 31.

The House then adjourned, Mr. Williams, of Harford having the floor.

The committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as refers to the vote taken in the city of Baltimore upon the "Act for the registration of voters" beg leave to report:

"That it appears by the certificate of the Registers of voters within the city of Baltimore, transmitted to the House of Delegates with the Governor's message, that a majority of voters did not decide against the law passed at December session, 1837, ch. 333, and they accordingly recommend the adoption of the following order:

"Ordered, That the Speaker notify the Governor of said result."

From the Old Dominion.

The Federal Whigs have for so long a time claimed all the decency and all the religion on the land, that it may seem unparliamentary presumption to doubt the propriety of the position they have assumed. The following choice extracts from the declarations of our acknowledged leaders may give some of our readers additional light upon the subject.

Baile Peyton, a Whig member of Congress, spoke to a witness in the Committee room of the House of Representatives as follows:

"The d—d internal scoundrel shall not insult me here; Constitution or no Constitution, I will have the life of the d—d villain."

Mr. Wise, a Whig from Virginia, of the same Committee, said to Peyton:

"Don't Peyton, the d—d scoundrel is not worth minding."

Mr. Peyton to Mr. Whitney:

"You are a d—d plunderer, and a d—d deg. You shan't speak. G—d—d—d you hold your tongue. G—d—d—d you, take your eyes off of me; you shan't look at me."

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, to Speaker Polk:

"Go home, G—d—d—d you, where you belong."

This last comes from a candidate for the Presidency. The whole only needs, for a capital, a toast drunk at a Federal celebration in Vermont, which is as follows:

"Martin Van Buren—G—d—d him."

How long will a virtuous, religious, and enlightened community patiently endure such scenes as these? In what civilized nation have they a parallel? And shall no steps be taken to purge our Legislative Halls of such accursed infamy?

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

Tuesday Morning, Jan. 15, 1839.

MR. SWARTWOUT.—We have been saying any thing heretofore upon the delinquencies of this individual, preferring to await the full development of facts, that we might be better enabled to present the whole matter in its proper light before our readers. But finding the Whig presses and the agitators of the Whig party in Congress, endeavoring to publish the administration for the sins of the man, we place in review before our readers, particularly as we are in our possession, and in doing so we will confine ourselves strictly to a plain detail of facts. Mr. Swartwout was appointed Collector of the Customs for the Port of New York in 1830, in which office he continued to serve until 1838, when he was succeeded by Mr. Hoyt, the present Collector.

Mr. Swartwout's removal took place in the early part of the year. Nothing transpired during his whole term of service, to lead in anywise to a suspicion that he had misused the public money. Nor was it until November last that the Department discovered that he was a defaulter; his returns bearing upon their face all the marks of correctness.

The first misuse of the public money by Mr. Swartwout appears to have occurred during the very first year of his appointment.

Mr. Fleming, Auditor of the Custom House, in a letter addressed to the Solicitor of the Treasury, dated 16th November, 1838, says:—"When Mr. Swartwout's term of office expired, it became necessary to make a thorough examination of all outstanding bonds, and to render abstracts for the delivery of the same to his successors. This work was completed, after much labor, in the month of August last; and when the total amount was ascertained, it was found to fall short of the amount appearing due by the books of the office, by six hundred and forty six thousand dollars. This alarming circumstance I mentioned to the cashier, Mr. Ogden, and requested him to communicate the fact to Mr. Swartwout. On the following day, the cashier observed to me, that I had better inform Mr. Swartwout myself of the condition of the Bonds. I at once did so. He seemed greatly surprised, and remarked that it must be impossible that so large a deficiency could exist, and requested that the amount might be re-examined. It was accordingly re-examined, and every bond found paid by the records of the office was marked off. Still the same deficiency existed. A list was then prepared of all the bonds unchecked and unaccounted for, and was placed on file in the office; prior to this, and during the re-examination, Mr. Swartwout sailed for England."

Upon these developments becoming known the Whig presses with their usual unfeigned exclamation "another sub-treasurer gone!"

Now we would ask, what the Sub-Treasury had to do with the delinquency of Swartwout. Let us examine. The reader will remember that Mr. S. was appointed in 1830, in which year he commenced embezzling the public money, and at which time the United States Bank was the fiscal agent of the Government. We would ask, why did not she prevent the misapplication of the public money? or why taunt us about the Sub-treasury which was not then even proposed as a system for the better regulation of the revenue. Mr. S. was also in office during the whole period of the State Bank Deposit System, and under that system he was also enabled to pilfer the public money. In May, 1837, the Banks suspended specie payments, and the President finding they had failed to fulfill their obligations, and witnessing the difficulties and disadvantages which they imposed not only on the Government but every class of industry, with becoming patriotism recommended a divorce of the Government from all connexion with them. Mr. Swartwout at once apostasied—became a Conservative, and an open avowed brawler against Mr. Van Buren's administration. These "third party" men possessing no numerical force, were in due season received into the ranks of the opposition, and times called the "Universal Whig party" from the fact that it is made up of as many factions as Jacob's coat was of colors. We observe by a very recent No. of the Alleghenian, published at Cumberland in this State, that this same Mr. Swartwout had been riding through Allegheny county, making heavy purchases of Land, and all the time electing against Mr. Van Buren. The same paper adds:—"Any man who desires, can repair to the Clerk's office, and they will there re-for themselves, that a MORTGAGE is now laid upon Swartwout's Lands in Allegheny county, in favour of the Government."

To say that Mr. Swartwout was firmly to Mr. Van Buren's administration is to hazard an assertion directly opposite to truth.

To attempt to denounce the financial system proposed by the Administration after the failure of the Banks to perform their duty, because Mr. Swartwout defrauded the Government of a large amount of money during the existence of the U. S. Bank and the State Bank Deposit System, is too ridiculous for a moment's serious reflection. The Sub-Treasury scheme has not yet been adopted by both branches of Congress. It is true, by the suspension of the Banks the Government had naturally to protect herself by resorting to such law regulations as the emergency required, which, in an imperfect form, brought

the system into practical operation; not however, until Swartwout committed his depredations.

We are now more strongly than ever impressed with the good results which will flow from the adoption of a system which seems to us indispensable as that of the Sub-treasury.

It will afford the people the surest guarantee for the good conduct of their public agents, by binding them under the most rigid penal enactments, and requiring of them ample securities, for the faithful performance of their duty. Let but the Constitutional Treasury bill become a law, and go into operation, and our life upon its defalcations will be rarely, if ever witnessed.

CONGRESS.—We feel quite at a loss to say what Congress is doing. Much of the time of the Senate has been recently occupied in discussing the bill for reducing the price of the Public Lands, and the substitute offered by Mr. Clay of Ky. Mr. Clay was for postponing the whole subject until next Congress.

Swartwout's defalcation has called forth several lengthy Speeches, and occasioned the loss of much precious time in the House. Bell, Wise, and others of the clique are hammering away right and left at the Administration, while Mr. Adams is, on every opportunity, harassing the House with Abolition petitions.

In the Senate on the 9th inst. Mr. Prentiss presented certain resolutions adopted by the Whig Legislature of Vermont. They embodied sentiments strongly hostile to the system of slavery, and favourable to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. Calhoun spoke in a very spirited and excited manner in regard to the resolutions from Vermont. He was not only opposed to printing, but considered the resolutions dangerous and destructive to the Union of the States. The course the Abolitionists considered destructive to the best interests of the States, and if persisted in would tend to lead to the dissolution of the Union.

Mr. King, of Al. spoke in a manner still more excited, and said if the matter embodied in the resolutions was discussed and considered, he and his friends would forthwith leave the Hall, and the Union would be dissolved.

The usual motion to print them was rejected.

Miss LONDON the poetess, familiarly known in the literary world as L. E. L., is reported by a passenger, who recently arrived at Boston from the Western Coast of Africa, to have died shortly after her arrival there from the effects of the climate.

The Legislature of Georgia has decided by a large majority, against a National Bank and in favor of a total divorce of Government from Banking Institutions.

An M. D. of New Orleans by the name of John O'Neil, was convicted of perjury on the 22d ult. and sentenced to five years hard labor in the State Prison. It appeared that O'Neil had given his washer woman a note for some six or seven dollars, which was due to her, and afterwards denied on his oath that the note was his hand writing, which was contradicted by the testimony of Judge Morgan and others.

Dr. Willson, of the State Senate, we understand has positively refused to go into caucus with either party, and that he will be governed in his votes by a strict adherence to his professions of party neutrality. We shall see.

We understand the Whigs have not as yet been able to fix upon a candidate to run for the U. S. Senate. The rival claimants are Merrick, the present incumbent, and Reverdy Johnson. We have seen published a letter written from Dover, Delaware, which states that Mr. Johnson had made a thundering speech (all things being eloquent of course) before the Court of Appeals, quite eclipsing by his unparalleled eloquence, his transcendentally beautiful gestures, and his rich and melodious voice, such men as John Sergeant and Walter Jones, eminent lawyers who were also engaged in the trial of the cause. The puff is reasonable.

We devote a large space of to-day's paper to the last message of Gov. Veazey. Is his Ex-governorship seri- in recommending a Registry Law for the entire State? The ancient proverb truly says, "God gives short horns to the mischievous ox."

SECRETARY OF STATE.—His Excellency Gov. Grason, by the unanimous consent of the Senate, has appointed Cornelius McLennan, of the city of Baltimore, Secretary of State.

The Gazette man knows not of which leg to dance. In his last paper he has bothered his wits to work out by a logical reasoning peculiar to himself, that the newly appointed Secretary of State, Mr. McLennan, is a Federalist. The Editor being a federalist of the true blue stamp himself, is continually striving to fasten the same name upon others. If he is acquainted with the age and politics of Mr. McLennan he has stupidly insinuated what is not true—if he is not, then he will blush for what he has said when he is informed that Mr. McLennan is quite a young man, and has always been a uniform and consistent Democrat.

We thank our worthy friend of the Centreville Times for his kind feelings towards us. We wish he may live forever and a day after, as every good sort of a fellow should. By the bye, we are coming up that way soon, when we expect you to "fork" over the "long-necks," and help us to empty them to boot.

The free negroes of Queen Anne's appear to be fond of poultry, if we may judge from the numerous depredations which they are said to have committed through the agency of slaves, upon turkey-houses, hen roosts, &c.

The "Star spangled Banner" floated gracefully from the State House steeple on Tuesday last, and a salute was fired, in commemoration of the glorious victory achieved by the American forces under Gen. Jackson, over the enemy on the 8th of January 1815.

We are indebted to the Hon. Mr. Spence of the U. S. Senate, for public documents.

Mr. James A. Chaplain has been appointed Post Master at the Trappe, in this County.

DELAWARE

From the Wilmington Gazette, we learn that the House of Delegates of Delaware has, by a vote of 11 to 9, INDEFINITELY POSTPONED the resolution from the Senate, fixing on Thursday, the 17th inst. for a joint meeting of both Houses to go into an election for United States Senator.—The same paper in speaking of the relative strength of parties in the Legislature, says:—"In the Senate there are six Van Buren men, and three Whigs. In the House, eleven Whigs and ten Van Buren men; which gives the latter party a majority of two on a joint ballot. In regard to the election of a U. S. Senator, a difference of opinion prevails among the Reform members from Sussex Co., who hold the balance of power. In the last Delaware State Journal, is to be found a long communication from the whig portion of that Delegation, consisting of Messrs. Joseph Maull, Aaron Marshall, Richard Jefferson, Robert Houston and Joseph W. Neal, addressed to their five colleagues, who are in favor of a Van Buren Senator, proposing that all resign their seats, and refer the matter directly to their constituents. Whether this proposition will be accepted or not, we are not sufficiently advised as to warrant the expression of an opinion—but presume that it will not.

Easton, January 8th, 1839.

Agreeably to public notice, a number of persons friendly to the Silk Culture in T. L. H. County, assembled at the Court House in Easton. Doct. Sydenham T. Russell was called to the Chair, and Thomas C. Nicol appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by Doct. Solomon M. Jenkins, to be, the choosing of delegates to represent this county in the State Silk Convention, at Annapolis, on Tuesday the 15th inst.

Whereupon the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen, viz:

S. HAMBLETON, JR.

JOHN HARRINGTON,

JOHN H. HARRIS, &

WM. H. TILGHMAN,

On motion it was then resolved that the proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the Easton Gazette and Eastern Shore Whig.

SYDENHAM T. RUSSELL, Ch'r.

THOS. C. NICOLS, Sec'y.

RETRENCHMENT.—In the Maryland Session Tuesday last, on motion of Mr. Scott of Harford, leave was granted the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill to reform the Judiciary of this State, and to diminish the expenses thereof.

Mr. Scott also offered a Message for the appointment of a Joint Committee to inquire into the causes which have increased the expenditure of the State Government, and report what retrenchment may be made by the abolition of useless offices or otherwise, so as to reduce the public expenses to a standard suited to the revenue and resources. Messrs. Scott, Stewart and Purnell, committee.

There are some offices in the state mere securities, and the sooner they are abolished the better for the people.

ANAPOLIS, January 7th, 1839.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Republican.

DEAR SIR.—This was indeed a glorious day for the Democracy of Maryland. At one o'clock the Governor elect (Wm. Grason) was inaugurated in the Senate Chamber, in presence of the Senate and members of the House of Delegates and a large number of citizens. After he had taken the oath of office, he addressed his fellow citizens, for the space of ten minutes—during which time the flag of our country majestically floated from the State House steeple, and the roar of Artillery continually poured forth from the rear ground of the Capital. The Governor then retired to the Council Chamber where he was waited upon and congratulated by many of his fellow citizens.

I can hardly say which Governor goes out of office with the least credit, Veazey of Md. or Ritner of Pa. Certain it is neither of them were placed in power by the will of the People—neither of them acted in accordance with the will of the majority whilst in power; and it is equally certain that both have the consent of the majority to retire to the shades of private life.

The contested elections from Annapolis city, and Frederick and Kent counties, are not yet disposed of. The committee on elections have sent for persons and papers, and will progress early in settling the questions.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.—The London Morning Chronicle, of Nov. 23d, states that the question of boundary between the possessions of Great Britain in North America, and the United States, is on the eve of being formally adjusted, and in a manner, it is supposed highly satisfactory to the public on both sides, and in accordance with the views of the two governments. The river St. John, is said to be recommended as forming the separating line between the two contending parties, which will give to England that portion of the State of Maine which we have heretofore claimed, and as an equivalent, the coast and territory lying between the rivers St. Croix and St. John, equal in size to what is given up this side, will be made over to the United States. If this plan should be finally settled upon, England will have secured an object which she is believed to have always had in view, namely, an uninterrupted right of way from Nova Scotia to Canada. On the other hand, Maine will have obtained a considerable addition to her sea coast; which, perhaps will reconcile her to the swap.

A Noble Act.—We have received information, of which we can rely, that Mrs. Reed of Mississippi, daughter of the late Captain Ross, has bequeathed her large estate to the Mississippi Colonization Society. This donation consisted of her farm, one hundred and twenty-three slaves, and about six hundred

bales of cotton. The Rev. Z. Butler, and others, were appointed to carry the benevolent purpose of this lady into effect.

From the Maryland Gazette—EXTRA.

INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR GRASON.

Yesterday being the day appointed for the qualification of the Governor elect, the usual preliminary messages were interchanged by the Senate and House of Delegates.—At one o'clock the Governor was invited into the Senate Chamber, where he promptly attended, and took his seat at the right of the President.

The Speaker of the House of Delegates, preceded by the Sergeant at Arms and followed by the Members, then entered, in compliance with the invitation of the Senate, when the Governor elect proceeded to take the several oaths of office.

After which he addressed the crowded assemblage of Ladies and Gentlemen, including the Judges of the Court of Appeals, the Chancellor of the State, Public Officers and Citizens, to the following effect:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—It is natural that I should feel gratified with the distinction, of being the first Governor of Maryland elected by the people; and that I should wish to discharge my duties in such a manner, as to justify the expectation of those, who have thought me worthy of their confidence. But the office of chief magistrate is of such a nature, as to exclude the hope of giving entire satisfaction, either to the public, or to his own personal friends. He is often obliged to make selections for office, without a personal knowledge of the applicants, and to bear the responsibility of injudicious recommendations.—Sometimes he is compelled to choose between persons of equal merit, and to overlook claims, which appear to be entitled to a preference. While the Governor was appointed annually by the Legislature, and was associated with an executive council, the errors of his administration, whether real or imaginary, were often ascribed to his constitutional advisors, and sometimes to that branch of the government, upon which he was dependant for office. Being now elected by the people, and alone responsible for his official acts, he must expect to bear all the public censure and personal resentment, which may be incurred in the discharge of his duties. He therefore owes it to his own character, to the dignity of his office, and to the people who have honored him with their confidence, to depend in some degree upon his own judgment, in all his official proceedings; and to select to office, such men, as he believes to be capable of serving the public, even if others, of inferior qualifications, should have stronger claims upon his friendship, or present a greater number of recommendations.

The most painful duty of the Executive is the negative one of declining to interrupt the course of justice. The power of arresting prosecutions, and of pardoning criminals, is the more liable to abuse, because it is difficult to resist its exercise, when the life or liberty of a fellow-creature is depending upon it; and when it is expected that official errors will be readily excused if they are supposed to spring from feelings of humanity. The power of pardon is however a public trust, intended for extraordinary cases, which could neither be distinctly described, nor provided for in any general law. It ought, therefore, to be used in such cases only; and not for the gratification of the person invested with it, or for party purposes, or in opposition to the general policy of the criminal law; the object of which, is to suppress vice, preserve the public peace, and protect every citizen from injury and violence.

It is my intention to act according to the views now expressed, as far as my power and means of information will enable me to do so; and to perform, faithfully, whatever duties are required of me by the constitution and laws.

I enter upon the discharge of my duties, with a deep sense of what I owe to the people of Maryland; with an earnest desire to promote their interests; and with a hope, that, at the end of my official term, I shall turn to private life, without having forfeited their confidence.

ANAPOLIS, Jan. 8, 1839.

From the Old Dominion.

THE MASK THROWN ASIDE.

Hon. William C. Rives has at length cast off all disguises and has gone over to the opposition. We rejoice that he has taken an open stand—we now know where to find him. This was predicted by the Whig letter writers weeks ago; but we were inclined to doubt it; we expected that he would continue to play at his favorite game of "fast and loose" until after the senatorial election in our Legislature; but his spleen could not be retained. We think his late speech manifests more of magnanimity and intemper than we have seen expected in so many words, for a long time.

The Union Tavern,

IN EASTON, MD.



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

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

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

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

63-Terrapin and Oyster suppers promptly prepared.

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

E. McDOWELL.
Easton, Talbot County, Md.,
Nov. 14, 1837.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.

CHARLES ROBINSON

SOLE AGENT FOR EASTON.

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

WHY SHOULD BRANDRETH'S PILLS BE USED? BECAUSE, Every living being hath two distinct principles in his nature.

THE PRINCIPLE OF LIFE AND THE OTHER.

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

When the principle of death, sickness takes place.

How is this accounted for?

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

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

Purge!—Yes—I say purge!

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

The subscriber of this has resided in every variety of climate, and by always purging on the first appearance of sickness, has enjoyed for the last ten years uninterrupted health. For we may call such a state of him who never sick more than 6 or 8 hours, about the time it takes to secure the effect of a purgative. The purgative I make use of is my grandfathers pills, and they are to my certain knowledge the most judiciously balanced purgative in existence. I have used them for 8 months daily—in doses of from 2 to 16 pills per day, to satisfy myself as to their innocency. I, therefore, cannot be doubted. It is my opinion that any person, be he ever so prostrated by disease, provided he is capable of taking exercise at all, may lengthen his life to 60 years by continuing his natural functions with the BRANDRETH VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS. Death never can take place until the Principle of Decomposition puts out the lamp of life. And that would seldom be before 60 or 70 years, was this principle of purgation always resorted to on the first appearance of sickness.

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

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

Baltimore offices, principal No. 80 South Charles street 3rd. door from Pratt street; Saratoga office No. 72 Saratoga street between Howard and Eutaw streets.

63-Every agent has a copper plate certificate of agency, signed by B. BRANDRETH, M. D. also by

R. R. GREEN, Gen'l. Agent.

For Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and the District of Columbia. Purchaser ask to see this certificate. If it cannot be shown, do not purchase.

July 31, 1838. 1y

LADY'S BOOK,

AND
LADIES' AMERICAN
MAGAZINE.

Published by the same Proprietor for nearly ten years.

EDITED BY

MRS. S. J. HALE AND MISS LESLIE

PUBLISHER AND ASSOCIATE EDITOR,
LOUIS A. GODEY.

Eighteenth and Nineteenth

Volumes.

With a circulation double the extent of any other monthly of the same nature. Not State or Territory in which may not be found this popular publication, The Lady's Book, and as it has emphatically been termed, by a number of the contemporary press,

THE LADY'S NATIONAL MAGAZINE,

Is issued monthly in the city of Philadelphia.

SEVENTEEN VOLUMES

have already been published, and in a very short time it will in itself comprise a library of the contributions of the MOST CELEBRATED WRITERS OF THE AGE.

This work is intended principally as a repository for the Lady Writers of America,

Most of whom of any eminence contribute to its pages—and it is conducted upon the same liberal principles as in former years—paying for original contributions, in the most liberal manner, thus securing a

GALAXY OF FEMALE TALENT

Which can not be, or at least is not, employed by any other Publisher. As an evidence of what kind of persons use the Lady's Book as a vehicle to convey their productions to the public, reference may be made to the cover of any of the Nos. lately published, as it would take up too much room to give all the names.

MRS. HALE AND MISS LESLIE,

Still occupy the same stations that they did in a former year, and we shall also have it in our power to convey to the public some of the delightful effusions of

MRS. SIGOURNEY,

One feature in the work which has given so much satisfaction, the

SPLENDID COLOURED PLATE OF FASHIONS

Will be continued—These are engraved and coloured in a Superior Manner, and arranged expressly for the Lady's Book.

—ALSO—

TWO PAGES OF MUSIC WILL BE GIVEN MONTHLY.

These embellishments alone are more than worth the extraordinary low price at which the book is put. The Subscriber loses no opportunity to add his work with pictorial embellishments, poetical effusions, works of Fiction, and sound moral articles, that make it a desideratum in every family. His whole attention is given to the conducting of the Book, assisted by the Ladies previously mentioned—hence its superiority.

PORTRAITS, ON STEEL, OF THE MOST CELEBRATED FEMALE WRITERS

Of our country, form part of the work. In addition to the Plates of Fashions, the June and December Nos. contain beautiful

Title Pages Engraved on Steel.

TERMS—\$3 per annum, the money payable to be received before a single No. is sent. Two copies for \$5.

All Letters to be addressed to

LOUIS A. GODEY.

Literary Rooms, 211 Chestnut Street, Phila.

The Publisher of the Lady's Book begs leave to call the attention of his Subscribers to his various publications, most of them by Ladies. He would mention first, a work on Cookery, by one of the editors, Miss Leslie, a work which has passed through many editions, and is still in the greatest demand in large cities. It is an invaluable auxiliary to house-keeping.

Directions for Cooking,

in its various branches. By Miss LESLIE. Third Edition, with Improvements and supplementary Receipts.

NOTICES.—This is the most complete manual of cooking which yet been published. All the processes of preparing meat, vegetables, and pastry, all the secrets of the dishes which have a thousand times delighted our palates and puzzled our brains, are here laid open to every one who chooses to pry into them; and every housewife who is furnished with this key, may provide her table with a variety of delicacies which heretofore have been thought inaccessible but through the skill of a "professed cook."—Saturday News.

"This is the book for housekeepers. Full of useful information connected with the subject of gastronomy."—Boswell Post.

"And this real housewife book, which ought to hold a middle place between the parlour and the kitchen, is the work of Miss Leslie, whose delightful pen has so often enriched the elegant literature of our country. This volume contains the art of cooking, preparing, and carving the whole list of eatables, from the egg to the apple. The book is a perfect code of law for the housekeeper, and we should think would be in demand for the soundness of its culinary doctrine, and the simplicity of its precepts."—U. S. Gazette.

"Being independent of the kitchen, and unqualified for an umpire in culinary proprieties, we handed the book to a good housewife, who pronounces it worthy the Author's—the best compliment that could be bestowed on it."—Nat. Gaz.

This valuable work contains nearly one thousand receipts, and no book on the subject of cookery, &c. has been more highly praised or is more deserving of it, than the one now offered. The subscriber has a few copies done up in Nos. with paper covers, for the convenience of sending by mail—and done up in that manner purposely to oblige patrons of the Lady's Book, who may reside at a distance from large cities.

PRICE \$2.

NOVELS.

Godey's cheap, beautiful, and uniform editions

LADY BLESSINGTON'S WORKS.

With a portrait.—Price \$3.

November 6th, 1838. 1y

The Complete Works of Miss L. E. London.

With a portrait.—Price \$3.

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With a portrait.—Price \$3.

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The Pick Wick Papers.

Complete at the same price as the uniform editions of the Novels, &c. This edition contains nearly fifty illustrations and portraits.

Notice touching Subscriptions.

Persons wishing the above works, will please notice, that any two, of them can be had by the remittance of a Five Dollar Note, postage paid. In all cases the money to be positively received before the works are sent.

NOTICE TOUCHING POSTAGES

No letters taken out of the Post-office unless the postage on them is paid—therefore it is time and paper wasted for persons to write without a due observance of the above rule. All letters to be addressed to

LOUIS A. GODEY,

Literary Rooms, 211 Chestnut St., Phila.

Jan. 1, 1839.

63-Papers exchanged with the Lady's Book will oblige by enclosing all of this advertisement, and forwarding a No. with it marked, to the publisher. Any paper not now exchanging can be added to the list by complying with the above.

THE SILK TRADE.

PROSPECTUS for publishing in Baltimore, a Monthly Magazine to be entitled

THE MARYLAND SILK MANUAL AND FARMER'S MAGAZINE.

The work will be published under the auspices of a number of gentlemen actively engaged in the cultivation of MORUS MUL-

TICAULIS, feeding of the worms, and manufacture of silk. It will be edited by E. Yeates Reese, and furnished to subscribers at one dollar per annum.

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

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

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

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

PROSPECTUS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX

—These works have been published by us for six years. There are now more subscribers for them, probably, than for any other paper published in the United States; certainly more than there are for any other paper published in this District. This large and increasing subscription is conclusive evidence of their usefulness. They are invaluable to all who feel an interest in the proceedings of Congress. No other publication gives them so full, not half so cheap. It is, indeed, the cheapest publication in the United States—perhaps in the world. Our position at the seat of Government enables us to print them at so low a rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in detail, for our daily paper. This done, it requires comparatively, but a small additional expense to change them to the forms of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If it were not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum charged.

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

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

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

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

TERMS:

For one copy of the Congressional Globe \$1

One copy of the Appendix \$1

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

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

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

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

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington, Dec. 4, 1838.

Removal.

JOHN SATTERFIELD,

HAS removed to the shop on Washington street, nearly opposite the store of William Lovejoy, where he will carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

He takes this method of returning his thanks to his old customers and the public for their liberal support, and solicits a continuance thereof, pledging that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

N. B. Wanted a boy about 14 years of age, to learn the above business.

J. S. (G3w)

November 6th, 1838.

New Goods.

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

POWELL AND FIDDEMAN.

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

GOODS,

which have been selected with the greatest care, from the latest importations, consisting in part of Black, Blue, Irislavie Green, mixed Brown, Adair, Drab, and mixed Colors, Victoria, Black, Drab, mixed Fancy Ribbed, and striped Cassimeres, Cassinets, of all Colors, plain Plaid and striped, Black, Blue and Drab, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, Flushing Heavy Kersey's, Plaid, striped and plain Linseys, Kentucky and Glasgow Jeans, a full assortment of Vestings, French and English Merinoes, Circassians, Mousdelains, new and latest style, superior French Bombazines, Bombazette, Sattinets, plain and fig'd Gro de Naps, of the latest style of various colors; Gro de Berlin, superior black Italian Lustings, Silks, Sattins and Florences of various colors; Irish Linen, Linen Cambrics, plain and fig'd Bobanets, Mull, Swiss and Jackonett Muslins, Cambrics, Insertions, Quillings, Laces, Edgings Ribbands, Braids and a variety of Trimmings Bindings, &c. Silk Worsted and Cotton Hosiery, Woolen, Buck, Beaver, Silk and Hosking Gloves, Suspenders, red, white and green Flannels, Balizes, Banookburn and French Plaid Shawls, Blanket, do. Shenal, do. Merino, do. of different colors and sizes, variety of other Shawls, Hdk's, &c. British, Victoria and French Prints, latest style, domestic Print, Rose, Whittney, Macman, Duffitt and cradle Blankets, Tickings, Apron and Furniture, Checks, Domestic, Plaid and stripes, 3-4 4-4 5-4 6-4 Beached and brown Sheetings, and Shirts, heavy Osnaburghs, Stockings, Yarn, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15 Some Twine, Wicking, Linens, Ready made Clothing, &c. &c.

A large and general assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

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

Fur, Russia, and Silk

HATS,

Fur, Seal, and Otter Caps,

For gentlemen and boys.

A large assortment of

Saddles and Bridles,

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

A general assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery,

Two dozen double and single barrel duce BIRD GUNS.

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

GROCERIES,

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

Gunpowder, Imperial and Hyson Teas.

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

Dye Stuffs, Paints and Oils,

Mineral and Botanic

MEDICINE,

Ploughs and Plough Castings,

a quantity of lumber, 3-4 4-4 5-4 6-4 and 8-4 Yellow and White Pine, Cypress Shingles, Laths, Lime &c. &c. The whole of which will be offered on the most pleasing terms.

The subscribers respectfully solicit a call for examination from those who may want cheap goods.

POWELL & FIDDEMAN,

Talbot Co. Oct 30th, 1838.

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

POWELL & FIDDEMAN.

Wye Landing, May 29

DOVER BRIDGE.

The public are hereby notified that Dover Bridge is now repairing, and will not be in order for passage until Tuesday the 15th inst.

Dec. 4, 1838.

CHARLES GWINN.

WOOL.

The subscriber continues the sales of wool on commission, and is prepared to make liberal advances, if required, on wool consigned to him for sale.

LYMAN REED.

No. 227. Market Street, Baltimore

\$5 REWARD.

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

HARRISON HARDCASTLE.

Nov. 27, 1838

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very flattering encouragement he has received from them. Grateful for past favors he solicits a continuance of the same. After twenty-four years experience in the business he thinks he can assure them that their orders shall be filled with that neatness, durability and despatch, which it equaled, shall be surpassed by none.

He still continues at his old stand at the corner of the woods, with a full supply of STEEL, IRON and Coal, ready for HORSE SHOES, IRON, all kinds of edge tools made and repaired. All kind of plough work; also HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, CART WORK, &c.

The public's obedient servant,

L. McQUAY.

Feb. 7

NEW GOODS.

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

Busteed and Barwick.

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

Goods,

Which have been selected with the greatest care from the latest importation, consisting in part of Black, Blue, Irislavie Green, mixed Brown, Adair, Drab, and mixed Colors, Victoria, Black, Drab, mixed Fancy Ribbed, and striped Cassimeres, Cassinets, of all Colors, plain Plaid and striped, Black, Blue and Drab, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, Flushing Heavy Kersey's, Plaid, striped and plain Linseys, Kentucky and Glasgow Jeans, a full assortment of Vestings, French and English Merinoes, Circassians, Mousdelains, new and latest style, superior French Bombazines, Bombazette, Sattinets, plain and fig'd Gro de Naps, of the latest style of various colors; Gro de Berlin, superior black Italian Lustings, Silks, Sattins and Florences of various colors; Irish Linen, Linen Cambrics, plain and fig'd Bobanets, Mull, Swiss and Jackonett Muslins, Cambrics, Insertions, Quillings, Laces, Edgings Ribbands, Braids and a variety of Trimmings Bindings, &c. Silk Worsted and Cotton Hosiery, Woolen, Buck, Beaver, Silk and Hosking Gloves, Suspenders, red, white and green Flannels, Balizes, Banookburn and French Plaid Shawls, Blanket, do. Shenal, do. Merino, do. of different colors and sizes, variety of other Shawls, Hdk's, &c. British, Victoria and French Prints, latest style, domestic Print, Rose, Whittney, Macman, Duffitt and cradle Blankets, Tickings, Apron and Furniture, Checks, Domestic, Plaid and stripes, 3-4 4-4 5-4 6-4 Beached and brown Sheetings, and Shirts, heavy Osnaburghs, Stockings, Yarn, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15 Some Twine, Wicking, Linens, Ready made Clothing, &c. &c.

A large and general assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

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

Fur, Russia, and Silk

HATS,

Fur, Seal, and Otter Caps,

For gentlemen and boys.

A large assortment of

NEW SERIES.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

is edited and published every

TUESDAY MORNING,

BY

GEO. W. SHERWOOD,

(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

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SPEECH OF MR. BENTON,

Of Missouri.

In Senate, Friday, January 4, 1839.—On the graduation bill, and in reply to Mr. H. CLAY's attacks upon General Jackson.

MR. BENTON rose, in consequence of the endless attacks made upon an eminent citizen, now retired from public life, and seeking repose under his own vine and fig tree, and by the side of his own hearth, for whom, it would seem, there was to be no peace on this side of the grave. He alluded to the late President of the United States, General Jackson, and to the numerous attacks which his name had been subjected to in this debate, and to the conduct of the act for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. That conduct had been denounced as tyrannical and unconstitutional, and it had been attributed all the late moneyed embarrassments of the country. The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CLAY] is the author of these denunciations, and also the author of the bills, for there were two of them, the loss of which he so much deplors, and for the want of which he has seen so much evil arise. I said Mr. B. was the contemporary of these bills. I knew their character and their fate, I saw their birth and their death, and great and numerous as are the acts which stamp the character of a hero-statesman on General Jackson, there are none which exalt him more than his conduct in relation to these very bills. It was wise, patriotic, constitutional and heroic conduct. He had the vision to see the pernicious nature of these bills; he had the constitutional right to arrest them; and he had the heroism to exercise that right. The bills were of the most seductive character; they were calculated to seduce all unreflecting minds; for they proposed a distribution among the people of one hundred and twenty millions of dollars. The distribution would have left the Treasury bare—would have bankrupted the deposit banks—might have bankrupted the people, and would have set the late example of lavishing the public money, and the public property, upon the people on the eve of the Presidential elections. The first bill passed the two Houses in 1832, just before the Presidential election, and so near the end of the session of Congress, instead of the ten days which the Constitution allowed him, to examine its provisions, to make up his mind upon it, and to return it to the Senate with his objections in writing, it was passed by him. It was retained by him ten days, as he had a clear constitutional right to do; Congress did not think proper to prolong its session to cover those ten days, as it might have done; for it was the session whose duration was not limited by the Constitution; and the two Houses having adjourned, he retained the bill until the next session, and then returned it to the house in which it originated with his objections to it. This was the regular course prescribed by the Constitution, and thanks to the spirit and intelligence of the people, it was the course sanctioned and approved by them.

Instead of the President by being excited against the patriot "speaking bills," and by a per capita calculation of this money each voter had lost, so ostentatiously paraded before their eyes—instead of being excited against General Jackson by those means, and made to cast their votes against him, the high minded people of our America approved his conduct, and testified their approbation in the distinguished honor of his second election. This was the fate of the first bill. It was to have taken the whole proceeds of the sales of the public lands for five years—the years 1833, '34, '35, '36, '37—and divided them among the States; leaving the Treasury entirely dependent upon the custom-house duties for its support, which many then saw, and experience has since proved, would be wholly inadequate, without a resort to a new tariff, loans, or Treasury for the ordinary expenses of the Government.

The second bill was a duplicate of the first, but four years its junior in point of time; it did not come up until the approach of the Presidential election in 1836, but was made to cover the same number of years, and the same identical years, which were covered by the first one. To do this, it was necessary to make this second bill retroact—make it reach back, and exact from the Treasury as much money as that first bill would have taken out of it up to that time, and then for as many more years as would complete the original five. In fact, it was the same bill, in every particular, with the exception of the signal aggravation of being retroactive, and getting hold of three years' revenue from the lands for a grand distribution on the eve of the approaching Presidential election. This was the character of the second bill, and this character is so important and too necessary to be understood by the people for their knowledge of it to rest upon description. They must see fit. They must see the thing itself, and know of their own knowledge what it was that fell, for fall it did, before the stern resolve of General Jackson; and the loss of which is now deplored as a national calamity. The people must see it, and here it is in the book of the bills of the Senate, which I have this moment sent a message to bring me from the office of the Secretary. It is entitled "An act to divide among the States, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands," &c.; and the signature of the then Secretary of the Senate, Walter Lowrie, Esq. attests that it passed this day on the 12th day of May, 1833. I read from the third and fourth sec-

tions, which show the parts which are material to the present inquiry.

"Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the several sums of money received in the Treasury as for the years eighteen hundred and thirty three, eighteen hundred and thirty four, and eighteen hundred and thirty five, shall be paid and distributed as aforesaid, at the Treasury of the United States, one-fourth part on the first day of July eighteen hundred and thirty six, and one fourth part at the end of each ninety days thereafter, until the whole is paid; and those which shall be received for the years eighteen hundred and thirty six and eighteen hundred and thirty seven, shall also be paid at the Treasury half yearly, on the first day of July and January, in each of those years, to such person or persons as the respective Legislatures of the said States shall authorize and direct to receive the same."

"Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force until the thirty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, unless the U. States shall become involved in war with any foreign power, in which event, from the commencement of hostilities, this act shall cease, and be no longer in force."

These are the sections of the act of 1836—the act which sunk before the firm resolve of President Jackson—sunk before his resolve for it died under his known opinion in respect to it, and without having reached his hand. It was the copy of the one which he had retained, and which he had returned with his objections. It was known to be useless to send it to him unless there was a majority of two-thirds for it in each House. Such a majority could not be conciliated; and the bill, after becoming an act of the Senate, died in the House of Representatives, and was succeeded by another act in the Senate to accomplish a part of its purpose; namely, the bill to distribute under the name of a deposit, thirty six millions of public moneys among the States. This latter became a law; it was only about one half the magnitude of its predecessor and progenitor, the five years' land revenue distribution bill. It was only half the magnitude of that bill; but the one half of it, even, was enough to crush the great deposit banks.

I was one of a few who opposed all three of these bills; and especially I opposed the one from which two sections have just been read, and for the loss of which General Jackson has been so incoincidentally denounced on this floor, and for the want of which so many evils have been asserted to have arisen. I join issue upon these assertions. I denounce this bill now, as I did when it was in its passage, as a bill that would have bankrupted the deposit banks, and bankrupted the Treasury, and laid the Government under the necessity of reviving the tariff, of borrowing money to defray its ordinary daily and current expenses. These were my declarations then, and the bill was on its passage in May, 1835; and I expressed myself with such earnestness with respect to the danger to the banks and the Treasury, that a member of the Senate and a friend now present, suggested that they would alarm the country if published as delivered; and, in consequence, the speech was but partially and imperfectly reported. The bill died in the House of Representatives; it never became a law. I was satisfied, and should never have troubled the Senate and the country with a revival of the subject, had it not been now revived by the author of the bill, for the purpose of attributing to it a vast merit, and for the purpose of reiterating upon General Jackson an oft repeated denunciation. The denunciations are resuscitated by its author—resuscitated to claim our sympathies, as a measure of beneficence to the country, and to excite our resentment against Gen. Jackson, as the destroyer of so fine a measure! Revived, resuscitated, dug up from its grave in this manner, and for these purposes, it becomes a legitimate subject for parliamentary animadversion; and I mean to advert upon it freely, closely and truthfully; that the country may not only see what it is, but may also see the character of the man who would enable all men who are of "sound mind and memory" to judge for themselves what this country would come to if its destinies were in the hands of the friends and supporters of such a bill!

I now address myself to the candor and intelligence of all parties, in this chamber, out of it, and invoke their attention and the decision of their minds, on the case which will be presented. The bill, in its third section, provides first for the distribution of the money which had been received from the sales of the public lands for the three preceding years, and which money had already, in great part, been expended by the Government. It ordered the amounts received from the lands in the years 1833, '34, and '35, to be divided out; the division to commence on the first day of July next ensuing, and to be accomplished in four instalments, at ninety days apart. This was the first clause of the bill, and the amount on which it would have operated was \$23,582,832; that is to say, the sum of \$3,967,682, 1833; the sum of \$4,557,600 for 1834; and the sum of \$14,775,460 for 1835. This would have made the sum of nearly six millions, in round numbers, payable out of the Treasury at intervals of ninety days, to wit, on the first days of July, October, January, and April. The whole sum of twenty-three millions and a half would have been payable in the shortest space of about nine months, and that in addition to thirty-one millions which would be required for the service of the Government during the same year. So much for one branch of it ordered the proceeds of the land sales for the years 1836 and 1837 to be also divided out, but by a half yearly, instead of quarterly, process. The first payment was to be made on the first day of July ensuing, being the same day on which the quarterly payments began; the second was to be made on the first day of January, 1837, being the same day on which the third quarterly payment became due; the third half payment was to be made on the first of July, 1837; and the fourth on the first of January, 1838. Now what is the amount which this second branch of the distribution clause would have diverted from the Treasury, and in what time? Sir, the amount would have been \$31,653,230, and the time would have been eighteen months! Such would have been the amount payable in that short time; for the sales of the lands in 1836 were \$21,877,179, and for 1837 they were \$6,776,236; and this in addition to the sum required for the service of the Government in 1837, which was thirty-nine millions of dollars. The whole amount which would have

been required for distribution between the first of July, 1836, and the first of January, 1838, would have been \$55,336,360; and the service of the Government for the same time would have required just about as much more. A tabled dates and sums will show the amount and distribution of these enormous calls for money.

	Grand total.	Service of the Government.	Total distribution.	Half yearly distribution.	Quarterly distribution.
1st July 1836	\$21,250,728	\$7,750,000	\$13,500,728	\$12,488,588	\$6,244,294
1st Oct. 1836	12,470,770	7,750,000	4,720,770	none	none
1st Jan. 1837	24,259,768	7,750,000	16,509,768	12,488,588	6,244,294
1st April 1837	12,138,118	7,750,000	4,388,118	none	none
1st July 1837	13,138,118	7,750,000	5,388,118	3,258,118	none
1st Oct. 1837	9,750,000	7,750,000	2,000,000	none	none
1st Jan. 1838	13,138,118	7,750,000	5,388,118	3,258,118	none
	\$109,457,292	\$62,250,000	\$47,207,292	\$31,653,230	\$15,826,615

This table exhibits the detail and the gross of the amounts which would have been taken from the Treasury in eighteen months, if the land bill of 1836 had passed, with the detail, and the gross also, of what was actually required for the same time. They amount, in round numbers, to \$55,000,000 for distribution, and \$55,000,000 for the support of Government in all \$110,000,000! Now, sir, how was the Treasury to stand this enormous call? It could not have stood it! It could not have stood the first bill—the first and seven and a quarter millions for distribution, and seven and three quarters for the public service, which would have been required on the first day of July 1836. It would have failed at that payment, and so I declared, and in my own opinion, demonstrates at that time, and so the event proved, when the deposit act passed, and substituted a smaller and later distribution.

This deposit act passed in June of 1835; it began to take effect in January, 1837; it proposed to divide out but thirty-six millions of dollars, and that by nine millions at a time, and to commence the distribution six months later than the land bill proposed; and yet what was the result? The result was the stoppage of the principal deposit banks, and all the rest of the banks within five months, after the distribution began to take effect! The deposit banks made the first distribution in January; they nearly sunk under the second instalment in April; they were unable to meet the third one in July, and closed their doors in May; and while several causes contributed to the result, yet it must never be forgotten that the committee of the New York banks, were the strongest began, in enumerating the various principal causes for that event, placed at the head of those causes, the operation of the DEPOSIT OR DISTRIBUTION act of June, 1835! This experience proved that the deposit banks could not stand a distribution of thirty-six millions commoning six months later than the proposed land bill distribution, and made in quarterly instalments of only nine millions at a time. How then could they have stood a distribution of fifty-five millions, commencing six months earlier, and the first instalment amounting to seventeen and a quarter millions? The thing was impossible; it could not be done; and that was so evident to me that I proclaimed it, and reiterated my opinion on this floor in language too strong, in my judgment, for some of my friends, to be allowed to go to the country, and what was the opinion bottomed upon? Upon the fact known to us all, and by me repeated a thousand times, that what was called a surplus of forty millions in the Treasury, was a mere DELUSION; that the money, in point of fact, was NOT in the deposit banks; that it had been LEFT out; that Congress had sanctioned and instigated the LENDING, by requiring interest from the banks for its use; that, instead of being in the banks it was in the hands of merchants, traders, dealers, manufacturers, mechanics, speculators, and others; that the banks had USED it with the knowledge of Congress and with the implied contract and fair understanding of having the USE of it all gradually called for on account of the public service; and that, to call for all this money in masses, and almost without notice (for the first payment would have begun as soon as the bill could have been passed) was to COMPEL THE LARGE DEPOSIT BANKS TO STOPPING PAYMENT THEMSELVES, OR DESTROYING THEIR DEBTORS. All this was so plain to me that it was amazing, incomprehensible, and almost incredible that any person could avoid seeing the same. Yet this is the measure, the loss of which we are called upon to deplore! This is the measure, the patriotic resistance of which, by General Jackson, is denounced as an act of tyranny! This is the measure, then believed to be heartily and justly popular, now known to be heartily condemned by every considerate man! This is the measure before which General Jackson, and all its opponents were expected to be prostrated, (and before which they were willing to have been prostrated if such had been the penalty of adherence to their principles); this is the measure which, like the consular distributions of grain, and money, and public lands, among the voters in the degenerate days of the Roman Republic, was expected to purchase the suffrages of all the people! General Jackson and his friends, myself one of them, did what they believed was right, in resisting this measure, without regard to consequences personal to themselves. They resisted the call-

sal distribution of fifty millions of money. They threw themselves upon the intelligence, the patriotism, and the candor of their fellow countrymen; and the event has proved that they were not mistaken in their estimate of that candor, that intelligence, and that patriotism! It has proved that the American people are not yet ready to be seduced and debauched with the spoils and pillage of their own country.

Sir, said Mr. B. I pursue this bill of May, 1836, one step further: I pursue it into the fourth section, and see that nothing but a WAR with a FOREIGN POWER could have created the distribution of the \$55,000,000, and even the Treasury a right to retain the \$24,877,179 received from the public lands in 1836, and the \$6,776,236 received from them in 1837. By the terms of the act, the distribution was to go on without regard to anything but a foreign war, and the \$32,000,000 received from the lands in '36 and '37 were to belong to the States, and to be paid to them, without the least regard to the condition of the public Treasury. It was a specific appropriation of the proceeds of the lands, and as such would have been paid over to the States on the day named in the act. The "shutting up" of the Treasury would have made no difference, the stoppage of the banks would have made no difference, there was no foreign war—the appropriation was specific and absolute—and the delivery of the money to the States would have been a compulsory and inevitable. What then? Why, that notwithstanding the retroactive design of the Treasury, and the fact that the before received revenues from the lands of 1833, '34, and '35—withstanding the attempt to disguise these old expended revenues might have bankrupted the deposit banks—yet the current receipts from the lands for '36 and '37 would have been turned over to the States as they came in! The \$25,000,000 (nearly) of '36 would have gone to the States; the \$7,000,000 (nearly) of '37 would have gone to them also; and thus, with the banks all stopped—with the Treasury shut up—with Congress called together to provide the ways and means of keeping the Government in motion—with the duties from customs sinking down to nothing—merchants' duty bonds postponed—bankrupts from banks delayed for many months; with all this we should have been paying out to the States the \$7,000,000 of hard money received from the lands in 1837, and which \$7,000,000 in specie was the sheet anchor of the Government in that disastrous year, and the only thing which saved it from the degradation and ruin of using depreciated paper money and shillings!

Mr. President, we hear much of the incapacity, the ignorance, the incompetency, and the recklessness of the Jackson administration; we hear much of all this from the Opposition, without their being able to specify a measure to which these epithets will apply; but here is the measure which they themselves place before us in a position to choose between a confession of absolute incapacity to manage the public affairs, or of a deliberate design to bankrupt the Treasury and the banks.

No, Mr. President, the Jackson administration was not ignorant, was not reckless, was not incompetent; and to hurl such epithets at that administration, is to hurl them at the people, by whom that administration was created and has been sustained. To attack that administration, approved as it was in the triumphant second election of General Jackson, and in the triumphant election of his successor, is to attack the capacity of the people for self-government! It is to attack the elective principle of our Constitution, and to say that principle ought to be abolished, and an hereditary ruler given as a guardian to those who were so incompetent to choose their own Chief Magistrate.

No, sir! Great are the services which General Jackson has rendered to his country—great in the field—still greater in the cabinet. His civil administration was a continued series of patriotic exertion, the emanation no less of a heroic soul, than of a sagacious head, and a patriot heart. None but a hero could have acted the part, in civil affairs, which he did. Above all men who have lived in our eventful times, a single individual, perhaps, alone excepted, he will be stamped the hero-statesman of the age. I have heretofore endeavored to do some justice to his various, transcendent, and successful ameliorations at home, and negotiations abroad. I have endeavored to present some views of his numerous, brilliant, and successful ameliorations at home, and negotiations abroad. I have endeavored to present him as posterity will view him, covered in glory, and above all with the glory of usefulness to his country, and the glory of having improved the condition, bettered the circumstances, advanced the fortune, and personally benefited every industrious inhabitant which the country contains. I have endeavored to do this; and I appeal to the present unprejudiced, untrivial, unprejudiced, unexampled, universal, pervading, and exulting prosperity of the country for the truth and fidelity of the pictures which I have endeavored to draw. It is not my intention to repeat, on the present occasion, what I have heretofore delivered on this subject; but there is one point which, though heretofore mentioned, has never been presented with its importance and magnitude deserves I allude to our cotton production, and its influence upon the wealth and industry of every portion of this extended Union, and the part which General Jackson has acted in bringing that production to what it now is, and to what it must be. What was the extent of our cotton growing territory before the victorious arms of General Jackson acquired for us the vast region of the South and Southwest? It was a part of South Carolina, a part of Georgia, some slips in North Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana. What is it now? It is all Florida, all Georgia, all Alabama, all Mississippi, all Louisiana, all Arkansas, South Carolina, a part of North Carolina, a third of Tennessee, and a slip in Missouri. In territorial extent our cotton growing region has increased more than ten fold by the victorious arms of General Jackson over the Southern Indians, and by his most victorious policy over the political allies of those Indians—their Federal allies—who struggle to be to retain them in the Southern States to diminish their political importance, and to cripple their advance. What was the value of our cotton export before these great operations of General Jackson began? It was fourteen millions of dollars. What is it now? It is eighty millions. And what is its capacity of augmentation? Almost limitless and boundless, or only limited by the wants of Europe, Asia, Africa, and the two Americas; for, to all these

countries, even to the Ganges and the Black Sea, to the Cape of Good Hope, and to Tierra del Fuego, do our American cottons now go. And what is the influence of this vast production, so amazingly augmented under the victorious arms, and still more victorious policy of ONE MAN—what is its influence upon the industry, the pursuits, and the wealth of every part of this extended Confederacy? To answer this question, let the mind's eye figure to itself a map of this Union, and then contemplate every species of industry which is carried on upon the vast diversified domain which it represents. Let him look at our shipping interest from the Chesapeake to Passanauquady bay, all finding its greatest and richest employment in carrying our cotton abroad, and bringing back the productions of so many nations received in exchange for it. Let him see our most opulent merchants, throughout the whole extent of our coast, from New Orleans to New York, all bottoming their largest operations upon the cotton of the South. Look to the manufacturing industry of the whole Northeast, of which Massachusetts may be taken as an example, and as the highest pattern; manufactures of leather, cotton, wool, iron, brass, tin, wood, glass, stone, &c. the grand aggregate of which, in all the Northeast, may be judged of from the annual product of near nine millions of dollars for Massachusetts alone; and a goodly proportion of the whole of which finds its market in the same cotton growing region. Crossing the Allegheny mountains, and descending upon the Western waters, see millions of manufactured articles, the product of the industry of three or four hundred square miles at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela; see these twelve millions annually going off from Pittsburgh, and the largest part going to the cotton planters of the South; while many other towns and villages of the West, on a smaller scale, emulate the meritorious example of "The Birmingham of the West." Then see the agricultural States of the Great Valley. See Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, with their vast productions of grain, and their innumerable herds and flocks, all finding their richest market in the same region. Turning to the Middle States, where the value of labor, for a long time, has been so much reduced, we see that value in Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, and Tennessee, has found a vast augmentation from the cultivation of cotton. So that, in every part of this extended Confederacy, and over every species of creative industry, the augmented cultivation of cotton, the fruit of General Jackson's military achievements and civil policy, has extended its benefits, and shed its benign influences. The North, the East, the West, and the Middle States—the cities and the country—agriculture, manufactures, and commerce—all, find employment for their industry, and rich rewards for their skill and labor in that perennial fountain of national wealth—the cotton growing region of the South.

South, which, while it showers gold upon all others, is itself largely deprived of its own advantages by illusive systems of political economy—a system which leads it to purchase every thing by the paper money standard of the United States, while it sells its only article it produces by the hard money standard of European nations. Every part of this Union feels the beneficial effects of the cotton crop; and no part feels it more than the agricultural region of Kentucky, and the manufacturing districts of Massachusetts. I have lately travelled in Kentucky, and speak from the knowledge of my own senses. I have lately received an authentic return of the annual manufactures of Massachusetts, and speak upon unimpeachable authority. Kentucky and Massachusetts are the two States of this Union which have profited most by the military victories and the civil administration of General Jackson; they are the two States of this Union which owe most to his arms and to his policy, they are the two States of this Union which should be bound to him by the strongest ties of gratitude and affection. The agriculturist of Kentucky is now on the high road to wealth; his prosperity reposes upon a solid and imperishable basis. His cattle, his mules, his horses, his hemp, all want in the South, command the highest price, fill his coffers with vast sums of money, and reflect upon his lands an unprecedented value. It is no longer the illusions of the high tariff—it is no longer the illusions of the "golden fleece"—two thousand dollars for a sheep, intrinsically worth twenty shillings, and now sunk to that price—it is no longer the deceptive dream of these ephemeral illusions which tickled and beguiled the Kentuckian before Jackson's administration, but it is now the solid basis of the cotton cultivation in the South, and free trade in Europe, upon which his prosperity reposes. Let him cultivate the cotton grower, and cherish free trade abroad, and never again fall into the illusions of high tariff and National Bank, and never again will he see his crops rotting on his lands, his property sinking to no price, his currency depreciated one-half, and piles of property laws, tender laws, relief laws, and stay laws, interposed between the hapless debtor and the mercenary creditor. So much for Kentucky, and equal with hers, and resting, in good part, upon the same basis, is the prosperity of Massachusetts. The cotton grower of the South takes a part of all that she has to spare. From "brushes, brooms, and baskets, and buttons of all kinds," up to her eighteen millions of dollars worth of manufactures in shoes, boots, and leather—her seventeen millions of manufactures of cotton—her ten millions of manufactures of wool—her nine millions and a half of fish and oil—her two millions of ready made clothing, stocks, and suspenders—her two millions and a half of nails, brads, and tacks—her million and a half of paper—her million and a quarter of rum—her million of refined sugar—her two millions of straw bonnets and palm leaf hats—and many other articles "too tedious to enumerate," all amounting, in conjunction with those enumerated to EIGHTY-SIX millions of dollars per annum; and never again will she send a part to the cotton grower, and doubtless gets a better part of the crop than the grower himself receives; an advantage which is the fair and legitimate fruit of industry, conducted by skill, guarded by economy, and verified by enterprises. It was the last year of President Jackson's administration—the year ending the 31st day of March, 1837—which presented this magnificent result of Massachusetts manufacturing industry; I say manufacturing—not for the proceeds of her commerce and agriculture are not included—and this grand result will forever stand as a proof of the prosperity of the country under the sagacious policy of that illustrious statesman.

Sir, it was no part of my intention to make a eulogy upon General Jackson. The time is coming when history, and poetry, and sculpture, and painting, and the living voices of endless generations will do him that service. I make no general eulogy. I have spoken to a single point, to show from one example, the beneficent nature of his policy, and the universality of its happy influence upon all parts of our country, and upon all the pursuits of its industry. I have spoken to a single point, and have not exhausted that one, for to this same cotton region we are indebted for the hundred millions of gold and silver which has sustained the country and the Government in the late shock, and which hereafter are to render the people independent of the rise and fall of banks, and safe from the shocks and explosions of the paper system. What I have said has been forced out of me by attacks, as I have said, which are incessant, upon the hero patriot who is entitled to repose, now that he has withdrawn from the world and given an example of the manner in which an ex-President of the United States should spend the evening of his days, and close up the career of his life.

From the Dover Gazette.

UNCLE SAM'S AFFAIRS.

"The United States Treasury—"This is the house that Jack built."

"The Deposit—"This is the malt that lay in the house that Jack built."

"The United States Bank—"This is the rat that eat the malt that lay in the house that Jack built."

"The State or Pet Bank—"These are the cats that killed the rat that eat the malt that lay in the house that Jack built."

"The Distribution Bill—"This is the dog that worried the cat that killed the rat that eat the malt that lay in the house that Jack built."

"The Suspension of Specie Payments—"This is the cow with the crumpled horn that tossed the dog that worried the cat that killed the rat that eat the malt that lay in the house that Jack built."

"Daniel Webster—"This is the maiden all forlorn, that milked the cow with the crumpled horn, that tossed the dog that worried the cat that killed the rat that eat the malt that lay in the house that Jack built."

"Nicholas Biddle—"This is the priest all shaven and shorn, that married the man all tattered and torn, that kissed the maiden all forlorn, that milked the cow with the crumpled horn, that tossed the dog that worried the cat that killed the rat that eat the malt that lay in the house that Jack built."

"The Independent Treasury Bill—"This is the cock that crowed in the morn, that troubled the priest all shaven and shorn, that married the man all tattered and torn, that kissed the maiden all forlorn, that milked the cow with the crumpled horn, that tossed the dog that worried the cat that killed the rat that eat the malt that lay in the house that Jack built."

"The suspension arrested the payment of the last instalment of the 'distribution bill.'"

"Massachusetts alone voted for him."

"He made great purchases of western lands last year with specie borrowed from the Great Regulator."

"He was run for the presidency three times!!"

"IS HE RICH?"

"Many a rich is heaved—many a heart is broken—many a life is rendered miserable by the terrible infatuation which parents often manifest in choosing a life companion for their daughters. How is it possible for happiness to result from the union of two principles so diametrically opposed to each other in every point as virtue is to vice? And yet how often is wealth considered a better recommendation to a young man than virtue? How often is the first question which is asked respecting the son of a daughter, this—'Is he rich?'"

"Is he rich? Yes, he abounds in wealth; but does that afford any evidence that he will make a kind and affectionate husband?"

"Is he rich? Yes, his clothing is purple and fine linen, and he faces sumptuously every day; but can you infer from this that he is virtuous?"

"Is he rich? Yes! he has thousand floating on every ocean; but do not riches sometimes take to themselves wings and fly away? and will you consent that your daughter shall marry a man that has nothing to recommend him but his wealth? Ah! beware; the gilded but sometimes covers a barbed hook. Ask not then—'Is he rich?' but 'Is he virtuous? Ask not if he has wealth, but if he has honour, and do not sacrifice your daughter's peace for money."

From the Millersville (Ga.) Federal Union.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We give below the letter of the committee appointed under a resolution of the Union Convention held in this city on the 17th ult. informing the Hon. Charles J. McDonald of his nomination to the gubernatorial chair, together with his letter of acceptance:

MILLERSVILLE, Dec. 19, 1838.

At a convention of the Union party, held at this place on the 17th inst. you were nominated the candidate of the party for the gubernatorial chair; and the undersigned were appointed a committee to communicate the fact to ascertain your acceptance.

In the discharge of this duty, the undersigned have pleasure in believing that your principles are those of the great Democratic family of the Union, who are struggling in the support of the present Administration of the Federal Government, to rescue the rights of the many from the grasp of the aristocratic few, and to restore to the people the blessings of civil liberty as it was understood in the primitive days of our Republic.

With sentiments of the highest esteem and respect, your friends and fellow citizens,

Robert Oware,

David J. Bailey,

Reuben Jordan,

Peter Cone,

James M. Kelly,

Hon. CHARLES J. McDONALD, Macon, Ga.

MACON, 21st December, 1833.
GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th inst., informing me, that at a convention of the Union party, held at Milledgeville, on the 17th inst., I was nominated as a candidate for the office of Governor; and that you desire to know whether I accept the nomination.
While I signify to you my acquiescence in the will of the convention, in permitting my name to go before the people of Georgia, as a candidate for the distinguished office for which they have been pleased to propose me, I beg leave to remark, that we cannot hope to preserve for ourselves, and those who shall come after us, the inestimable blessings of civil and religious liberty, without maintaining in their purity, the principles on which our Government is based.
Such I believe to be the object and tendency of the measures of the present Administration of the Federal Government, in support of which, I shall render my feeble aid, whether the proceedings of the convention be, or be not sustained, by the voice of my fellow citizens.
With sentiments of high regard and consideration, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
CHARLES J. McDONALD.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 14th, 1839.
To the Editor of the Baltimore Republican.

Dear Sir—To-day little has been done in either branch of the Legislature. The Senate awaited the arrival of their President, and soon after adjourned. In the House some bills of a local nature were disposed of, when an order was submitted, proposing to admit within the bar of the House, the gentlemen from Kent, who are present, claiming their seats as members. This gave rise to some discussion, which afforded me an opportunity of listening to Mr. Spencer, of Queen Anne's. He is a gentleman of fine address, and great fluency, and is inclined to occupy a prominent place as a debater, if he will avoid the error prevalent among the younger members, of too frequently claiming the attention of the Speaker.
No one can enter the House of Delegates, without censuring the Whigs, for the selection of their presiding officer. Gen. Ridgely, is a man of gentlemanly manners but must feel, if he will not admit, his total incompetency; and I think would consult his own dignity and self respect, as well as the public interest, by making room for some one better qualified.
To-day, I paid my respects to the Secretary of State, who was busily engaged in the Executive Chamber, in the discharge of his official duties. I found him affable and attentive, preserving all the while, that dignified deportment, so essential to his station.
Would you believe it of some of the "office holders" are here, trying to be retained, and their only reason, is the good of the public! and so reason face are these impudent incumbents, that one of them, a member of your City Council, who assisted in the expulsion of Mr. Grey (?) their late clerk, is arguing (by proxy) his claims, to be retained. "Lumber inspector." I wish I were the Governor for the time being, that I might pass upon the merits of him, and his modest associates.
The town has been some little excited by the rumor, that an "affair of honor," was likely to "come off," between a gentleman of Baltimore, and a member of the House, in consequence of the former applying to the latter, some epithets which were inconsistent with the dignity of his station, among the "Honorable." I shall advise you of its termination, and in any event, you will not have to complain of Baltimorean chivalry.
The Governor is in fine spirits, and shows none of the embarrassment, which you may suppose inseparable from his new station. He grasps the helm, with all the self possession of a weather beaten mariner, who has marked the variations of the political compass, and learned to bear unheeded, the whistling of the approaching storm.
Give him a crew of good democratic sailors, and you need have no fears of a safe and prosperous voyage to good old "Maryland."

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 18, 1839.
Dear Sir: The discussion on the Howard Municipal District, occupied the attention of the House to-day. The discussion was participated in by Messrs. Causin, Bier, Wooten, Pitts and Stewart, of Montgomery county. The speech of the last named gentleman caused considerable agitation amongst the Whigs opposed to reform. Col. Stewart declared his intention to introduce, at a proper time, a proposition to provide for a Convention to remodel our patched Constitution. He descended upon the various and repeated attempts at Reform, and the means by which the People's voice has been stifled. Upon the whole, his remarks were good, and received with feelings of delight by the friends of reform—whilst many of the Whigs rejected them as of loco fustian.
It is thought by some that the Whigs have rallied upon Merrick as their candidate for U. S. Senator. I differ. I think they cannot agree, and will throw both Johnson and Merrick before the House.
Respectfully yours,
FRANKLIN.

SMALL BILLS.
Upon this point—the suppression of small bills—President Wayland, in his work on political economy, makes the following judicious remarks:
"A government has a right to take all reasonable means to diminish the fluctuation of a paper currency. We have seen that, inasmuch as a bank promises to redeem its bills in specie, and as hence, the amount of paper in circulation must always depend upon the amount of specie in a country, the fluctuation in the amount of paper must arise from fluctuation in the amount of specie. Hence, also, this fluctuation will always be less, when the proportion of specie to paper is great and vice versa. The best method, therefore, of preventing this evil, is, so to construct the currency, that the proportion of specie to paper shall be too large to be effected by any thing but large and long continued exportations of the precious metals. This result may be easily effected by the prohibition of the issue of small bills. This will, by necessity, place in the hands of every individual specie for every amount which he may hold of less value than the lowest note issued. Were no bank in this country to issue notes of a less denomination than five dollars, most of the sums held by individuals, in notes of one, two, and three dollars, would be in silver. If every individual of the twelve millions in the United States, possessed two dollars more in specie than at present, this would amount to twenty four millions more of specie than we now possess. This would, of itself, be sufficient to prevent the evil arising from any ordinary fluctuation."
In connection with this extract, it may be as well to remark, that Dr. Wayland is far from being unfriendly to banks. Indeed he commends them of the greatest utility.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

Tuesday Morning, Jan. 22, 1839.

63-The Democratic party in the Legislature of Virginia have determined to run Henry St. George Tucker, President of the Court of Appeals, as their candidate for United States Senator.

64-The Whigs have determined in caucus at Annapolis to support Mr. Merrick for reelection to the United States Senate. We learn that the vote in caucus was very close between him and Mr. "Indemnity" Johnson. Mr. Boon of Caroline supported the former.

65-Governor GRASON will submit his appointments to the Senate throughout the present week. We are a little astonished to find many Federal Whig incumbents sanguine of being continued, when their party has proscribed, with scarcely an exception, every man of our party who either held or solicited the most trifling office at their hands. As turn about is fair play, they should not be surprised to find His Excellency making a "clean sweep" of the Augean stable.

66-The absence of the Editor for several days from the county will account for any deficiency that may occur in to day's paper.

67-We would call particular attention to the able and instructing Speech of Senator Benton in this morning's Whig.

68-The Governor, has appointed Martin F. Revell, Messenger, vice Henry Thompson, removed.

VIRGINIA.—A Sign.—The Van Buren candidate for the State Senate from Mr. Wise's district, has succeeded by a very handsome majority. This gives us a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, unless the Conservatives should bolt.

ANOTHER.—All hail Pennsylvania!—The Democratic candidate in the Senatorial District from which Thaddeus Stevens, the Arch-trickster, has been elected. This District gave an immense majority against us last October. We call this a glorious re-action. The ball is in motion—let it roll!

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.—The following Committee has been selected by ballot, by the House of Representatives, to investigate the delinquencies of Swartwout.
James Harlan, (Whig) of Kentucky.
Henry A. Wise, (Whig) of Virginia.
Edward Curtis, (Whig) of New York.
William C. Dawson, (Whig) of Georgia.
Franklin H. Elmore, (Nul.) of S. Carolina.
Francis O. I. Smith, (Con.) of Maine.
Samuel Cushman, (V. B.) of New Hampshire.
George W. Hopkins, (Con.) of Virginia.
Edward B. Hubley, (V. B.) of Pennsylvania.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM DOVER.

We learn from Dover that the "Thaddeus Stevens of Delaware" is still engaged in his dirty acts of villainy. In his malignity on Wednesday last, he attempted to go even further than the "great expurger" ever dreamed of. All that Col. Benton did to deserve the mass of odium heaped on him by Whig politicians, was to have *lack* lines drawn around a resolution deservedly odious to the great body of the American people. Thaddeus' wrath, however, aimed at the absolute destruction of a whole leaf of the Journal of the House, which had been read by the Clerk, and regularly approved of on Friday last, and of course became matter of record. The Republican members, however, pressed him, so warmly and determinedly, that he was forced to back out. There has never been witnessed in this State so much low intrigue, petty meanness and, believe me, miserable corruption, as the events of this session of the Legislature have shown us, whose dying struggles, may indeed cover the ocean with blood and foam, and which will, we doubt not, assuredly seal their destruction. The harpoon is already in their vitals, and it never can be removed. The Republican members of the House have done all that men could do to preserve and uphold the principles they profess, and all that sleepless vigilance and hard knocks could possibly effect, has been accomplished. They have not scrupled to carry the war into Africa and they have thereby won for themselves the lasting gratitude of every good man in the State.

PROTEST.—69-Read the protest of the Republican members of the House of Representatives of this State against the arbitrary, unprecedented, illegal and unconstitutional proceedings of that body, in relation to the election of a U. S. Senator. It covers the whole ground, and needs no comments from us. These faithful servants of the People, have won for themselves the gratitude of the whole community, which will be as durable as Time; and after ages will love and venerate their names.

PROTEST

Of the Members from New Castle county, against the arbitrary, unprecedented, illegal & unconstitutional proceedings of the House of Representatives, in relation to the election of a United States Senator, from this State. The House of Representatives having this day adopted a resolution, declaring that Joseph Maull is thereby chosen a Senator, to represent this State in the Senate of the U. S. States, for the constitutional term, to commence on the fourth day of March next, the undersigned members of this House, feel it due to themselves, and their constituents, briefly to declare and record their views of the proceedings.

By an act of the General Assembly, passed the 30th January, 1793, it was provided that the Senators in Congress should be chosen by joint ballot of the Senate and House of Representatives of this state, convened together for that purpose. The directions of this law were

obeyed, by every Legislature upon which the duty devolved, from the period of its enactment up to the year 1825, when it was repealed, and supplied by an act, passed on the 28th January, in that year, which directs that at certain specified periods, the Legislature shall, in the Senate Chamber, in joint meeting of both Houses, hold an election by ballot whenever it shall become necessary, to choose a Senator or Senators, under the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

The salutary directions of this last mentioned law have been retained and supported by every subsequent Legislature, acting as an elective body, or in their own proper and ordinary capacity.

In order to escape from the operation and control of the act of 1825, which, under existing circumstances, might probably enable the undersigned, in co-operation with the other branch of this Legislature, to elect some individual of their own political faith—it has been contended before this House, and established—so far as the opinions of its majority prevail, that the act of 1825 is repealed by the amended Constitution, and also by an act passed the 9th January, 1837.

That portion of the amended Constitution relied on for this purpose, is the clause establishing the system of biennial sessions. There it, in the opinion of the undersigned, no possible inconsistency between the provisions of the act of 1825, and the time fixed for the constitutional convention of the General Assembly, or any other feature or principle embodied in the fundamental law of the state. The constitution itself declares that all laws existing at the time of its adoption, (1831) and not inconsistent with it, shall remain in force, unless they shall be altered by future laws. The idea of a repeal by implication is therefore utterly precluded by this positive declaration.

It is universally admitted that, independent of the constructive intention of the act of 1837, the actual and express object of those by whom it was framed and passed, was to effect an alteration in the place where the joint meeting for the purpose of electing a Senator was to be held. This is conclusively shown by the action of the Legislature on the day of its passage, as exhibited by the Journals, and also by the title of the act, which is "an act to amend &c."

If the strict rules of judicial construction are to be applied to the act in question, and its meaning derived from the purview alone, it is doubtful whether it must not be considered a mere nullity, and of no effect whatever, because its words refer to no preceding enactment. But if an intent can be derived from the body of the act, the undersigned are convinced that such conclusion must be coincident with the avowed and acknowledged object of its enactors.

Admitting, however, that the act of 1825 is repealed by that of 1837, it necessarily and equally follows, under a plain and undeniable principle of law, recognised by all authority, that the law of 1799 stands effectually repealed, with all its original binding force and efficacy. As the provisions of the two acts are identical, in regard to the necessity of electing a Senator, it is immaterial which is to be considered as actually existing. The undersigned feel it to be their paramount duty, under the obligation and sanctity of their official oaths, to support and obey what they believe to be the unalterable law of the State, until it shall be abolished or supplied by legislative repeal or substitution. The opinion or declaration, however, announced, of any individuals, whether constituting a majority or a minority, cannot control the views or action of the other branch of the Legislature, or of any member or officer of this House who may have arrived at a different conclusion in regard to the effect and operation of the act of 1837. It cannot, in any respect, assume the character or authority of a judicial decision. The unwarranted exercise of the judicial power of declaring a constructive repeal of the laws of 1825 has, however, been made the basis of the action of this House in the adoption of the resolution by which a Senator has been attempted to be chosen upon the part of this body.

The undersigned believing that there is a valid and substantial law, prescribing the mode of electing a Senator to represent this State in the Senate of the United States, and under the firm conviction that it is the sacred duty of this Legislature to obey and act under its provisions, do therefore most solemnly protest against the resolution which has been adopted, and all the proceedings connected with it, as arbitrary, unprecedented, illegal, and unconstitutional.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS,
WM. HEMPHILL JONES,
HARRY WILLIAMSON,
A. M. BIDDLE,
JOHN D. DILWORTH,
NATHAN BOULVEN,
House of Representatives,
January 11th 1839.

Although not present when the vote was taken, I concur in the foregoing Protest.
ANDREW KERR.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Republican.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 17, 1839.

DEAR SIR: I have just received the glorious news of the special election held on the 15th inst. in the Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Cumberland, Franklin and Adams, to supply the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Casat, (a Whig). This district, at the election in October last, gave 120 majority for Ritten, and now gives 210 majority for the Democratic candidate, this is truly a gratifying result—showing a democratic gain of over 1400 votes, in about three months. This is the first opportunity the people have had of placing the seal of their condemnation on the infamous schemes attempted to have been carried out by Ritten and his profligate advisers, and in a district too, where the arch fiend, (Stevens), has heretofore held undisputed sway—Gen. Miller, the successful candidate, was the President of the Committee of Safety, or Rebels, (as the Feds called them,) during the recent commotion at Harrisburg. The hall still is rolling, and the next annual election will purge and purify the Senate, and place Pennsylvania once more in her proper station, as the Keystone of the arch among her Democratic sisters of the great confederacy. The following is the result:
Cumberland, for Miller, (Dem.) 701 maj.
Franklin " " 257 "
Adams, for McFarlan, (Fed.) 950 "
Leaving for Miller in the whole district 210 maj.
Yours, Respectfully,
N.

THE MARYLAND SENATE CHAMBER.
The furniture and decorations of this chamber were renewed during the late recess, and it is now, perhaps, one of the handsomest rooms in the Union. It is altogether equal in the beauty of its proportion and the air of Senatorial quiet and elegance which belong to it, to the Chamber of the Senate of the United States.—Balt. Chron.

The subjoined article from the Baltimore Sun, is worthy of reflection. The noble prospect spoken of was granted by Gov. Yeazey. Well may the Sun say that "Justice is lame as well as blind amongst us," when a poor sailor, a stranger probably among strangers, can be imprisoned because of his inability to give security for his appearance as a witness only. Such a law not only robs a man of his liberty, but in many cases robs a family of its bread. It is a base law and should be reformed.

NOT A ROMAN JUDGE.—His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Maryland, has been pleased to grant his writ of *nolle prosequi* to William Pennington, the young man who stabbed to the heart, and murdered, on the 6th of November last, on board of the brig Tweed, his companion and ship mate, George Trainer. It may have pleased his Excellency to exercise such clemency; but will it please the offended laws of the country, to allow their violator to go forth free of punishment? Will a writ of *nolle prosequi* wipe out the foul stain upon our city and state, of permitting a murder to go unavenged? Truly "Justice is lame as well as blind amongst us," when a defect in the constitution places the chief magistrate of the State above the laws, and allows him to exercise a prerogative as high as that of a despot, and by his mere dicta declare without judge or jury, that the assassin shall not be brought to punishment. It is useless to legislate, laws are a nullity, and might must become right, if such a power is any longer allowed to remain in the hands of one man. Murder has become a national trait, yet who can wonder at it, when the murderer is secure from punishment? The starving wretch who, urged by want and despair, steals the means of sustaining life, is condemned to a living death in the penitentiary, while he who has imbued his hands in the blood of a friend, escapes without a trial! We do not impute to the Governor any unworthy motives in this act; the laws have given him the privilege, and his strictness of heart, has not doubt overruled his stricter sense of duty; but in the name of the peace and well being of society, let that privilege be taken away from every Governor, so that rogues, felons and assassins may no longer revel with impunity in their crimes and the blood of their victims cry in vain for vengeance. It may be that Pennington's deed was in some manner justifiable, and that he committed the act in self-defence; but how can we know that when the proper tribunal has not elicited the truth? And who will not point at the favored subject of clemency, as one on whom the suspicion of murder must forever rest? There is another circumstance connected with this affair, which shows the lameness of our laws. One of the sailors on board the Tweed, was summoned by the State as a witness, and being unable to give security for his appearance, was thrown into jail, where he has remained for nearly two months. He, an innocent man, against whom no imputation of guilt could rest, has been punished more severely than the one against whom the charge of murder was brought! If we expect to have the security of the laws for our property and our lives, this state of things must be altered, or else there will be an end to government, and each man must go armed as if among a horde of savages.

From the New Orleans Courier.

LATEST FROM TAMPICO.

By the schooner Henry Clay we have received Tampico papers of the 8th and 12th of last month, and make such translations as time will permit. It may be well enough to remark that those papers contain nothing later from Vera Cruz than the capitulation. There is published a correspondence between the federal General Urrea, and the government chief Canizales, from which it appears that both parties in Mexico are equally resolved to resist aggression of invasion from France. It appears that Gen. Urrea and his federal adherents remained undisturbed masters of Tampico.

TAMPICO, December 12.

We learn by a private conducta that the cities of Tula and Rio Verde have declared in favor of the re-establishment of the federal constitution of 1824.

It is reported here that the city of Guadalupe has also declared for the federal system. It is further asserted that Gen. Canizales has abandoned his army in this vicinity in the greatest distress, and gone to join Gen. Flores, who was also flying from Matamoros, his troops having declared for the federal system.

POSTSCRIPTUM.

Since the above was put in type, we learn that the Henry Clay crossed the bar of Tampico on the 15th December, and that the pilot told the captain that the Mexicans under Santa Anna had driven the French out of Vera Cruz.

Letter from Victoria, received at Tampico, Dec. 15th, gave information that that city having declared for the federal party.

To sum up, it may be said that the intelligence by this arrival, warrants the suspicion that Mexico is about breaking up as a nation into a number of independent state sovereignties. But we must still hesitate as to the adoption of this opinion, until we hear further from Santa Anna, and his army.

To the Editor of the Globe.

SIR: Two articles have appeared in your paper, each from friends to the navy, on the subject of my return to that service, and which appear to have been dictated by the kindest feelings towards me; but as they have led some to believe that they were published with my consent, I now declare most positively that I had nothing to do with the articles, and was ignorant of them, until I saw them in print; nor had I an idea of the author until informed this morning, that one was the production of a highly esteemed friend. Of the authorship of the other I am still ignorant.

To prevent any erroneous conjectures and surmises on the subject, I now declare that I never had any wish to be restored to my former rank in the navy, and that I have invariably rejected all overtures made to me with that object, and shall, it is most probable, for reasons well known to the Government, which it is unnecessary to repeat, always reject, should they be renewed.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
DAVID PORTER.

Georgetown, Jan. 11, 1839.

"The sober, second thought of the people," has been very prettily illustrated. In the result of a recent election, held in Mississippi.—The following is taken from the "Globe".
"Sir: I have seen the return of the election for representatives in Congress, county, Mississippi. They stand thus: Brown, (Dem.) 440; Reid, (Dem.) 421; Graves, (Whig) 292; Slenaker, (Whig) 288. This is one of the counties where the Democrats (Brown and Reid) were instructed to vote for a Senator favorable to the charter of a National Bank; they chose to resign and bring the issue at once before the people."

INAUGURATION OF DAVID R. PORTER.

Extract from a letter, dated

Harrisburg, Jan. 15, 1839.

"This has been a glorious day for Pennsylvania. After three years and twenty two days of Federal Antimasonic Abolition misrule, the unswollen flag of democracy has been again raised this day at twelve o'clock in the Keystone State, and now floats triumphantly, rivaling in purity the virgin snow which at this time covers the hills and valleys of the good old Commonwealth. The inauguration was a splendid affair, there being not less than ten thousand strangers here to witness it. Several volunteer companies from the adjoining counties came in to enliven the scene. The inauguration took place in the hall of the House of Representatives. The two Houses met at the usual hour. At half past eleven o'clock the members of the Senate, headed by their Speaker and Clerk, entered the hall of the House and formed convention with the members of the House, for the purpose of witnessing the ceremony. The hall, the rotunda, and even the steps of the Capitol, were crowded to overflowing. At twelve o'clock the Governor, accompanied by the committees appointed to wait upon them, entered the hall amidst the cheers of the assembled multitude. Order being restored, the certificate of election was read by the Clerk, and the oath of office administered to David R. Porter by the Speaker of the Senate, when he was declared to be Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The announcement was received with three enthusiastic cheers Governor Porter then rose, and delivered, in an elegant and impressive manner, his address to the people; he stopped several times by the cheers of the concourse surrounding him. That part in relation to the policy of the General Government was most enthusiastically responded to, and it was several moments before the Governor could proceed.

The Independent Treasury will now be the war cry of the party, and all the amalgamations of the various factions of the Opposition will be unable to resist it. That portion of the address in relation to the Abolition question was also responded to by the people no less feelingly than the other. This stung the Abolition ex-Governor—who sat by the side of Governor Porter—deeply, as was evident by his countenance. The days of Antimasonry and fanaticism are at an end in this Commonwealth, and those who have gone out of power by adhering to these titles, are now endeavoring to rob the popular party of the name of Democrat, and apply it to themselves, and saddle upon the Democracy the cognomen of Loco Foco. But this will avail them nothing, for however much they may endeavor to hide their deformity under the lion's skin, the cloven foot will still appear.

Governor Porter, although suffering from the effects of recent severe affliction and indisposition, looked remarkably well, and made a very favorable impression upon all men, of all parties, who saw him. The contrast between David R. Porter and Joseph Ritner was most striking. His inaugural address is considered to be one of the ablest papers of the kind which has been promulgated in this Commonwealth since the days of Gov. McKean.

Fifteen of the Whig seceders went into the House yesterday and to day, so that that body is now composed of ninety-seven members, there being but three yet out, namely: Messrs. Stevens and Kendall of Adams, and Cass of Somerset. Stevens, it is believed, will come in shortly, not having resigned his seat."

We have published the following well drawn portrait from the Eastern Argus, in which those of our readers, who have never been honored with a sight of the animal, may have an opportunity of looking at his moral likeness. The painting is very truly executed.

HENRY A. WISE.

"Awd by no shame, by no respect controld,"

In scandal busy, in reproaches bold: Mr. Wise makes rapid progress in the career of infamy. He will, undoubtedly, earn for himself a notoriety, as disgraceful as it is general. No man in Congress is more justly entitled than he is, to the contempt and scorn of every honest citizen. His murderous part in the assassination of Cilley fixed a burning mark of baseness upon his character, which he will never be able to outlive. The public indignation, which that fatal transaction raised against him, had for a time its influence upon his conduct, and shamed him, during a short period, into comparative retirement. It is matter of regret that he so soon left that retirement, and commenced anew his work of delamination and slander. During the recent session of Congress he has exhibited the ferocity of his nature in no common degree. And we are devoutly thankful, when we read his demagogic manifestations, that heaven has not endowed him with ability, commensurate with his mischievous will. His denunciations and calumnies are only remarkable for the boldness and presumption with which they are made, and are rendered important, simply from the high place in which they are uttered, and the distinguished persons against whom they are directed. In his recent movement against Mr. Woodbury, he has displayed perfectly the malignity of his temper, and the weakness of his judgement. His proposed inquiry for materials upon which to found an impeachment of that excellent officer, is too absurd to be seriously considered, and must end only in bringing additional disgrace upon himself. If his resolution is treated as it deserves, it will meet a similar fate to that which attended the proposition of Josiah Quincy to impeach Thomas Jefferson, and he voted for only by this degraded mover. We have no fears however, that Mr. Woodbury's department will not bear examination. The most searching scrutiny will be unable to throw any suspicion upon the integrity of its arch-head, who, notwithstanding the exertions of the opposition to embarrass the Treasury, has discharged his duties with uniform correctness and success. He deserves and will receive the people's gratitude.

CONVERSION.—Charles Shepard, one of the Whig members in Congress from North Carolina, has published an address to his constituents, explanatory of the change which has taken place in his political views, and announcing his determination to support the administration of Mr. Van Buren.

NEW LINE.—It is proposed to establish a daily line of steamboats between Baltimore and Portsmouth, Va.

ANOTHER BOUNDARY QUESTION.—A controversy is likely to arise between the Territory of Wisconsin and the State of Illinois, respecting the boundary line between them. Wisconsin claims under an ordinance of Congress in 1787, and thecession of Virginia, all the country north of a line drawn from the Southern extremity of Lake Michigan, due west to the Mississippi. This would cut off from Illinois a tract about the size of the State of Connecticut, including Chicago, the only port Illinois has on Lake Michigan, Galena, the lead mines, and in short the most valuable portion of the State, with a population nearly double that of Wisconsin. Such an accession would entitle Wisconsin to be immediately admitted into the Union, and to two representatives in Congress. The legislature have instructed a committee to draft a memorial to Congress on the subject, and to ask for a law to form a constitution and a State Government. The matter will doubtless be a subject of protracted discussion in Congress.

A distinguished American Lady while at Rome, was asked by a cardinal, if she could have the pleasure of presenting her to the Pope. On being interrogated, if she would be permitted to converse with his holiness—the Cardinal replied, that she could not, that was an honor confined to Princesses of the blood, and the daughters of Sovereigns. "But sir, (replies the lady)—I am a Princess of the blood the daughter of a Sovereign; for in America the people are all Sovereigns and I am a daughter of one of the people."

His holiness was so much pleased with the Spartan boldness of the reply that an interview was granted—and the American Princess admitted to an honor to which no lady of private station had ever before aspired.

Need we say that the lady was from Florida!

IMPORTANT RECAPITULATION.

We have the high gratification of stating, on the authority of a correspondent of the Mobile Register, that the Hon. John P. King late United States Senator from Georgia, has made, at a recent public meeting in Milledgeville, an unqualified recantation of all opinions in opposition to the Administration.

He stated that his views of the details of the Treasury bill were unchanged, but that he felt bound, as a lover of his country, and especially as a Southern man, to sustain Mr. Van Buren's administration, and so deeply important did he consider the re-election of Mr. Van Buren to be, that he was willing to renounce all his private opinions which he could do consistently with his honor and principle, to restore harmony to the party, and insure the great object—the success of the cause of Democracy.

This patriotic course cannot but be duly appreciated by every true friend of the country—particularly by every true Southern.—[Old Dominion.]

67-The Annapolis Republican states that according to the late official reports made annually to the Western Shore Treasury in pursuance of law, the value of assessable property in the State of Maryland is as follows:

In Allegany county	81 511 112 51
Anne Arundel	7 531 645 00
Baltimore city	42 631 924 00
Baltimore county	11 457 949 00
Calvert	733 407 97
Caroline	685 500 00
Cecil	2 924 964 00
Charles	1 866 195 00
Dorchester	1 702 369 00
Frederick	12 746 573 00
Harford	1 459 757 00
Kent	1 171 862 00
Montgomery	1 579 310 00
Prince George's	5 960 265 00
Queen Anne's	1 301 940 00
St. Mary's	1 173 997 00
Somerset	2 647 800 00
Talbot	952 820 00
Washington	8 780 755 00
Worcester	1 266 429 00
Total	\$100 394 733 23

In most of the counties, the mode of valuation directed by Acts of Assembly of 1785 and 1797 is believed to be still observed and therefore, the proportion of the property in any other part of the State bears to the whole or to that in any other part, cannot be satisfactorily computed.

WHIGGERY UNMASKED.—Mr Crittenden has brought a bill into the United States Senate, which cannot be viewed in any other light than an utter denial of the liberty of speech. This bill provides, that if any officer of the Government, from the highest to the lowest, shall, by word, message, or writing, or in any other mode whatever persuade any elector to give, or dissuade any person from giving his vote for any person to be elector of President or Vice President, or for the choice of any Senator or Representative, Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or with his own vote, he shall forfeit the sum of "five hundred dollars." This is modern Whiggism to the very letter.—Trenton (N. J.) Emporium.

FALLING IN LOVE.

We never knew until now the precise meaning of the term "falling in love." The Boston Journal has been the means of instructing us on the subject, as the annexed will show:

QUICK WORK.—A young lady was passing through Council during the cold weather about the latter part of last month, when the side walks were slippery with ice, and while gazing too intently on a print in one of the shop windows, her feet slipped and she fell, although in the most graceful manner possible prostrate on the sidewalk. A young gentleman was within arms length of her at the time—and vainly endeavored to save her from falling. With commendable gallantry, however, he assisted the fair one, who "blushed celestial, rosy red," to recover her feet. Her uncle—and the young gentleman was aware that it was a beautiful one—was slightly sprained—which served him as an excuse for accompanying her to her place of abode. On the way she was compelled to lean upon him in a manner, which, under other circumstances, she would have considered rather indelicate especially as her companion was a stranger—but this he did not take in high dudgeon—on the contrary, he seemed quite delighted, and exerted himself to be as agreeable as possible and to relieve, at the awkward moment, the evident embarrassment which she had betrayed. He called the next day—and was received with much cordiality. She seemed truly grateful for the timely assistance he had rendered her—and it is well known that gratitude is akin to love. On the other hand, he was captivated by her charms—and took an early opportunity to point out to her the importance and propriety of her having a guide and protector always near her, to avert impending danger and stay her steps when falling. She listened to his logic, and admitted that his conclusions were correct—and thus consented to receive him as a guide fixed—from the present moment on—a ready hand at the door, there can be little doubt that their union will be the precursor of domestic happiness.—Boston Journal.

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COLUMBUS, Miss. Jan. 6. TRIUMPH OF PRINCIPLE! FOR STATE SENATOR.

Tucker
Dickerson
The election of Mr. Tucker decides the political complexion of the Legislature, and renders the election of a democratic (U.S.) Senator certain.

A Cow, the property of Mr. F. Kent, of West Springfield, Mass., during sixty days beginning June last, gave one thousand three hundred and forty-six quarts of milk—averaging 23 1/2 quarts per day. The largest yield was 11 quarts in the morning, and 16 in the evening.

The miserable fate of the deluded men who composed the last expedition against the Canadian border,—that which left Detroit with the intention of attacking Windsor on the opposite bank of the river,—is thus related in a letter dated

St. Thomas, U. C., Dec. 27.
All is quiet on the frontier. The brigands have moved down to Buffalo. In the meantime the trials are going on of the prisoners taken at Sandwich. Fourteen were previously in, and twenty-three brought yesterday, besides eight found by the Indians in the woods partly eaten by the pigs, and from their situation when found, and other circumstances, there is reason to believe these animals attacked them before their death, while exhausted from cold, and incapable of resistance. There are still about one hundred in the woods unaccounted for—what a dreadful fate!

The late Bowe-knife affray in Louisville appears to have aroused the Legislature of Kentucky to the propriety and humanity of suppressing the use of that bloody instrument—an implement of death that would have disgraced the barbarous ages—by penal enactment. A bill for this purpose is now before the House of Representatives.

MARRIED

On Thursday the 17th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, Nathaniel Hopkins to Jane Pritchett, all of Talbot County.

On the 31st inst. Joseph Walker, of Somerset county, to Mrs. Susan Taylor of Worcester county.

Also, Purnell Taylor to Miss Sarah Bowles, both of Somerset county.

Died

In this county on Thursday the 31st of January, Governor Haskins Esq. after a lingering illness.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 18 1839

GRAIN—

Wheat.—A parcel of 800 bushels prime Md. red was sold early in the week at \$1.80. A parcel of 300 to 400 bushels Md. red, about 1/2 bushels, is held at \$1.80. Some lots of wheat brought in wagons have been taken \$1.75.
Corn.—On Monday a sale of old from store was made at 95 cents. Since yesterday there have been several parcels of new Corn sold in market, sales of which were made at first at 90 cents, and afterwards at 88 cents. Both colours were sold at these rates. At the time of sale we were at 88 cents.
Rye.—Sales early in the week at \$1, and more recently at 95 a 96 cents.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of Talbot County Orphans' Court, will be sold on Wednesday the 30th inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late residence of James Harwood, dec'd. all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of

Household & Kitchen Furniture,
Farming Utensils,

CORN, about 250 bushels of OATS,
Corn-blades, Top-fodder, Hay and Oat-straw
ONE GIG AND HARNESS,

(nearly new)
SOME EXCELLENT WORK
HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS,

and Carls, &c. &c.

Also, a Lot of Bacon and Lard.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars—the purchaser or purchasers, giving note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars, the cash will be required before the removal of the property.
Sale to commence at half past 9 o'clock and attendance given by
HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr. adm'r,
of James Harwood, dec'd.
Jan. 22, 1839—2w

MILLING.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has rented the Mill for the year 1839, well known by the name of Holt's mill, and thinks that from the experience that he has in the business that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.
The public's obedient servant,
JAMES W. STARKEY.
Jan. 22, 1839

Wm. Prince & Sons,
Will make sale of

Trees & Cuttings

of the Genuine Chinese Morus Multicaulis, Morus Expansa, Alpina, Brussa, Canton and other varieties, deliverable to the purchasers immediately or at such period in the spring as is convenient to them, and will enter into contracts accordingly—Prices and Terms for the Trees and Cuttings will be forwarded to all who may apply, by them by mail, as well as prices of Silk Worms, Mulberry Seed &c.—The Mulcaulis Trees are remarkably vigorous and as we first imported the genuine tree, purchasers are sure of obtaining the true kind—it is from this cause and from the great attention paid by them, that the trees they have sold have given universal satisfaction.

N.B. Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants and Seeds can be supplied to any extent.
Flushing, near New York.
Jan. 23, 1839—3w

HATS! HATS! HATS

\$2 50.

\$2 50.

SILK, SATIN,

Beaver and Mole Skin Hats,

Warranted Fur Bodies,

AT ONLY \$2 50.

Feeling assured that they are equal, if not superior to any sold for the price in Baltimore.

J. D. DUNCAN,

Returns his thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support they have extended to him since his commencement in business, and by reducing his HATS, to the lowest scale of price, and close application to business, hopes to deserve the continuance of the same.

CLOSE NAP HATS.

The subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of his customers and the public generally to a very superior article of HATS, which he is now manufacturing, being equally close in the nap as the

RUSSIA HATS,

and of a fine texture and much better lustre, and of the latest style. Gentlemen intending to change their Hats are invited to call and examine the article before they supply themselves.

The subscriber has also on hand a general assortment of HATS, of all descriptions, at the lowest prices for cash, or on the usual terms to punctual customers.

J. D. DUNCAN.

STEAM BOAT

PAUL JONES.

ALL persons who are desirous of taking stock in the beautiful and fast sailing Steamer "Paul Jones," are hereby notified, that subscription papers, are deposited with Capt. Shadrack Mitchell, E. P. Leconte, James A. Stewart and Josiah Bayly Esq's, Cambridge—Nathaniel E. Green and Richard Houghton Esq's, New Market, Dorchester County—Joseph E. E. Denton, Cambridge County—John Talbot Esq., near Easton, Talbot County. The said boat will commence her trips as soon as navigation will permit, in the ensuing spring, provided the requisite number of shares are subscribed on or before the 1st day of March next.

100,000 Cuttings

OF THE

MORUS MULTICAULIS,

Warranted genuine,—for sale by
THOS. C. NICOLS,
SAM. S. SATERFIELD.
Easton, Jan. 15, 1839.

READ THIS.

Cabinet Making.

ALL kinds of Cabinet work done by the subscriber at the shortest possible notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Also Coffins of all kinds made to order, at the following reduced prices viz:

Mahogany Coffins made for \$10.00
Walnut do. made for 6.00
Ridge top pine made for 3.50
Flat top do. made for 2.50

The subscriber has a first rate HEARSE, which will be furnished on all occasions with Coffins.

The public's ob't. servant,
JAS. S. SHANAHAN.

N. B. The subscriber wishes to take two boys as apprentices to learn the Cabinet business.
Easton Jan. 15, 1839—1f—(G)

NEW

Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and its vicinity that he has taken the room formerly occupied by Mr. James L. Smith as a Tailoring Establishment, and lately by Mr. Thomas Beaton as a Hat Store, directly opposite the Market House, where he is prepared to execute all work entrusted to him with neatness and despatch, and in the most fashionable style.

If he fails to fit persons favoring him with their custom, he will pay them for their Cloth or make them another suit.

The public's ob't. servant,
ELISHA MCGONNEKIN.

N. B. The subscriber receives the latest Fashions, quarterly from Philadelphia, and also is the agent for T. Oliver's late improved rule for cutting garments.

E. M.

NEW WINTER GOODS.

ROBERT H. RHODES, takes leave to inform his friends and the public that he has just received from Baltimore, a large supply of

Seasonable Goods,

which are now open and ready for sale at his store room opposite the Court House in Easton.

Jan. 1, 1839—4w

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell upon accommodation terms his farm in Chapel district in Talbot county, at present in the tenure of Wm. Gardner. This farm is adjoining Tilghman's mill, formerly Holt's mill, and within one and a half miles of the Primary School house, at Presimmon bottom, the soil is well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Corn and Rye, and very susceptible of improvement.

THOS. C. NICOLS.

Easton Jan. 15, 1839—(G) 1f

Westward Ho!

WANTED,

An enterprising and industrious man well acquainted with Agricultural pursuits who will undertake the tilling and cultivation of from Eighty to One hundred and Sixty acres of Land lying near the Illinois River, and within five miles of the town of Naples, in Morgan county, being in the most fertile section of the state of Illinois: the compensation allowed will be two thirds of the crop raised on the lands adjacent to this yield generally from Seventy to Ninety Bushels of Corn to the acre, the Corn crop in this state has been very abundant this season, yet Corn now commands readily from twenty eight to thirty one cents per bushel. To a man with small capital is here presented a most lucrative settlement.

A letter addressed to Samuel A. Lowe, at Easton Md. or to the subscriber at Naples, Morgan County, Illinois, requiring further information, will meet with prompt attention.

SOLOMON J. LOWE,
Naples, Illinois,

Jan. 15, 1839—4w

Dover Bridge.

The Bridge having been put in good order, can now be crossed as heretofore.

CHARLES GWINN.

Jan. 15, 1839.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Easton, January 1st, 1839.

The Union Tavern, IN EASTON, MD.



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

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

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

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

—Terrapin and Oyster suppers promptly prepared.

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

E. McDOWELL.
Easton, Talbot county, Md.
Nov. 14, 1837.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.
CHARLES ROBINSON
SOLE AGENT FOR EASTON.

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

WHY SHOULD BRANDRETH'S PILLS BE USED? BECAUSE, Every living being hath two distinct principles in his nature; one,

THE PRINCIPLE OF LIFE
AND THE OTHER,
THE PRINCIPLE OF DEATH.

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

When the principle of death, sickness takes place.

How is this accounted for?

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

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

Purge!—Yes—I say purge!

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

The subscriber of this has resided in every variety of climate, and by always purging on the first appearance of sickness, has enjoyed for the last ten years uninterrupted health. For we may call such the state of him who never sick more than 6 or 8 hours, about the time it takes to secure the effect of a purgative. The purgative I make use of is my grandchild's pills, and they are to my certain knowledge the most judiciously balanced purgative in existence. I have used them for 8 months daily—in doses of from 2 to 10 pills per day, to satisfy myself as to their innocence. It, therefore, cannot be doubted. It is my opinion, that any person, be he ever so prostrated by disease, provided he is capable of taking exercise at all, may lengthen his life to 60 years by continuing his natural functions with the BRANDRETH VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS. Death never can take place until the Principle of Decomposition puts out the lamp of life. And that would seldom be before 60 or 70 years, was this principle of purgation always resorted to on our first appearance of sickness.

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

B. BRANDRETH, M.D.
Baltimore offices, principal No. 80 South Charles street 3rd. door from Hiram street; Secondary office No. 72 Saratoga street between Howard and Eutaw streets.

—Every agent has a copper plate certificate of agency, signed by B. BRANDRETH, M.D. also by

R. R. GREEN, Gen'l. Agent.
For Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and the District of Columbia. Purchaser ask to see this certificate. If it cannot be shown NOT PURCHASED.
Jul 29, 1838.

LADY'S BOOK, AND LADIES' AMERICAN MAGAZINE;

Published by the same Proprietor for nearly ten years.

EDITED BY
MRS. S. J. HALE AND MISS LESLIE

PUBLISHED BY
LOUIS A. GODEY.

Eighteenth and Nineteenth
Volumes.

With a circulation double the extent of any other monthly of the same nature. Not a State or Territory in which may not be found this popular publication. The Lady's Book, and as it has emphatically been termed, by a number of the contemporary press,

THE LADY'S NATIONAL MAGAZINE.

Is issued monthly in the city of Philadelphia. SEVENTEEN VOLUMES

have already been published, and in a very short time it will in itself comprise a library of the contribution of the Most Celebrated WRITERS OF THE AGE.

This work is intended principally as a repository for the Lady Writers of America,

Most of whom of any eminence contribute to its pages—and it is conducted upon the same liberal principles as in former years—PAYING for original contributions, in the most liberal manner, thus securing a

GALAXY OF FEMALE TALENT

Which cannot be, or at least is not, employed by any other Publisher. As an evidence of what kind of persons use the Lady's Book as a vehicle to convey their productions to the public, reference may be made to the cover of any of the Nos. lately published, as it would take up too much room to give all the names.

MRS. HALE AND MISS LESLIE, Still occupy the same stations that they did in a former year, and we shall also have it in our power to convey to the public some of the delightful effusions of

MRS. SIGOURNEY,

One feature in the work which has given so much satisfaction, the

SPLENDID COLOURED PLATE OF FASHIONS

Will be continued.—These are engraved and coloured in a SUPERIOR MANNER, and arranged expressly for the Lady's Book.

—ALSO—
TWO PAGES OF MUSIC WILL BE GIVEN MONTHLY.

These embellishments alone are more than worth the extraordinary low price at which the book is put. The Subscriber loses no opportunity to add his work with pictorial embellishments, poetical effusions, works of Fiction, and sound moral articles, that make it a desideratum in every family. His whole attention is given to the conducting of the Book, assisted by the Ladies previously mentioned—hence its superiority.

—PORTRAITS, ON STEEL, OF THE MOST CELEBRATED FEMALE WRITERS

Of our country, form part of the work. In addition to the Plates of Fashions, the June and December Nos. contain beautiful

Title Pages Engraved on Steel.

TERMS—\$3 per annum, the money positively to be received before a single No. is sent. Two copies for \$5.

All Letters to be addressed to
LOUIS A. GODEY,
Literary Rooms, 211 Chestnut St., Phila.

The Publisher of the Lady's Book begs leave to call the attention of his Subscribers to his various publications, most of them by Ladies. He would mention first, a work on Cookery, by one of the editors, Miss Leslie, a work which has passed through many editions, and is still in the greatest demand in large cities. It is an invaluable auxiliary to house-keeping.

Directions for Cooking, in its various branches. By Miss LESLIE Third Edition, with Improvements and supplementary Receipts.

NOTICES.—"This is the most complete manual of cooking which has yet been published. All the processes of preparing meat, vegetables, and pastry, all the secrets of the dishes which have a thousand times delighted our palates and puzzled our brains, are here laid open to every one who chooses to pry into them; and every housewife who is furnished with this key, may provide her table with a variety of delicacies which heretofore have been thought inaccessible but through the skill of a 'professed cook.'—Saturday News.

"This is the book for housekeepers. Full of useful information connected with the subject of gastronomy."—Boston Post.

"And this real housewife book, which ought to hold a middle place between the parlour and the kitchen, is the work of Miss Leslie, whose delightful pen has so often enriched the elegant literature of our country. This volume contains the art of cooking, preparing, and carving the whole list of eatables, from the egg to the apple. The book is a perfect code of law for the housekeeper, and we should think would be in demand for the soundness of its culinary doctrine, and the simplicity of its precepts."—U. S. Gazette.

"Being independent of the kitchen, and unqualified for an umpirage in culinary proprieties, we handed the book to a good housewife, who pronounced it worthy the Authoress—the best compliment that could be bestowed on it."—Nat. Gaz.

This valuable work contains nearly one thousand receipts, and no book on the subject of cookery, &c. has been more highly praised or is more deserving of it, than the one now offered. The subscriber has a few copies done up in Nos. with paper covers, for the convenience of sending by mail—and done up in that manner purposely to oblige patrons of the Lady's Book, who may reside at a distance from large cities.

PRICE \$2.
NOVELS.

Godey's cheap, beautiful, and uniform editions. LADY BLESSINGTON'S WORKS, With a portrait.—Price \$3.

November 6th, 1838. J. S. (G3w)

The Complete Works of Miss L. E. Landon, With a portrait.—Price \$3.

Miss JANE AUSTEN'S Novels, Bulwer's Novels, With a portrait.—Price \$3.

Maryatt's Novels, Price \$3.

The Pick Wick Papers. Complete at the same price as the uniform editions of the Novels, \$3. This edition contains nearly fifty illustrations and portraits.

Notice touching Subscriptions. Persons wishing the above works, will please notice, that any two of them can be had by the remittance of a Five Dollar Note, postage paid. In all cases the money to be positively received before the works are sent.

NOTICE TOUCHING POSTAGES. No letters taken out of the Post-office unless the postage on them is paid—therefore it is time and paper wasted for persons to write without a due observance of the above rule. All letters to be addressed to

LOUIS A. GODEY, Literary Rooms, 211 Chestnut St., Phila. Jan. 1, 1839.

—Papers exchanging with the Lady's Book will oblige by copying all of this advertisement, and forwarding a No. with it marked, to the publisher. Any paper not now exchanging can be added to the list by complying with the above.

THE SILK TRADE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROSPECTUS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.—These works have been published by us for six years, and have become a standard work in the United States; certainly more than there are for any other paper published in this District. This large and increasing subscription is conclusive evidence of their usefulness. They are invaluable to all who feel an interest in the proceedings of Congress. No other publication gives them so full, nor so cheap. It is, indeed, the cheapest publication in the United States—perhaps in the world. Our position at the seat of Government enables us to print them at so low a rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in detail, for our daily paper. This done, it requires comparatively but a small additional expense to change them to the form of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If it were not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum charged.

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

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

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

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

TERMS: For one copy of the Congressional Globe \$1 One copy of the Appendix \$1 Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5, twelve copies for \$9, and a proportionate number of copies for a larger sum.

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

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

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

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

Removal.

JOHN SATTERFIELD, HAS removed to the shop on Washington street, nearly opposite the store of William Loveland, where he will carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

He takes this method of returning his thanks to his old customers and the public for their liberal support, and solicits a continuance thereof, pledging that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

N. B. Wanted a boy about 14 years of age, to learn the above business.

J. S. (G3w)

New Goods.

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

POWELL AND FIDDEMAN.

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

GOODS,

which have been selected with the greatest care, from the latest importations, consisting in part of Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Brown, Adelaide, Drab, and Mink Cloths, Victoria, Black, Drab, mixed Fancy Ribbed, and striped Cassimeres, Cassinets, of all Colours, plain Plaid and striped, Black, Blue and Drab, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, Flushing Heavy Kersey's, Plaid, striped and plain Linseys, Kentucky and Glasgow Jeans, a full assortment of Vestings, French and English Merinoes, Circassians, Mousdelaines, new and latest style, superior French Bombazines, Bombazettes, Satinets, plain and figured Gro de Naps, of the latest style of various colours, Gro de Berlin, superior black Italian Lustings, Irish Satins and Florences of various colours, Irish Linen, Linnen Cambrics, plain and figured Bobanets, Mull, Swiss and Jackonet Muslins, Cambrics, Quillings, Quillings, Laces, Edgings, Thread and Bobanet Laces, Ribbons, Brads, a variety of Trimmings Bindings, &c. Silks Worsteds and Cotton Hosiery, Woollen, Buck, Beaver, Silk and Hosiery Gloves, Suspenders, red, white and green Flannels, French, plain and Plaid Shawls, British French and Domestic Blanket Shawls, Horse Blankets, Carpets, Bedtickings, Chees, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Cotton Yarn, No. from 5 to 15, and a variety of other articles.

A large and general assortment of Boots and Shoes,

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

Russia Silk and Fur HATS,

Men and Boys Seal Caps.

A large and general assortment of GROCERIES,

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

IMPERIAL AND Y. HYSON TEAS.

Crackers, flour, herrings, salt, all kinds of snuff and tobacco.

Medicines.

Third Ware, Crockery Ware, China, Tin and Earthen Ware

A large and general assortment of LIQUORS,

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

Blacksmithing.

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

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

Hillborough, Nov. 20, 1838.

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

BUSTEED & BARWICK.

Lumber for Sale.

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

Wm. POWELL, Wye Landing, may 29

Dover Bridge.

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

WOOL.

The subscriber continues the sales of wool on commission, and is prepared to make liberal advances, if required, on wool consigned to him for sale.

LYMAN REED, No. 227, Market Street, Baltimore

\$5 REWARD.

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

HARRISON HARDCASTLE, Nov. 27, 1838

NEW GOODS.

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

Busteed and Barwick.

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

Goods,

which have been selected with the greatest care from the latest importation consisting in part of Black, Blue, Invisible Green, mixed Fancy, Ribbed Cassinere; Cassinets of all Colours, Plaid, plain and striped; Heavy Kersey, Plaid, plain and striped Linsey, Coarse Cassinets and Glasgow Jeans, a full assortment, English and French Merinoes, New and latest style superior new French Bombazine, Grodenap's of various colours and latest style, superior Elk Lustings Silks and Florences of various colours, Irish Linen, Linnen Cambric; plain and figured Bobanets, Mull, Swiss and Jackonet Muslins, Cambrics, Insertions, Quillings, Laces, Edgings Bindings, &c. Silk, Worsted and Cotton Hosiery, Woollen, Buck, Beaver, Silk and Hosiery Gloves, Suspenders, red, white and green Flannels, French, plain and Plaid Shawls, British French and Domestic Blanket Shawls, Horse Blankets, Carpets, Bedtickings, Chees, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Cotton Yarn, No. from 5 to 15, and a variety of other articles.

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HARRISON HARDCASTLE, Nov. 27, 1838

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

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

CATTLE SHOW POSTPONED

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

By order
T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y.

September 4, 1838. Papers friendly to Agriculture are requested copy the above.

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court.

30th day of November, A. D. 1838. On application of John S. Martin, Ex'r. of Joseph Martin, late of Talbot County, deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton

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

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

In compliance with the above order NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

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

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

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

COACH GIG AND HARNESS MAKING

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

Gigs and four wheeled Work, of the Latest Fashions and Patterns. They assure all who see proper to patronize them that they have the very best workmen in their employment and keep constantly on hand materials of the first quality,

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1839.

VOL. VI-NO 4.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE
Is edited and published every

TUESDAY MORNING,
BY
GEO. W. SHERWOOD,
(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

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

All communications to insure attention should be post paid.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VANCE'S (THE LATELY "EXPUNGED") WHIG GOVERNOR OF OHIO) LAMENTATION.

TURN—Captain Kidd.
My name was Joseph Vance in '36, in '36—
My name was Joseph Vance in '36,
My name was Joseph Vance—
I was Governor by chance,
But the people made me dance,
For my tricks.

I'd the banks all in my hand, when I sailed,
When I sailed,
I'd the banks all in my hand, when I sailed,
I'd the banks all in my hand,
But their vaults were filled with sand—
Then the people made demand,
And I failed.

There's Illinois and Maine—they have gone,
They have gone,
There's Illinois and Maine—they have gone,
There's Illinois and Maine,
Have gone back to truth again:
And from this 'tis very plain,
We are done.

And Maryland the jade, follows suit, follows
suit,
And Maryland the jade, follows suit,
After all the vows we made,
Has the Rogators betrayed
What a brute!

And Pennsylvania, too—what a shame! what
a shame!
And Pennsylvania, too—what a shame,
By instinct ever true,
Has washed out all the blue
From her name.

Oh, I wish I was a geese, all forlorn—all for-
lorn,
Oh, I wish I was a geese, all forlorn,
I wish I was a geese,
'Cause they eat their grass in peace,
And accommodate much grease,
Latin corn!

A celebrated toper, intending to go to a
masked ball, consulted an acquaintance in
what character he should disguise himself—
"Go as a friend," replied his friend, "and your
mask will be a friend will not know you."

STANDING ARMIES.—The largest standing
army in the world is kept by the Chinese;
it amounts to 1,200,000 men. Russia
has 650,000 men continually under arms, and
France 310,000. The army of Great Britain
is upwards of 90,000.

A good natured, money-making Jonathan,
got things fixed, and struck up a bargain for
matrimony. Having no particular regard for
appearances, the parties agreed to employ a
country justice to put on the tacking. All
things being ready he commenced the ceremony
by remarking that it was customary on
such occasions to commence with prayer; but
he believed he would omit that; after trying
the knot, he said "it was customary to kiss
the bride, but he believed he would omit that."
The ceremony being ended, Jonathan took his
squire by the button hole, and clapping his
finger on his nose, said—"Squire, his custom-
ary to give the magistrate five dollars—but I
believe I'll omit that."

THE NEW YEAR'S NIGHT OF AN
UNHAPPY MAN.

[From the German of Richter]

An old man stood upon the night of the new
year at his window, and gazed with the look
of fearful despair, up to the unmovable, ever-
glowing heavens, and down to the calm, clear,
white earth, upon which there was now no one
so friendly and so sleepless as he. For his grave
lay near by him. It was covered only with
the snow of old age, not with the green of
youth, and he thought with him of the
rich abundance of his whole life, nothing but
errors, sins, and infirmities; a wasted body,
a desolate soul, a breast full of poison, and an
old age full of sorrow.

To-day his beautiful youth days wandered
about him like ghosts, and drew him back to
that pleasant morning when his father first
placed him on the cross-way of life, which
leads on the right by the sunny path of virtue
in a broad peaceful land, full of light and har-
vest, and on the left drags down, full of dark-
ness and pain, to a black cavern, full of drop-
ping poison, full of hissing serpents, and dark
sultry vapors.

All the serpents hung about his breast, and
droops of poison upon his tongue; and he knew
not where he was.

In despair and unutterable grief, he cried
out to the heavens above, "Give me youth—

again, old Father—place me on that cross-way
again, that I may choose another path. He
saw wandering lights dancing among the
marbles, and disappearing in the grave yard,
and he said—"These are my foolish days."
He saw a star fall from heaven and glimmer
in its fall, and vanish on the earth—"I am
that," said his bleeding heart, and the serpent
lang of remorse struck deeper in their wounds.

His burning imagination pictured before
him flying night phantoms on the roofs,—and
the windmill lifted up its arms in a threaten-
ing manner to crush him—and a skull still ly-
ing in the tomb by degrees assumed his looks.
In the midst of this struggle within him, the
mouse for the new year flowed suddenly down
from the church tower like a far off chant—
His heart softened. He cast his eye around
the horizon and over the broad earth, and he
thought of the friends of his youth, who now
hunger and better than he, were ten bers of
the earth, others of happy children, and bless-
ed men; and he said—"Old I also like you
might have slept through this first night, with
unwet eyes, if I had been willing. Ah, I
might be happy, my dear parents, if I had
followed your precepts."

In this feverish remembrance of his youth-
time, it seemed to him as if the skull, with
the features of the tomb, raised itself up. At
least through that superstition which on the
new year's night sees the spirit of the future,
it became a living youth. He could behold it
no longer. He covered his eyes. A thousand
scolding tears streamed down and disappeared
in the snow. Hopeless and in despair, he yet
only sighed in a low voice—"Come back—
again, oh youth, come back!"

And it came back; for he had only dreamed
so fearfully. He was still a young man—
His grief alone had been no dream. But he
thanked God that he, still was young, could
turn in the midst of the dark currents of vice,
and restore himself to the sunny path that
leads into the land of harvest.

Turn back with him, young man if thou
standest in his wandering way. This fright-
ful dream will become in future thy judge—
But if ever, full of sorrow, thou shouldst cry
out—"Come again beautiful youth! then will it
not come again."

THE NUMBER 7.—"In six days creation
was perfected, and the 7th was consecrated to
rest. On the 7th of the 7th month a holy ob-
servance was ordained to the children of Israel,
who feasted 7 days, and remained 7 days in
tents; the 7th year was directed to be a sab-
bath of rest for all things; and at the end of 7
times 7 years commenced the grand Jubilee;
every 7th year the land lay fallow; every 7th
year there was a general release from all debts,
and all bondsmen were set free. From this
law may have originated the custom of
binding young men to 7 years' apprenticeship,
and of punishing incorrigible offenders by
transportation for 7, twice 7, or three times 7
years; every 7th day was directed to be
rest to the people; Jacob served 7 years for
the possession of Rachel, and also another 7
years; Noah had seven days' warning of the
flood, and was commanded to take the fowls
of the air into the ark by sevens, and the clean
beasts by sevens; the ark touched the ground
on the 7th month; and in 7 days a dove was
sent; and again in 7 days after. The 7 years
of plenty and the 7 years of famine were fore-
told in Pharaoh's dreams, by the 7 fat and 7
lean beasts; and the 7 ears of full corn, and the
7 ears of blasted corn. The young animals
were to be reared with the dam 7 days and
at the close of the 7th taken away. By the
old law, man was commanded to forgive his
offending brother 7 times; but the meekness
of the last revealed religion extended his hu-
mility and forbearance to 70 times 7 times.
"If Cain shall be revenged 7 fold, truly La-
moch 70 times 7." In the destruction of Jeri-
cho, 7 priests bore 7 trumpets 7 days; on the
7th day surrounded the walls 7 times, and af-
ter the 7th time the wall fell. Balaam pre-
pared 7 bullocks and 7 rams for a sacrifice;
7 of Saul's sons were hanged to stay a fami-
ne; Laban pursued Jacob 7 days' journey;
Job's friends sat with him 7 days and 7 nights;
and offered 7 bullocks and 7 rams as an atone-
ment for their wickedness; David, in bringing
up the ark, offered 7 bullocks and 7 rams; Eli-
shah sent his servant 7 times to look for the
cloud; Huzakiah, in cleansing the temple, of-
fered 7 bullocks and 7 rams and 7 goats for
sin offering. The children of Israel, when
Hezekiah took away the strange altars, kept
the feast of unleavened bread 7 days, and
again other 7 days. King Abasurus had 7
chamberlains, 7 days fast, and sent for the
queen on the 7th day; and in the 7th year of
his reign, she was taken to him. Queen Es-
ther had seven maids to attend her. Solomon
was 7 years building the temple, at the dedica-
tion of which he feasted 7 days; in the taber-
nacle was 7 lamps, 7 days were appointed for
an atonement upon the altar, and the priest's
son was ordained to wear his father's garment
7 days; the children of Israel ate unleavened
bread 7 days. Abraham gave 7 ewe lambs to
Abimelech as a memorial for a well; Joseph
mourned 7 days for Jacob. The rabbins
say, God employed the power of answering
this number to perfect the greatness of Samu-
el, his name answering the value of the let-
ters in the Hebrew word, which signify 7—
whence Hannah, his mother, in her thanks,
says, "that the barren had brought forth 7."—
In Scripture are enumerated 7 resurrections,
the widow's son, by Elias; the Shunammite's
son, by Elisha; the soldier who touched the
bones of the prophet; the widow's son of Nair;
Lazarus, and our blessed Lord. Out of Mary
Magdalene was cast 7 devils. The apostles
chose 7 deacons. Enoch, who was translated,
was the 7th after Adam, and Jesus Christ the
77th, in a direct line. Our Saviour spoke 7
times from the cross, on which he remained 7
hours; he appeared 7 times; after 7 times 7
days, sent the Holy Ghost. In the Lord's
Prayer are 7 petitions, expressed in 7 times 7
words; omitting those of mere grammatical
connexion. Within this number are contain-
ed all the mysteries of the Apocalypse, reveal-
ed to the 7 churches of Asia; there appeared 7
golden candlesticks, and 7 stars in the hand of
him that was in the midst; 7 lamps being 7
spirits of God. The book with 7 seals; 7
kings, 7 thunders, 7 thousand men slain—
The dragon with 7 heads; and the 7 angels
bearing 7 vials of wrath. The vision of Da-
niel 70 weeks. The fiery furnace was made
7 times hotter for Shadrack, Meshack and
Abdnezzar; Nebuchadnezzar ate the grass of
the field 7 years. The elders of Israel were
70. There are also numbered 7 heavens, 7
planets, 7 stars, 7 wise men, 7 champions of

Christendom, 7 notes in music, 7 primary col-
ors, 7 deadly sins, 7 sacraments in the Roman
Catholic church. The 7th son was considered
as endowed with pre-eminent wisdom; the 7th
son of a 7th son is still thought by some to pos-
sess the power of healing diseases spontaneously.
Perfection is likened to gold 7 times puri-
fied in the fire; and we yet say, "you fright-
ten me out of my 7 senses." Anciently a child
was not named before 7 days, not being ac-
counted fully to have life before that period.
The teeth spring out in the 7th month and
are shed and renewed in the 7th year, when
infancy is changed into childhood. At
three 7 years the faculties are developed,
manhood commences, and we become legally
competent to all civil acts, at four times 7 man
is in the full possession of his strength; at five
times 7 he is fit for the business of the world;
at six times 7 he becomes grave and wise or
revere; at 7 times 7 he is in his apogee, & from
that time he decays. At eight times 7, he is
in his first climacteric; at nine times 7, or 63,
he is in his grand climacteric, or year of dan-
ger; and ten times 7, or three score years and
ten, has by the Royal Prophet been pronoun-
ed the natural period of human life. There
were 7 chiefs before Thebes. The blood was
to be sprinkled 7 times before the altar; Na-
man was to be dipped 7 times in Jordan. Apu-
cias speaks of dipping the head 7 times in the
sea for purification. In all solemn rites of
purification, dedication and consecration, the oil
or water was 7 times sprinkled. The house of
wisdom, in Proverbs, had 7 pillars.
An old friend by our side reminds us, that
the war of independence occupied 7 years, and
that Burgoyne surrendered to Gates in 1777;
so that, as Americans, we have good reason
to cherish this hallowed number, and, as a
Christian people, to keep holy the 7th day.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE WESTERN SHORE.

WESTERN SHORE TREASURY,
Annapolis, 31st December, 1838.

To the Honorable
the General Assembly of Maryland
The Treasurer of the Western Shore, in
obedience to the 3d section of the Act of De-
cember Session, 1821, ch. 149, submits the
following Report:

In the year ending 1st Dec.
1838, he received \$875,-
948 24-100, viz:

On account of
Auction Duties, See No. 3 43,160 44
Bank Houses, " 4 17,872 24
Bank Stock—for dividends " 4 39,918 66
Costs of suit, " 1,2 5 49 26
Fines and Forfeitures, " 2 4,127 36
Interest—on personal ac-
counts, 1,2,3,5,6 1,076 80
Licenses—to Auctioneers, " 3 6 000 00
of Billiard Tables, " 1 779 42
to Dealers in Lottery Tick-
ets " 5 3,244 02
to Hawkers and Pedlers, " 1 478 78
Public Marriages, " 1 7,993 90
of Ordinaries, " 1 24,366 04
for Races and Fisheries, " 1 106 20
to Traders, " 1 32,149 33
to Victuallers, " 1 28 96

Miscellaneous Expenses—
are payment, " 6 356 10
Road Stock—for dividends, " 4 185 00
Special Deposites—in the
Bank of Baltimore—for
Interest, \$19,756 25, " 69,756 25
Principal, 50,000, " 19,225 44
State Lotteries, No. 5 19,225 44
State 2 per cent Stock—Sold, " 5 252,000 00
State Tobacco Inspection
Balt. " 5 13,387 37
Tax for Colonization, " 6 6,239 98

Taxes for the use of Colo-
nization Society, " 1 469 75
Taxes in Chancery, " 2 169 18
Taxes on Plaintiffs, " 1 4,055 84

The Balt. & Ohio Rail Road
Company—for advance on
the State's 1-5th " 85,156 25

for the State's 1-5th
of receipts from Pas-
sengers on the
Washington Branch " 35,537 09

The Balt. & Susquehanna Rail
Road Co. for interest on
their bonds \$45,000—for
account of equivalent to
specie, 300 " 45,300 00

The Chesapeake & Ohio Can-
al company for interest on
their bonds \$120,000—for
equivalent to specie, \$9,-
000—for the Annapolis &
Elk Ridge Rail Road Com-
pany \$60,000—for the
Eastern Shore Rail Road
company, 30,000 " 219,000 00

The Eastern Shore Treasury,
The Land Office, No. 5 " 13,741 90
The Penitentiary—for
interest, " 974 34

The Public Buildings
at the Seat of Gov-
ernment—a repay-
ment, " 5 75 26

The State's Tobacco
Warehouse in Bal-
timore—a repayment, " 6 115 10

The University of Mary-
land for interest, " 6 200 00

\$875,948 94

An there remained in the Western
Shore Treasury, 1st December,
1837, " 80,364 52

Making an aggrega-
te of Of the sums so received
and amounting to " 956,313 46

\$875,948 94

\$25,511 29 100,
were for revenue
accrued before the
year 1838, viz, on
account of
Auction Duties, \$5,901 44

Fines and Forfeitures, 810 71
Licenses—to Auc-
tioneers, 300 00
Hawkers and Ped-
lers, 40 00
Of Marriages, 874 13
Of Ordinaries, 3,661 09
For Races and
Fisheries, 17 85

To Traders, 4,726 13
To Victuallers, 16 63

State Tobacco In-
spection in Bal-
timore, 563 00
Tax for Colonization, 301 33

Taxes, use of the Col-
onization Society, 70 00
Taxes in Chancery, 81 01
Taxes on Plaintiffs, 753 92

The E. Shore Treas-
ury, 7,224 05
The University of
Maryland—for in-
terest, 200 00

\$25,511 29

To which add the re-
ceipts on the fol-
lowing accounts
viz, costs of suit—
repayment \$48 26

Miscellaneous Ex-
penses—a repay-
ment, 356 10
Special deposits—of
the principal, 50,000 00

State 3 per cent stock
—sold, 252,000 00
The Chesapeake &
Ohio Canal Com-
pany—for the Rail
Roads, 90,000 00

The Public Build-
ings—a repayment
75 26
The State's Tobacco
Warehouse, ditto
to 115 10

\$392,594 72

That amount deducted from
the receipts into the Treasury
in 1838, shows this sum to have
been the amount of revenue
accrued in 1838, which was
received in that year.

\$418,130 01

Of the said aggregate
in the Western
Shore Treasury in
the course of the
year ending 1st De-
cember 1838, ac-
counting to

\$956,313 46

He disbursed in that
year \$911,007 78-
100, of the fol-
lowing accounts,
viz:

Civil Officers, \$14,397 77
Colleges, Academies
and Schools, 18,562 57
Commission, 416 92
Contingent Expen-
ses, 5,407 34
Indemnity 5 per cent
stock, 20,000 00

Indian Annuities,
199 99

Interest on the
Public Debt
\$91,904 03 to
make it equiva-
lent to specie,
16,733 39

Miscellaneous Ex-
penses, 43,272 08

Pensions—to officers
and soldiers of the
Revolution, 13,830 55
State Colonization,
10,000 00

State Tobacco In-
spection in Bal-
timore, 8,018 39

The Baltimore and
Susquehanna Rail
Road Company, 252,000 00

The Indigent Deaf &
Dumb, 2,376 05
The Judiciary, 38,156 11

The Legislature, 73,345 26
The Library, 736 85

The Maryland Hos-
pital, 6,000 00
The Militia, 6,350 64

The Public Build-
ings at the seat of
Government, 1,287 50

The State Coloniza-
tion Society, 807 75

The State's Tobacco
Ware houses in
Baltimore, 4,570 15

The Washington
Monument, 6,225 44

The Eastern Shore
Rail Road Compa-
ny, 30,000 00

The Annapolis and
Elk Ridge Rail
Road Company, 60,000 00

\$911,007 78

And there remained in the Western
Shore Treasury 1st Dec-
ember 1838, the balance of " \$44,705 68

1833, 469 75

For the redemption
of so much of the
Monument 5 per
cent Stock, 299 30

So much of the Sink-
ing Fund directed
by ch. 395 of 1835, 59,060 09

So much of the ap-
propriations for
1837, and 1838,
per Resolution No.
73 of 1832, to aug-
ment the Library, 581 28

So much of the ap-
propriations, per
Resolution No. 23
of 1834, \$4 91—
No. 70 of 1824,
\$37 58, 42 79

No. 60 of 1835, \$5-
25—No. 68, \$7—
No. 92, \$4 89—
No. 17 and 56 of
1836, \$600—No.
40, \$100—No. 11
of 1837, \$12, 712 00

130,310 86

And shewing the Treasury
to have been deficient 1st Dec.
1838, by the sum of " 85,605 18

To that deficiency, it is proper
to add the probable cost of the
present Session—which is esti-
mated at " 70,000 00

And would make the charge for
these accounts, upon the re-
ceipts of the current year, 155,605 18

The result of this account, the Treasurer
finds with regret, shews the condition of
the Treasury to be worse than he last year, antici-
pated, by the sum of \$33,632 88 cents.

It will have been seen that, of the \$5,057 36
the Directors of the Penitentiary were by law
required to furnish in the past year, to pay the
interest upon the loans had for the use of the
institution they conduct, they supplied only
\$974 34, being the interest payable for the
quarter ended the 1st January 1838. When
the next quarter's interest became payable
from the Treasury, a letter from two of the
Directors officially apprized the Treasurer, of
their inability to furnish the money and that
their want of ability had been duly communi-
cated to the General Assembly before it ad-
journed. No blame therefore is imputable to
the Directors. He adverts to the occurrence;
to account in part for the unexpectedly
augmented deficiency of the Treasury, and
particularly to inter from it, the inexpediency
of incurring debt for the use of any institution
of which the chief purpose is not revenue, with
the vain expectation of its paying both principal
and interest—and especially of putting the
Treasury to rely upon it for either.

He is not aware of a single instance in which
the State has loaned money to such an insti-
tution, that it has ever been repaid.

The oldest existing debt of the State (be-
ing the first to his knowledge ever incurred for
such an institution) was contracted for the use
of the medical department of the Baltimore
University of Maryland and made irredeem-
able for thirty years, requiring the Professors to
pay the interest only. Before one third of the
time expired they failed to do so.

Four debts in succession have since been in-
curred for the Penitentiary, requiring the Di-
rectors to pay both principal and interest, and
before either of them is redeemable the insti-
tution is declared unable to comply.

He respectfully suggests therefore, that the
future wants of such institutions be supplied
by occasional or permanent appropriations, ad-
justed by their amount, duration and urgency,
and the ability of the Treasury to pay presen-
tly or by instalments.

It is his painful duty to report too, the fail-
ure of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail
Road Company to furnish the Treasury with the
means of paying the interest due the 1st of
October last on the debts of the State contracted
for their use. Its amount was \$19,166 67
cents, and their inability (at no time ap-
proaching the cause of the high character and
business habits of the gentlemen having charge
of its concerns and the good order and economy
in their management, which their accounts to
the Treasury uniformly indicated,) was the
more unexpected because only three months
before, they had received from the Treasury
the large sum of \$252,000, borrowed for them
in pur. of ch. 302 of 1837, and executed at the
time with the utmost solemnity, their obliga-
tions to provide for the payment of the interest
as enjoined by the law confiding to them its
disbursement.

The President and Directors, it seems,—
misconceiving that obligation to be altogether
subordinate to the one to construct their work
—impelled by a laudable zeal to accelerate its
completion, and incited by an unfortunately il-
luminated confidence in the efficiency of their
means, it wholly enabled them to object—and to
commit it in time to enable them, out of the
profits of their work when perfected to fulfill
all their engagements—entirely exhausted their
resources in the abortive effort, and left the
Treasury with three days notice only (being
all he understands they themselves had) to en-
counter a very large and additional demand, at
a moment when, in every year, the pressure
upon its resources most cogently requires the
utmost punctuality on the part of those to whom
the Legislature has trusted to supply them.

To hold that a company engaging with equal
solvency and the same legal sanctions, to
apply the public money raised by debt, to the
construction of a great public work and also to
provide for the payment of the interest on that
debt, is bound to provide for the payment of
the interest indefinitely, would be to bring the
two obligations into direct conflict—and to
fulfill the last would be to make the first mani-
festly impossible. The obligations therefore
are of course to be reconciled and admit of re-
conciliation, the Treasurer thinks, only by
considering the engagement to pay the interest,
as obligatory from year to year merely, unless
otherwise expressed—but to that extent, as
paramount to all others involved in their trust.

From the termination of each session of the
General Assembly without due and timely no-
tice, until the next shall have assembled and
had time to act—that is to say, annually to the
first of January the obligation to provide for
and pay the interest, is strictly fiduciary and
paramount—because the Legislature is
only authority competent to supply, what
the company without such construction may
fail, as in this instance it has failed to furnish.

with serious if not overwhelming embarrass-
ment to the public treasury.

The assurances he has received from the
President and Directors, of their unabated
confidence that the profits of their work will
soon enable them to fulfill their engagements
to the State, give very acceptable reason to
hope that their insolvency will be of short du-
ration.

The receipts of the Tax for Colonization too
have not been so large as was expected, partly
because Carroll county has not yet, it is be-
lieved, been required by law to contribute its
share of the sums hitherto directed to be levied
upon Baltimore and Frederick counties,
while the proper authority of the latter has al-
ready reduced the sums heretofore levied on
that county, and the Commissioners of Bal-
timore county were by ch. 275, of 1837, re-
quired in future to reduce the levy on it.

It is gratifying to observe that, notwithstanding
these failures, the ability of the Treasury
would have been improved rather than im-
paired (its receipts having exceeded their
estimated amount by \$6,115 08 cents) if the
Treasury estimates were used as they are in-
tended, to conduct to so desirable a result.

These set forth yearly, the probable revenue
and expenses of the current year under the op-
eration of subsisting enactments—and then
added to the latter a considerable sum (last
year \$24,000 and this year \$25,000) to cover
such contingent, miscellaneous and additional
charges, as the assembled Legislature may
judge indispensable, and therefore authorize
without providing additional revenue.

That amount is supposed to give ample
scope to the indulgence of the probable ple-
asure of the General Assembly to make appro-
priations without providing corresponding sup-
plies. Neither the purpose, nor the amount
of appropriations so accompanied, give the
Treasury any official concern—but whenever
additional charges, largely beyond their esti-
mated amount, are brought upon the Treasury
without adequate provision for their payment,
it is scarcely possible for its condition to im-
prove.

The charges for the present year, for account
of the Legislature, the Militia, the interest on
the Public Debt, and for Contingent and Mis-
cellaneous Expenses, have, it will be seen,
greatly exceeded their estimated amount, and
accordingly the striking improvement in the
general revenue of the State, has not, as it must
have done if the means of paying the excess
only of those appropriations had been duly
supplied, had any auspicious influence on its
present state.

ESTIMATES.
The probable receipts in the current year, in
virtue of subsisting laws, he estimates as
follows, to wit:

For Licenses granted
by the Clerks of
the county and of
Baltimore City
Courts, 80,000 00

For Fines, Forfeit-
ments, & Amends,
5,000 00

House,	450
The Secretary of State,	2,000
The Topographical Engineer,	2,000
The Geologist,	2,000
The Treasurer of the W. Shore,	2,000
His Clerk,	500
The Treasurer of the E. Shore,	450
The Librarian,	1,000
The Clerk of the House of Delegates,	300
The Clerk of the Senate,	300
The Examiner General W. Shore, (his fees deducted),	600
The Examiner General E. Shore, (his fees deducted),	150
The Registrar of the Land Office, W. S.,	30
The Registrar of the Land Office, E. S.,	20
For Pensions to Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution,	12,862 00
For Donations to Colleges, Academies and Schools,	19,750 00
For Expenses on account of the Militia,	1,600 00
For Indian Annuities,	130 00
For Interest on the Public Debt,	291,747 36
For Expenses on account of the Judiciary,	33,570 00*
For the Augmentation of the Library,	500 00
For Binding Books therein,	25 00
For Salary to the Governor's Secretary,	250 00
For Salaries to the State's Tax Inspectors in Baltimore and in the County of Frederick,	7,500 00
For account of the Washington Monument,	6,000 00
For the Sinking Fund directed by ch. 395 of 1835,	12,000 00
For the Maryland Hospital, per Res. No. 75 of 1835,	5,000 00
For State Colonization, per ch. 251 of 1831,	15,000 00
For the State Colonization Society—the Tax for their use,	500 00
For the Education of the Deaf and Dumb,	3,500 00
For Contingent Expenses of the Engineer and Geologist, per ch. 135 of 1833,	1,000 00
For payment on account of the Indemnity 5 per cent stock,	20,000 00
For the State's Contingent Expenses—estimated at,	5,000 00
For miscellaneous & Additional Expenses—estimated at,	20,000 00
Which would amount to	478,234 36
And make the Treasury deficient on the 1st Dec. 1839, by the sum of	\$187,014 54

Of that sum (which includes it will be seen, the deficit of 1st Dec. 1839) the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, are obliged by law and contract, to pay \$94,166 67 cents; the Directors of the Penitentiary, \$9,220 88; and the Medical Professors of the Baltimore University, \$6,862 53 cts. But these sums are necessarily excluded from the Treasury Estimate, because experience has shown that they may not be safely relied upon. Should these however or any large portion of them, be received hereafter and in due time, the special deposits to the Treasurer's credit in the Bank of Baltimore, of which \$175,000 yet remain, will probably sustain the Treasury as they were originally intended to do, until the first Dec. 1840.

*In detail as per Report of last year.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

Letters received by the last packets from France, state the sales of trees and cuttings of the *Morus Multicaulis* has ceased, in consequence of the greatly increasing orders from this country. The nurserymen there, had not been prepared for such unusual and unexpected demands; and, after increasing their prices 200 and 300 per cent, they finally quit selling their plants, at any price, in order to cut them up, to propagate an additional supply for next season.

It has been frequently stated in the papers that the *Morus Multicaulis* is too tender to withstand the severity of the winters in Pennsylvania, and that the Alpine, and Moravia, and *Morus Macrophylla*, were better adapted to this climate. It is believed that this opinion is erroneous, as there are now growing, in the Bartram Botanic Garden, three miles S. W. from Philadelphia, several trees of the two last varieties, which were received from France ten years since (soon after the *Morus Multicaulis* had been procured from Manila). The plants were highly protected from the cold of the first winter, since they have never been sheltered, nor suffered the least injury from the frost. The largest tree of the *Multicaulis* is 18 feet high, and 10 inches in circumference. The leaves are larger than those of the *Macrophylla*, and of a smoother

finer texture;—they are preferred by the silk-worms. Both varieties appear to be quite as hardy as the white mulberry (*Morus alba*).—U. S. Gaz.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

In various quarters of the Union great and imposing meetings of the people have been recently held, all manifesting the strongest determination to maintain the popular rights against the new and insidious encroachments which the moneyed power is making through every political avenue it can open to itself. The most foul and detestable of all these attempts, as yet unredressed, is the attack on the right of suffrage in

NEW JERSEY.

In this State the people, on the 8th of January, have spoken in a voice as appalling to the traitorous assaults of their rights, as that of the cannon to their enemy at New Orleans, on the day which gives date to the anniversary, honored by the New Jersey convention as that on which they would assert the rights of the people.

Delegates chosen from every county, approaching two thousand in number, met in the State house, at Trenton, on the 8th of January, and having chosen Thomas G. Haught, of Monmouth, presiding officer, and other subordinate officers, the subject which called them together was fully discussed, and all the facts, together with a clear elucidation of the principles and law, presented in the form of a preamble and resolutions. We regret that our limits do not enable us to give the proceedings in extenso. They establish, beyond doubt, the state of the case in relation to the fraud and violation of law in the suppression of the legal returns electing the five Democratic candidates, repeatedly presented in the Globe, and never more clearly than in the speech of Gen. Wall, and the letter of Governor Dickerson. We confine our extracts from the proceedings simply to the resolutions, which aim directly at practical results.

"Resolved, That we solemnly call upon the House of Representatives of the United States, who are to assemble on the first Monday of December next, to exclude the above named persons (the minority Federal candidates returned) from the seats they will attempt to occupy, pending the investigation of the case before that House, believing, that as we do, that the sole design and purpose of this daring and unprincipled fraud is to pack a fraudulent majority in the House at its first organization, to secure the appointment of a Speaker and officers of the Federal party, and to maintain themselves in power in defiance of the Constitution, the laws, and the voice of the people.

"Resolved, That the lawfully elected Representatives of the people of this State—five of whom have been, in the manner before stated, denied certificates of election—he, and they are hereby, respectfully requested to repair to the seat of Government on the first Monday of December next, and there, in the name of the people of New Jersey, claim at the hands of Congress the justice of which they and those whom they represent have been deprived by party spirit for party ends.

"Resolved, That the facts that have taken place in a sister State, and the means there pursued to crush the people, and by force and fraud, and the bayonets of an armed soldiery, to wrest from them their rights, taken in connection with what has transpired in our own State, give us too much reason to believe there is a concert of action among the Opposition throughout the country to seize upon and retain power at all hazards, and at the expense of liberty, if not blood. We cannot but view these movements with concern and indignation, and we call upon every friend of Republican Government to mark them well, and to mark well their authors and abettors, and be prepared to defend, to the last extremity, those principles which have been consecrated by the blood of the Revolution, and which we, for ourselves, are determined never to yield.

"Resolved, That we tender to the Hon. Garret D. Wall, our warmest thanks for the promptitude and ability with which he came forward and maintained the cause of his fellow citizens—such fearless and disinterested patriotism will ever be remembered by a grateful people.

"And finally, we do resolve, and hereby pledge ourselves in the face of the whole country, by those principles of justice and right which constitute our hope and safety, by the memory of our sires who rescued them from the hand of oppression, by the duty we owe to ourselves, to our children and our country, that we will as men and freemen, unitedly strive together, to displace those who, dressed in a little brief authority, have presumed thus daringly and wickedly to rob us of our dearest birthright; and that we will never cease our efforts until the law shall again rule, and the supremacy of the ballot box be fully restored."

IN ALABAMA.

A full State convention of the Democratic delegates attending from forty one counties, (two pre-empt the whole,) held a session of four days at Tuscaloosa, beginning the seventeenth of December. Many important subjects were considered. Gov. Bagby was re-nominated—an address ordered—committees of correspondence appointed, and a general party organization for the whole State recommended.

THE GOLD EAGLE.

This beautiful coin, after a long absence, has reappeared in our country. The mint at Philadelphia is striking them, and a quantity has arrived here. It is not only a noble coin, but, in its improved appearance, a fine specimen of art. As yet, only the mint in Philadelphia has issued this coin; but the branch mint in Philadelphia is an exceedingly difficult place to diffuse the coins from. It is found that they diffuse much better from other points and therefore the coinage of the branches will be speedily attended to.

It is now thirty-five years since an eagle has been coined at our mint. The coinage of this piece was stopped in 1804, in consequence of its exportation as fast as coined. The erroneous gold standard, and the quantity of paper money under twenty dollars, then banished this noble coin from our country; one of these causes of the banishment of that coin is now removed, to wit, the error in the gold standard which has been corrected; but the other remains in full force, and is, in fact, greatly increased; and unless the Democratic States go to work in earnest to suppress all paper money under twenty dollars, the golden eagle must again disappear. For what chance has a ten dollar gold piece to circulate against a ten dollar note? Who will pay out a golden eagle, while he has a ragged ten dollar note in his pocket? Either the ten dollar eagles, or the ten dollar notes, must be given up; and the question is, which is it to be? The Federalists answer, the eagle; for they are in favor of banishing all gold and all silver from circulation, and going upon small notes and shillings; the Democrats answer, give up the ten dollar note; but it will not do to limit themselves to barren answers. They must go to work to back their answer by deeds, and to provide legislative enactments to suppress the ten dollar notes. Every Democrat should study

Mr. Van Buren's letter to SHERBORN WILLIAMS, esq. and act upon it. Large notes for large dealings, and gold and silver for common dealings, is the recommendation of that letter, and twenty dollars the limit below which no paper money should be tolerated.

Will the Democracy, while it is yet time to provide against the consequences of another suspension of the banks, fail to exert all their power to save the labouring classes of the community from the consequences of such a suspension?—Globe.

From the Globe.

RETRENCHMENT.

The Intelligencer contains a long and laborious article, assailing the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the retrenchments proposed in it. During the last summer we laid before the public, from the journals of Congress, the course of the Opposition upon the subject of the expenditures, and made it manifest that while they were raising a clamor against the Administration on the score of extravagance, the great mass of the appropriations, complained of by them had been in fact carried by the votes of the majority of the Opposition. We could not find an instance in which the body of the Opposition had voted against a heavy appropriation, except to promote the Indian removals, and appropriations to effect this object they knew would come back to the Treasury in the sales of the territory acquired. Such appropriations, then, did not tend to effect their main purpose in exhausting the Treasury. On this point, therefore, they were niggards, but they made up for it in wasteful lavishments in every other way, running up the appropriations millions beyond the estimates of the Departments.

All this was shown; and now, when the Secretary of the Treasury comes forward in advance, and, as his duty requires, indicates the various particulars in which vast savings may be made, the organ of the Federal party, which has been exclaiming against extravagance, comes out against retrenchment!

The light houses have been multiplied along the coast until the number no longer can distinguish among the multitude, the points they were intended to mark and discriminate. They do mischief in misleading those whom they were intended to direct. This prodigious propagation of light houses has been the work of landmen, who get salaries by them, not of navigators, who want to sail by them. Members of Congress are deceived by these interested persons to believe they are necessary, & as a consequence, a log rolling light house bill makes its appearance in the House, and is, through, carrying with it millions of open expenditure, although each member only votes to get a small comparative outlay on a coast where some landmen have insisted on it as indispensable. This has been continued from year to year, till many of them can be truly called "light houses in the sky"—in character with those for which Mr. Adams contended—worthless to all but the dispensers and recipients of the patronage. The Secretary of the Treasury intimates that much may be curtailed from this bill of waste; but the Intelligencer says this is a deadly blow at the commerce of the country, and seems to hint that it is but a part of that horrid conspiracy which has been carried on ever since General Jackson came into power, to destroy that general prosperity, which of course the administration brought into power by the people must ever feel the strongest wish to subvert.

The Secretary proposes, too, great caution about the further extension of pensions. Although our Revolutionary patriots are almost all dead, yet the Revolutionary army of 60,000 men is at this moment about 40,000. A new levy of this corps was made of the wives of Revolutionary soldiers married since 1783. This embraced, it will be perceived, a new generation of persons, after the war was over. As the Intelligencer would increase this corps, we must look for a general pension law, embracing all the descendants of those who were able to bear arms in the Revolution.

The Intelligencer deems of the recommendation to say, for a while, the progress of expenditures in those harbors which have been found safe and convenient receptacles of our commerce, from the discovery of the continent, up to this time and, therefore, may be supposed sufficient for present use, without any new improvements. But this too is a stroke at commerce, and the Intelligencer will have it, that additional millions must be thrown into such bays and harbors, to satisfy the merchants that the Government does not mean to sacrifice their interests.

From the Cheshire Farmer.

THE FARMERS.

It is a glory to a man to honor his occupation. It is to be a lawful one and well followed it should be his pride to avow and defend it—such an one is that of the Farmer. He is lord of the land, and on it he should walk erect, conscious of his own dignity. Clad in homespun, with sun-browned complexion and toil-hardened hands, he need not feel diminutive in the presence of any one, nor envy the white glove and the broad cloth, nor once desire to exchange the firm whip for the walking stick. These symbols of nobility he might have if he chose, but they would only hide what should have been his greatest glory, the sign of his occupation, his industry, his wisdom. We would by no means recommend the unsavory class of which we are speaking a haughty address in their intercourse with society, but we would recommend to them a significant contempt of such an address whenever met with by them. These are certainly rather trifling matters, considering to whom they are addressed, but they are just as important as what engrosses the attention of at least one half of the world.

We would also here suggest that almost every thing is carried by social influence, that great advantages are derived from it, and the propriety of Farmers as a class availing themselves of this influence equally with other classes. Let Agricultural Societies be general, and their meetings frequent and matters of interest, as they surely are to every Farmer. Let Agricultural Journals be patronized as well for their tendency to maintain the farmer's just rights and elevate in public estimation this down trodden class, as for the valuable information they contain.

The present is an era of publication, of books, newspapers, periodicals, pamphlets, tracts, reviews, &c., on all subjects which the mind of man can investigate—it is an intellectual era in which the power of mind works miracles upon the objects of her research—and shall not the farmer step in for his share of influence and benefit, amidst all this wonder working machinery? Shall he be jostled from his proper position, on the great arena by those that are more assuming, but less worthy and useful? Surely he will be unless he stands up and defends his rights—unless he stretch out his muscular arm, and conjoin the hosts of nervous aspirants that have supplanted him, down to their proper position. No! let him rather rise above them. When the farmer shall do this place in our schools, academies and colleges; when he shall, as a class, unite the power of all active minds with that of a vigorous bod-

—then will he rise to his proper rank in society, and not till then.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

Tuesday Morning, Jan. 29, 1839.

JOHN BOON OF CAROLINE.—We are not singular in expressing our surprise at the course pursued by this gentleman since he has taken his seat in the Senate of Maryland. His immediate constituents are highly incensed at the duplicity which the "honorable" Senator has practiced upon them; and as far as we can learn, but one feeling appears to pervade the party to which he owes his election—a feeling of disgust at his betrayal of their confidence, and his utter disregard for their will. We wish not wrongly to accuse Mr. Boon of any charge that may place him in a more unenviable position than that which he now occupies, for God knows he must endure the most agonizing feelings of conscience-stricken remorse when he contrasts his present course with his recent avowals to many members of the Democratic party of Caroline. He has sacrificed himself upon the altar of political ambition, and appears resolved to close his career amidst the execrations of a deceived and insulted people. For if he supposes time can obliterate his ingratitude from the remembrance of his supporters, and that he will be able to recover his former political standing amongst them, he has but a poor conception of human nature, and greatly mistakes the feelings of the men whom he has so unexpectedly betrayed.

In reflecting upon this subject, we are astonished to find Mr. Boon willing to close the little remnant of his political life in the manner which it appears he has marked out.—Elected by the Democratic party of Caroline, we supposed he sufficiently comprehended the nature of his position; & as he received office at their hands, would feel himself sufficiently instructed in the course he was to pursue. He has only to turn his eye to the United States Senate Chamber, and he will there find examples of devoted patriotism to the will of the people; examples that would serve as honorable exponents for his rule of conduct. If this mind can comprehend such exalted patriotism he may yet redeem his political credit, by resigning the office which he has so unfairly obtained. How he can consent to hold his office by such a tenure as he does, strikes us as one of the anomalies of nature which is rarely met with in any but the weak and imbecile, who have neither the soul to feel nor the mind to comprehend.

Next week we expect to substantiate every word we have uttered on this revolting subject, by such corroborating testimony as will convince the minds of all that we have "nothing extenuated nor ought set down in malice."

The mail—the mails!—the cry is still the mails. For nearly a whole week we have not received one word of intelligence from the Western Shore. Even at this present writing, our prospects are cheerless indeed. But a solitary traveller from the Western Shore has come this way through the week, and he felt not interest enough in our affairs of State to inform himself of what was going on in the city of the "good Queen Ann."

As we anticipated no Western mail arrived last night. The mail which left here on Wednesday last for the Western Shore has paid two visits to Broad Creek, & in due time will remain until to-morrow when it will be despatched around the head of the Bay. The cause of failure rests entirely with those having control of the mail boat, and we hope the proper Department will not overlook what appears to be a willful negligence on that part of the route.

The packet boat from Annapolis arrived at Haddaway's on Saturday last, and we understand was willing to bring the mail, but was refused. If such be the fact, and we have no reason to doubt it, the sooner the route is changed the better, and for we are for one united in any measure to effect so desirable a reform. There may be some palating circumstances of which we are not aware. We may have prevented her landing the mail, but if that be the only excuse, it more strongly goes to show the superiority of the Landing at Haddaway's over that at Broad Creek.

TREASURER'S REPORT.—We publish a portion of the Treasurer's report to-day. We shall publish such other portions next week as we may conceive of general interest.

The Baltimore Patriot makes a great deal to do over the change that has recently taken place in the politics of the "New Orleans Bee," heretofore one of the leading Van Buren journals in Louisiana. The following little paragraph will inform our "quid pro quo" friend, of the secret of the change.

A new daily paper, to be entitled the Louisianaian, is to be published in New Orleans, by Mr. Charles Bayon, brother of Mr. J. Bayon, who has just disposed of the Bee. The new paper is to supply the place of the Bee, as an administration journal.

"STOP THAT BALL."

PENNSYLVANIA.—The course pursued by the "Destructives" in their recent outrages at Harrisburg, has been most signally rebuked. The election held on the 15th inst. to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Cassatt, shows a glorious re-action.—Ritter purposely selected that day, it being the

inauguration of his successor, Genl. Porter, and he supposed that many democrats would be absent from the District to witness the ceremonies. But he was foiled. The Democratic candidate succeeded by a majority of 203. Ritter's majority in the same district last October was 1102. The Globe in remarking on this gratifying result says:—

The manner in which the honest and upright yeomanry of Pennsylvania in the most Federal districts, rebuke the partricial efforts of the desperate party leaders, to destroy the representative system of our country, by overthrowing all decorum, dignity, probity, and of course all usefulness in deliberative assemblies, we trust, will arrest the downward tendency which the enemies of our Government have recently given it.

From the Carlisle (Pa.) Volunteer Jan. 17. GLORIOUS TRIUMPH!—MILLER ELECTED—AND THE "CONSPIRATORS" DEFEATED!—SENATORIAL ELECTION.

MAJORITIES.	
Miller,	703
Cumberland (official)	259
Adams (reported)	750

Miller's majority	203
1000 cheers for the Democracy of the fourteenth Senatorial district!	
Contrast with this result in October last, in the same counties.	

OFFICIAL GOVERNOR.

	Dem.	Rep.
Adams	1535	3310
Cumberland	2743	2316
Franklin	2815	2560
	7093	8195
		7093
		1102

Ritter's majority in October, 1838.

SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

It is reduced to a certainty that Gen. T. C. Miller, the Democratic candidate, has been elected a Senator from the Adams district, in the place of Mr. Cassatt, (Fed.) deceased. In this result, the Democratic party have gained a great victory.

The Carlisle Volunteer gives the following from "Old Mother Cumberland":—Glorious triumph of Democracy!—The "conspirators" disgraced and defeated! Miller's majority 703.

What will Charles B. Penrose now say with regard to the sentiments of the people of Cumberland county? His party has been beaten 41 in the borough of Carlisle, where he had a majority of 150 in 1837—in Carlisle district, where every body knows him, 202—and in the county about 700. The majority would have been 900, had it not been for the inclemency of the weather. Will he resign, and afford the people an opportunity of electing a man who will honestly represent them? We shall see.

CHEERING NEWS FROM MISSISSIPPI.

In consequence of the result in the special election, in which the Federalists, Messrs. Prentiss and Ward, triumphed over Messrs. Claiborne and Davis in an issue growing out of the decisions of the House of Representatives in regard to the claim of Messrs. Claiborne and Gibson to hold for a full term, instead of the special session, for which they were elected twelve Democrats, members of the Legislature from counties deciding against Messrs. Claiborne and Davis, were called on to resign. It was held that they did not truly represent their constituents in supporting the Administration, and according to their principles, they resigned. On the other hand, some of the Federalists representing strong Democratic counties were positively instructed to vote for a Democrat as Senator of the United States, or resign, and they refused to obey or resign.

We have heard from all but one of the counties where the Democratic Representatives resigned under the call made by the Federalists, and are happy to learn that the elections have resulted in favor of the friends of the Administration. This renders it certain that the Democratic party have a majority in the General Assembly of Mississippi, and secures the election of a friend of the Administration to supply the vacancy in the Senate of the United States, made by the resignation of Judge Trotter—Globe.

From the Free Trader.

REASONS WHY GENIUS IS DEMOCRATIC.

Some of the Whigs seem sadly puzzled to learn the reason why our most illustrious writers, both in poetry and prose, such as Washington Irving, Cooper, Bryant, Willis, Paulding, Bancroft, Alexander H. Everett, Forrest, Kendall, and numerous others, are Democratic in their principles. We can tell them.

Genius has, in its nature, too much of our country's emblem, the eagle, to bear the slavery of aristocracy, or wear the golden yoke galling fetters of wealth. Genius feels itself noble, and would ennoble humanity at large. It has confidence in human nature. Genius is full of hope. It has no pleasure in the crushed and bruised spirit. It scorns the despot who rules to the summit of power over a pavement of prostrate hearts.

Genius is generous. It would not eat its morsel alone, nor disdain one drop of its nectar from the tears of man.

Genius is educated. It has weighed the relations of human society in the scale of reason—and can find no authority for political inequality. Genius has reasoned on the powers of mind, and finds the ascending principle developed wherever God has left his image.

Genius has travelled. With Irving and Cooper, and Willis, and Everett, and Cartwright and Forrest, it has visited other climates, studied the despotic institutions of Europe and Asia, only to return with a firmer love and a higher devotion of feeling to our own free and blessed Democracy. Not more glad did the dove that could find no resting place on the orb of waters return to the ark, than do the sons of American genius come back from their old-world wanderings, and find rest where man, by the genius of his institutions, should be equal to his fellow man, unshackled by the narrow, but impassable distinctions of birth, caste, wealth, or inherited power.

MONEY vs. LIBERTY.

That money is power, is an axiom which the experience of all ages has demonstrated and confirmed. Nay, we have only to look to the

smallest neighbourhood, for manifestations of its truth. What little community exists, that does not possess its petty tyrant of dollars and cents? If money gives power, that power increases in proportion to its accumulation in large masses. The man with one hundred dollars possessing equal prudence and sagacity can effect ten times as much as he who has but ten dollars. The man with one hundred thousand dollars has the means of effecting his purposes and gratifying his desires increased in like proportion over him who has but one hundred dollars. Money when it exists in a small mass (or rather he who is its visible exponent or possessor,) is humble and conciliatory; in large masses, it becomes haughty and arrogant, impatient of restraint, breaks through all laws, tramples down all authority, seeks its own gratification regardless of the means employed to attain it, or the injuries it inflicts on others and becomes the ruler and despot of society. It aspires after power, it claims the right to command, and it insists upon submission and obedience. It is, therefore, the great enemy of liberty. In its associated (corporate) form, it has been most aptly and truly designated "the dynasty of modern States." It can be curbed, restrained, and controlled, only by the united strength and intelligence of the mass of society, upon those interests it is a depredator, and of whose rights it is an usurper.

The following article, from Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, on the philosophy of advertising, takes a very judicious and common sense view of the matter, and is well worthy of being attentively read. Those who think that in putting into the papers notices of what they have for sale, they confer an exclusive benefit on the proprietors of those journals, make a great mistake. The truth is that while to the publisher the benefit is a very limited one, to the advertiser the advantages are incalculable. Let the person who has an article to dispose of, however small in value, only reflect that by inserting a short notice in a widely circulating paper he lays before every regular subscriber an intimation of the fact, of say nothing of the thousands of readers who are not subscribers, and that, should a single person be induced to purchase, the expense of the advertisement is more than paid. We cannot do better than to let Chambers speak in his own pertinent language:

PHILOSOPHY OF ADVERTISING.

It may be worth while to communicate to young tradesmen the ideas of an old one on this subject; they are simply and briefly as follows.—The first utility of frequent and regular advertising consists in this: there is at all times a large class of persons, both in country and town, who have no fixed places for the purchase of certain necessary articles, and are ready to be swayed and drawn towards any particular place which is earnestly brought under their notice. Indifferent to all, they yield without hesitation to the first who offers. Then, in the country, a considerable number of persons, who wish a supply of the articles advertised, and do not know of any particular place where it is to be got, being thus furnished with the address of a person who can supply them, naturally open a communication with that address, which, perhaps, leads to much ulterior business. People in the country are also liable to be favorably impressed by the frequent sight of a name in the newspapers. The advertising party acquires distinction in their eyes, and thus they are led, in making a choice, to prefer him. But by far the most important effect of advertising is one of an indirect nature, it conveys the impression that the party—pretending or not—pretending quickness—is anxious for business. One who is anxious for business, is unavoidably supposed to be an industrious, attentive, civil person, who keeps the best of articles at the cheapest rate, does every thing in the neatest and most tradesmanlike manner, and in general uses every expedient to gratify and attach customers. People, of course, like to purchase under those circumstances, and the system of advertising assuring them that such circumstances exist at this particular shop, they select it accordingly. Such are the opinions of the old tradesman alluded to, and they are, certainly, supported by fact; for wherever an extensive or regular system of advertising is practised, and no back-drawing or unconquerable circumstances exist, it is usually seen to be attended with a considerable share of success. One feature in the philosophy of the subject must be carefully attended to. A faint and unfrequent system of advertising does not succeed even in proportion.—"Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring."

REMEDY FOR BURNS.

Editor of the U. S. Gazette.

Dear Sir:—I have so often seen remedies for human ills given in the newspapers, and at once consigned to oblivion, that I have for a great while hesitated to present this remedy to the public. For fourteen years I have prescribed it and witnessed its healing effects. I deliberately say from fourteen years experience, that no disease or injury to the human system has a more certain remedy than this for the most distressing of all injuries, that of scalds and burns. The relief is almost instantaneous from a minute to a half an hour, will usually find a full relief from pain. No matter what the extent of the burn, even if all the skin is removed from the body. The first knowledge I had of it was the almost miraculous cure of a little boy, who fell into a half hoghead of boiling water, prepared for scalding the bristles from a swine. The entire person and limbs of the boy passed under the scalding water up to the chin, so as to scald his whole neck. On removing clothes, nearly all his skin followed from his neck, hands, arms, chest, back, abdomen, and almost every bit of skin from his lower extremities. In this deplorable condition, literally flayed alive with scalding water, the remedy was promptly applied, as a momentary application until the physicians should arrive. Two eminent physicians soon came, and on learning the extent of the scald, pronounced it a certainly fatal case, and directed the boy to lay with the remedy over him until he should die. In six weeks he was restored quite well, with scarcely a scar on any part of his person or limbs. The remedy increases in value from the fact that under almost all circumstances it may be obtained. It is as follows:

"Take soot from a chimney where wood is burned, rub it fine, and mix one part soot to three parts or nearly so of hogs' lard. fresh butter, or any kind of fresh grease, that is not salted; spread this on linen or muslin, or any cotton cloth for easier and more perfect adaptation. In very extensive burns or scalds, the cloth should be torn into strips before putting over the scald. Let the remedy be freely and fully applied, so as to perfectly cover all the burned parts. No other application is required until the patient is well, except to apply fresh applications of the soot and lard, &c." In steamboat explosions, this remedy can be nearly all cases be of once applied, and if done many valuable lives will be saved, and a vast amount of suffering alleviated.

If you and the corps editorial, will hand this remedy around our country, and invite attention to it, and that also those who use it may

give their testimony for or against, I feel assured that in a few months, this most efficacious and almost unfailing remedy will be everywhere known and used in the United States.—A Physician of Philadelphia.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

Letters from New Orleans state that "The French had evacuated the castle at Vera Cruz, and the French fleet had removed from Vera Cruz to commence the blockade anew."

Nine days were allowed the French, living in the interior of the country, to remove with their families and effects, and sixty days for those inhabiting the interior for the same purpose.

OUTCRY ABOUT EXPENDITURES.

The Opposition of the House of Representatives pay GALE and SEATON well for raising a hue and cry against the extravagance of the Administration, while they are doing all in their power "to bankrupt" the Treasury.

To Gales and Seaton, in their own names, in part for old documents and other trash printed for stationary & newspapers and sundries 44,203 50

To all others, for sundry accommodations about the House 1,131

The expense of a whole Congress (two sessions) during the first years of Gen. Jackson's administration, was, for printing and other contingencies 225,758

Now, since Conservatism and Federalism have united, it is, for one session 272,215 84

Here we have one session of one branch consisting under the Federal Conservative reign, upwards of forty six thousand dollars more than two sessions of both branches in Gen. Jackson's term—that is about four times as much as it should have cost; and of this extra quarter of a million, GALE and SEATON have pocketed one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars!!

The Conservatives transferred by ALLEN have made good their bargain.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. Editor:—There have been, since the organization of our government, thirteen Presidential Elections. The following is a correct statement of the number of votes received by each principal candidate for President and Vice President at each of said elections; and as it will be found, on examination, to have been compiled from good authority it may perhaps be worthy of a place in your columns.

First Election, 1788.—No. of Electors 69.

Votes on each Presidential Election since the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

Year No. of Electors

1—1788 69 George Washington 69

John Adams 34

John Jay 9

2—1792 135 George Washington 132

John Adams 77

George Clinton 50

3—1796 138 John Adams 71

Thomas Jefferson 69

Chas. C. Pinkney 64

4—1800 138 Thomas Jefferson 73

Arion Burr 73

John Adams 65

Chas. C. Pinkney 64

The Constitution as it first went into operation directed each elector to vote for two candidates, the one having the greatest number of votes was to be declared President and the next highest Vice President.

*Jefferson and Burr having received each the same vote, the choice devolved upon the House of Representatives. On the 36th Ballot Jefferson was elected by a majority of one State.

The tremendous excitement which this proceeding in Congress occasioned an alteration in the Constitution to be immediately adopted, requiring the electors to vote for one candidate as President and one for Vice President.

President Vice Pres't

5—1804 176 Jefferson 162 Clinton 162

Pinckney 14 King 14

6—1808 176 Madison 122 Clinton 113

Pinckney 47 King 47

7—1812 212 Madison 124 Gerry 131

Clinton 89 Ingersoll 89

8—1816 217 Monroe 183 Tompkins 123

King 34 Howard 34

9—1820 232 Monroe 232 Tompkins 218

10—1824 261 Jackson 99 Calhoun 182

Adams 84 Sanford 84

Crawford 41 Macon 30

11—1828 251 Jackson 178 Calhoun 171

Adams 82 Rush 83

12—1832 288 Jackson 219 Van Buren 189

Clay 49 Sergeant 49

Floyd 11 Wilkins 11

Wirt 7 Lee 7

13—1836 294 Van Buren 107 Johnson 147

Harrison 73 Granger 77

White 26 Tyler 27

Webster 14 Smith 23

Mangum 11

No candidate having received a majority of the whole as Vice President the Senate proceeded to decide, when Richard M. Johnson received 38 and Francis Granger 16 votes in the body.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Times, says that Francis R. Shunk, Clerk of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Secretary of the commonwealth, in place of Mr. Barrows.

Here you little rascal, walk up and account for yourself; where have you been? "After the girls father." "Don't you know better than that? Did you ever know me to do so when I was a boy?"

From the Reading (Pa.) Democrat.

LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE.

We learn by the "Keystone," that the following papers have since the election of Governor Porter, gone to their long and narrow homes from whence they sprang, viz:—"Perry Forester," "Junius Journal," "Plough-boy," "Perry Whig," "Carlisle Republican," and "Der Democrat." These poor creatures, remaining in existence so long as the New Constitution was given them to publish, for which each of them received a handsome sum. But they were not left long to enjoy their glory—shortly after the October election, they were found to be among the missing. We understand that the Governor and his faithful met in council shortly after their demise, adopted the following preamble and resolution: Whereas, It is with feeling of regret we learn of the transitory existence of many of our esteemed "Journals," who have departed this life shortly after our defeat, Therefore be it

Resolved, That craps be worn on the left arm for a space of thirty days.—Extract of the Minutes.

PROVERBS.—Envy shoots at others and wounds itself. Beware of a silent dog and a wet rat.

This year completes the three hundredth anniversary of the introduction of printing into America.

THE INDIANS.—The Wisconsin Democrat states that the Winnebago Indians are to be removed to Prairie du Chien, west of the Mississippi, the place agreed upon by the treaty.

ROBINSON AGAIN.—The Philadelphia Saturday Currier says that a gentleman of that city has received a letter from Louisville, which states that the individual in the bloody affray in that city under the assumed name of Gales, was RICHARD A. ROBINSON, the murderer of Helen Jewett!!

Wise.—The Virginia Hotspur concludes a long winded harangue in the House of Representatives by predicting that Mr. Van Buren will be re-elected President for the next term, and that Col. Thomas H. Benton will succeed him. We sincerely hope Mr. Wise may not prove to be an instance of a false prophet, as he has in all others. He however, pledges himself that in such an event to follow the example of Swartwout and Price, and take passage for England. In our opinion, the country would not be much worse off, if he had taken passage with this gentry.—ib.

HIGH GROUND.—The National Intelligencer says the conduct of the whigs in this state has placed them upon high ground! Yearly if some of them were to meet with their feet just where they would be so high that their feet would not touch the ground at all!—Del Gazette.

SCALDING HOGS.—A gentleman of experience and observation, desires us to make known, for the benefit of farmers, a mode practiced by him of scalding hogs.

Instead of putting cold water, or ashes into the hot water, as generally practised, he washes the hog in cold water previous to scalding it. It matters not how hot the water may be with which the hog is scalded, let cold water be first used in the way prescribed, the hair can be taken off with ease and neatness. No danger need be apprehended of the hair becoming set, as is often the case when this mode is not resorted to.—Yankee Farmer.

WORN OUT FIELDS.—The farmers who are worn out farms have within the last 2 years been pursuing a very judicious business in resuscitating them with manure, lime and ashes. The course pursued is to sow buckwheat first, which will grow on a worn out field. When the buckwheat is in blossom, they roll it in and put on the lime, manure, or ashes, which ever they may have. Is not this worthy the notice of those who have worn out fields?

THE ODD FAMILY.—In reg'n of King William the third, there resided at Ipswich a family, which, from the peculiarities belonging to it, was distinguished by the name of the Odd Family. Every event, remarkably good or bad, happened to this family on the odd day of the month, and every member had something odd in his or her person, manner, and behavior. The very letters of their Christian names always happened to be an odd number.

The husband's name was Peter, and his wife's Rachel, they had seven children, all boys, viz: Solomon, Roger, James, Matthew, Jonas, David, and Ezekiel. The husband had but one leg, his wife but one arm. Solomon was born blind of the left eye, and Roger lost his sight by accident. James had his ear bit off by a boy in a quarrel, and Matthew was born with only three fingers on his right hand. Jonas had a stump foot, and David was hump backed. All these except David were remarkably short, while Ezekiel was six feet one inch at the age of nineteen. The stump-footed Jonas and the hump-backed David got wives of fortune, but no girl in the borough would listen to the addresses of their brothers. The husband's hair was as black as jet, and the wife's remarkably white; yet all the children's hair was red. The husband was killed by accidentally falling into a deep pit in the year 1703. Ezekiel enlisted as a grenadier, and although he was afterwards wounded in 33 places he recovered. Roger, James, Matthew, Jonas and David, all appears by the Church Registers, died in different places, and were buried on the same day, in the year 1715; and Solomon and Ezekiel were drowned together in crossing the Thames, in the year 1723.—London Star.

LOVE'S LABOR LOST.—A serenading party the other night, after having played before a house nearly an hour, were politely informed by the watchman "nobody lived there!"

POISON AND POKRY.—A forlorn damsel, in a country village sought relief from life's troubles by swallowing poison; but fortunately the stomach pump prevented serious consequences, and the bellman celebrated her recovery in the following quatrain: "Gals whose minds have something odd in 'em! Oft seek relief by taking laudanum, And after all, 'tis not surpris'd! Forzaken gals should swallow pisin."

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, at Wye Mills, on Thursday morning the 17th inst. after a long and severe suffering Mrs. Hester Ann, consort of Thomas Hopkins, jr. in the 21st year of her age.

Mrs Hopkins was a fair example of christian resignation, patience, and fortitude.—Although young, she was sensible that her days were few, and however too soon her departure, for her friends, not too soon for herself.

Died, in this county on Sunday morning last, Mr. WILLIAM ATWELL.

HOUSE, SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the Citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he has taken a shop on Washington Street, nearly opposite to Mr. James Wilson's Store, where he is prepared to do all kinds of PAINTING in his line. He also keeps mixed Paint for sale.

The public's obedient servant, GEORGE W. WARD.

Jan. 29, 1839 3w

JOURNAL OF THE American Silk Society

AND RURAL ECONOMIST.

At a Convention held at Baltimore on the 11th of December last, composed of a great number of gentlemen from various parts of the Union, distinguished for their public services, patriotism and practical intelligence, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted after full discussion, in the course of which a great mass of facts and valuable information was elicited.

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this Convention that Silk may be grown in all the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of commercial export—thereby giving an active employment to American labour, and retaining millions of dollars in our country, that are annually sent out of it for the purchase of silken goods.

Resolved, That a National Silk Journal ought to be established under the auspices of the Executive Committee, and all the funds over and above the support of said paper ought to be devoted to the advancement of the silk cause in the United States.

Under the latter resolution the subscriber has been solicited to assume the editorial superintendence of the Journal to be published by the Society, and now, with not the least abatement of that tenderness (not to say passion,) for rural life, and all its pursuits, which prompted him eighteen years since to issue the first number of the old American Farmer, he is but too happy to salute once more his old friends and correspondents, promising to deserve new ones by the most assiduous endeavours, (not incompatible with strict attention to his official duties,) to accelerate the growth and progress of what he is convinced is destined to become a great branch of national industry, bringing into active exercise much of the now unproductive laboring power of the country, giving comfort to the widow and the orphan, by offering them suitable and remunerating employment, and making, in the aggregate, a large addition to the wealth and prosperity of our beloved Union.

Though SILK and every thing connected with its production and all improvements in machinery for its preparation and manufacture, will constitute the chief design of the Journal, for the sake of the agreeable and useful variety, a considerable portion of its pages will be dedicated to the justly popular and kindred subjects of agriculture, horticulture, and rural and domestic economy. Hence, the adjunctive title "RURAL ECONOMIST."

J. S. SKINNER. The Journal of the American Silk Society will be published monthly, in pamphlet form each number will contain thirty-two pages, printed on new type and handsome paper, with a printed coloured cover.

All persons friendly to the objects of the Journal will please collect at once and transmit the names and subscription money of those who may feel disposed to patronize it.

TERMS.

Two Dollars a year, or six copies for Ten Dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. A 1 subscription to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent to any subscriber longer than it shall have been paid for.

All communications to be addressed, post paid to GIBSON B. SMITH, Corresponding Secretary of the Society. All Editors of papers who may desire to see Silk added to the list of American Staples; and who will have the kindness to give this prospectus a few insertions, will be entitled to a copy of the Journal.

Jan. 26, 1839

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of Talbot county Orphans' Court, will be sold on Wednesday the 30th inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late residence of James Harwood, dec'd, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of

Household & Kitchen Furniture,

Farming Utensils,

CORN, about 250 bushels of OATS,

Corn-blades, Top-fodder, Hay and Oat-straw,

ONE GIG AND HARNESS,

(nearly new)

SOME EXCELLENT WORK

HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS,

and Carts, &c. &c.

Also, a Lot of Bacon and Lard.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars—the purchaser or purchasers, giving note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars, the cash will be required before the removal of the property.

Sale to commence at half past 9 o'clock and attendance given by

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr. adm'r, of James Harwood, dec'd.

Jan. 22, 1839—2w

Abram Griffith,

FROM DENTON,

Has taken the well known and long established Tavern Stand, in Easton, called the

"Easton Hotel,"

lately occupied by Solomon Lowe, deceased

Boarders by the day, week, month or year, will be accommodated upon reasonable terms.

Travellers can be accommodated with Horses and Carriages.

D.C. 25, 1839.

MILLING.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has rented the Mill for the year 1839, well known by the name of Holt's mill, and thinks that from the experience that he has in the business that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

The public's obedient servant,

JAMES W. STARKEY.

Jan. 22, 1839.

Wm. Prince & Sons,

Will make sale of

Trees & Cuttings

of the Genuine Chinese Morus Multicaulis, Morus Expansa, Alpina, Brussa, Canton and other varieties, deliverable to the purchasers immediately or at such period in the spring as is convenient to them, and will enter into contracts accordingly.—Prices and Terms for the Trees and Cuttings will be forwarded to all who may apply for them by mail, as well as prices of Silk Worms Eggs, Mulberry Seed &c.—The Multicaulis Trees are remarkably vigorous and as we first imported the genuine tree, purchasers are sure of obtaining the true kind.—It is from this cause and from the great attention paid by them, that the trees they have sold have given universal satisfaction.

N. B. Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants and Seeds can be supplied to any extent.

Flushing, near New York.

Jan. 22, 1839.—2w

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Easton, January 1st, 1839.

T. T. Bloomer James Lane

Thomas Benson M

Lilly Clift Dr. S. Martindale

Capl. Thos Coward 2 Henry M. Mason

Thomas Covey Wm. Newnam 66

Seraphina Corso R

Rich'd. Frampton Lewis Ross

Eliza Ann Gossage Thomas Robinson

Sally Ann Hopkins Wm. F. Reubenstene

Wm. Hayward Thomas Richie

Susan G. Harrison G. W. Scott

Obeliah Hussey Adaline D. Stevens

Mr. Johnson James Tolson

Lloyd Jordan Thomas Yeo

Dr. Koch Philomona Wallace

Persons calling for letters will please to say whether advertised or not.

HENRY THOMAS, P. M.

Easton, Md. Jan. 8 3r

Westward Ho!

WANTED,

An enterprising and industrious man well acquainted with Agricultural pursuits who will undertake the tilling and cultivation of from Eighty to One hundred and Sixty acres of land lying near the Illinois River, and within five miles of the town of Naples, in Morgan county, being in the most fertile section of the state of Illinois; the compensation allowed will be two thirds of the crop raised on the land; lands adjacent to this yield generally from Seventy to Ninety Bushels of Corn to the acre, the Corn crop in this state has been very abundant this season, yet Corn now commands readily from twenty eight to thirty one cents per bushel. To a man with small capital is here presented a most lucrative settlement.

A letter addressed to Samuel A. Lowe, at Easton Md. or to the subscriber at Naples, Morgan County, Illinois, requiring further information, will meet with prompt attention.

SOLOMON J. LOWE,

Naples, Illinois,

Jan. 15, 1839—4w

Dover Bridge.

The Bridge having been put in good order, can now be crossed as heretofore

CHARLES GWINN.

Jan. 15, 1839.

American Museum.

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

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

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

NATHAN C. BROOKS,

J. E. SNOODGRASS,

Editors and Proprietors.

Nov. 20, 1838.

CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE

N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert sts.

(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)

WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD

Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!

Dollars—Millions of Dollars!

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

JOHN CLARK.

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

Dec. 4, 1838.

NEW

Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and its vicinity that he has taken the room formerly occupied by Mr. James L. Smith as a Tailoring Establishment, and lately by Mr. Thomas Beaton as a Hat Store, directly opposite the Market House, where he is prepared to execute all work entrusted to him with neatness and despatch, and in the most fashionable style.

If he fails to fit persons favoring him with their custom, he will pay them for their Cloth or make them another suit.

The public's ob't. servant,

ELISHA MECONEKIN.

N. B. The subscriber receives the latest Fashions, quarterly from Philadelphia, and also is the agent for T. Oliver's late improved rule for cutting garments.

E. M.

Jan. 15, 1839—(G3w)

NEW WINTER GOODS.

ROBERT H. RHODES, takes leave to inform his friends and the public that he has just received from Baltimore, a large supply of

Seasonable Goods,

which are now open and ready for sale at his store room opposite the Court House in Easton.

Jan. 1, 1839—4w

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell upon accommodation terms his farm in Chapel district in Talbot county, at present in the tenure of Wm. Gardner. This farm is adjoining Tidghman's mill, formerly Hollis mill, and within one and a half miles of the Primary School, house, at Presimmon bottom, the soil is well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Corn and Rye, and very susceptible of improvement.

THOS. C. NICOLS.

Easton Jan. 15, 1839—(G) 4f

HATS! HATS! HATS

\$2 50. \$2 50.

FACTS speak louder than words, which can be proved by calling at DUNCAN'S, next door to the Bank, and nearly opposite Wm. H. & P. Groome's, and examine his

SILK, SATIN,

Beaver and Mole Skin Hats,

Warranted Fur Bodies,

AT ONLY \$2 50.

Feeling assured that they are equal, if not superior to any sold for the price in Baltimore.—CALL AND EXAMINE.

J. D. DUNCAN,

Returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal support they have extended to him since his commencement in business, and by reducing his HATS, to the lowest scale

LADY'S BOOK, AND LADIES' AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

Published by the same Proprietor for nearly
ten years.
Entered by
MRS. S. J. HALE AND MISS LESLIE
PUBLISHER AND ASSOCIATE EDITOR,
LOUIS A. GODEY.
Eighteenth and Nineteenth
Volumes.

With a circulation double the extent of any
other monthly of the same nature. Not a
State or Territory in which may not be found
this popular publication. The Lady's Book,
and as it has emphatically been termed, by a
number of the contemporary press,
THE LADY'S NATIONAL MAGAZINE.

Is issued monthly in the city of Philadelphia.
SEVENTEEN VOLUMES
have already been published, and in a very
short time it will in itself comprise a library of
the contributions of the Most Celebrated
Writers of the Age.

This work is intended principally
as a repository for the Lady Writers
of America.

Most of whom of any eminence contribute to
its pages—and it is conducted upon the same
liberal principles as in former years—PAYING
for original contributions, in the most liberal
manner, thus securing a

GALAXY OF FEMALE TALENT
Which can not be, or at least is not, employed
by any other Publisher. As an evidence of
what kind of persons use the Lady's Book as
a vehicle to convey their productions to the
public, reference may be made to the cover of
any of the Nos. lately published, as it would
take up too much room to give all the names.

MRS. HALE AND MISS LESLIE,
Still occupy the same stations that they did in
a former year, and we shall also have in our
power to convey to the public some of the
delightful effusions of

MRS. SIGOURNEY,
One feature in the work which has given so
much satisfaction, the
**SPLENDID COLOURED PLATE OF
FASHIONS**

Will be continued—These are engraved and
coloured in a Superior Manner, and ar-
ranged expressly for the Lady's Book.

—ALSO—
**TWO PAGES OF MUSIC WILL BE
GIVEN MONTHLY.**

These embellishments alone are more than
worth the extraordinary low price at which
the book is put. The Subscriber loses no
opportunity to add his work with pictorial
embellishments, poetical effusions, works of
fiction, and sound moral articles, that make it
a desideratum in every family. The whole at-
tention is given to the conducting of the Book,
assisted by the Ladies previously mentioned—
hence its superiority.

**PORTRAITS, ON STEEL, OF THE
MOST CELEBRATED FEMALE
WRITERS.**

Of our country, form part of the work. In
addition to the Plates of Fashions, the June and
December Nos. contain beautiful

Title Pages Engraved on Steel.

Trans—\$3 per annum, the money positive-
ly to be received before a single No. is sent.
Two copies for \$5.
All Letters to be addressed to

LOUIS A. GODEY.
Literary Rooms, 211 Chestnut Street, Phila.

The Publisher of the Lady's Book begs
leave to call the attention of his Subscribers to
his various publications, most of them by La-
dies. He would mention first, a work on
Cookery, by one of the editors, Miss Leslie, a
work which has passed through many editions,
and is still in the greatest demand in large
cities. It is an invaluable auxiliary to house-
keeping.

Directions for Cooking,

in its various branches. By Miss LESLIE.
Third Edition, with Improvements and
Supplementary Receipts.

NOTICES.—"This is the most complete
manual of cooking which has yet been publish-
ed. All the processes of preparing meat, ve-
getables, and pastry, all the secrets of the dis-
hes which have a thousand times delighted our
palates and puzzled our brains, are here laid
open to every one who chooses to pry into
them; and every housewife who is furnished
with this key, may provide her table with a
variety of delicacies which heretofore have been
thought inaccessible but through the skill of a
professed cook."—*Saturday News.*

"This is the book for housekeepers. Full
of useful information connected with the sub-
ject of gastronomy."—*Boston Post.*

"And this real housewife's book, which ought
to hold a middle place between the pretentious
and the kitchen, is the work of Miss Leslie, whose
delightful pen has so often enriched the ele-
gant literature of our country. This volume
contains the art of cooking, preparing, and
carving the whole list of gables, from the egg
to the apple. The book is a perfect *val-de-meur*
for the housekeeper, and we should think
it would be in demand for the soundness of its
culinary doctrine, and the simplicity of its pre-
cepts."—*U. S. Gazette.*

"Being independent of the kitchen, and un-
qualified for an umpire in culinary propie-
ties, we handed the book to a good housewife,
who pronounced it worthy the Author's—the
best compliment that could be bestowed on it."

This valuable work contains nearly one
thousand receipts, and no book on the subject
of cookery, &c. has been more highly praised
or is more deserving of it, than the one now
offered. The subscriber has a few copies done
up in Nos. with paper covers, for the con-
venience of sending by mail—and done up in that
manner purposely to oblige patrons of the La-
dy's Book, who may reside at a distance from
large cities.

PRICE \$2.
NOVELS.
Godey's cheap, beautiful, and uniform editions
of **LADY BLESSINGTON'S WORKS,**
With a portrait.—Price \$6.

The Complete Works of Miss L. E. Landon,
With a portrait.—Price \$3.
Miss JANE AUSTEN'S Novels.
Price \$3.
Bulwer's Novels,
With a portrait.—Price \$3.
Marryat's Novels.
Price \$3.
The Pick Wick Papers.

Complete at the same price as the uniform edi-
tions of the Novels, &c. This edition con-
tains nearly fifty illustrations and portraits.

Notice touching Subscriptions.
Persons wishing to subscribe, will
please send, that any two of them can be had
by the remittance of a Five Dollar Note, post-
age paid. In all cases the money to be posi-
tively received before the works are sent.

NOTICE TOUCHING POSTAGES.

No letters taken out of the Post-office unless
the postage on them is paid—therefore it is
time and paper wasted for persons to write
without a due observance of the above rule.
All letters to be addressed to

LOUIS A. GODEY,
Literary Rooms, 211 Chestnut St., Phila.
Jan. 1, 1839.

Papers exchanged with the Lady's Book
will oblige by copying all of this advertise-
ment, and forwarding a No. with it marked,
to the publisher. Any paper not now Exchang-
ing can be added to the list by complying with
the above.

THE SILK TRADE.

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

The work will be published under the aus-
pices of a number of gentlemen actively en-
gaged in the cultivation of MORUS MUL-
TICAULIS, feeding of the worms, and man-
ufacture of silk. It will be edited by E.
Yeates Reese, and furnished to subscribers at
one dollar per annum.

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

It will be the particular object of the editors
to promote the interests of those engaged in the
silk culture in the Southern and Western
States; as there the cultivator possesses pecu-
liar advantages in respect to climate, soil, labor,
&c.

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

Orders by letters (post paid) with the sub-
scription for the year, will receive prompt at-
tention. Address E. Yeates Reese, Editors
Baltimore, or J. P. Cook, and Wm. and J.
Neal, Booksellers, Baltimore st. Baltimore

**PROSPECTUS FOR THE CONGRES-
SIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.**
—These works have been published by us for
six years. There are now more subscribers
for them, probably, than for any other paper
published in the United States; certainly more
than there are for any other paper published
in this District. This large and increasing
subscription is conclusive evidence of their use-
fulness. They are invaluable to all who feel
an interest in the proceedings of Congress.

No other publication gives them so full, nor
so cheap. It is, indeed, the cheapest publica-
tion in the United States—perhaps in the world.
Our position at the seat of Government
enables us to print them at so low a rate.

We are compelled to publish the proceedings
of Congress in detail, for our daily paper.
This done, it requires comparatively, but a
small additional expense to change them to the
form of the Congressional Globe and Appen-
dix. If it were not for these circumstances, we
could not publish them for four times the sum
charged.

The Congressional Globe is made up
of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of
Congress, and the speeches of the members,
condensed. The yeas and nays on all impor-
tant subjects are given. It is published week-
ly, with small type, on sixteen royal quarto
pages.

The Appendix contains the speeches of
the members at full length, written out by
themselves, and is printed in the same form
as the Congressional Globe. It is published
as fast as the speeches can be prepared. Us-
ually there are more numbers printed for a ses-
sion than there are weeks in it.

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

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

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

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

Payments may be transmitted by mail, post-
age paid, at our risk. The notes of any incor-
porated bank in the United States, current in
the section of country where a subscriber re-
sides, will be received. But when subscribers
can procure the notes of banks in the Northern
and Middle States, they will please send them.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions
should be here by the 11th of December next.
No attention will be paid to any order,
unless the money accompany it, or unless some
responsible person, known to us to be so, shall
agree to pay it before the session expires.

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

Removal.

JOHN SATTERFIELD,

HAS removed to the shop on Washington
street, nearly opposite the store of Wil-
liam Lovelady, where he will carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

He takes this method of returning his thanks
to his old customers and the public for their
liberal support, and solicits a continuance there-
of, pledging that nothing shall be wanting on
his part to give general satisfaction.

N. B. Wanted a boy about 14 years of age,
to learn the above business.

J. S.
November 6th, 1838.

The Union Tavern,

IN EASTON, MD.



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

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

The patronage of the Judges and Coun-
sellors, who attend the Courts, sitting in Easton,
is solicited and every possible attention to their
comfort and convenience is promised.

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

Ferrapin and Oyster sappers promptly
prepared.

His carriages will be in constant at-
tendance on the Steamboat to convey passen-
gers to any part of the Peninsula.

E. McDOWELL.
Easton, Talbot county, Md.
Nov. 14, 1837.

BRANDRETH'S

PILLS.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.

CHARLES ROBINSON

SOLE AGENT FOR EASTON.

Beware of Counterfeits. Druggists are ne-
ver appointed Agents. Inhabitants of Tal-
bot County, you are respectfully request-
ed to give the following and attentive perusal.

**WHY SHOULD BRANDRETH'S
PILLS BE USED? BECAUSE,**
Every living being hath two distinct principles
in his nature: one—

THE PRINCIPLE OF LIFE

AND THE OTHER,

THE PRINCIPLE OF DEATH.

So long as the principle of the predomi-
nates, HEALTH is enjoyed.

When the principle of death, sickness takes
place.

How is this accounted for?

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

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

Purge!—Yes! I say purge!
The magic in that word shall yet be under-
stood, if this hand or brain can accomplish an
impossible explanation. Yes, purged be that
also in the head, the bowels, the bowels, in
short, the stomach, the side, the throat—Does
it arise from internal or external cause—I
still say purge!—For know this self evident
truth, that pain cannot exist save by the pre-
sence of some impurity, some deposit of
decomposed particles upon the organ or
part where the pain is seated. And purging
discharges this impurity by the bowels and
continuing the practice daily will cure every
complaint of disease; and I will prevent any
one from becoming seriously indisposed, even
when in constant contact with the most malar-
tious fevers—which cannot be possibly seri-
ously affected the body, if we are continually
careful to preserve it in a pure state by the
constant and effectual purgation. Hippocrates
says: "Purgation expels what must be ex-
pelled, and patients find relief, if on the con-
trary, they are tormented by purgation, it is a
proof there are yet matters which must be
expelled."

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

For we may call such the state of him who
never sick more than 6 or 8 hours, about the
time it takes to secure the effect of a purgative.
The purgative I make use of is my grand-
father's pills, and they are to my certain know-
ledge the most judiciously balanced purge in
existence. I have used them for 8 months
only—in doses of from 2 to 16 pills per day,
to satisfy myself as to their innocency. It,
therefore, cannot be doubted. It is my opi-
nion that any person, be he ever so prostrated
by disease, provided he is capable of taking ex-
ercise at all, may lengthen his life to 60 years
by continuing his natural functions with the
BRANDRETH VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL
PILLS. Do never, can take place until the
lamp of life. And that would seldom be before
60 or 70 years, was this principle of pur-
gation always assented to on our first appear-
ance of sickness.

In the hope these remarks may be of some
service, I am the public's obedient servant,
B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
Baltimore offices, principal No. 80 South
Charles street 2nd door from Pratt street;
Saratoga office No. 72 Saratoga street between
Howard and Eutaw streets.

Every agent has a copper plate certifi-
cate of agency, signed by B. BRANDRETH M.
D. also by

R. R. GREEN, Gen'l. Agent.
For Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and
the District of Columbia. Purchaser ask to
see this certificate. If it cannot be shown
for purchase.

J. S.
Nov 27, 1838.

By

New Goods.

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

POWELL AND FIDDEMAN.
Who respectfully solicit a continuance of
their generous patronage. Having just re-
turned from the cities of New York, Philadel-
phia and Baltimore, are now opening a
very large and extensive assortment of

GOODS,

which have been selected with the greatest
care, from the latest importations, consisting
in part of Black, Blue, Invisible Green,
Brown, Adelaide, Drab, and mixt Cloths,
Victoria, Black, Drab, mix'd Fancy Rib-
bons, plain Plaid and striped, Black, Blue
and Drab, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, Flushing
Heavy Kersey's, Plaid, striped and plain
Lincsey, Kentucky and Glasgow Jeans, a
full assortment of Vestings, French and Eng-
lish Merinoes, Circassians, Mouselains, new
and latest style, superior French Bombazeens,
Bombazetts, Sattinets, plain and fig'd Gro de
Nap, of the latest style of various colours,
Gro de Berlin, superior black Italian Lustrings,
Silks, Sattins and Florences of various
colours, Irish Linen, Linen Cambrics, plain
and fig'd Bolonets, Mull, Swiss and Jack-
net Muslin, Cambrics, Insertings, Quillings,
Laces, Edgings, Tulle and Bolonnet Laces,
Ribbons, Braids, a variety of Trimmings
Bindings, &c. Silks Worsted and Cotton Ho-
sery, Woolen, Buck, Beaver, Silk and Hos-
tenn Gloves, Suspensers, red, white and green
Flannels, French, plain and Blanket Shawls,
British French and Domestic Prints, Rose and
Horse Blankets, Carpets, Bedtickings,
Checks, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Cotton
Yarn, No. from 5 to 15, and a variety of other
articles.

A large and general assortment of
Boots and Shoes,

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

**Russia Silk and Fur
HATS,**

Men and Boys Seal Caps.

A large and general assortment of
GROceries,

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

**IMPERIAL AND
Y. HYSON TEAS.**

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

ye Stuffs, Paints Oils; Mineral and Botanic
MEDICINES.

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

A large and general assortment of
LIQUORS,

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

Blacksmithing.

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

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

BUSTED & BARWICK.
Hillborough, Nov. 20, 1838.

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

BUSTED & BARWICK.

Lumber for Sale.

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

POWELL & FIDDEMAN,
Wye Landing.

Talbot Co. Oct 20th, 1838.

The subscribers having at considerable trou-
ble and expense completed a new and sub-
stantial SLOOP, to run as a
regular packet, to and from Bal-
timore, will commence her regular
trips from this place on Saturday
the 27th inst., leaving regularly every Sat-
urday at 9 A. M. and Baltimore every Wed-
nesday in success on at the same hour. It
morling master, passage and fare \$2.

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

POWELL & FIDDEMAN.

MAIL LINE

FROM EASTON TO CAMBRIDGE.

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

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

He can convey passengers to any part of the
Peninsula, at the shortest notice.
DAVID RICHARD.
Cambridge Ferry, Dec. 18 2w

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM R. BUSTEED,
THROUGH this medium tenders his
thanks to his friends and customers respec-
tively; for the liberal encouragement receiv-
ed in his business at Hillborough, and having
purchased in partnership with Jas. H. Bar-
wick, the entire stock of goods belonging to
Messrs. Reynier & Fountain, the business in
future will be done in the name of

Busteed and Barwick.
Who respectfully solicit a continuance of
their generous patronage, having just return-
ed from the city, and are now opening a large
and extensive assortment of

Goods,

Which have been selected with the greatest
care from the latest importation consisting in
part of Black, Blue, Invisible Green, mixed
Fancy, Ribbed Cassimere; Cassimere of all
Colours, Plaid, plain and striped; Heavy Ker-
sey, Plaid, plain and striped Lincsey, Coarse
Cassimere and Glasgow Jeans, a full assort-
ment, English and French Merinoes, New
and latest style superior new French Bom-
bazine, Grodenap's of various colours and
latest style, superior Blk. Lustrings Silks and
Florences of various colours, Irish Linen,
Linen Cambric; plain and figured Bolonets,
Mull, Swiss and Jacknet Muslins, Cambrics,
Insertings, Quillings, Laces, Edgings
Ribbons, Braids and a variety of Trimmings
Bindings, &c. Silk, Worsted and Cotton Ho-
sery, Woolen, Buck, Beaver, Silk and Hos-
tenn Gloves, Suspensers, red, white and green
Flannels, French, plain and Blanket Shawls,
British French and Domestic Prints, Rose and
Horse Blankets, Carpets, Bedtickings,
Checks, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Cotton
Yarn, No. from 5 to 15, and a variety of other
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COACH GIG