PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING.

(during the Session of Congress,) and every TUESDAY MORNING, the res idue of the year-BY

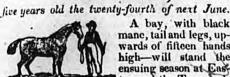
EDWARD MULLIKIN, PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

payable half yearly in advance.

No subscription discontinued until all arrea tages are settled, without the approbation of rhe publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square. inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion-larger advertisements in proportion.

THE THOROUGHBRED HORSE UPTON,



A bay, with black mane, tail and legs, upwards of fifteen hands high-will stand the

May Day (the sire of Upton,) was got by Wirginian, his dam by Florizel, his grand dam by Dare Devil, g. g. dam by Shark, his g. g. dam by Apollo, out of the imported mare Jenny Cameron. Upton's dam, Jessie, was got by Telegraph, (the sire of Bachelor's dam) the sire of Bachelor's dam) the sire of Bachelor's dam of the Lake (the dam of the sire of Bachelor's dam) the sire of Bachelor's dam) his grand dam Lady of the Lake, (the dam of his grand dam Lady of the Lake, (the dam of Maryland Eclipse) by Hickory, his g. g. dam Maryland Eclipse) by Hickory, his g. g. dam Maid of the Oaks, by Spread Eagle.—Upton NESDAY, and will continue to run on the will cover at a reduced price, that will place his services within the reach of all who wish to improve their breed of horses-particulars hereafter in handbills.
E. N. HAMBLETON, TENCH TILGHMAN.

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NARRAGANSET HORSE. The splendid Nankeen coloured Narraganset Horse will stand, the ensuing season, at Easton and the Trappe.

N. B. He is the sire of J. W. Jenkins', Ed-The splendid Nankeen coloured

Talbot county, dec 28

Maryland Eclipse.



will be in Centreville

week at each place during the season. He and thirty dollars to insure with foal, and fifty cents to the groom. The single leap payable before the mare goes to the horse—the season at its close, and the insurance as soon as it is ascertained the mare is in foal, or she is parted

ECLIPSE is a dark chesnut sorrel, near 16 hands high, and possesses great strength and beauty; his colts are remarkably large, and fine, and these upon the turf, give evidence of great speed. One of his colts bred by the pro prietor, and sold to a gentleman in New York, proved to be a successful racer, running her mile in 1 minute 51 seconds both heats, and beating four others with ease.

He is the sire of Mr. Dorsey's Ann Page, the winner of the great sweepstakes, over the Central Course last Fall, beating four others— (the colts of American Eclipse, Sir Archie, Tonson and Gohanna.) For a particular description of Eclipse-his pedigree, and performances, &c. see handbill JAMES SEWALL.

Those wishing to breed from Maryland E-clipse, will leave their names with William K. Lambdin, Easton.

NOTICE. THE annual meeting of the Female Bible Society of Talbot county, will be held in the Church at Easton, on TUESDAY the 25th, if the weather permit the attendance of the dis-

tant members, if not on the next favorable day. The Rev. Mr. NICOLS, will address the so ciety, and its members are therefore particularly requested to attend. But the Managers respectfully invite all who may feel an interest n their proceedings to honor the anniversary by their presence. The Church will be open march 15

notice.

THE appointment of Constables for Talbot County is necessarily postponed until pay charges and take them away, other they will be discussed according to law. there not being a board of commissioners on Tuesday last.

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk. to the Commissioners for T. C.

READ THIS NOTICE!!!

HE subscriber's time having expired as Sheriff of Talbot county, he has legally authorised JOSEPH GRAHAM, Esq., the present Sheriff, to close his present business for him, which remains unsettled, both on execution. tions and fees. This business must be closed, hurtful as it may be to all parties concerned; but if the plaintiffs do not countermand executions, heretofore in my hands, and pay the Sheriff's costs and release him, on or before the 10TH OF MARCH NEXT, no excuse can be made to prevent advertisements from appearing in the papers and elsewhere.

It is unnecessary to say more on account of the fees, than that further indulgence will not be given, as all persons delinquent already know the fees have been long since due. J. M. FAULKNER, Late Sheriff February 11, 1834. 6 ft

FOR RENT, THE ENSUING YEAR, THE House and Lot near the Point, where Captain Samuel Thomas resided. For terms apply to SAM'L. H. BENNY, agent

for Miss Thomas.

MILLINERY.

Mrs. A. M. FAULKNER.

ceive the FASHIONS regularly from Philadelphia and Baltimore, in season; and nothing on her part shall be wanting to please those who hink proper to patronize her.

Easton and Baltimore Packet, BY WAY OF MILES RIVER. SCHOONER



WILLIAM AND HENRY.

JAMES STEWARD, Master,

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that the above fine fast sailing, new ensuing season at East ton and the Trappe alton and the Trappe almodious cabin, she is well calculated a very commodious cabin, she is well calculated by the acmodious cabin, she is well calculated by the acand substancially built, copper fastened schoocommodation of gentleman and ladies. She above named days during the season She will take on board and land passengers at William Townsend's going to and from Baltimore .-All orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs. Spencer & Willis, Easton, or with Mr. James Jorden, at the Ferry, will be strictly attended to. The subscribers, intending to use every exertion to give general satisfaction, solicit the patronage of the public.
WILLIAM TOWNSEND, &

JAMES STEWARD.

N. B. For Capt. James Steward's capacity and attention to business as a commander of a ward Eartin's and Ennalls Martin's horses, to vessel, the public are referred to Messrs. Nichowhom reference is made for the quality of his las Goldsborough, Tench Tilghman, Benjamin Bowdle and John Newnam, of this county. march 15 *(G) tf

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore The thorough bred horse, Maryland Eclipse is now at his away, a negro woman, who calls herself SAL-stand in Easton, and LY DORSEY; says she was born free, and will be in Centreville was raised by Mrs. Deborah Stahler, living in Monday the tenth of Montgomery County, near Mr. Caleb Bently's. March inst., where he will remain a week, and Said negro is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 4 inchthen alternately, at Easton and Centreville, a es high, has a scar over both eyes and across the nose, also a small scar on the right hand, caused week at each place during will be let to mares at the sum of twenty dollars the season, fifteen dollars the single leap, when spoken to. Had on when committed, an old dark calico frock, blue cotton handkerchief on her neck, and yellow cotton handkerchief on her head, and an old pair of head.

The owner (if any) of the above described

negro woman, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to

D. W. HUDSON, Warden, Balt. City and County Jail. march 22

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltiand county, on the 22d day of Janu ary, 1834, by Elhanan Young, Esq. a justice of the peace for Baltimore county, as a runa-way, a mulatto man, who calls himself STE-PHEN JONES; says he is free, but did belong to Philip Turner, living near Chaptico, St. Mary's county, Maryland. Said mulatto man is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 1-2 inches high, has a scar on his right hand on the annexed, will be given to subscribers, after knuckle of the third finger, several of his teeth out in front. Had on when committed, a drab country cloth roundabout, dark grey casinett to subscribers. pantaloons, dark swansdown vest, cotton shirt, red plaid under jacket, coarse lace boots and an and Weekly, heretofore issued, it will be out if fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto man, is requested to come forward, preve property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged ac-

cording to law. D. W. HUDSON, Warden, Baltimore city and county jail. WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Queen Ann's county, on the 8th day of January, 1834, by William Harper, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county as a runaway, a woman who calls herself ELIZA BEDFORD, 5 feet high, about 28 years of age, dark complexion. Also a boy named BENJAMIN HARRIS, 12 years of age, 4 feet 2 inches high, light com-

plexion; the woman says they are the property of William Rogers of Baltimore City. The owner of the above described negroes are requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise

THOS. SUDLER, Shift.

of Queen Ann's county. 10-The Globe of Washington, and Baltimore Republican, will each insert the above, law ow and forward their accounts to this office for

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 26th day of January, 1834, by Thomas Bailey, Esq. a justice of the peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself BENJAMIN DAY; says he was born free, was raised by James Phænix, who lived on Pomonkey creek, Charles county, Maryland. Said colored man is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, has a very large scar on his right arm and hand, a scar over his right, and one over his left eye. Had on when committed, a coarse drab roundabout and pantaloons, black silk vest, cotton shirt, coarse lace boots and an old fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described colored man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged ac-

cording to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,

feb11 Baltimore city and county jail.

CLOVER SEED.

THE subscribers have this day received an additional supply of CLOVER SEED of prime quality, which they will sell low.

Also,—Spades, Shovels, Hoes, &c.

WM. H. & P. GROOME.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore Great Bargains! Great Bargains! city and county, on the 9th day of January, 1834, by David B. Ferguson, Esq. a Justice ITAVING concluded to resume the business of Millinery and Mantua-Making in the house heretofore conducted by her sister, Miss Mary Brown, and having engaged Miss Jackson and her sister Miss E. Brown, in whom she places invalid to confidence flatters have and over the right over a small sear under the right of the right over the right of the right over the right of the r of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, THE TERMS

THEE DOLLARS PER ANNUM,

som and the adjacent counties, that she will rethis and the adjacent counties, that she will rearm. Had on when committed a dark country cloth coatee and pantaloons, cotton shirt varn stockings, coarse lace boots, and old black fur hat. 'The owner (if any) of the above described colored lad, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged ac-

D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore city and county Jail.

NOTICE.

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

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

JOS. GRAHAM, Shff.
march 4 tf

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the first day of February, 1831, by Nicholas Brewer, Esq. a justice of the peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself MATHIAS BUSICK; says be was born free, and was raised by John Gadd, living on the Eastern Shore, Maryland, but was committed as belonging to John Higgins, committed as belonging to John Higgins, and to any particular directions, according to John Higgins, and the short of the properties of the particular directions, according to John Higgins, and the particular directions are particular directions. Harford county, Md.; said colored man is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, has about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, has a small scar over the right-eye, and a large a small scar over the right-eye, and a large scar on his left ancle caused by a cut. Had on when committed a blue cloth roundabout, coarse drab country cloth pantaloons, dark valencia vest, cotton shirt, coarse shoes and old fur hat. The owner of the above described colored man (if any) is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged

according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden feb18

Baltimore city and county jail.

Congressional Globc. In the sheet (which will be found at the everal Post offices at which we have subscri bers) is presented a specimen of the paper and typography, through which, after the meeting of the next Congress, we propose to mend the appearance of the Globe. No other hitherto been, in other respects, of the extending frought to their own door. enlarged its dimensions and improved its tex-ture. To the liberal patrons of the Globe,

who have followed it with their favor from a feeble semi-weekly, printed at a job press, until it has become handsomely established, in ment they have afforded, will be taken a proof that we are not wanting in grateful feeling for past support, nor in the spirit to deserve and win it, for the luture, however we may fail in the requisite ability.

The present enlarged and improved publica'ion, it will be observed by the prospectus the 1st of December, on the same terms or which the Globe has hitherto been furnished In addition to the Daily and Semi Weekly,

served, that we propose to publish "a Con gressional Globe," exclusively devoted to the proceedings and debates in Congress. Thy property in Easton, that is to say;paper will be printed at the close of every week, during the session of Congress, and will account of the proceedings of each day, toge gether with a brief and condensed report of the speehes made on every topic brought under discussion. In preparing these outlines, it is our purpose to employ industrious Re-porters, who will take Lloyd's Report of Debates of Congress of 1789, as a sample for imitation-and will also avail themselves, when ever it is permitted, of the notes of the speakers themselves, to prepare the sketches. We will also endeavor, if the space will al

low, to give, in the Congressional Globe, the more elaborate and finished orations upon questions of great moment, as prepared by members themselves, for the public. We hope tobe able to effect this, by using brevier type, and the greatly increased page now presented In affording this weekly paper at the rate of one dollar, for all the numbers printed during the session, we may boast of affording the most important information, at the chespes possible price, and we look for a reimburs ment for our labor and trouble, in a very nute profit, upon a very extensive sale circulation of the numbers. That the scription should be paid in advance, is the fore, rendered indispensable, and we throw ourselves upon the generosity of our frier and ask the favor of them to volunteer their exertions to favor our object; -and we es, cially solicit from the Editors with whom we exchange, a gratuitous insertion of this notice, together with the annexed terms.

THE TERMS OF THE GLOBE. Congressional Globe, published weekly during the ses sion of Congress, presenting a nett abstract of the pro ceeding of the Senate and \$1 per se son. House of Representatives in regular series, from day to day, with brief reports of the discussion of every debated question. \$10 per Daily Globe, Semi-Weekly Globe, 82 50 Weekly Globe, For less than a year.

Daily per month, Semi-weckly, per month,

ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT THE COACH, GIG & HARNESS



MANUFACTORY OF

ANDERSON & HOPKINS In the town of Easton, Tulbot county, Md. THE subscribers take this method of returnig their grateful acknowledgments to the gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for their liberal patronage, since they commenced the above business; and beg leave to inform them, and the public generally, that

they have now on hand,
A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF AR-TICLES IN THEIR LINE. CONSISTING IN PART OF

SNEW CICS, price from 180 to 300 dollars, of various patterns and finish:-also SIX second hand ditto, of various prices; and TWO good

SULKEYS, one of them is hung on Six Steel Springs; and a When adverse winds and waves arise,

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW HARNESS, all of which will be disposed of on moderate

in their line, of every description, from which by the assistance of the best workmen, and Redeemer, grant my soul to see, their own knowledge of the business, they are That, as her day, her strength shall be. persuaded they can finish off as handsome and substantial Coachees, Barouches, Gigs, &c. &c. as any establishment in the State. All kinds of repairs done in a neat and durable manner, and steel springs of every description made and repaired, all of which will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
N. B. Av & H., have also for sale, a large and superior turning LATHE and TOOLS which can be bought low. Two boys of good steady habits, from 13 to 15 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, the one at the woodwork, and the other at the trimming branch of

an excellent office, of its own, with presses types, and "all appliances to boot," we trus types, and "all appliances types, and the unremitting efforts which we have made with him, or make him satisfaction for the set- soever might seem to bode danger or safety to a tokens of your approbation. I am past those as our gradually increasing means have per-tlement of the same, he will not again call upon friend so dear.

of Wm. Harwood, dec'd. Easton, march 25 3w

Houses and Lots in Easton, STILL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale, ort tend. the most accommodating terms, the following

1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Wash ington street, next adjoining the residence of in destroying the disease. By Friday the slarm from limbo Can it dispeople purgatory? ha! contain, in regular series, a succint and clear Dr. Wm. H. Thomas, and now occupid by Mr. Peter Burgess. The Dwelling house, Office, Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired for an inconsiderable sum of money, and rendered a most convenient and agreeable resi dence, as the ground is spacious and runs en tirely through to Harrison Street, on which there is a small tenement.

2nd. The small brick Dwelling House, situ ate on Washington street opposite to Port st. which leads to Easton Point. This lot runs also through to Harrison street, embracing also a small tenement thereon.

3d. The 2d Dwelling House from the south of the block of brick buildings commonly called Earle's Row; on Washington street ex

tended. 4th. That commodious and agreeable dwelling house and garden, formerly the residence of the subscriber, situate on Aurora street in Easton. The situation and advantages o this establishment for a private family render it a most desirable purchase. Also, a convenient building lot near the same.

For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to Mr. John Leeds Kerr.

MARIA ROGERS. Perry Hall, Oct. 8, 1833.



digree will be seen in hand-bills.

March, and end on the 20th June.

—TERMS— Sweeper Dare Devil, will be let to mares

POETRY.

THE FALL OF ADAM.

The following images are such as none but an imagination truly poetical could conceive. They are descriptive of the moral consequences of Adam's fall:

-"Fell Disease arose, And blew o'er earth his pestilential breath; A train of evils followed on his steps. There came Misfortune, with his iron scythe, Dropping with human blood; there Envy

And fann'd the flames of hell-fell Fury there Yell'd to the winds and stamp'd the hollow ground: There came wan Melancholy slowly on,

Telling her sorrows to the list'ning night; Folded her arms upon her heaving boson; Her face directed to the dewy moon; There came Remorse, absorb'd in gloomy thoughts; There rush'd Despair—his dark eye roll'd in

blood; He tore his mantle from his raging breast, And plunged his dagger in his heart. There

Poor Lunacy, in tattered robes, and waved A straw, and told the kingdoms which he rul'd. Lastly came Death, clothed in his night of ter-

And clasped his victim in his shiv'ring arms.'

"As thy day, so shall thy streugth be." BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

And in her heart despondence sighs; When life her throng of care reveals, And weakness o'er my spirit steals, Grateful I hear the kind decree, That 'as thy day, thy strength shall be.'

When with sad footsteps memory roves, That, 'as thy day, thy strength shall be.'

And when with brow convulsed and pale, My feeble, quivering heart-strings fail,

WIRT.

The Richmond Compiler of the 17th inst.

he was in playful spirits and sanguine of the man's card, but not this mystery. Now leave success of an argument which he was to make me a little to my own reflections. in court on Monday. He felt better satisfied with his preparation, he said, than with any he bad made for years before. On Sunday, he felt so sensibly the effect of solitude in a crowd. mewspaper in the United States will be found, after that period to surpass, and very few to equal, the beauty of its mechanical execution; and, we trust, by peculiar care and increased industry, to make it more worthy than it has the period to the carriage wanted, will be promptly attended to, and the carriage wanted, will be promptly attended to, and the carriage wanted, will be promptly attended to, and the carriage wanted, will be promptly attended to, and the carriage wanted, will be promptly attended to, and the carriage wanted, will be promptly attended to the capitol to church—it was a damp chilly day, and the Representatives Hall laneous rabble in the put there. From my pridate was crowded and warm. To go immediately was crowded and warm. To go immediately from it into the cold, damp air, and walk slow—ye promptly attended to, and the carriage laneous rabble in the put there. From my pridate was crowded and warm. To go immediately was crowded and warm. To go immediately was crowded and warm. So go immediately was crowded and warm. To go immediately was crowded and warm. To go immediately was crowded and warm. To go immediately was crowded and warm. So go immediately was crowded and warm. To go immediately was crowded and warm. To go immediately was crowded and warm. So go immediately was crowded and warm. To go immediately was crowded and warm.

he was much worse, so much as to excite "a new enemy," of which Mr. Wirt then expressed his fears. "It was not the foe with

His constitution was too weak, as the physician apprehended, to stand the virgorous benchers; flies of a day; ephenicral Romans; treatment which would have been most efficient welcome! Doth the sight of me draw souls had become very serious; the door was crowded by anxious enquiring friends, and those who that I should be thus set up as a spectacle to met in the street asked each other the latest gentlemen and others? Why are all faces like intelligence. The affliction of the family was

mence on the 21st March at take leave of his family and friends, to give them assurances that he died in christian hope, and continue the season out at the above named places, alternate weeks at each. His pedigree will be seen in hand-bills.

Rev. Mr. Post officiated. In so much of the from the great Babel, yet affording sufficient prayer as related to his family and his own glimpses into it! Pulpit, that instructs without The season will commence on Friday 21s acceptance with heaven, he seemed heartily to note or sermon book, into which the preacher arch, and end on the 20th June. might be restored to health, he audibly dissented no, no." He had done and suffered enough in

tomb—to moisten his dry parched lips and tongue, and to perform such little offices of afection as might soothe his last sufferings.

During the list eighteen hours, he was tranquil as a child. Breathing and warmth were the only evidences of life—no motion, no pain, no consciousness—there lay the wreck of William Wirt.
Three friends besides the clergyman, attend-

ed his bedside during the night—his family, too, worn as they were by nearly a week's constant watching, could not be induced to take repose. Auguish and affection gave them strength to bear what would have exhausted the strongest men. It was a night long to be remembered—a night of silent, despairing sorrow, which conveys to the heart a language

for a pen like mine to transcribe.

Tuesday morning breaks upon the scene still unaltered, save that life flickered more failty, and all pulse was gone. About 11 o'clerk the breathings because was gone. About 11 o'clerk the breathings because are health more clock the breathings became gradually more distant and feeble—are suspended or impercep-tible—another breath—Is he gone. So calm, so imperceptibly did he make his exit, that the precise moment of his departer re could scarcely be marked—without a sigh or a struggle his bright spirit has departed from amongst us, for a state of existence higher, mightler and more glorious.

The following excellent sketch, full of humor and philosophy, we take from a number of the London Magazine, published many years ago. It is one of the best productions of that rich and tranquil writer, Charles Lamb. The sketch purported to come from the papers of one R—d, a respectable London merchant, of a humorous turn of mind, who was placed in the pillory for some alleged fraud on the revenue. Our readers of course know generally, that in this place of punishment, the culprit is exposed on a scaffold, whithin a kind of frame, to the missiles, foul and hurtful, of a metropolitan mob; being turned every quarter of an hour to face different points of the compass. The attendant who manages the turnings of the culprit, goes by the name of Jack Ketch. An address to him, from the prisoner, opens the

piece. REFLECTIONS IN THE PILLORY. Scene, opposite the Royal Exchange. - Time, -Twelve to one-Noon.

Twelve to one—Noon.

Ketch, my good fellow, you have a neat hand.
Prithee, adjust this new collar to my neck gingerly. I am not used to these wooden cravats. There, softly, softly. "That seems the exact point between ornament and strangulation. A thought looser on this side. Now it will do. And have a care in turning me, that I present my aspect due vertically. I now face orient. In a quarter of un hour, I shift south contains an affecting account of the last illness of orient. In a quarter of an hour, I shift south- Mr. Wirt, written by a gentleman who attend-do you mind! and so on, till I face the ed him during that illness. We proceed to east again, travelling with the sun. No half extract the principal part of it.

"On the evening of Saturday, the 8th inst. elaborate niceties. They be one the ship-

been deemed imprudent in one whose health flower of her citizens to grace my show.—
was less precarious than his then seemed Duke's place sits desolate. What is there in feb 18 3m

A. & II.

| Duke's place sits desolate. What is there in my face that strangers should come so far from the cast to gaze upon it—(Here an egg narrows) a foreloding spirit, which he communicated not save to his God. But even this was sure facely a few to here the cast to gaze upon it—(Here an egg narrows) a foreloding spirit, which he communicated not save to his God. But even this was sufficient to avoid various appropriate to grace my show.—

Duke's place sits desolate. What is there in my face that strangers should come so far from the cast to gaze upon it—(Here an egg narrows) and second properties of the cast to gaze upon it—(Here an egg narrows) and second properties of the cast to gaze upon it—(Here an egg narrows) and the cast to gaze upon it thement of the same, he will not again call upon them, as he deems this a sufficient notice; therefore if any should neglect to attend to this notice, they must expect to be dealt with as the law directs, as the subscriber intends the law of to be his guide in this case, without respect to persons. I certainly shall make my collections as soon as the law will admit me to do so.

HENRY D. HARWOOD, Adm'r. of Wm. Harwood, dec'd.

The fragment was confined to his room; no serious apprehensions were entertained; but a Comfort your addle spouses with them at home, and stop the mouths of your brawling brats with such Olla Podridas; they have need of the muscles of the throat, and swelling of the glands—milk poultices were applied to his face, but they gave not relief. On Wednesday decorations which I can excuse. The fragment might have storned a flaw argainst snow correct. valentines. Bestow those coffins of untimely might have stopped a flaw against snow comes. alarm; on the evening of this day it was first (A coal flies.) Cinders are dear, gentlemen. discovered that the disease was Erysipelas, "a new enemy," of which Mr. Wirt then ex- when your cuttings from the shambles at three ha'pence a pound shall stand at a cold simmer. which he had been so long accustomed to con- Now, south about, Ketch. I would enjoy Ac-

straman popularity.
What, my friends from over the water! Old What am I, or what was my father's house,

Persians at sunrise, bent singly on mine alone? extreme, but there was still hope. On Saturday It won't be estoemed an ordinary visnomy a the daughter and son-in-law arrived from quotidian merely. Doubtless these assembled Baltimore, and were shocked to find the case myriads discern some traits of nobleness, genso much worse than their worst fears.

Scarcely a glimmer of hope was left to us, but this feeble ray was most anxiously watched and cherished. When once shadowed by so deep a gloom, the least of the twinkling stars in the too familiar pressure of this strange neckirmament is more precious to our sight, than cloth that envelopes it, my countenance gives is the sun itself in the noontide of an unclouded out lambeat glories. For some painters now, day. Death, from the first day of his illness, had the posture so convenient; the head never shiftcontinued to approach with a steady pace, and ing, but standing quiescent in a sort of natural in a form more than usually hideous. The fine frame. But these artizans require a westerly

in a form more than usually hideous. The fine countenance, so bright with intellect, so beaming with benevolence, was sadly altered—by the disease partly, and partly by remedies so fruitlessly applied. The eyes had lost their speculation—the eloquent voice was hushed—the divinity had departed from the temple, and its walls were defaced, but life still lingered, loath to abandon a habitation which had so long given to a thing in itself so little distrable and so worthless, beauty, purity, and worth.

The attending physicians were Doctors Hunt and Hall; none could have been more anxiously attentive; the latter staid by him every night of

The full bred horse SWEEPER DARE

DEVIL, will stand the ensuing season, at Centreville and Head of Chester; to commence on the 21st March at Centreville and Continue the Centreville and Cen unshared, and single, that dislainest a Brent-ford competitor! Honor without co-rival! Or Sweeper Dare Devil, will be let to mares at ten dollars the Spring's chance, but if paid before the close of the season dollars will discharge the claim. Fifteen dollars to ensure a mare with foal, to be paid as soon as ascertained to be with foal, or property parted with with. Five dollars the single leap.—Twenty five cents to the groom in each case.

ROGER ADAMS.

Smarch 22 ff

ed no, no." He had done and suffered enough in in this contentious world, and was entitled to the release, and the transfer to a higher existence, which the just and good are authorized to the release, and the transfer to a higher existence, which the just and good are authorized to expect.

It was now become manifest, even to the most sanguine, that recovery was beyond the most sanguine probability. He was too shining in me, ye flock, your overseer! What, though, I cannot lay hands, because my own are laid,

envy thy preferment, not seldom fated to be the wanton baiting house, the temporary retreat of poet and of patriot. Shades of Bastwich we will look at the plan for the support of pub-and Pryme hover o'er thee—Detee is there, lie credit, and that feature of the plan which and more greatly daring Shebbeare-from their (little more elevated) stations that look down with recognitions. Ketch, turn me.

I now yeer to the north. Open your widest gates, thou proud Exchange of London, that I may look in as proudly!-I stand upon a level with all kings. They and I form equal superciliousness, o'erlook the plodding, money-huntspeculations, scarce elevate their eyes to notice therefore, be found most convenient. The fo

Are those the quarters? 'tis their fatal chime greatness. Stay, stay, a little while, importu-A moment or two, and I shall nate hour hand. walk on foot, with the undistinguished many. The clock speaks one. I return to common life. Ketch, let me out.

*Several statues of Charles II. are placed near the London Exchange, without and with-

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE. FRIDAY, March 21, 1834. CONTINUATION OF MR. BENTON'S SPEECH.

IV. Mr. B. belie ed that it was the intention, and declared meaning, of the constitution, that foreign coins should pass currently as moncy, and at their full value, within the U. States that it was the daty of Congress to promote the circulation of these coins by giving to them their full value; that this was the design of the States in conferring upon Congress the excitsive power of regulating the value of these coins; that all the laws of Congress for preventing the circulation of foreign coins, and underrating their value, were so many breaches of the constitution, and so many mischiefs inflicted upon the States; and that it was the bounden duty of Congress to repeal all such laws; and to restore foreign coins to the same free and favored circulation which they posses-

sed when the federal constitution was adopted In support of the first branch of his first proposition Mr. B. quoted the words of the constitution which authorized Congress to provide for punishing the counterfeiting of current coin, in which term, foreign coin was included; thirdly; the clause which prohibited the States from making any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; a clause which did not limit the prohibition to domestic coins, and therefore included foreign ones -These three clauses, he said, were concurrent and put foreign coin, and domestic coin, upon the same precise footing of equality in every particular which concerned their current cirulation, their value, and their protection from counterfeiters. Historical recollections were the next evidence to which Mr. B. referred to sustain his position. He said that foreign coins were the only coins known to the U. States at the adoption of the constitution. No Mint had been established up to that time. The coins of other nations furnished the currency, and the exclusive metallic currency, which the States had used from the close of the revolutionary war up to the formation of this federal government. It was these foreign coins then he the framers of the constitution had in view when they inserted all the clauses in the constitution which bear upon the value and current circulation of coin; its protection from counterfeiters, and the prohibitory restriction upon the States with respect to the illegality of and in 1805 a urther suspension for three years tenders of any thing except of gold and silver. To make this point still plainer, if plainer it could be made, Mr. B adverted to the early statutes of Congress which related to foreign coins. He had seen no less than nine statutes. passed in the first four years of the action o this Federal government, all enacted for the purpose of regulating the value, protecting the purity, and promoting the circulation of these Not only the well known coins of the principal nations were provided for in these statutes, but the coins of all the nations with whom we traded, how rare or small might be the coin or how remote, or inconsiderable might be the nation. By a general provision of the act of 1739, the gold wiss of all nations, which equalled those of England, France, Spain and Portugal, in fineness, were to be current at 89 tinued as a legal tender, is valued, not as mocents the pennyweight; and the silver coins of all nations, which equalled the Spanish dollar in fineness, were to be current at 111 cents the Under these general provisions a great influx of the precious metals took place. Doubloons, guineas, half joes, were the common and familiar currency of farmers and laborers, as well as of merchants and traders. Every substantial citizen then kept in his house a pair of small scales to weigh gold, which are now used by his posterity to weigh physic. It is a great many years, -a whole generation has gr wn up—since these scales were used for their ori-ginal purpose; nor will they ever be needed a-gain for that use until the just and wise laws of 89 and '90, for the general circulation of foreign coins, shall again be put in force. These early statutes, added to historical recollections could have no doubt of the true meaning of the constitution, and that foreign coins were intendel to be forever current within the United

With this obvious meaning of the constitution, and the undeniable advantage which redounded to the U. States from the acquisition of the precious metals from all foreign nations the inquiry naturally presents itself to know for what reason these coins have been out-lawed by the Congress of the U. States, and driven from circulation? The inquiring mind wishes to know how Congress could be brought, in a few short years after the adoption of the constitution, to contradict that instrument in a vital particular,-to repeal the nine statutes which they had passed in favor of foreign coin,-and to illegalize the circulation of that coin whose value they were to regulate, and whose purity

Sir, said Mr. B. I am unwilling to appear always in the same train, tracing up all the evils of our currency to the same fountain of mischief, the introduction of the paper system, and the first establishment of a federal bank a inong us. But justice must have its sway; historical truth must take its course; facts must he told; and authentic proof shall supply the

vacuum which was to be filled by bank paper. This is what we are now to see; and to see it proposes the establishment of a national mint.

But this it will be expedient to defer, till some considerable progress has been made in preparing tribe below; who, busied in their sordid ing substitutes for them. A gradation may, your ancient, or my recent grandeur. The reign coins may be suffered to circulate, presecond Chartes smiles on me from three pedes-tals.* He closed the Exchequer; I cheated after the mint shall have commenced its opera-ed those of 1820, and the concluding part of aking effect from 1793 to 1819,—a period of the Excise. Equal our darings, equal be our tions. The privilege may then be continued for another year, to the gold coins of Portugal, England and France, and to the silver coins of That the ever winged hours would but stand Spain. And these may be permitted to be curstill! But I must descend from this dream of rent for one year more, at the rates allowed to be given for them at the mint; after the expiration of which the circulation of all foreign coins cease. The moneys which will be paid into the Tressury, during the first year, being tern States, whose sie resource for coin was tender to the Federal Government, and equal, recoined, before they are issued anew, will atord a partial substitute before any interruption is given to the pre-existing supplies of circulation. The revenues of the succeeding year, and the coins which will be brought to the mint, in consequence of the discontinuance of their currency, will materially extend the substitute, in the course of that year; and its exension will be so far increased, during the third year, by the facility of procuring the remaining specie to be recoined, which will arise from the diminution of their current values, as period. The progress which the currency of Bank bills will be likely to have made, during the same time, will also afford a substitute of sable to repose a discretionary authority in the President of the U. States, to continue the currency of the Spanish dollar, at a value correspending with the quantity of fine silver in it, beyond the period above mentioned for the cessation of the circulation of foreign coins."

Mr. B. would remark that four points were resented in this extract; 1. The eventual bolition of the currency of foreign coins; 2. The reduction of their value while allowed to irculate; 3. The substitution of domestic coins; and 4, the substitution of bank notes, in place of the uncurrent, and undervalued, foreign Secretary Hamilton; and legislative enactments | cease to be current in the United States, has quickly followed to convert his recommendations into law The only power the constitution had given to Congress over foreign coins was, a power to regulate their value, and to protect them from detasement by counterfeiters; it was certainly a most strange construction of that authority, first, to underate the value of these coins, and next, to prohibit their circulation! Yet both things were done. The were to cease to be a legal tender in 1797: but, at the end of that time the contingencies on occurred; the substitutes had not appeared; the mint had not supplied the adequate quantity of domestic coins, nor had the circulation of bank notes become sufficiently familiar to the people hird term of three years also rolled over: the fourth suspension of the law became necessary was made; after that a fifth, and finally a sixth suspension, each for the period of three years; which brought the period for the actual, and final cessation of the circulation of foreign coins, to the month of November 1819. From that time there was no further suspension of the prohibitory act. An exception was continued, and still remains, in favor of Spanish mill dollars, and parts of dollars; but all other foreign coins, even those of Mexico, and all the South American States, have ceased to be a legal tender, and have lost their character of current money within the United States. Their value is degraded to the mint price of bullion; and thus the constitutional currency becomes an article of merchandize and exportation. Even the Span sh milled dollar, though conney, but for the pure silver in it; & is therefore undervalued three or four per cent, and becomes in buying, selling and exporting them. South and West, which receives them,

an article of merchandize. The Bank of the United States has collected and sold \$4,450,-000 of them. Every money dealer is employed stripped of them. The letter read in the Senate two days ago from the brokers in Georgia, to exculpate themselves from erroneous representations on this floor, contained a striking proof of this fact. It stated that in the sum of \$334,-000 of silver drawn by them out of the United States branch bank in Savannah, there were 27,700 Spanish dollars; that these Spanish dollars were not paid over to the State banks in Georgia, which had contracted for the silver, but remitted to New York, where they commanded a premium of 3 or 4 per cent. Mr. B. lid not mention this circumstance as a thing objectionable in those who did: if they had not drawn them from the branch bank, that branch would have remitted them to the mother bank and she would have sold them; and the fact of His object was to fix public attention upon the fact of the undervaluation of silver, as well as

tion of it from the country.

Having gone through this narrative of facts. and shown the exclusion of foreign coins from circulation to be a part of the paper system, and intended to facilitate the substitution of a bank note currency, Mr. B. went on to state the injuries resulting from the measure. At the head of these injuries he was bound to place the violation of the constitution of the United States which clearly intended that foreign coins should circulate among us, and which, in giving Congress authority to regulate their value, and to protect them from counterfeiters, could never have intended to stop their circulation, and to abandon them to debasement. 2. He denounced this exclusion of foreign coins as a fraud, and

the United States had only been a thoroughfare of these coins, and for sinking them from their for foreign coins to pass through. All that current value as money, to their mint value, as was brought into the country, had to go out of bullion. The design of supplying the mint with the country. It was exported as fast as im- foreign coins, for re-coinage, had then failed; ported. The custom house books proved this and in that respect the exclusion of foreign The Report: Extract.

"The last point to be discussed, respects the currency of foreign coins. The abolition of this, in proper season, is a necessary part of the system contemplated for the national coinage.

But this in miles and in that respect the excusion of last point in the custom nouse books proved this and in that respect the excusion of lack. They proved that from 1821, to 1833, coins has failed in one of its objects; in the other, that of making room for a SUBSTI-tract.

Tute of Bank notes, the success of lacking but three quarters of a million of being the scheme has been complete, excessive, and precisely equal to the imports! Some of this oin was recoined before it was exported; a Mr. B. said, that in demanding the restorafoolish and expensive operation on the part of tion of foreign coins, he was not preferring a the United States; but the greater part was new, or unheard of demand before the Senate. exported in the same form that it was received. It was evident from the great number of times Mr. B. had only been able to get the exports that the law for the exclusion of foreign coins ed those of 1820, and the concluding part of aking effect from 1793 to 1819,—a period of 1819, when the prohibitory law look effect; the 26 years,—that the opposition of the communiamount would have been atout 96 millions of ty to it was deep and abiding, and only over-dollars; the whole of which was lost to the come after a quarter of a century of persevecirculation if it had not been for the law. The tem in the establishment, for the second time, the whole Union, but especially to the Wesfrom foreign countries; for the coinage of the in law, to the gold and silver of the Constitu-mint could never flow into that region; there tion. The people had struggled for 26 years was nothing in the course of trade, and exchan- for the preservation of their ancient foreign ges, to carry money from the Atlantic States coins, but were vanquished at last. In the to the West; and the mint, if it coined thousands course of this struggle, many reports from of millions, could not supply them. The taxing effect of the law in the year 1819, was aggravation of the injury. It was the most unfortunate and ruinous of all times for driving money. To read all these reports and manyspecie from the country. The Western Banks rials, would be tedious; to omit all, would be from their exertions to aid the country during unjust to the subject. He, Mr. B. had solect the war, had stretched their issues to the utprobably to enable the dispensing wholly with most limit; their notes had gone into the land applicable to the present state of things. One the circulation of the foreign coins, after that others; the federal government turned them over to the Bank of the United States, and that Assembly of Louisiana, he had read; the other, Bank demanded specie. Thus, their necessity for specie was increased at the very moment of Representatives, of which Mr. Quincy another kind. It may, nevertherless, be advi-that the supply was diminished; and the gener-then a member from Massachusetts, was Chairal stoppinge of the Western Banks, was the in- man, would now be read, and would derive evitable, and natural result of these combined peculiar interest from being the offspring o circumstances. Mr. B. then read an extract from the memorial of the Genreal Assembly of Louisiana dated March, 1820, remonstrating against the PERNICIOUS CONSEQUENCE of the law for the exclusion of foreign coins, and praying that it might be REPEALED.

THE MEMORIAL: Extract. "The General Assembly of the State of Louisiana respectfully represen! "That the law passed at the last session of Congress, providing that from and after the 1st oins. Such were the recommendations of day of November, 1819, foreign gold coin should produced in this State, the most pernicious conequences. . . Those real advantages (importation of gold from Spanish America) have disappeared under the operation of the law above mentioned, inasmuch as doubloon have ceased to be current in the United States. no reasonable hope can be entertained that traders will persist in bringing them here, when in all the ports of the West Indies they mint went into operation in 1794; foreign coins can easily, and at an advantageous rate, statute prohibitions to continue which have a were to cease to be a legal tender in 1797; but, exchange them for every kind of commodnes tendency to produce such an effect. The and necessary supplies. which the Secretary calculated, to enable the that law intended to place at the discosal of sists only of the comage of the U.-S., and the country to do without fore gn coins, had not government, for coinage, a sufficient quantity of gold If such was its object, it appears im- also probably insufficient for the ordinary neprobable that it will be attained, inasmuch as cessities of domestic exchange, and is certainly gold being received at a very high rate at the wholly inadequate to support any peculiar em-Havanna, and several other places, it will be notes become sufficiently familiar to the people to supersed gold. The law for the exclusion of foreign coins was found to be impracticable, and a suspension of it for those years was made. This supersed gold as supersion of the exclusion of the moneyed men."

Havanna, and several other places, it will be barrassment of our circulating medium, which, in the event of the dissolution of the Bank of the by the moneyed men."

Supersed gold. The law for the exclusion of the overal of the dissolution of the Bank of the purchased here for exportation at a low price by the moneyed men."

Supersed gold. The law for the exclusion of the overal of the dissolution of the Bank of the by the moneyed men."

Supersed gold. The law for the exclusion of the overal of the dissolution of the Bank of the by the moneyed men."

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Supersed gold. The law for the exclusion of the dissolution of the Bank of the by the moneyed men."

Supersed gold. The law for the exclusion at a low price by the dissolution of the di American eagles, nearly equal supply of domestic coins was still found to be of the foreign specie withdrawn, would be made a legal tender, their value regulated, and inadequate, and the people continued to be as thrown into circulation; but the General As- their importation encouraged. This continued averse as ever to the bank note substitute. A sembly do not perceive that that object has been to be the case until after the present Bank of the fulfilled; and even had it been, they could not United States was chartered; as soon as that have viewed, without regret, the adoption of a event happened, and bank policy again became measure which tends sensibly to affect the predominant in the halls of Congress, the circommercial relations between LOUISIANA culation of foreign coins was again struck at: and MEXICO, and which would flourish as and in the second year of the existence of the formerly if a more immediate protection was bank, the old act of 1793, for rendering these

Having shown the great evils resulting to even these were exported nearly as fast as rethe large exportations of domestic coins. They would be found under the head of Domestic Manufactures exported; and made a large was more or less; so that the national mint had bank admits the sale of \$4,450,142. degenerated into a domestic manufactory, of gold and silver, for exportation to foreign countries. But the coins imported at New Orleans, They were, in part, exported direct from the execution, and his body from jail, by offering trouble, risk and expense, of sending it some and the parts of such dollars. This was the use of the money, and receiving no interest, all This is the sum total out of which, any man in the mint, placed there, could supply the West cept as a cariosity in the interior parts of the with domestic coins. Mexico, since she be- country. So much for the domestic coinage came a free country, has established seven mints in different places,* because it was troublesome and expensive to carry bullion from all scarce as our own dollars; for there has been

yet I can mutter benedictions. True of the federal bank. We have already read light deltar proud Pisgah eminence! Pinnacke sublime! O Pilory, its thee I sing! Thou young brother to the gallows, without a branches of the mint and the mint, gold was largely undervaluation has driven rough and Esau pains; that with ineffable contempt surveys beneath thee flee grovelling streat race. Let that low wood know that thou art far higher born! Let that down the formulation and the fine art are legion and the same mint establishment was to groundling rogues and carrie kissing value; a currency of intrinsic value, a currency without intrinsic should establish branches of the Mint in the proposition for the establishment of the mint at the sundervaluation has driven from the value, a currency without intrinsic value, a currency without intrinsic value, a currency without establish branches of the Mint in the should establish branches of the Mint in the proposition for the establishment of the mint at New Orleans, for the benefit of that city and New Orleans, for the benefit of that city and New Orleans, for the benefit of that city and New Orleans, for the benefit of that city and New Orleans, for the benefit of that city and New Orleans, for the benefit of that city and New Orleans, for the benefit of that city and New Orleans, for the benefit of that city and New Orleans, for the benefit of that city and New Orleans, for the benefit of that city and New Orleans, for the benefit of that city and New Orleans, the administion of foreign coin is placed to the west. Without a branch of the mint at New Orleans, the administion of foreign coin is placed to the west. Without a branch of the mint at New Orleans, the administion of foreign coin is placed to t

ed two of these papers, both of them peculiarly these papers, the memorial from the General being a report from a committee of the House similar circumstances to those in which the United States are now placed. The report was made in 1811, in view of the approaching termination of the charter of the first Bank of the United States, and all its reasonings and conclusions are applicable to the present mo-

ment: MR. QUINCY'S REPORT: Extract. "That the general design of the bill (from the Senate) being to increase the current money of the United States, by authorizing foreign gold and silver coins again to become a legal tender, is important in its objects, and may be beneficial in its consequences. It is very apparent that the denial, to foreign coins, of the privileges of currency, and of being a legal lender, has, at once the combined effect of cir cumscribing the just sphere of mercantile action and of encouraging the exportation of that species of coin to which these privileges are denied. In the present circumstances of the U. States, it seems peculiarly unadvisable to permit any tatute currency of the U. S. which now con-Spanish milled dollars, and parts of dollars, is barrassment of our circulating medium, which

complied with Foreign extended to our navigation in those quarters coins uncurrent, was carried into final and (against pirates) and the above mentioned law complete effect. Since that time the bank has ajoyed all her advantages from this exclusion. The expulsion of these coins has created a vahe country from the operation of this law, Mr. cumn, to be filled up by her small note circula-B. called upon its friends to tell what reason tion; the traffic, and trade in them, has been as could now be given for not repealing it? He large a source of profit to her as of loss to the affirmed that, of the two causes to which the country. Gold coin she has sold at an advance aw owed its origin, one had failed in toto, and of five or six per cent.; silver coin at about the other had succeeded to a degree to make it two or three per cent.; and, her hand being in the curse and the nusiance of the country. One she made no difference between selling domesreason was to induce an adequate supply of the coin and foreign coin. Although forbid by foreign coins to be brought to the mint, to be her charter to deal in coin, she has employe ecoined; the other to facilitate the substitution her branches to gather \$40,040,000 of coin of a bank note currency. The foreign coins from the States, a large part of which she addid not go to the mint, those excepted which mits that she has sold and transported to Euwere imported in its own neighborhood, and rope. For the sale of the foreign coin, she set up the lawyer-like plea, that it is not coin, but coined. 'The authority of the directors of the bullion! resting the validity of the plea upon mint had already been quoted to show that the English statute law! while, by the Constitution new coined gold was transferred direct from of the United States, all foreign coins, are cointhe national mint to the packet ships, bound to while by her own charter the coins, both gold Europe. The custom house returns showed and silver, of Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, and their dominions, are declared to be coin, and as such made receivable in payment of the specie proportion of the bank stock figure in the list of these exports. In the year -and, worse yet! while Spanish dollars, by 1832, it amounted to \$2,058,474, and in the statute, remain the current coin of the United year 1833, to 81,410,941; and every year it States; of which Spanish milled dollars, the

Mr. B. then took a rapid view of the sent condition of the statute currency of the at Charleston, and at other points remote from Philadelphia, did not to there to be a legal tender,—that currency which a debtor Philadelphia, did not go there to be recoined, had a right by law to protect his property from would have remitted them to the mother bank, and she would have sold them; and the fact of being paid any part of their demand in Spanish dollars, was a proof that their specie was out!

His object was to fix public attention upon the trouble risk and expense of sending the production of the provider that their specie was out! hundred, or a thousand miles, to Philadelphia sum total of the statute currency of the United of gold, and the consequent abstraction of that coin from the South and West, and the exportato have it recoined, and then incurring the same expense, risk and trouble, lying out of the State or federal, could be made a legal tender. the while, of bringing it back to be put into circulation, with the further risk of a deduction for want of standard fineness at the mint, when he could sell, and export it upon the spot.— a particle of gold, nor a single whole dollar, to Foreign coins could not be recoined, so as to be found! very few half dollars, except in the supply the Union, by a solitary mint on the neighborhood of the mint, and in the hands of Atlantic coast. The great West could only the Bank of the United States and its branches; be supplied from New Orleans. A branch of the 20, 10 and 5 cent pieces scarcely seen, exnow for the Spanish milled dollars; how do they stand in the United States? Nearly as parts of the country to be coined in the capital; none coined since Spain lost her dominion over

paid, that it may be fairly assumed that the whole debtor part of the community lie at the mercy of their creditors, to have their bodies sent to jail, or their property sold for nothing, at any time that their creditors please. To such a condition are the free, and high minded, inhabitants of this country reduced! and reyear 1791 down to the present day.

Mr. B. would conclude what he had to say while the gold and silver coin of all the monarchs of Europe were excluded from circulation in the United States, the paper notes of their subjects were received as current money. The Bank of the U. States was, in a great degree, a foreign institution. Foreigners held a great part of its stock and may hold it all. The paper notes issued by this institution, thus comosed in great part of the subjects of European Kings, are made legal tenders to the federal government, and thus forced into circulation among the people; while the gold and silver coin of the Kings to which they belong, is rejected and excluded, and expelled from the country! He demanded if any thing could display the vice and deformity of the paper sys-

[To be continued.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FRIDAY, March 21, 1834. THE PUBLIC DEPOSITES. The House resumed the consideration of the

Ways and Means, together with the amendment offered by Mr. WILDE, declaring that the reasons of the Secretary of the Treasury for removing the deposites from the United States Bank are unsatisfactory and insufficient. Mr. Gilmer, of Georgia, addressed the House. The subject, he said, was one of more interest than any which had been discussed since the origin of the Government, and he therefore wished te express the views which would govern his vote. His own situation in relation to the subject was peculiar; for he should not vote on the question of the removal others had taken. He begged leave in the outset, to protest against the manner in which the subject had been discussed. When the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. McDuffie) proposed his resolution declaring that the posites ought to be restored, what question lid we discuss' Not the question of restoration; for most of the arguments which we heard related to the conduct of the President of the United States in removing the Secretary, and appointing another. The consequence was, that public feeling was misled and excited, and we were led to consider that the question was to be determined, not on its merits, but on our like or dislike of the President of the United States The question of the power of appointment was connected, in fact, with the removal of the deposites; yet it had no possible connexion with the question whether the public interests required their restoration to the Bank. The public interests alone should determine that question. When the power of removal from office was before the first Congress, it was solemnly argued and decided. Were we now atter prepared than they were to come to a proper decision of the question? Without saythe public money, after having been deposited by law, can be removed without the authority f law. Here he entered his dissent to the doctrine advanced in favor of this proposition. From the manner in which the question had been discussed, the people were misled as to evil. the real question before us. What was the

objects, such as the safe keeping and easy transportation of public funds. The government, he contended, had no right to change and modify these rights for the purpose of effect-One of the consequences which he must deduce from this position, was, that the public money was deposited, not so much for the benefit of the Bank, as for that of the Government, and that Congress could not sell their control over it or transfer it. An inference had been drawn, that one of the benefits which were conferred on the Bank arose from the keeping that this right was conferred upon the Bank, ongress, contended for that which Congress had no power vested in them by the Constitudid not necessarily follow from the act of 1816, incorporating the Bank. This inference, however, had not only been drawn from the clause in the charter which conferred exclusive priviof one million and a half which they had paid He contended that this bonus was paid for that only which the Bank had the right to purchase, by the Bank, for similar exclusive privileges, and without any clause confirming the right of the Government depositing the public money, it was evident the terms upon which they held these privileges were too cheap. There was another argument which he confessed he Liverpool? It was through an interchange of heard with much surprise, by which it was products. No two countries carried on a trade attempted to excite public feeling in their favor in which one was constantly drawing from tered privileges, and the House had been duty as well as the State Government do theirs warned how they should infringe upon these all would be right. This regulate the value sacred rights. This made it necessary to in-

lution by which our independence was estailished, they ceased to be of value. Every man became free, and that which was before so valued, became regarded as exclusive monopelies, which it was for the interest of society abolish, as they took from, instead of adding to the rights vested naturally in every member of duced by the power and policy of the first and second Banks of the U. States, and the control-which the right of the Bank to the deposites ling influence which they have exercised over was maintained as arising from contract, he the moneyed system of the Union from the wished to call the attention of the House what was the principal argument advanced i justify the exercise of the right of removal by on this head with one remark; it was this: that the Secretary of the Treasury. He would not apply himself to the sufficiency or insufficiency of the reasons given; for he cared not whether they were or not; his argument being to estab lish the power of the House over the public It had been said that the Secretary money. might interfere, in cases where the safety of the public money was concerned, and that this was the only case which could justify him But he could not consider this reason applicable; for if the safety of the public money only was to be thought of, that safety might be attained as well by keeping the public money where it was collected, in the shape of revenue -at the custom houses. Such a reason, when assumed as the only one, reminded him of those siges who were looking in o a dee, well for of view than this single fact! truth, which was to be found on the surface of the earth. He contended that the public me neys were lodged by the Government for other purposes than that of safety; that they might be used through the Bank, to fill up the vacuum which was created by their collection, and thus be used to advance the prosperity of the whole people. Looking, then, to the question whether the deposites should be restored to the resolutions reported from the Committee of Bank of the Uni.e ! States, it became necessary to ascertain what the conduct of the Bank had been, to satisfy us what it would be. He considered, according to the adage, banks had no soul; their end was to make profit, and their conduct was actuated by this motive. But although he would not go into the charges against the Bank of the United States, it was sufficient to say, that upon the expiration of their charter-a renewal of it was of more immediate importance than any profit they could have by discounts. Such had been proved to be the motive and conduct of the directors of of the deposites on the same grounds which this institution. Was not the first application to Congress for renewal of the charter made before the Presidential election? Why, he asked; did they select that time for their application? Was it not evidently under the expectation, that as their renewal would be acceded to by Congress, they could deter the President from the exercise of his constitutional veto, or make him immediately responsi ble for that act to the people This was evident, when such an application was not neces-sary at that time for their operations. It was done to control the government. Instead of curtailing immediately after the veto, they commenced extending their issues from 45 to 70 millions. What was this increase for? Evidently under the belief that they could influence public opinion in their favor. But the bank was mistaken in this, for public opinion was not to be so influenced, however favors might be conferred on the individual, the bank as the event proved, had been mistaken in the supposition that public opinion was to be bought up-their curtailments commenced, from which so much disters was produced.— If, then, Congress were satisfied that the Bank had, in any way, contributed to produce it, for ng that their determination was right, he the purpose of effecting a renewal of their charwould say that there never was a time when ter, what ought to be their course? Ought they the state of public feeling was so little favorable to restore the deposites, and thus grant them proper determination as the present time, additional power to be used for that purpose Another question had been made here, whether Surely not. Those only who considered that the interests of the country would be advanced

duty to keep from it all further power to do Mr. G. referred to the clauses in the constitrue question? It was whether Congress can tut.on giving the money power to Congress; sell the right to control the public money. In from which he contended that as they had no order to ascertain whether the position which special power given to incorp rate a Bank, they had been assumed both by the majority and the were not authorized to do so, by any doctrine minority of the committee, was correct, it of construction or expediency, and that this was would be necessary for him to go into a some-what extended argument. We created a body they had not yielded, and therefore should not corporate and gave it certain rights and be exercised by the General Government. He privileges, in order to carry into effect the knew it was said, that it was impossible for the purposes of the government. To effect these government to get along without the aid of a purposes both public and private rights were National Bank. But for one, he must say, that granted to the bank by law. The public rights those who believed that the State Banks could were conferred with a view to effect public not discharge the various duties required for the fiscal offices, or supply the community with a safe circulating medium, must be disposed to doubt the stability of the government under which they lived. The argument was, that the State Banks were incapable of doing this, that their notes must be considered equivalent to specie. This, he thought, it was perfectly in their power to do, by the same means which had raised into credit the notes circulated by the U. S. Bank. The great argument upon which the charter for the vocated, was, that it would restore the currenconferred on the Bank arose from the keeping cy; that it would have the effect of making the of the public money. But this inference was State Banks pay their notes in specie. Whilst had, without regarding what he laid down as now, what did they see in practice by the incontrovertible—that the money could not be Bank? Why, that when they received the deposited with that view. He who contended netes of the States Banks, instead of demanding specie from them, they re-issued it, so as by virtue of a contract made between them and to make the currency of the country one of paper alone; and this being the practice of the old . S. Bank, had upon the State banks precisetion to confer. He argued that this conclusion ly the same effect, which was to render them less solvent than they otherwise would have been. It was said, however, that "it was idle, perfectly idle, and visionary to expect that the notes of the State Banks could maintain as safe leges on the Bank, but it was also inferred that and general circulation as those of the present the Bank was entitled to be the depository of bank of the U. S." He would assert, however, the public money, in consequence of the bonus that this was possible, and that the effect of cucouraging the State banks would be, to make them a safer currency than that of the U. S. Bank was at present. For they would more or the Government the right to confer; and effectually compete with one another, and thus looking to the fact, that there were many large each circulating in its own State or neighborcapitalists now to be found who were willing to bood, they would be the more likely to be callpay six, seven, or ten times the amount paid ed on to pay in specie, and must therefore be always prepared with specie for that purpose.

It was asked how the exchange could be

by renewing the charter, might adopt such a

course without blame; but others, who did not

agree with them, were bound by every sense of

carried on without a Bank, between one part of the country and another. How were exchanges now carried on between New York and that was, talking of the sacred right of char- the other. If this Government would do its place of narrative and assertion. We ascend, it is exclusion of torties opport of public credit,—and see their power over the coinage of the support of public credit,—and see their power over the coinage of the States, a proposition in that plan, as one of its features, a proposition for the support of a national mint, and in the stablishment of a national mint, and in that establishment a subsidiary engine for the support of the support of public credit,—and see their power over the coinage of the Spanish King's head upon the coinage of the Spanish King's head upon the state of things at present in the gold mines of the support of its features, a proposition is they made the surrender in language which is they made the surrender in language which is they made the surrender in language which is they made the surrender in the country. But this Governder of the coinage of the Spanish King's head upon the coinage of the Spanish King's head upon the coin was to be continued to them; yet that currency of foreign the state of things at present in the gold mines of the coinage of the Spanish King's head upon the coin was to be continued to them; yet that currency of foreign the coin of the new States. The United States upon the coinage of the Spanish King's head upon the coin of the new States, they were considered in a state of slavery to the Church and the Foudal Nobility; charters of vastly more importance. The

Llow at the einal questi deral partie en this Go Bank of Bank of the to come int country, an Banks, to f the country give to two the whole must use Stockholder are of all pro authority v mited States thorities the the Govern by which t tirst by rev er of the S their respe use either Federal G. any resist through th crament, a National I both the he oppression. to look we the deposit to force a rous. The the Bank money. 1 constitutio out or to h of Andrew off the atte question b the People the right o will you a the contro upon the c depended the Bank TU Mr. W

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equestion was at the foundation of individual in- summation as is here anticipated might be, we selected by the Treasury Department as a terests, and of free Government. He believed are sorry to be obliged to warn our Eastern depository of the public revenue, there was, that he who contributed to the recharter of the friends against the delusion of expecting it. yesterday, an immense run on the latter Bank. Bank of the United States, struck a deadly There has not, we believe, been any such under. The information which reached him was, that ginal question between the federal and anti-fe- if, they add, the contemplated measure should Bank, were yesterday crowded by People deral parties comes up: Is it proper to strength-en this Government by connecting with it is no reason to expect that it will pass the paper in their hands. The connection between en this Government by connecting with it Bank of the United States bad it in its power much as could be hoped for, at this time, in fager was apprehended as to the stability of the titled, "An act making it penal to sell a cercountry, and controling the issues of the State Banks, to fix the price of the whole product of the country. By establishing this Bank, we give to twenty-five men the power to control he whole property of the Union, and they must use their power for the benefit of the Stockholders. But we not only make the valthe of all property dependent on the use of the authority which we grant the Bank of the United States, but we take from the State auhorities the power to resist the usurpations of the Government. There were but two means by which the State could resist oppression; the tirst by revolution, and the second by the power of the States to exercise authority within their respective limits. How are the States to use either of these means in opposition to the any resistance? All the moneyed power is through the National Bank, dependent on Govcrament, and it was the interest of the Bank to strengthen the hands of the Government. A National Bank, thereof took from the People both the honor and the inducement to resist oppression. He called on his State right friends o look well at this subjet. It was idle to say that we were under an obligation, by restoring the deposites, to put it in the power of the Bank to force a recharter. The position was erroneous. They had not the power to give or sell to the Bank the exclusive controul of the public money. He called on them as advocates of the

EASTON, MD.

the Bank shall be rechartered or not.

constitutional right of the States now to speak

out or to hold their peace forever. This talk

of Andrew Jackson as an usurper, had drawn

oil the attention of the People from the true

question before them. The real question for

will you agree that you have sold to the Bank

the control over the public money? It is said

this is not a question of recharter. But that

was the only question worth contending for and

depended the decision of the question whether

TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1834.

Mr. WEBSTER's motion for leave to bring in a bill to extend the Charter of the United States Bank, has been postponed to the first of

SELECTED ITEMS.

The Chestertown Telescope of Friday, conthins a notice from the Cashier of the Millingin no way affected by the late failure of the Bank of Maryland."

The venerable ex-Presideut, MADISON entered upon his 84th year on Sunday the 16th. He was born on the 16th of March, 1851. With all this weight of years, he retains his bodily health remarkably well. A feebleness in his bars him from exercise on horseback, are the only marks of his advanced life.

We heard last evening that the Pennsylvania state loan had been taken by Mr. Phillips, product of the egg, which to the eye is a small the agent of the Messrs. Rothschild, at one mill above par .- U. S. Gaz.

Rumours were quite current in this city, yesterday, unfavorable to the credit of some of the Banks of Alexandria, in the District. Some of the rumours went so far as to designate the institutions, viz: the Bank of Potomac and the Bank of Alexandria. We are happy to be able to contradict these reports on good authority. Mr. Page, the soon of the Cashier of the Bank of Potomac, who left Alexandria at 8 o'clock vesterday morning, assures us that the rumours in reference to that Bank are totally unfounded, and that he believes them to be equally so as to Bank of Alexandria, having heard nothing to its disadvantage when he left that city .- Balt. American of Thursday.

The bill heretofore pending in the Louisiana l gislature, pledging the faith of the State for the payment of bonds to the amount of twelve of the Citizens' Bank, has passed the Senate by tried with complete success. a majority of one vote. Two of the majority were opposed to the principle, but voted on instructions from their constituents. It had previously passed the other house, and only requires t e governor's signature.

The Washington Telegraph states, in reply to an article in the Globe, that Mr. Calhoun has not forgotten the "Force Bill," but that it could not be taken up now without interfering with the Deposite Question; and that besides, Mr. Calhoun may be waiting until the public mind becomes still more turned against the Force Bill, as the legitimate source of the present distress, so as to increase the prospect of its ultimate expulsion from the statute book.

New Castle, Del. effected their escape on Tues- quantity of wheat fed down. day night last, by cutting the bars of a window on the ground floor. They were eleven in num-

The holders of 16,050 shares of Girard Bank Stock, have signed for the restoration of the deposites to the United States Bank. Can it be possible that these individuals suppose such a step would bring relief?

1500 families from the United States have gone Bank of Maryland, immediate notice: into the neighboring Mexican province of Tex-

vor of any effective measure of relief .- Bult.

Agricultural Department.

The following paper was read before the late meeting of the Agricultural Board for the Eastern Shore, and by them referred to its publish-

The season being near at hand when experimatter worthy of every exertion to try to find to his removal to this city.

is milder or colder. The opinion is said to be itories of the public money.

"He had also heard this morning, but he truth of of the weather, sometimes before, the eggs of nexion between the Union Bank and the Bank the "Hessian fly" are deposited on the blades of of Maryland, a Treasury draft or Treasury the growing wheat by the newly created fly, and drafts, to the amount of 150,000 dollars, had in the growing of the lest four days, been firm in the course of the lest four days. into the crown or germinating point in the wheat plant, where the egg now quickly hatchthe People to decide was, will you maintain the right of the Bank to the People's money gress to maturity-during which progress the destruction is committed-and this is experienced from about the 25th of April to the 20th or existed between the Bank of Maryland and the mon the decision of the question of restoration 25th of May. The first visible effect from the 'Hessian fly" is, that the wheat ceases to grow -in a day or two afterwards it visibly declines. Upon the exhibition of either of these two appearances, it will be too late to apply a remedy.

It is further alleged in proof, that these eggs, deposited upon the blades of the wheat, are distinctly discernable by the naked eye, but much more so by the aid of a common burning or magnifying glass, at some period in these ten days, viz. from 10th to 20th of April.

Upon these suggestions it is submitted, whether rolling the wheat well, at some period ton Bank, in which he says that "institution is within these ten days, the precise days for rolling to be directed by each farmer's own observation on the deposit of the egg, or by his own tion, in prejudice of the Institution. judgment, guided by the state of the weather, would not be likely to destroy the eggs laid upon the blade, if rolled before the egg settled down into the germinating point of the wheat plant? Or, if it is incorrect to say that the egg gravitates or settles down, it may be that the deposited by the fly, exposed to the sun (as the egg on the leaf of the tobacco plant does, from which the tobacco worm springs), and that the maggot, settles down. In this case the effect of rolling would be the same, as the benefit could alone be calculated on, in either case, by the rolling being performed when the egg or maggot is on the surface of the leaf-for as soon as t gets down to the crown or germinating point of the wheat plant, it finds great if not complete protection, and every hour's growth of the plant, gives it more and more defence against external pressure.

No danger of ill to the wheat need to be aprehended from rolling.

Another experiment is also suggested-viz: Instead of rolling the wheat at this time when the egg or magget is to be found on the leaf, to feed down the wheat as rapidly as possible for a few days, by turning in upon it all the horses, sheep and cattle-supposing that they will destroy, by trampling and feeding, the egg or insect that may be upon the blades of the wheat. This experiment seems to be more hazardous millions of dollars, in order to raise the capital than the rolling, yet it is stated to have been

> It is presumed that both the feeding and rolling must be done at a dry time, or more properly speaking, when the ground is not muddy-the rolling to be effectual, ought perhaps to be rapidly done both ways-that is, lengthways and crossways the lands of wheat.

It is suggested to those who may be disposed to make either or both of these experiments, to do it only on a part of their wheat, so as to be enabled to see if there be any difference between the rolled wheat and that which is not rolled-or between that which is fed down and that which is not fed on-And further, to note down particularly the days of the month, which will also ascertain the number of days of rolling or feeding-and in the case of feeding, the num-The prisoners confined in the county jail at ber of stock of all kinds turned in, and the

The results of such experiments, fairly tried and accurately made known, may be impor-

> TO THE PUBLIC. UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

March 26th, 1834. The following remarks in the Senate of the United States on the 25th instant, as reported in the National Intelligencer, seem to require The Mobile Register states that not less than from the President and Directors of the Union

"Mr. Clay rose and said that he had heard and he presumed that every member of the as, during the late winter with the intention of Senate had also heard, that, yesterday, a Bank, chartered by the State of Maryland, and situa-The National Intelligencer questions the correctness of the facts and conclusions stated in the letter from the Washington correspondent of the New York Improved in New York Imp the New York Journal of Commerce, in reference to the prospect of the passage of a National Bank bill pased on the plan of Mr. Calhoun.—
They say:—"However desirable such a con-

standing among the Senaiors as is suggested." the streets of Baltimore, in the vicinity of the pers in the city of Baltimore, in two newspa-Union Bank.

"in this Union Bank, it appeared, from the returns made by the Treasury Department, that the Secretary of the Treasury was himself a stockholder. To what extent the Secre-tary was a stockholder, did not appear, but his name was to be found on the list of the stockholders of the Union, one of the Banks selected by him for the reception and charge of the public deposites. He had heard that the timore; the Examiner and Herald, at Fredeing committee, to be presented for publication: Secretary was a stockholder to a considerable rick; the Torch Light and Herald, at Hagersextent. He had heard that the stock held by the town; the Civilian and Advocate, at Cumber-Secretary in that Bank constituted a consideraence teaches us that we may expect the Spring ble part of his property, and that he had been for some time a director in that bank previous the Banner, at Upper Marlborough; the Kerney and the ble part of his property and that bank previous the Banner, at Upper Marlborough; the Kerney and to ble part of his property and that bank previous the Banner, at Upper Marlborough; the Kerney and to ble part of his property and that bank previous the Banner, at Upper Marlborough; the Kerney and to ble part of his property and that bank previous the Banner, at Upper Marlborough; the Kerney and the ble part of his property and that bank previous the Banner, at Upper Marlborough; the Kerney and the ble part of his property and that bank previous the Banner, at Upper Marlborough; the Kerney and the ble part of his property and that bank previous the Banner, at Upper Marlborough; the Kerney and the ble part of his property and the bank previous the Banner, at Upper Marlborough; the Kerney and the ble part of his property and the bank previous the Banner, at Upper Marlborough; the Kerney and the ble part of his property and the bank previous the Banner, at Upper Marlborough; the Kerney and the ble part of his property and the bank previous the Banner, at Upper Marlborough; the Kerney and the ble part of his property and the ble part of his property and the bank previous the

out any practical means of diminishing or pre- Union Bank was in a safe condition; and that at Centreville; the Gazette and Whig, at East Federal Government? How can they organize venting the destruction occasioned by this in- there was no just grounds for the apprehension ton; the Chronicle, at Cambridge; the Herald, which seemed to exist, as to its safety. He at Princess Anne; and the Messenger, at Snow The precise period of the Spring when the Hoped it would turn out that the Secretary of the Treasury was not a stockholder in this Bank to any extent which could authorize an THOS. CULBRETH, Clerk "Hessian fly" is brought into active life, de- Bank to any extent which could authorize an pends upon the temperature of the weather, impression that he had suffered his own inwhich hastens or retards it as its general nature led him to select this Bank as one of the depos terests to enter into the considerations which

> the 20th of April, according to the temparament would not undertake to vouch for the truth of the rumour, that, in consequence of the conwhen deposited, speedily gravitate, or are car- to the Union Bank of Maryland, by the Secrethe course of the last few days, been furnished ried down, by moisture perhaps, rain and dew, tary of the Treasury. He did not know how far this rumour was founded in fact, but he did know that it was the official duty of the Senate to inquire into the fact, whether there was any es from increased warmth in the atmosphere, danger to the public interests which was likely and the progeny goes through its varied pro- to result from the circumstances of the public

There is no foundation whatever for the rumour that any other connection has ever Union Bank of Maryland, than has existed between the Union Bank of Maryland and other banks in the city of Baltimore.

It is not a fact that "in consequence of any supposed) connexion between the Union Bank of Maryland and the Bank of Maryland, a Treasury draft or Treasury drafts to the amount of \$150,000 (or for any other amount,) have in the course of the last lays been furnished to the Union Bank of Maryland by the Secretary of the Treasury: -No such drafts having been received since October last. Nor has there been any occasion for such funds; the means of the Union Bank being amply sufficient to discharge all the

claims against it, as they may be demanded.

The Board feel reluctant thus to appear before the public; but find themselves compelled to do so, by a sense of duty to the stockholders, at a time when unfounded rumours are in circula-

Thos. Ellicott, President. Luke Tiernan, Henry Payson, Win. E. Mayhew, James Campbell, John H. B. Latrobe, John Q. Hewlett, David M. Perine, Isaac Tyson, Thos. A. Norris, Wm. F. Murdoch.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE PRICES. Wheat, (no quotations.) Do. best red Do. ord. to good (Md.) Corn white, 1 do. yellow, 28 a 30 Sophia Benston 4 121 a 4 37 1-2 Fanny Barneit Timothy do.

MARRIED In this town on Tuesday last, by the Rev. W. Caulk Mr. Hickey, Mr. SOLOMON BARROTT, to Edward Crisp Mrs. Susan PRITCHETT.

DIED,

POSTPONED SALE.

THE sale of the property at Cambridge Ferry, known usually by the name of "Akers' on account of the bad state of the weather on Tuesday last, is postponed until TUES-DAY, the 15th of April inst., when it will be again offered at the same place, under the same terms as before stated in the advertisement.— Those desirous of purchasing are requested to inspect the premises and attend on that day, as he sale will certainly take place at that time.

SAM'L. HAMBLETON, Jr. Trustee.

Branch Bank at Easton,

MARCH 25th, 1834. THE President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared Dividend of 3 per cent, on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday

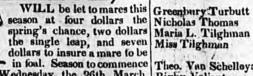
By order, JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

To Rent. for the remainder of the year, The House on Washington st. The House on Washington st. now occupied by the subscriber. It has been kept for many years

as a tavern and retail grocery Apply to H. D. HARWOOD. (G) 3w

THE CELEBRATED HORSE

IVANHOE.



at Easton on Wednesday the 26th March, Rigby Valiant six years old this spring.
FAYETTE GIBSON.

Talbot county, april 1

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

Anapolis, March 15th, 1834.

ORDERED, That the Clerk of the Council cause to be making and th

cil cause to be published in two newspapers in the city of Annapolis, in two newspapers in each county where there are two papers tain description of property under cortain circumstances.

COUNCIL CHAMBER. Annapolis, March 20th, 1834. N compliance with the foregoing order, request the Editors of the following newspapers, viz: the Republican and Gazette, at publican, at Hikton; the Courant, at Port De "He hoped that it would turn out that the posit; the Inquirer, at Chestertown; the Times,

of the Council.

ACT. An act entitled, an act making it penal to sell a certain description of property, under certain

circumstances. SECTION 1. Be it exacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That whenever an action of replevin shall be brought in this State. and the property in dispute shall be any mulatto negro or negro slave, it shall not be lawful for either plaintiff or defendant, or any other person in whose possession such mulatto, negro, or negro slave shall be, to sell such mulatto, negro or negro slave, until such action of replevin shall first have been determined; and any sale thus made shall be void, unless an order of the Court authorising such sale le first had and ob-

tained. Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That every per son, his, or her councellors, aiders, or abettors, who shall be duly convicted of selling or transporting such mulatto, negro, or negro slave, beyond the limits of this State, before the final decision of said action of replevin, or without an order of the Court as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the Penitentiary for a period of time not less than two nor more than ten years, to be treated as the law directs; Provided nevertheless, this second section shall not extend to any person or persons, who by the finding of the jury in such action of replevin, shall be determined to be the rightful owner or owners of such mulatto, negro, or negro slave.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, March 15, 1834. This engrossed bill, the criginal of which passed this House the 15th March, 1834, was

this day read and assented to.

By order, LOUIS GASSAWAY, Clk. BY THE SENATE, March 15, 1834. This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate the 15th March, 1834, was

this day read and assented to. By order, JOS. II. NICHOLSON, Clk. JAMES THOMAS. . 3w

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office at Easton on the 31st of March, 1834, which, if not previously called for, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters on the 1st of July

Wm. Atwell Benjamin Andrews B Ann Bromwell George L. Bowers H. E. Bateman & Co James Blake John Bennett

Thos. Coward Win. H. Cartis-2 Catharine Carmichae Sarah Colston Henry Cheers Thomas Cloud Thomas Cook Thomas Dawson Ann Dennis

John Dulin John Edmondson

Henrietta Foreman Israel Green John Gilpin Charles Goldsborough Thomas Grace John Goldsborough Elizabeth H. Gale

Wm. W. Higgins Henry Harvey Henry Hubbard Susan Hookins Col. Win. Hughlett-3 Dr. Win. Hemsley Charlotte Jackson, 4 Ann Jones

Nathaniel C. Jones Joseph Jones Rebecca Jefferson Edward Kirby

Joseph Kemp-2 Joseph Kinnamont Wm. K. Lambdin George W. Lowe Jacob Loockerman Jon-than Larramore

M Pleasance McBlair, 2 Arthur McGuiggan Wm. Mackey Isaac Millington N. Martin Alexander McLane T. E. Martin

Edward Plummer Charlotte M. Plater

Andrew Ochler

P. Sackett

Levi Storks

Benedict Solomons

Eleanor C. Stewart

Almira Scull

Wm. C. Scott

Horace Stuart

Noah Willis

John Wilson

April 1, 1834

Sally Smith

Sam. Roberts Martha Robinson Edward Roc Charles Robinson Margaret or Philip Simeon Rider Sarah Ann Rhodes Roy

> Sackett & Doyle-5 Samuel Snider Amelia Smyth Ann M. D. Singleton Thomas Sherwood, 2 Catharine Stewart James Smith, (color ed)

Henry Townsend Greenbury Turbutt Nicholas Thomas Peter Tarr Anna M. Tilghman

Miss Tilghman in foal. Season to commence Theo. Van Schelleyan Mary Vanderford

> Dafny Winder Harriet Wright ilson Levin Wheeler
> Peggy C. Wilson
> EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M. James F. Wilkins [116]

BASHAW.

THE services of Bashaw will be rendered this season at \$5 the spring's chance, and \$10 to insure, 25 cents to the groom. His stands will be arranged to suit those who may be disposed to encourage hun. The foals of Bashaw are very fine, and possessed of extra-ordinary spirit, several of them having been

M. GOLDSBOROUGH. N. GOLDSBOBOUGH. 3w

To be drawn April 5th, 1834, the Virginia Lottery, Class No. 6. GRAND SCHEME. 1 prize of \$25,000 | 20 prizes 10,000 | 20 3,000 20 2,454 | 20 No prize less than \$12. Tickets \$10-

shares in proportion. Also the Literature Lottery, Class No. 14

lraws April 3d, 1834 SCHEME. 1 prize of \$10,000 | 5 prizes of 1,000 400 34

Tickets \$3 Halves \$1 50 -Quarters 75 cts. at the Lottery office of P. SACKET, Easton, Md.

At a meeting of the Male Members of the Methodist Protestant Church at Easton, on the 23rd of February, 1834, Edward Mullikm, Samuel Roberts and Joseph Graham, were appointed a committee to investigate the accounts of James Parrott, as Trustee and Steward of who was got by Col. Tayloe's Oscar, and was said Church, and report on them to a meeting of the Male Members.

And at a subsequent meeting on the 15th of March, Jacob Loockerman was added to the

The committee appointed at a meeting of the Male members of the Methodist Protestant Church to investigate the accounts of James of Red Rover, and won the money, beating the Parrott, as Trustee and Steward of said Church, having proceeded to discharge the duty assigned them, beg leave to offer the following report: The first account examined by this committee, vas that of James Parrott with the associated Methodist Church at Easton, from which it appeared that there had been received by him for he use of said church the sum of \$570, and hat there had been disbursed by him on account of said church the sum of \$657 50, leav-

ng a balance due said Parrott of \$87 50. The next account investigated by this comnittee, was that of said Parrott with the Mehodist Protestant Church at Easton: It was ascertained that the said Parrott, had received for the use of said last mentioned church the sum of \$238, and that he had expended on account of said church the sum of \$393 35, leaving a balance in favor of said Parrott of \$155

The accounts of the said James Parrott as Trustee will appear for the above statements, and it will be at once perceived, that in his capacity of Trustee, he was and still is a creditor to the Methodist P. Church in the sum of

The next accounts investigated by this committee were those created by receipts and dis-bursements, on account of the circuit designated as the Talbot circuit, during the conference years of 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832.

This committee find that for the year 1829, the said James Parrott received \$149 54, and expended \$161 54, leaving for that year a balance due him of \$12,00; for the year 1830, he received \$129 14, and disbursed \$144 59, leaving a balance due him of \$15 44: for the year 1831, he received \$201 56, and expended \$239 14, leaving for that year a balance due him of \$37 58, and for the year 1832, he re-ceived \$262 18, and expended \$323 25, leav-

Parrott for the above mentioned years amounting in the whole to the sum of \$126.09 for or the value of its crosses; his dam by Oscar, no in the whole to the sum of \$126.09, for which sum the Methodist-Protestant society of the aforesaid circuit is indebted to him.

and satisfactory vouchers or evidences were furnished by Mr. Parrott, for every item in the accounts from which the above statements have been derived. And they do not hesitate to recommend that measures be adopted as soon as practicable to reimburse M1 Parrott for the nonies which he has thus advanced as Trustee and steward, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$368 94, to which he is most justly entitled, as well as to the thanks of the Methodist Protestant society of this circuit, for the fidelity accuracy and deligence with which he has dis charged the duties of Trustee and Steward .-All which, with the following recapitulation, is respectfully submitted.

RECAPITULATION. Balance due James Parrott as Trustee of Associated Methodist Church at

Easton, Do. due him as Trustee of M. P. C. Aggregate of balances due him as Steward of Talbot circuit for the years 1829, 1830, 1831 and 1832,

Whole amount due Jas. Parrott \$368 94 J. LOOCK ERMAN, EDW. MULLIKIN, SAMUEL ROBERTS, JO: GRAHAM.

At a meeting of the Methodist Protestant Society at Easton, on Saturday, 22d of March, 1834, the foregoing report from the above named committee, was submitted and received, and ordered to be recorded on the minutes and published in the Methodist Protestant. EDWARD MULLIKIN, Sec'y.

to the Meetings. The editor of the Centreville Times will publish the above, and forward his bill to this office office. for payment.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE

THE STEAM BOAT

GOVERNOR WOLCOTT, Captain William Virdin,

WILL leave Baltimore every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhall, Corsica and Chestertown, commencing on the 27th inst.—Returning will leave Chestertown on every FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock, Corsica at 10 o'clock, and Rockhall at 12 o'clock, noon. The Wolcorr has been much improve since last season in every respect, and the pro prietors solicit for her a share of public patro-

.WM. OWEN, Agent.

march 22

JOB PRINTING Neatly and expeditiously executed at the WHIG OFFICE THE CELEBRATED HORSE

Red Rover,

Will stand at Easton and the Trappe in Talbot county, and at New Market and Cambridge Dorchester county, Md.—The prices upon which the services of Red Rover will be rendered, are as follows, to wit: six dollars the Spring's chance, twelve dollars to insure a mare in foal, three dollars the single lean: with 25 cents to the groom in each single leap; with 25 cents to the groom in each case. The insurance monies to be paid by the 25th January, 1835; the monies to be paid by the 25th January, 1835; the monies for the season to be paid by the 20th August next; the monies for the single leap to be paid at the time of service.—Mares insured and parted with before it is ascertained they are in foal, the perform in the part of the performance of t sons putting will be held accountable for the

insurance monies. Red Rover is now 10 years old, in fine stud condition, of the best blood in the country, as by reference to the annexed pedigree will appear. Red Rover is a beautiful sorrel, nearly 16 hands high, with a bold and long carriage. with great bone and sinew; his general appearance commanding, admired and approved by

Red Rover will be at Easton on Tuesday 25th inst. at New Market on Thursday the 27th inst. at Cambridge on Saturday the 29th inst. and at the Trappe on Monday the 31st inst. and attend each stand alternately on the aforesaid days once in two weeks during the season. The season to commence on the 20th March instant, and end on the 20th June

PEDIGREE of the celebrated horse Red Rover. Red Rover was got by Chance Med-ley, out of the late James Nabb's Forrest Girl, pronounced one of the finest Oscar mares ever raised on this shore; (for pedigree of Col. Tay-loe's Oscar, see Turf Register); his grand dam by Col. Lloyd's Vingt-un, (for pedigree of Vingt-un, see also Turf Register.) The grand dam of Red Rover ran on the Centreville course second and third heats; and the dam of Red Rover (the Forest (irl) when but 3 years old, ran on the Easton course, and won and took the purse, beating the second and third heats. Chance Medley was got by Col. Tayloe's imported horse Chance, (for pedigree of Chance see Turf Register, March No. 1833, page 324 and 325.) who was selected at a very high price in England, by the best Judges, for Col. Tayloe, and was imported in the year 1810; he was the sire of Grimalkin, Speculator, Accident, Scape's colt, Chance, &c. all first Lurcher, his dam Reality, by Hyder Ally— Lurcher was by Dun Gannon, who was by Eclipse; his dam was by Vertumnes or Eclipse.—Hyder Ally was by Blank; his dam by Regulus.—Blank, the great g. g. g. grand sire of Red Rover, was gotten by the Godol-phin Arabian out of the little Hartley mare; he was full brother to old Janus and old England. This mare was got by Bartlestt's Childers, full brother to Flying Childers; her dam Flying Whig, by William's Wood Stock Arabian; her grand dam by St. Victor's Barb; her great grand dam by Whynot, son of Fenwick's Barb. Dun Gannon was goven by Eclipse, his dam by Herod, his grand dam Doris by Blank, his great grand dam by Spe-culator, by Crab. The dam of Chance Medey the sire of Red Rover, was got by Young Diomead, by Col. Tayloe's Grey Diomead, dam by the imported horse Gabriel. Young Diomead's dam was got by Snap, a son of old Snap; her dam by Lightfoot, a son of old Cade, &c. &c. &c.

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER. CERTIFICATE-We do hereby certify that Red Rover has been located as a stallion, since he was four years old, in this county, that we have seen many of his colts and believe him to be ing a balance in his favor for that year of \$61

The above several balances in favor of said

The above several balances in favor of said

Mellow several balances in favor of said his grand dam by Vingt-un, and g. g. dam an excellent racer, descended by Col. Lloyd's

re aforesaid circuit is indebted to him.

This committee beg leave to state, that full EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, NICHOLAS MARTIN.

N. B. Few horses in this county hath propagated better colts than Red Rover, Their form, size and action, are generally admired. His three years old colts, more particularly invite attention. J. M. FAULKNER.

Easton, March 29, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to leave the Eastern Shore, about the 15th of April next, offers at private sale the following property. viz: All the fixtures and implements necessary to the carrying on of the

BAKING BUSINESS. ALSO THE FIXTURES OF A Grocery, Confectionary and Variety Store,

Including GLASS JARS, GLASS CASES,

&c. and the Goods which may be on hand at the above mentioned time. To persons wishing to invest a small capital in a lucrative business, this situation embraces more advantages than are usually met with.

For particulars inquire of

FREDERICK F. NINDE, Easton, Md. P. S. The subscriber will dispose of his Household Furniture, at the above mentioned time at public sale The subscriber will continue the

BAKING BUSINESS until his removal. Jan 18 [G cowtf]
The Baltimore American will copy the above once a week for 8w and charge the Whig

NEW GOODS.

RICHARD P. SPENCER BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received

and is now opening A new and handsome assortment of FALL AND WINTER

GOODS. CONSISTING OF Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets, English Merinous,

Calicoes, Merino, Thibet Wool and Valentia Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c. —ALSO— GROCERIES, HARDWARD AND

QUEENS WARE,
among which are some full setts of Dining &
Tea China all of which he will sell on the most
accommodating terms for cash or in exchange for Country Kersey, Lindsey, Feathers, &c. He respectfully requests the public general-

Easton, Nov. 6.

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the title of the CAROLINE ADVOCATE.

The Subscriber, being solicited by a number of worthy and reputable gentlemen of Car-oline county, to establish a free and impartial Newspaper, under the above title, open to all, and influenced by none, has thought proper to put forth these proposals, hoping they will meet with that kind encouragement from the public, which will enable him to proceed in the under-

taking.

As the general design of this paper is both to amuse and instruct, the publisher's chief care and attention will be to render it as useful as possible for those purposes; to which end, every article of news, and all other matter of importance will be faithfully inserted; and he doubt not of being able to give satisfaction through the kind assistance which many of his friends have promised him; and at the same time, that he humbly hopes and requests the aid and ass stance of the learned, ingenious, and curious, (hereby assuring them, that whatever essays they may please to favour him with, for the promoting of useful knowledge, and the general good of mankind, shall be gratefully received and inserted,) he must also except and declare against every thing injurious to religion, to good sense, or good manners; against public or private scandal, and against all party libels. Upon these principles, and these only, he takes the liberty of requesting the patronage of the public; assuring them that the utmost exertion of his abilities and industry in every particular will be used to make his paper as improving, instructing and entertaining as possible.

OF-The first number will be issued in May

next, or, if a sufficient number of subscribers leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. &c.
PETER TARR. be obtained, sooner. TERMS.

THE CAROLINE ADVOCATE will be published every Saturday morning, printed on a fine super-royal sheet, with good type, at Two dollars per annum, payable in advance, Two dollars and FIFTY cents, payable within six months, or THREE dollars if not paid until the expiration of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for one dollar, and Discipline M. P. Church, TWENTY-FIVE cents will be required for every subsequent insertion.-Larger ones in pro-THOMAS E. MARTIN. plain, sheep, Do. do. do. gilt & color'd

Denton, Md. March 8th, 1834. . Editors of Newspaper in this and the adjoining States will confer a favor by inserting

PROPOSAL

THE JOURNALS OF THE CONVEN-TIONS

OF THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND, Held in the City of Annapolis in the years 1774, 1775, and 1776.

volumes Mosheim, Coote and Gleig's The subscriber proposes to publish the Journals of the Conventions of the Province of Maryland in the years 1774, 1775 and 1776. It is believed that there is but one complete copy of these Journals now extant; and from the circumstance that they were printed in pamphlet form, and unbound, it may be fairly concluded that it too, must in a few years be destroyed by the mere decay of time. They are the only authentic evidence of the Political History of Maryland, during that interesting and unquiet period. Although we have, in abundance, histories of Maryland, as connected with the association of Provinces and Colonies, at that Rollin's Ancient History, 2 time formed for mutual protection against the improper assumption of power on the part of the Mother Country, yet none of these works embrace what may be termed the Domestic and Internal Political History.

This part of the history of Maryland it should

be her pride to hand down to posterity, not only on account of its deep interest, but as a public State Record of the voluntary sacrifices, daring Pollok's Course of Time, plain, 3 50 spirit, and determined resolution, of her citizens, during this period of doubt and dismay. In the confident expectation that the citizens

Mason on Self-Knowledge, Mrs. Rowe's Devout Exercises, 2 50 of Maryland will consider the proposed publi-Doddridge's Rise and Progress cation of sufficient importance to entitle it to their patronage, the subscriber is induced to issue this proposal. J. GREEN.

The JOURNALS will be printed in one octavo

volume, on good paper, and with a new type. Price, per copy, two dollars. March 1, 1834. 00-Subscriptions received at this office.

A CARD. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the A . owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virgin-

ia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore and where immediate attention will be paid N. B. All papers that have copied my for

mer Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.

Schooner Wrightson.



lettered, Harrod's Collection of Camp GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master, WILL commence her regular trips be-DAY morning next, 26th of February—leav ing Easton at 9 o'clock. Returning will leave

Baltimore on SATURDAY morning follow ing at the same hour, and will continue to sail regularly on those days, until superseded by my new packet now building and in a state of considerable forwardness. Thankful for past favors, every exertion will continue to be made both by the captain and myself, to deserve a continuance of the same

SAMUEL H. BENNY, Easton Point

Morphine, Emetine, Freight intended for the Wrightson can be Strichnine, Cornine, left at my granary at the Point; and all orders Pipperine, Oil Cubebs left at the Drug store of Messrs. Thomas H Solidified Copiva. Dawson & Son, will be promptly attended to feb 25 w (G) S. H. B. Oil of Cantharadin, Denarcotized Lauda.

\$10 REWARD.

OST, a few days since, on the road leading from Centreville to Easton, or from Easton to Denton, an old RED MOROCCO POC KET BOOK, containing several notes of band and sundry other papers, of no use to any per-son but the owner. The above reward will be 12 by 16, &c.
Also—A quantity of FRESH GARDEN paid, and the grateful thanks of the owner, by leaving it with Mr. Mullikin, Post Master at Easton.

SAMUEL H. SHAW.

Also—A quantity of Fig. 10 ARDER.

SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.

CLOCK AND WATCH WAS committed to the jail of Talbot coun

Notice.

ty, as a runaway, on Tuesday the 11th March inst., by Thomas C. Nicols, Esq. one

of the State of Maryland's Justices of the peace

in and for Talbot county, a negro boy, who calls himself TOM MILLER, 5 feet 6 1-2

nches high, very black, and says he belongs to

Joha Baker, Baltimore county. Had on when

committed an old fur hat, striped vest, Kersey

pantaloons and roundabout, cotton shirt, and

ourse Monroe shoes.
The owner of the above described runaway

negro, is requested to come forward, prove pro

perty pay charges, and take him away, other-

The Baltimore American, will please in

ert the above advertisement to the amount of

New and Splendid Assortment of

BOOT & SHOES.

THE subscriber has just returned from Bal

L timore, and is now opening the best as-

sortment of BOOTS and SHOES, that he

has ever had. His friends and the public

are requested to call and see him. He is de-

Revised List of Books and Prices.

The following works are offered for sale by

JOHN J. HARROD.

BOOK AGENT OF THE METHODIST PRO-

TESTANT CHURCH.

containing Constitution

& Declaration of Rights,

Hymn book M. P. Church,

sheep Do. do. do. gilt, morocco,

Do. do. do. calf, gilt, Do. do. do. do. do. super

Do. do. do. morocco do.

Hunter's Sacred Biography, 3

Church History, from the earliest period to 1826, 2 vo-

Brown's Philosophy of the Hu-

Pocket Testaments, sheep, gilt

Academical Reader, a first rate

Introduction to the above rea-

Dr. Jenning's History of the

Controversy in the Metho-dist Episcopal Church, on

the subject of introducing re-

presentation into the govern-

do. do. gilt,

Testaments, gilt, extra, 9 50

Baxter's call to the Untrover-

of Religion in the Soul,

Evidences of Christianity, by

Clarke's Scripture Promises,

Western Lyre, an excellent se-

lection of Church Music, a-

dapted to the most popular

Psalma & Hymn book tunes,

for salvation, stitched in neat

Prideaux's Connexion of Sa-

ry, now publishing in superi-

or style, in 4to with 16 ele-

Ditto, in calf, gilt, Do. morocco or calf, su-

perbly gilt on back, sides &

Dr. Clarke's Commentary on

Meeting Hymns,

Water,

Ditto Opium,

Easton, dec 18

lodyne.

Easton, Dec 7, 1833.

the Old and New Testament

now publishing, bound and

gant engravings, bound,

chers and people, \$10 per 100 Fletcher's Address to Seekers

William's on the Lord's Supper, 3 00 Mosheim's Ecclesiastical Histo-

cred and Profane History, 48 00 5 00

Dr. A. Clarke's advice to prea-

Alexander Watson, Paley,

life of Mrs. Fletcher,

Jenyns and Leslie,

Polyglot Bibles, plain,

Watts on the Mind,

with patent notes,

printed covers,

class book for schools,

der, Saurin's Sermon's

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Do.

strap gilt, 10 00 Shinn on the plan of Salvation, 14 09

Do. do. do. plain, calf,

Do. do. do. morocco,

lumes 8 vo.

man Mind,

colored,

extra,

per doz. Retail

83 25

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6 00

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624

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1 50

48 00 5 00

36 00 3 50

36 00 3 75

6 00

12 00

15 00

4 50

7 00

\$12 per 100

EDWARD MULLIKIN.

JUST received and for Sale at the Drug

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

GLASS, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Scudder's Eye | Hydriodate of Potash

Cicuta, Belladona, Hyosciamus, and all the

modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES,

and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12

Acid,

Black Oxyde of Mer

cury, Phosphorus, Prussic

Quinine, Cinchonine

Chloride Tooth Wash

Saratoga Powders,

Extract of Bark,

Do. Jalapp, Do. Colycinth Comp

Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

75

1 25

1 00

31

624

75

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694

624

wise he will be discharged according to law.
JO: GRAHAM, Shif.

- Sw

1, and charge this office.



THE subscriber begs leave to inform his ustomers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore with his winter suppy of MATERIALS, which is of the best quality; and is now ready to attend to any orders in his line of business, at the shortest notice and on very accommodating terms. He has also on hand, new Watches, Gilt and Steel Watch Chains, Keys, Razors, warranted to be of superior quality, Penknives, Scissors, Scissors Hooks, Silver Thimbles, Silver Finger Guards, Brit-tania and Japan Candlesticks, Cut Glass Candle Guards, Snuffers and Trays, Razor Strops, Shaving Brushes, Boxes and Soap, Night Tapers, Purcussion Caps, by the lox, Shoe and Butchers Knives, Shoe Thread, Blacking, Shoe und Tooth Brushes, Elastic Garters, Crayons and Slate Pencils, Curry Combs, Tweesers, Flutes, Harmonicons. Parliament and Butt Hinges, Tea Bells, Pins, Cloak Claps, Steel Pens, Hooks and Eyes, by the box, Tobacco Boxes, Hair Combs, fine tooth do., Cephalic Snuff, Spring Lancet Blades, Glass Inkstands, Water Color Paints, Violin Strings, Smelling Bottles, Jewsharps, a large assortment, and a variety of other useful articles, which he will sell at a small advance for cash. He particularly invites his customers and the public in general to give him an early call, hear his prices termined to sell at the most reduced prices and judge for themselves. The subscriber re-for cash. He has also a great variety of Palm turns his sincere thanks for the many favours he has received from his customers and the public in general, and assures them that nothing still shall be wanting on his part, to give them the most entire satisfaction. The public's humble servant,

JAMES BENNY. Easton, December 14, 1833. N. B. The highest cash price given for old Silver and Gold, or taken in exchage for work

Those persons having accounts that have been standing over six months will please call and settle them, as money is at this time very much wanted in my business.

Removal.

JAMES L. SMITH, TAILOR, HABIT & RIDING-DRESS MAKER Has removed his shop to the stand recently ccupied by Mr. Oehler, COURT STREET near the Market house, and between the stores of Mr. John T. Goldsmith and Mr. Thomas Grace; where he solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has received since he has carried on business in Easton.

Ever thankful for the favors he has received he assures his friends and the public, that his best exertions to please, will continue to be exerted. His cutting is regulated by the latest fashions from the cities, received periodically; and his work is done in as neat and substantial a manner as in most of the city shops. SCOURING.

Gentlemen having soiled or stained Cloth Clothes, can have them scoured, and put in order, so as to be little inferior in appearance to new In this branch of business, the subscriber hopes he will be able to render perfect satisfaction, having been taught it by Mr. Oehler, whose work has been highly approved.

Jan. 4

G

SAMUEL OZMONS

CABINET MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commence

ed the above business in the house formerly Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Ninde's Bakery

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASON ED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest noice, into FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIP. TIONS, and on the most reasonable terms.

The subscriber has a first rate HEARSE and is well prepared to execute all orders for Coffins with neatness and despatch, and the trictest attention will be paid to funerals. He has also a first rate TURNER in h

employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch. Easton, july 2

> For Rent, And possession given immediately. the two story framed dwelling house on Washington street, recently occu-

pied by John Meconekin, dec'd P. F. THOMAS, Admr. FOR RENT.

(possession immediately.) That commodious Dwelling House That commodious Dwelling and garden on Dover Street, opposite the Dwellings of Thomas I. Bullitt and John Goldsborough, Esquires. The premises will be in complete repair in a few days.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

MARYLAND,

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT February Term, A. D. 1834. On application of William H. Emory, admr. of Lott Warfield, late of Talbot county, dec'd. 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 the two newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and 03-Orders for any of the above books will be also in one of the newspapers printed in the city received by the subscriber, and forwarded with-

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 7th day of Febuary, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-

MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, four. Test, JAS: PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

> IN COMPIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, Letters of administration on the personal estate of Lott Warfield late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the sixteenth day of August next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this seventh day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and

> hirty four. WM. H. EMORY, Adm'r. feb 15 3w of Lott Warfield, dec'd. The Baltimore American will publish the above once a week for three weeks and for-ward the bill to the editor of the Whig.

BOOKS.

EDWARD MULLIKIN has for sale at his Store at the Post-Office, adjoining Mr. Lowe's Hotel, Fox's Book of Martyrs Goodrich's Universal Geography Newton on the Prophecies Sturm's Reflections

Milton, Young, Gray, Beattie and Collins Poems Sterne's Works Hemans, Heber, and Pollok's Poems Byron's Works

Pronouncing Bible Pronouncing Testament Prideaux's Connexions of Sacred and Profane History Watts on the mind Jay's Lectures

Bible Companion Malcom's Bible Dictionary Imitation of Christ, by Thomas a Kempis Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander Watson, Jenyns, Leslie and Paley Baxter's Call to the unconverted

Græca Majora Græca Minora Cooper's Virgil Clarke's Cæsar Clarke's Homer Smarts' Cicere Cæsar Delphhini Horace Delphini Sallust Delphini Hutchinson's Xenophon Allen's Euclid Griesbach's Groek Testament Greek Exercises Anthon's Sallust Mair's Syntax

Saints' Rest

Adams' Latin Grammar Ruddiman's do Titi Livii McIntyre on the Globes Bonnycastle's Algebra Polite Learning Blair's Lectures Blair's Outlines of Ancient History

Tytler's History Grimshaw's History of Rome France do do do England do United States

Tooke's Pantheon Adams' Geography & Atlas Worcester's ditto ditto ditto Olney's Wanostrocht's French Grammar Nugent's French Dictionary Viri Romæ Kirkbain's Grainmar

Murray's Grammar ditto Render Academical Reader Walker's Dictionary Comley's Spelling Book Jess, Pike, Bennett and Gough's Arithmetic Bartlett's Reader

Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books And variety of other Books, Paper, Inkpow

Easton and Baltimore Packet. SCHOONER



THE subscriber grateful for past favors of his friends and customers, and the public site recently given for the same—and all ladies generally, begs leave to inform them that the disposed to contribute to its success, are most Schooner EMILY JANE, will commence respectfully invited to give their aid. her regular route between Easton Point and Baltimore, on SUNDAY the 23d instant. occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Leaving Easton Point for Baltimore at nine o'clock, in the morning, and returning, leave Baltimore for Easton, on WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, at nine o'clock, in the morning, and continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days, during the season freight or passengers. The Emily Jane has to part with their Slaves, will do well to call been sailing about six months and has proved or communicate with me, as I will give, at all be a very fine sailer, which is a great advantage to passengers and freighters also. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere, at all times; and all orders left at the Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will be punctually attended to. The public's obedient servant,

JOSHUA LEONARD.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 16th day of February, 1834, by Henry W. Gray, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Balmore, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himselt LEVIN DOUGLASS, or JOB KNOCK, says he belongs to Mr. George Corbin, living near Horn Town, Eastern Shore, Virginia. Said negro man is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 1-4 inches high, has a scar on his left arm, near the elbow, caused by a fal from a horse. Had on when committed a black worsted roundabout, drab country cloth pantaloons, red flannel shirt, coarse shoes and old black fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law. D. W. HUDSON, Warden

Baltimore city and county Jail.

W. W. HIGGINS AS just received from Philadelphia and

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SADDLERY

which he is now opening. Those wishing to purchase will do well to give him an early OF-Persons indebted to the subscriber of

twelve months or more, and whose accounts have been presented, will confer a favor by making immediate payment. Also those indebted on notes of hand which have been or are now due will please call and take them.

to rent FOR THE YEAR 1834.

That two story brick house on Washington street lately occupied by John Meconekin as a Cabinet Maker's shop.

This house is well calculated for a merchant

or mechanic, is in good repair, and the stand is believed to be equal to any in this place for eith-er purpose, being in the thoroughfare between the principal public houses. For terms apply WM. H. GROOME. Easten, feb 15

THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for 1833, earnestly requests all hose who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared to settle the same when called on. The Collector is bound to make payments to those who have claims on the county in a specified time, which is on or about the 20th February next All persons who shall be found delinquent in settling their Taxes by the above time, will certainly have their property advertised, as I am bound to close the collections without respect to persons. PHILIP MACKEY,

Collector's Notice.

Collector of Talbot county.

NEW FIRM

DR. S. W. SPENCER, having associated C. F. WILLIS with him in the DRUG BUSINESS, it will now be conducted under the firm of SPENCER & WILLIS; who have on hand and intend keeping a FULL supply of MEDICINE, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

Dr. S. W. SPENCER, having the utmost confidence in the integrity, and capacity of Mr. WILLIS, will now attend exclusively to the practice of his profession. His office is in front of his father's dwelling, opposite J. M. Faulkner's Hotel. January 1st, 1839.

A Teacher Wanted, To take charge of the district school Greensborough, from 1st April to the end of the year; applications will be received until the 30th day of March, at which day an election will be held. None need apply except well recommended. march 4

CASH andvery liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All com munications will be promptly attended to, if eft at Sinners' HOTEL, Water street, at which place the subscribers' can be found, or at their residence on Gallows Hill, near the Missionary church—the house is white.

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.

Baltimore. For Annapolis Cambridge and

Easton,



MARYLAND

WILL commence her route on Tuesday W morning next, the 9th inst. leaving the lower end of Dugan's wharf at 7 o'clock A. M.for Annapolis, Cambridge, (by Castle Haven) and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Castle Haven and Annapolis for Baltimore.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk. Passage to or from Easton or Cam-

Passage to or from Annapolis, All Children under 12 years of age half price. LEM'L. G. TAYLOR, Master. oct 15

NOTICE is requested to be given, that a last of May next ensuing, to aid in procuring funds to build a Church at St. Michaels River ferry, on the N. West side of the river, upon

CASH!

WISH to purchase a number of Likely SERVANTS (slaves) of both sexes, from about 12 to 25 years of age, of good habits. They are for two gentlemen, (citizens of thi State) for their own individual use, and nof regularly. The Emily Jane is a substantial for speculation. I can give the most unques built vessel, coppered and copper fastened, and tionable satisfaction as to that, from one o is now in complete order for the reception of the best houses in this city. Persons wishing times, the highest prices, in cash. JOHN BUSK.

Office, opposite the Exchange, South Gay street, Baltimore. dec 3

new books.

JUST RECEIVED INQUIRIES CONCERNING THE IN

TELLECTUAL POWERS, by J. Abercrombie, M. D. F. R. S. [The Critic an English periodical, speaks in he highest terms of commendation of this work] ALSO,

Geography of the Heavens, by E. H. Burritt Malte Brun's School Geography and Atlas Peter Parley's Geography for children, illustrated with 75 engravings Peter Parley's History of the World, 75 en-

gravings Mason on Self-Knowledge Jones' Philosophy McIntyre on the Globes.

Together with a very general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER, BLANK BOOKS, &c. &c. For sale by EDWARD MULLIKIN.

03-Books not on hand, will be ordered an

obtained, withas little delay as practicable.

BURRITT'S GEOGRAPHY OF THE HEAVENS;

And familiar Class Book of Astronomy. Accompanied by Colored Engravings, trating the Scenery of the Heavens, and the largest of the kind ever published in this country -The Plates of the Atlas, if spread out, would cover a square surface of more than TEN FEET. This work, as now published, con tains a greater mass of interesting matter, con nected with the study of the heavens, than any other School book extant. A variety of interesting facts and observa

tions, embracing the latest improvements in the science, were derived directly from the French and English Observatories expressly for this Class book, and are not contained in any other. It is now being generally used in the principal Seminaries of New England, and is recommended to schools in general, by members of the Board of Examination of Yale College, as "A work more needed, and which, it is believed, will be more useful, than any other introduced into our Institutions of Learning for a number of years."
Published by F. J. HUNTINGTON, Hart-

ford, Conn.: and Sold by Collins & Hannay, Jonathan Leavitt and Roe Lockwood, New York; -O. Steel, Albany; - Desilver, Jun. and Thomas; Mar-shall, Clark & Co. and Geo. Latimer & Co. Philadelphia;—and Joseph Jewett and James Anderson, Baltimore.—[Price \$1 50.]

EXTRA TELEGRAPH.

Feeling that a crisis has arrived, when it be comes the duty of every friend of his country to offer up his prejudices and his personal interests, so far as they are in conflict with the great con of redeeming the Government from the misrule which threatens the overthrow of the best in-terests of society, and believing that the estab. lishment of some organ of communication through which the advocates of constitional lav can address the public intelligence, at a price within the reach of every citizen, is essential to its accomplishment, the subscriber proposes to publish a semi-monthly

EXTRA U. STATES TELEGRAPH. To consist of sixteen large octavo pages, at the reduced rate of five dollars per annum, for five copies, or at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, for a single copy.

It is intended to constitute a medium through

which the ablest pens may address the people and all such are invited to contribute. It is especially recommended to the consideration of the State Rights Societies now springing up in every State of the Union, and will embody the eading facts, documents, and arguments, upon which the success of the principles which give them life, depend. In a word, its great end will be to harmonise conflicting opinions, and by promoting a surrender of political prejudice and personal intersts, unite those who disapprove of the manner in which the Government s now administered, in a common effort to rescue the institutions of the country from the destiny which, in the opinion of all intelligent and disinterested persons, otherwise awaits us. With a view to enable subsequent subscribers to obtain the whole series, the first numbers will be stereotyped, and new editions issued as

the subcriptions may be enlarged.

Editors with whom we exchange will do us favor by noticing this proposition, and all perons who desire its success are requested to obai 1 subscribers.

All subscriptions must be paid in advance. The first number will issue as soon as five housand subscribers are obtained DUFF GREEN.

march 7, 1834. Subscriptions received at this office.

N. G. SINGLETON. WILL open school on MONDAY the 3d of February, in the SABBATH SCHOOL ROOM, West street, in which the following branches will be taught, viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography. He solicits the patronage of parents and guardians in Easton and the vicinity, and will use exertions to give satisfaction, by attending stricily to advance the scholars in literature and morality. Terms of tuition-twelve dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and a moderat · compensation for fuel.

INDEPENDENCE.

THE excellent young Jack INDEPEND-ENCE, raised in Kentucky, by the gen-tleman who raised the fine mules owned by Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. and of the same stock, will stand the ensuing season at the Chapel, on every other Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and at the subscriber's farm, the remainder of the time. Being young he will be limited to 20 mares. -TERMS-

Seven dollars the season, to be discharged by five, if paid by the 25th October. Insurance \$10, but \$8 will be received in full, if paid by the 1st of April 1835. Insurance can only le made by special contract with the subscriber. Twenty-five cents to the groom in each case. EDWARD H. NABB. Chapel, Talbot county, March 11, 1834.

WAS commmitted to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 11th day of February, 1834, by William A. Shæffer, Esq., of Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore. timore, as a runaway, a mulatto man who call himself JOHN JOHNSON, says he was borls free, and was raised by Joseph Gray, Caroline county, Eastern Shore Maryland. Said mulatto man is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 1-2 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose caused by a cut, a small scar on the left hand near the wrist, a scar on the top of his right foot, caused by the cut of an axe. Had on when committed, a pair of drab country cloth pantaloons, red flannel shirt, old guernsey frock, blue, red and white Scotch cap, and pair of coarse shoes. The owner (if any) of the

ed according to law. D. W. HUDSON, Warden. Baltimore city and county Jail.

THE UNION TAVERN EASTON, MARYLAND.

above described mulatto man, is requested to

come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharg-



JOSHUA M. FAULKNER,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the 'UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John Leeds Kerr, hearly opposite to that of Wm. Hayward, Jr. and directly that of Wm. R. Price, Esq. This house is situate in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, with in a few paces of the Court House; and a market (I cannot hesitate to say,) equal, if not superior, to any of a like population in this State -he is also gratified in assuring the public, that he has advantages this tavern never before had, viz. A comfortable dwelling adjoining not heretofore attached to the property. and all the property is about to go through a thorough repair; which will enable him to entertain private families, parties or individuals in comfort—he intends keeping in his bar the best of Liquors, and his Table shall be furnish ed in season with such as the market will afford. He has provided attentive Ostlers and Waiters, and has determined nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His Hacks will run regularly to the Steam Boat Maryland, for the accommodation of passen-gers, when they can be conveyed to any part of the adjacent county at almost a moment's warning. Regular conveyances can be had from Easton to the principal cities-a four horse stage runs three times a week to Philadelphia via Centreville; the Steam Boat Maryland twice a week to Baltimore, besides other conveyances in the two Easton Packets-50 that passengers cannot fail to find an advantage in passing this way. Boarders will be accommodated on liberal terms by the day, week, month or year—he solicits the old cus-tomers of the house and the public generally, to call and see him.

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EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.---No. 48.

EASTON, MD .-- SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1834.

WHOLE No. 325.

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

idue of the year-By EDWARD MULLIKIN. PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

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

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

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion-larger advertisements in proportion.

READ THIS NOTICE!!!

THE subscriber's time having expired as Sheriff of Talbot county, he has legally authorised JOSEPH GRAHAM, Esq., the present Sheriff, to close his present business for im, which remains unsettled, both on executions and fees. This business must be closed hurtful as it may be to all parties concerned; but if the plaintiffs do not countermand executions, heretofore in my hands, and pay the Sheriff's costs and release him, on or before the 10TH OF MARCH NEXT, no excuse can be made to prevent advertisements from ap-pearing in the papers and elsewhere.

It is unnecessary to say more on account of the fees, than that further indulgence will not be given, as all persons delinquent already know the fees have been long since due. J. M. FAULKNER, Late Sheriff February 11, 1834. G ft

FOR RENT, THE ENSUING YEAR, THE House and Lot near the Point, where Captain Samuel Thomas resided.

For terms apply to SAM'L. H. BENNY, agent for Miss Thomas.

dec 31 NOTICE. THE annual meeting of the Female Bible Society of Talbot county, will be held in the Church at Easton, on TUESDAY the 25th, if the weather permit the attendance of the distant members, if not on the next favorable day.

The Rev. Mr. Nicols, will address the society, and its members are therefore particularly requested to attend. But the Managers respectfully invite all who may feel an interest in their proceedings to honor the anniversary by their present The Church will be open at 11 o'clock.

march 15 MOTICE.

HE appointment of Constables for Talbot Tuesday the 25th instant, in consequence of there not being a board of commissioners on Tuesday last.
THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.

to the Commissioners for T. C.

Maryland Eclipse.

The thorough bred horse, Maryland E-clinse is now at his

lars the season, fifteen dollars the single leap, and thirty dollars to insure with foal, and fifty

Accident, Scape's colt, Chance, &c. all first cents to the groom. The single leap payable before the mare goes to the horse—the season at its close, and the insurance as soon as it is ascertained the mare is in foal, or she is parted

ECLIPSE is a dark chesnut sorrel, near 16 hands high, and possesses great strength and beauty; his colts are remarkably large, and fine, and these upon the turf, give evidence of great speed. One of his colts bred by the pro prietor, and sold to a gentleman in New York,

beating four others with ease.

He is the sire of Mr. Dorsey's Ann Page, the winner of the great sweepstakes, over the Central Course last Fall, beating four others— (the colts of American Eclipse, Sir Archie Tonson and Gehanna.) For a particular description of Eclipse—his pedigree, and performances, &c. see handbill. JAMES SEWALL

Those wishing to breed from Maryland E-clipse, will leave their names with William K. Lambdin, Easton.

THE THOROUGHBRED HORSE

UPTON.

five years old the twenty-fourth of next June. A bay, with black mane, tail and legs, up-wards of fifteen hands high-will stand the

ensuing season at Eas-ton and the Trappe al-

May Day (the sire of Upton,) was got by Virginian, his dam by Florizel, his grand dam by Dare Devil, g. g. dam by Shark, his g. g. g. dam by Apollo, out of the imported mare Jenny Cameron. Upton's dam, Jessie, was got by Telegraph, (the sire of Bachelor's dam) his grand dam Lady of the Lake, (the dam of Maryland Eclipse) by Hickory, his g. g. dam Maid of the Oaks, by Spread Eagle.—Upton will cover at a reduced price, that will place his services within the reach of all who wish to improve their breed of horses—particulars hereafter in handbills.

E. N. HAMBLETON, TENCH TILGHMAN.

E. N. HAMBLETON, TENCH TILGHMAN.

march 4

determined that his securities shall not suffer by any delay.

He also wishes to call attention to the notice by shell have a by march and for said county as a Funaway, a woman by any delay.

He also wishes to call attention to the notice by shell have a by march a by placed in the subscriber's hands, for settlement, a placed in the subscriber's hands, for settlement, and for said county as a Funaway, a woman with a shell have a by any delay.

He also wishes to call attention to the notice by which it will be, seen, that all his business as late Sheriff, is placed in the subscriber's hands, for settlement, and for said county as a Funaway, a woman will be call the form of the short and for said county as a Funaway, a woman will be call the she complex to the high, about 28 years of age, dark complexion. Also a boy named BENJAMIN HARRIS, 12 years of age, 4 feet 2 inches high, light complex of will and the TENTH of the present month is fixed as the time by which it must be closed. Those who wish to avoid further cost and trouble will, who wish to avoid further cost and trouble will, who wish to avoid further cost and trouble will, who wish to avoid further cost and trouble will, who wish to avoid further cost and trouble will, it is expected, attend to this notice—those who neglect must abide the consequences.

The owner of the above described negroes are requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged according to law.

THOS. SUDLER, Shiff, of Queen Ann's county.

Talbot county, dec 28

THE subscriber intending to leave the Eastern Shore, about the 15th of April next, offers at private sale the following property, vize. All the fixtures and implements necessary to the carrying on of the

BAKING BUSINESS. ALSO THE FIXTURES OF A Grocery, Confectionary and Vari-

ety Store, Including GLASS JARS, GLASS CASES, &c. and the Goods which may be on hand at the above mentioned time.

To persons wishing to invest a small capital in a lucrative business, this situation embraces more advantages than are usually met with. For particulars inquire of FREDERICK F. NINDE

P. S. The subscriber will dispose of his Household Furniture, at the above mentioned time at public sale.

The subscriber will continue the BARING BUSINESS

until his removal. Jan 18 [G cowtf]
The Baltimore American will copy the above once a week for 8w and charge the Whig

THE CELEBRATED HORSE

Red Rover,

Will stand at Easton and Will stand at Easton and the Trappe in Talbot county, and at New Market and Cambridge Dorchester county, Md.—The prices upon which the services of Red Rover will be rendered, are as follows, to wit: six dollars the Spring's chance, twelve dollars to insure a mare in foal, three dollars the single leap; with 25 cents to the groom in each case. The insurance monies to be paid by the 25th January, 1835; the monies for the season to be paid by the 20th August next; the monies for the single leap to be paid at the time of
service.—Mares insured and parted with before it is ascertained they are in foal, the per-sons putting will be held accountable for the insurance monies.

Red Rover is now 10 years old, in fine stud condition, of the best blood in the country, as by reference to the annexed pedigree will appear. Red Rover is a beautiful sorrel, nearly 16 hands high, with a bold and lofty carriage, with great bone and sinew; his general appearance commanding, admired and approved by

judges.
Red Rover will be at Easton on Tuesday the 25th inst. at New Market on Thursday the 27th inst. at Cambridge on Saturday the 29th inst. and at the Trappe on Monday the 31st inst. and attend each stand alternately on the aforesaid days once in two weeks during the season. The season to commence on the 20th March instant, and end on the 20th June

PEDIGREE of the celebrated horse Red

Rover. Red Rover was got by Chance Med-ley, out of the late James Nabb's Forrest Girl, who was got by Col Taylor's Oscar, and was pronounced one of the finest Oscar mares ever raised on this shore; (for pedigree of Col. Tay-loe's Oscar, see Turf Register); his grand dam by Col. Lloyd's Vingt-un, (for pedigree of Vingt-un, see also Turf Register.) The grand dam of Red Rover ran on the Centreville course the four mile heats, when in foal with the dam clipse is now at his stand in Easton, and will be in Centreville on Monday the tenth of then alternately, at Easton and Centreville, a week at each place during the season. He will be let to mares at the sum of twenty dollars the season fifteen dollars the single leap. rate runners in their day. Chance was got by Lurcher, his dam Reality, by Hyder Ally-Lurcher was by Dun Gannon, who was by Eclipse; his dam was by Vertumnes or Eclipse.—Hyder Ally was by Blank; his dam by Regulus.—Blank, the great g. g. g. grand sire of Red Rover, was gotten by the Godolphin Arabian out of the little Hartley mare; he was full brother to old Janus and old England. This mare was got by Bartlestt's Chilprietor, and sold to a gentleman in New York, proved to be a successful racer, running her mile in 1 minute 51 seconds both heats, and beating four others with ease.

Ann Page Barb; her great grand dam by Whynot, son of Fenwick's Barb. Dun Gannon was goken by Eclipse, his dam by Herod, his grand dam Doris by Blank, his great grand dam by Speculator, by Crab. The dam of Chance Medley the sire of Red Rover, was got by Young Diomead, by Col. Tayloe's Grey Diomead, dam by the imported horse Gabriel. Young Diomeed's dam was got by Sann a see of class. Diomead's dam was got by Snap, a son of old Snap; her dam by Lightfoot, a son of old Cade,

&c. &c. &c. JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.

CERTIFICATE-We do hereby certify that Red Rover has been located as a stallion, since he was four years old, in this county, that we have seen many of his colts and believe him to be seen many of his colts and believe him to be a vigorous and sure foal getter; his colts are large and well formed, and in general do him large and well formed, and in general do him much credit. The blood of his sire, Chance Medley, cannot be excelled, either for its purity, or the value of its crosses; his dam by Oscar, his grand dam by Vingt-un, and g. g. dam an excellent racer, descended by Col. Lloyd's Traveller.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, NICHOLAS MARTIN. N. B. Few horses in this county hath propagated better colts than Red Rover, Their form, size and action, are generally admired. His three years old colts, more particularly in-

vite attention. J. M. FAULKNER. Easton, March 29, 1834. mr29

NOTICE.

MILLINERY.

Mrs. A. M. FAULKNER,

HAVING concluded to resume the business of Millinery and Mantua-Making in the house heretofore conducted by her sister, Miss Mary Brown, and having engaged Miss Jack-son and her sister Miss E. Brown, in whom she places implicit confidence, flatters herself, and ssures her former customers and the Ladies of this and the adjacent counties, that she will receive the PASHIONS regularly from Philadel-phia and Baltimore, in season; and nothing on her part shall be wanting to please those who may think proper to patronize her.

CLOVER SEED. THE subscribers have this day received an additional supply of CLOVER SEED

additional supply of CLOVER SEED of prime quality, which they will sell low.

ALSO,—Spades, Shovels, Hees, &c.

WM. H. & P. GROOME.

Congressional Globe. In the sheet (which will be found at the several Post offices at which we have subscribers) is presented a specimen of the paper and typography, through which, after the meeting of the next Congress, we propose to mend the appearance of the Globe. No other newspaper in the United States will be found, after that period to surpass, and very few to equal, the beauty of its mechanical execution; and, we trust, by peculiar care and increased industry, to make it more worthy than it has hitherto been, in other respects, of the extensive and munificent subscription which has so enlarged its dimensions and improved its texture. To the liberal patrons of the Globe, who have followed it with their favor from a feeblo semi-weekly, printed at a job press, until it has become handsomely established, in

an excellent office, of its own, with presses types, and "all appliances to boot," we trus the unremitting efforts which we have made as our gradually increasing means have perproof that we are not wanting in grateful feeling for past support, nor in the spirit to deserve and win it, for the future, however we may fail in the requisite ability. The present enlarged and improved publication, it will be observed by the prospectus annexed, will be given to subscribers, after the 1st of December, on the same terms on

In addition to the Daily and Semi Weekly, and Weekly, heretofore issued, it will be obi served, that we propose to publish "a Con-gressional Globe," exclusively devoted to the proceedings and debates in Congress. Thy paper will be printed at the close of every week, during the session of Congress, and will contain, in regular series, a succint and clear account of the proceedings of each day, toge gether with a brief and condensed report of the speches made on every topic brought under discussion. In preparing these outlines, it is our purpose in inploy industricus Reporters, who will take Lloyd's Report of De-

bates of Congress of 1789, as a sample for im-

itation-and will also avail themselves, whenever it is permitted, of the notes of the speakers themselves, to prepare the sketches. We will also endeavor, if the space will allow, to give, in the Congressional Globe, the of Red Rover, and won the money, beating the second and third heats; and the dam of Red Rover (the Forest Girl) when but 3 years old, Rover (the Forest Girl) when but 3 years old, to be able to effect this, by using brevier type, members themselves, for the public. We hope Benjamin Andrews and the greatly increased page now presented In affording this weekly paper at the rate of one dollar, for all the numbers printed during the session, we may beast of affording the the session, we may boast of affording the most important information, at the cheapes possible price, and we look for a reimburse ment for our labor and trouble, in a very mi nute profit, upon a very extensive sale and circulation of the numbers. That the sub-scription should be paid in advance, is therefore, rendered indispensable, and we throw ourselves upon the generosity of our friends, and ask the favor of them to volunteer their exertions to favor our object; -and we espe-

exchange, a gratuitous insertion of this notice, together with the annexed terms. THE TERMS OF THE GLOBE

Congressional Globe, publish ed weekly during the ses sion of Congress, presenting a nett abstract of the pro ceeding of the Senate and \$1 per session House of Representatives in regular series, from day to day, with brief reports of the discussion of every debated question.

Daily Globe, Semi-Weekly Globe, \$10 per annum \$5 " \$2 50 " Weekly Globe, For less than a year.

Daily per month, \$1 Semi-weekly, per month,

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltias a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself BENJAMIN DAY; says he was born free, was raised by James Phœnix, who lived on Pomonkey creek, Charles county, Maryland.
Said colored man is about 25 years of age, 5
feet 8 inches high, has a very large scar on his
right arm and hand, a scar over his right, and
one over his left eye. Had on when committed, a coarse drab roundabout and pantaloons, black silk vest, cotton shirt, coarse lace boots and an old fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described colored man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged ac-

cording to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
feb11 Baltimore city and county jail.

THE subscriber gives notice to all persons interested, that it is necessary that business in his hands should be promptly closed, as he is determined that his securities shall not suffer who calls herself ELIZA BEDFORD, 5 feet when the securities of the pair of the pair

Great Bargains! Great Bargains! COACH, GIG & HARNESS



MANUFACTORY

ANDERSON & HOPKINS In the town of Easton, Talbot county, Md.

THE subscribers take this method of return ing their grateful acknowledgments to the gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent counties, to, their liberal patronage, since they com-meaced the above business; and beg leave to inform them, and the public generally, that hey have now on hand,

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF AR-TICLES IN THEIR LINE, CONSISTING IN PART OF

SNEW GIGS, price from 180 to 300 dollars, of various pat-ters and finish:—also SIX second hand ditto, of various prices; and TWO good

SULKEYS, one of them is hung on Six Steel Springs; and SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

NEW HARNESS. all of which will be disposed of on moderate

terns, for cash or good paper, and liberal prithey have under way a first rate Coachee, and a number of Gigs, in an unfinished state, which can be finished at the shortest notice, and to any particular directions, according to order. TIFEY HAVE ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MATERIALS,

in their line, of every description, from which by the assistance of the best workmen, and their own knowledge of the business, they are rown knowledge of the business, they are persuaded they can finish off as nanusons.
substantial Coachees, Barouches, Gigs, &c. &c. annexed, will be given to subscribers, after the 1st of December, on the same terms on which the Globe has hitherto been furnished to subscribers. est notice and on reasonable terms.

The public's obedient servants,

ANDERSON & HOPKINS. ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

B. A. & H., have also for sale, a large and superior turning LATHE and TOOLS, which can be bought low. Two boys of good steep the sale of the sale of the wood-sale of the sale o

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office at Easton on the 31st of March, 1834, which, if not previously called for, will be sent to the General

Post Office as dead letters on the 1st of July A Wm. Atwell Jacob Aler

Ann Bromwell George L. Bowers H. E. Bateman & Co specie. James Blake Thos. Coward John H. Chew -2

Catharine Carmichael Wm. H. Curtis-2 W. Caulk Sarah Colston Henry Cheers Edward Crisp Thomas Cook Thomas Cloud John L. Clark Ann Dennis Thomas Dawson

John Edmondson Henrietta Foreman John Gilpin Thomas Grace Israel Green

Charles Goldsborough Elizabeth H. Gale John Goldsborough Wm. W. Higgins Henry Harvey Henry Hubbard

Susan Hopkins Dr. Wm. Hemsley Col. Wm. Hughlett-3 Ann Jones Charlotte Jackson, Nathaniel C. Jones Joseph Jones Rebecca Jefferson

Joseph Kemp—2 Joseph Kinnamont Edward Kirby Jacob Loockerman Wm. K. Lambdin

George W. Lowe Jonathan Larramore M Pleasance McBlair, 2 Arthur McGuiggan Isaac Millington Joseph Mckee Wm. Mackey N. Martin

Alexander McLane T. E. Martin Andrew Ochler Edward Plummer Charlotte M. Plater

Levi Storks

Sam. Roberts Martha Robinson Charles Robinson Simeon Rider Sarah Ann Rhodes P. Sackett

Sackett & Doyle-Samuel Snider Amelia Smyth Ann M. D. Singleton Benedict Solomons Almira Scull Thomas Sherwood, 2 Sally Smith Wm. C. Scott Catharine Stewart Eleanor C. Stewart James Smith, (colored) Horace Stuart

Henry Townsend Greenbury Turbutt Nicholas Thomas Maria L. Tilghman Peter Tarr Anna M. Tilghman Miss Tilghman

Theo. Van Schelleyan Mary Vanderford Rigby Valiant

Martin Willis
Noah Willis
John Wilson
James F. Wilkins
EDWARD
Dafny Winder
Harriet Wright
Levin Wheeler
Peggy C. Wilson
MULLIKIN, P. M.

CONCLUSION OF MR. BENTON'S SPEECH.

V. Mr. Benton expressed his satisfaction at finding so many points of concurrence between Reform of the gold currency,—recovery of great enough in this country to raise a specie,—evils of excessive banking,—and the press the prices of their property at p regulator of local currencies and the supplier of

Mr. B. took three distinct objections to the Bank of the U. States, as a regulator of currency, 1 that this was a power which belonged to the Government of the United States; 2. that it could not be delegated; 3. that it ought not

a national currency, and would give his reasons

for differing,-irreconcileably differing,-from

the Senator from South Carolina on

to be delegated to any bank. 1. The regulation of the currency of a nation, Mr. B. said, was one of the highest, and most delicate, acts of sovereign power. It was precisely equivalent to the power to create currency; for a power to make more, or less, was, in effect, a power to make much, or none. It was the coining power; a power that belonged to the sovereign; and where paper currency was tolerated, the coining power was swallowed up, and superseded by the manufactory which emitted paper. In the present state of the curemitted paper. In the present state of the currency of the U. States, the federal bank was the mint for issuing money; the federal mint was a manufactory for preparing gold and silver for exportation. The States, in the formation of the constitution, gave the coining power to Congress; with that power, they gave authority to regulate the currency of the Union, by regulating the value of gold and silver, and preventing any thing but metallic money from being made a tender in payment of debts. It preventing any thing but metallic money from being made a tender in payment of debts. It is by the exercise of these powers that the Federal Government is to regulate the currency of the Union; and all the departments of the Government are required to act their parts in effecting the regulation; the Congress, as the department that passes the law; the President department depar work can be bought low. Two boys of good study habits, from 13 to 15 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, the one at the woodwark, and the other at the trimming branch of it. business. Letters addressed to Anderson at Hopkins, Easton, Talbot county, Md., and the kind of carriages wanted, will brought to their own door.

The providence of the Congress, as the department that passes the law; the President as the authority that recommends it, approves it, and sees that it is faithfully executed; the Judiciary, as standing between the debtor and creditor, and preventing the execution from the constitutionality and solventy to diffuse, and sees that at the rate which the legislative department has fixed. This is the power, and department has fixed. This is the power, and as a banker would come to the constitution. He would come to the constitution as a banker would come to it at his department has fixed. This is the power, and sole power, of regulating currency which the federal constitution contains; this power is ves-

> making the value of their notes equivalent to 2. This great, and delicate power, thus involving the sacred relations of debtor, and creditor, and the actual rise, or fall, in the value of every man's property, Mr. B. undertook to affirm, could not be delegated. It was a trust from the state governments to the federal government. The state governments divested themselves of this power, and invested the federal government with it, and made its exercise depend upon the three branches of the new go-vernment; and this new government could no more delegate it, than they could delegate any other great power which they were bound to execute themselves. Not a word of this regu-lating power, Mr. B. said, was heard of when the first bank was chartered in the year 1751. No person whispered such a reason for the es-tablishment of a hank at that time; the whole conception is newfangled,—an after thought,— growing out of the very evils which the bank itself has brought upon the country, and which are to be cured by putting down that great bank; after which the Congress and the Judici-ary will easily manage the small banks by holding them up to specie payments, and ex-cluding every unsolid note from revenue pay-

ments. 3. Mr. B. said that the Government ought not to delegate this power, if it could. It was too great a power to be trusted to any banking company whatever, or to any authority but the highest and most responsible which was known to our form of Government. The Government itself ceased to be independent,-it ceases to be safe, -when the national currency Edward Roe far it will let the moneyed system go on regu-Margaret or Philip larly, or throw it into disorder; how far it will a company has such a power. The temptation is too great,—the opportunity too easy,—to put up, and put down, prices; to make and break fortunes; to bring the whole community upon its knees to the Neptunes who preside over the flux, and reflux, of paper. All property is at their mercy. The price of all real estate,—of every growing crop,—of every staple article in market,—is at their command. Stocks are their play things,—their gambling theatre,—on which they gamble daily,—with as little secrecy, and as little morality, and far more mischief to fortunes, than common gamblers carry on their operations. The philosophic rary on their operations. The philosophic rary on their operations. The philosophic carry on their operations. The philosophic rary on their operations. The philosophic rary on their operations. The philosophic rary on their operations. The philosophic carry on their operations. The philosophic rary on their operations of the interiory and the history of the present Hank is an exemplification of the truth of that theory. Listen to Mr. Cheves. Read his report made to the stockholders at their triennial meeting in the course of the branch makes to flow to the north-east, the impossibility of preventing it; and the resolution proved the southern and western bran

writes to me when they are going to make mo-ney scarte, and make stocks fall, and then I write to my broker to buy; and, thus at an hundred leagues from Paris, and without mov-ing from my chair, I make money.—This, said Mr. B. is the operation on stocks at the finding so many points of concurrence between his sentiments on currency, and those of the present day; and it cannot be safe to the holders Senator from S. Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun.) of stocks that there should be a money power specie,—evils of excessive banking,—and the eventual suppression of small notes,—were all points in which they agreed, and on which he hoped they should be found acting together when these measures should be put to the test of legislative action. He regretted that he could not concur with that Senator on the great points to which all the others might be found to the price of the staple articles in which all the others might be found to the price of the staple articles in which all the others might be found to the price of the staple articles in which all the others might be found to the price of their property at pleasure. The great cities of their property at pleasure. The great cities of their property at pleasure.

The great cities of their property at pleasure. The great cities of the Union are not safe, while a company, in any other city, have power over their moneyed system, and are able, by the price of the staple articles in which are the price of their property at pleasure.

The great cities of the Union are not safe, while a company, in any other city, have power over their moneyed system, and are able, by the price of the staple articles in which are the price of the staple articles in which are the price of the staple articles are the pr could not concur with that Senator on the great points to which all the others might be found to be subordinate and accessorial. He alluded to the prolonged existence of the Bank of the U. States, and especially to the practical views which that Senator had taken of the beneficial operation of that institution, first, as the REGULATOR of the local currencies, and next, as the SUPPLIER of a general currency to the Union. On both these points he differed,—immeasurably differed, from that Senator; and dropping all other views of that Bank, he came at once to the point which the Senator from S. Carolina marked out as the true and practical question of debate; and would discuss that question simply under its relation to the currency; he would view the Bank simply as the supplier of the staple articles in which they deal. Every commercial city, for its own safety, should be tree from the control and regulation of a distant, possibly, a rival, city, in the means of carrying on its own trade. Thus, the safety of the Government, the safety of the Government, the safety of the people, the interest of all owners of property,—of all growing crops,—the helders of all staple articles in which they deal. Every commercial city, for its own safety, should be tree from the control and regulation of a distant, possibly, a rival, city, in the means of carrying on its own trade. Thus, the safety of the Government, sponsible to them, may be exchanged by them; who can pass no law for regulating currency which will not bear upon themselves as well as upon their constituents. This is what the safeupon their constituents. This is what the safe-ty of the community requires; and, for one, he (Mr. B.) would not, if he could, delegate the power of regulating the currency of this great country to any banking company whatsoever. It was a power too tremendous to be trusted to a company. The States thought it too great a power to be trusted to the State Governments; he (Mr. B.) thought so too. The States con-field it to the Federal Government; he, for one, would confine it to the Federal Govern-ment, and would make that Government exercise it. Above all, he would not confer it upon a Bank which was, itself, above regulation; and on this point he called upon the Senate to recollect the question, apparently trite, but re-plete with profound sagacity,—that sagacity which it belongs to great men to possess, and to express,—which was put to the Congress of 1816, when this Bank charter was under dis-

question, as a banker would come to the question, as a banker would come to it at his table, or a merchant in his counting-room, looking to the mere operation of a money sys-tem. It was a question for wise mea to think federal constitution contains; this power is vested in the federal government, not in one department of it, but in the joint action of the three departments; and while this power is exercised by the government, the currency of the whole Union will be regulated, and the regulation effected according to the intention of the constitution, by keeping all the local banks up to the regulation of specie payment, and thereby which govern the material world,—as he would study the laws of gravitation and attraction which govern the movements of the planets, or draw the waters of the mountains to the level of the ocean. The moneyed system, said Mr. B. has its laws of attraction and gravitation, of repulsion and adhesion;—and no man may be permitted to indulge the hope of establishing a moneyed system contrary to its own laws. The genius of man has not yet devised a Bunk, —the historic page is yet to be written which tells of a Bank,—which has diffused over an extensive country, and retained in circulation, a general paper currency. England is too small a theatre for a complete example; but even there, the impossibility is confessed, and has been confessed for a century. The Bank of England, in her greatest day of pre-eminence, could not furnish general currency for England alone; a territory not larger than Virginia. The country Banks, furnished the local paper currency, and still furnish it as far it is used. They carried on their banking upon Bank of England notes, until the gold currency was restored; and local paper formed the mass of local circulation. The notes of the Bank of England flowed to the great comextensive country, and retained in circulation,

the mass of local circulation. The notes of the Bank of England flowed to the great commercial capitals, and made but brief sojourn in the counties. But England is not a fair example for the United States; it is too small; a fairer example is to be found nearer home, in our own country, and in this very Bank of the United States which is now existing, and in favor of which the function of supplying a general currency to this extended confederacy, is claimed. We have the experiment of this Bank, not once, but twice made; and each experiment proves the truth of the laws which govern the system. The theory of Bank circeases to be safe,—when the national currency is at the will of a company. The Government can undertake no great enterprise, neither of war nor peace, without the consent and cooperation of that company; it cannot count its revenues for six months ahead without referring to the action of that company,—its friendship, or its enmity,—its concurrence, or opposition,—to see how far that company will permit money to be plenty, or make it scarce; how far it will let the moneyed system go on regularly, or throw it into disorder; how far it will suit the interest, or policy, of that company to create a tempest, or to suffer a calm, in the moneyed ocean. The people are not safe when a company has such a power. The temptation is too great,—the opportunity too easy,—to put up, and put down, prices; to make and break

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dency, the bank applied to Congress for leave e their bank notes on terms which would have made them a mere local currency. Congress refused it; but the bank is now attempting to do it herself, by refusing to take the notes received in payment of the federal revenue, and sending it back to be paid where issued. Such was the history of the branch bank notes, and which caused that currency to disappear from all the interior, and from the whole south and west, so soon after the bank got into operaor to send the notes of the mother bank to any distance, being found impractiable, there was no branch currency of any kind in circulation for a period of eight or nine years, -until the year 1827, when the branch checks were invented to perform the miracle which notes could not. Mr. B. would say nothing about the legality of that invention; he would now treat them as a legal issue under the charter; and in that most favorable point of view for them, he would s low that these branch checks were nothing but a quack remedy-an empirical contrivance -which made things worse. By their nature, they were as strongly attracted to the north east, as the branch notes had been; by their terms, they were still more strongly attracted; for they bore Philadelphia on their face! they were payable at the mother bank! and, of course, would naturally flow to that place for use, or payment. This was their destiny, and most punctually did they fulfil it. Never did the trade winds blow more truly -never did the gulf stream flow more regularly—than checks flowed to the northeast' average of four years next ensuing, the invention of these checks, which went to the mother bank, or to the Atlantic branches, north of the Potomac, including the branch notes which flowed with them, was about nineteen millions of dollars per annum!-Mr. B. then exhibited a table to prove what he alleged, and from which it appeared that the flow of the branch paper to the northeast was as regular and "uni-torm as an operation of nature; that each city a cording to its commercial importance, receiv ed a greater, or less, proportion of this inland paper gulf stream: and that the annual variation was so slight as only to prove the regularity of the laws by which it was governed. lowing is the table which he exhibited. It was one of the tabular statements obtained by the investigating committee in 1832. Amount of Bruneh Bank paper received at:

1, New York, 1828, 11,938,350 11,294,960 9,165,370 1890 1831 4,453,150 4,106,985 2. Philadelphia, 1828. 4,579,725 5,398,800 1830. 1951. 1,010,730 3, Boston, 1,844,170 1,794,750 1329 1830.1,816,430 1881. 1,437,100 4. Baltimore. 1828. 1,429,360 1829. 1930 1831 1,588,680 Total.

In 1828, 18,588,330 | In 1830, 16,919,160 1831, 21,092,230 18,665,475 After exhibiting this table, and taking it for complete proof of the truth of the theory which he had laid down, and that it demonstrated the mossibility of keeping up a circulation of the U. States Bank paper in the remote, and interior parts of the Union, Mr. B. went on to say that the sing systematic but half total barriscy to the northeast, was but half disclosed; another curtain was yet to be lifted -another vista was yet to be opened,-and the effect of the system upon the metallic currency of the States, was to be shown to the people and the States. This view would show that as fast as the checks when arrived they were put in circulation again at that place, -fell into the current immediately which carried them back to the north east, supplier of national currency,—he, Mr. B. ton of her charter, to collect hers! She created could not consent to prolong the existence of a trust; she appointed trustees; all the debta and the branch required to redeem them again with the present bank. Certainly a profuse issue of species or bills of exchange; and then returned paper at all points,—an additional circulation proceeded like any other collectors, giving time to her, to be again put in circulation, and to of even a few millions poured at the destitute undergo again, and again, and until the branch points,-would make currency plenty for a litcould no longer redeem them, the endless process of flowing to the north east. The result of the whole was, is, and forever will be, that the branch will have to redeem its circulation till titution and distress, would be greater than it redemption is impossible; until it has exhausted the country of its specie; and then the country in which a branch is situated, is worse off than before she had a branch, for she had neither notes nor specie left. Mr. B. said that this was too important a view of the case to be rested or argument and assertion alone; it required eviup, and that evidence was at hand. He then rred to two tables to show the amount of hard money which the mother hank, under the operation of this system, had drawn from the states in which her branches were situated. All quiry upon the evidence of the bank alone, the tables were up to the year 1831, the period to which the last investigating committee had wrought up their inquiries. One of these stutements showed the amount abstracted from the whole Union; it was \$40,040,622 and 20 cents; another showed the amount taken from the Southern and Western States; it was \$22,-523,387 and 94 cents; another showed the amount taken from the branch at New Orleans; it was \$12,815,798 and ten cents. Such, said Mr. B. has seen the result of the experiment to diffuse a national paper currency over this has totally faited; leaving the country exhausted of its specie, and destitute of paper. This was proof enough; but there was still another mode of proving the same thing; it was the fact of the present amount of U. S. Bank notes in e reulation, Mr. B. had heard with pain the as surtion made in so many memorials presented

banks, called notes in transitu, and which ability, and showed it to be greater not than would not be counted till again issued by the it had teen for two years past, when her Joan branch to which they were returned.

The following is the table: £17,666,444. January, 1833, 18,384,050. 18,033,205. Febuary, March. 18.384.075 April, 18,991,200. May, 19,366,555. June, July, 18,413,287 August. 19,128,189 September. 18,518,000 18,650,912 November, December. January, 1834, 19.208.385 Pebruary, 19,260,472. By comparing the circulation of each monti

s exhibited on this table, Mr. B. said, it would be seen that the quantity of U. S. Bank notes. now in circulation, is three quarters of a million greater than it was in October last; and a million and a half greater than it was in January, 1833. How then are we to account for this cry of no money, in which so many respectable men join? It is in the single fact of heir flow to the north east! The pigeons, wh ch lately obscured the air with their numbers, have all taken their flight to the north! But pigeons will return of themselves; whereas these bank notes will never return till they are purchased with gold and silver and brought back .- Mr. B. then alluded to a petition from a meeting in his native State, North Carolina, and in which one of his esteemed friends, Mr. CARSON, late a member of the House of Representatives, was a principal actor, and which stated the absolute disappearance of U. S. Bank proportion—near enough for all practical views, notes from all that region of country. tainly the petition was true in that statement; but equally true that it was mistake in supposing that the circulation of the Bank was liminished. The table which he had read had latter would give 52 millions and a Lalf showed the contrary; it showed an increase, instead of a diminution, of the circulation. only difference was that it had all left that part f the country; and that it would do for ever. I an hundral millions of U. S. Bank notes were carried to the upper parts of North Caro-

there were four other classes of proof which he or, quietly and regularly, in its inoneyed op could bring in, but it would be a consumption crations. If the Bank will not do this, if could bring in, but it would be a consumption of time, and a work of supererogation. would not detail them, but state their heads: 1 One was the innumerable orders which the mother bank had forwarded to her branches to send on specie and bills of exchange to redeem their circulation,-to pour in reinforcements to the points to which their circulation tends; 2. Another was in the examination of Mr. Buldle, President of the Bank, by the Investigating Committee, in 1832, in which this alsorhing tendency of the branch paper to flow to the northeast, was fully charged and admitted.

3. A third was in the monthly statement of the notes in transitu, which amount to an twelve months; making fifty millions for the the northeast, purclased back by the branches,

ling, and put into circulation, it would be but

a short time before the whole would have fal-

and on their way a k the place from which thee notes any longer citally coards the recent of the government and die La sty them, last all, even with takes in revenue of the government cannot go further than to payments to the United States, unt'l coerced kill the Bank, and cannot kill it more dead or notes, of any branch were taken up at the tablished, first, By argument, founded in the charter; she discounted sixty day's paper up to another object. The very authors of mother bank, or at the branches north of the nature of Bank circulation, over an extended the last day of her existence; while this Bank lution seem to have dropped it forms the

V1. Dropping every other objection to the bank,—looking at it purely and simply as a the while; but for a little while only. Nothing permanent would result from such a measure. On the contrary, in one or two years, the desnow is. At the same time, it is compelctely in the power of the bank at this moment, to grant relief, full, adequate, instantaneous, re-lief.—In making this assertion, Mr. B. meant to prove it; and to prove it, he meant to delit in a way that should reach the understanding of every caudid and impartial friend that the dence to vanquish incredulity, and to prove it bank possessed; for he meant to discard, and drop from the inquiry, all his own views upon the subject; to leave out of view every statement made, and every opinion entertained, by himself, and his friends; and proceed to the inupon that evidence which flowed from the bank directory itself, and from the most zealous, and best informed, of its friends, on this floor. Mr B. assumed that a mere cessation to curtail discounts, at this time, would be a relief;-that it would be the salvation of those who were pressed, and put an end to the cry of distress; se averred that this curtailment must not cease, or the bank must find a new reason for carrying it on; for the old reas mi extausted and cannot apply. Mr. B. then took two dis-tinct views to sustain his position; one founded extended Union -Twice in eighteen years it in the actual conduct, and present condition, of the bank itself; and the other in a comparative view of the conduct and condition of the former Bank of the United States, at the approaching

> First as to the conduct, and condition of the present bank. Mr. B. appealed to the knowledge of all presant for the accuracy of his assertion, when he said that the bank had now reduced her dis-

period of its dissolution.

and loaned them out. This was reported by the investigating committee of 1819, and made the investigating committee of 1819, and made the investigating committee of misconduct against the bank at that time. To counteract this tendency, the bank applied to Congress for leave that were on the road returning to the branch that were on the road returning to the branch shifts and shows the first shifts and showed it to be greater that were on the road returning to the branch shifts and showed it to be greater that were on the road returning to the branch shifts and showed it to be greater that were on the road returning to the branch shifts and showed it to be greater that were on the road returning to the branch shifts and showed it to be greater that were on the road returning to the branch shifts and showed it to be greater that were on the road returning to the branch shifts and showed it to be greater that were on the road returning to the branch shifts and showed it to be greater that were on the road returning to the branch shifts and showed it to be greater than the shifts and shi and circulation were so much greater that they are now. He took the mostly of May, 1832, when the whole amount of specie on hand was \$7,891,347 and 59 cents, when the nett amount of notes in circulation was \$21, 044,415; and when the total discounts wer \$70,428,070 and 72 cents; and then contrasted it with the condition of the Bank at this time that is to say in the month of February last when the last return was made; the stune stand thus: specie \$10,523,385 and 63 nett amount of notes in circulation, \$12,260, 472; total discounts, \$54,841,978 and 54 cents From this view of figures, taken from the offi-cial bank returns, which it appeared that the specie is the bank was nearly three millions greater than it was in May 1832, her nett circulation nearly two millions less, and her loans and discounts upwards of tifteen millions less Mr. B. would submit it to all candid men t say whether the bank is not more able to accommodate the community now than she was then, at all events, he would demand if she was not now able to cease pressing them? Secondly, as to the comparative condition

and conduct, of the first Bank of the United States at the period of its approaching dissolu-

Mr. B. took the condition of the bank from Mr. Ga'atin's state nent of its affairs to Congress, made in January 1811, just three months before the charter expired; and which showed the discounts and loans of the Bank to be \$14,-578,294, and 25 cents, her capital being 000,000; so that the amount of her loans, the , reportion which the present loans of the Bank of the United States bear, to its capital o \$35,000,000. Fifty per cent. upon the former would give 15 millions; fifty per cent. upon the make the relative condition of the two banks pre isely equal, it will be sufficient that the loans and discounts of the present bank shall be reduced to 52 millions by the mont of January 1:36; that is to say, t nee! not make any fur ther, sensible, reduction of its loans for hearly two years to come! Thus, the mere imit ition of the conduct of the old bank, will be a relief to the that bank to the north east.—Mr. B. said put an end to the distress, and let the country go will go on to curtail—it is bound to give some NEW REASON to the country. The old reas m, of the removal of the decosites, will no longer answer. Mr. B. had no faith in thatreason from the beginning; but he was now taking the Bank upon her own evidence, and trying her upon her own reasons; and he held it to be i nossible for here to go in without the pro-duction of a new reason. The hostility of the Government, -rather an incomprehensible, and altogether a gratuitous reason, "Irom the beginning,-will no longer answer. The Government in 1811 was as hostile to the old Bank, as the Government now is to this one; and richer average of four millions and a half for the last more so. Both Houses of Congress were then hostile to it, and hostile unto death! For they year; and which consist, by far the greater let it die! die on the day appointed by law for part, of ranch notes and checks redeemed in its death, without pity, without remorse, without the reprieve of one day. The Government can do no worse now. The Secretary of the they issued; and 4. The last class of proof was in the fact that the branches North of the Potomac, being unable, or unwilling, to redeem by the Secretary of the Treast, y;and they will than the old Bank was killed in 1911. Mr. B.

ect the whole of her debts within the period limited for winding up her affairs; the old Bank took upwards of twelve years after the expiraall debtors who would secure the debt, pay interest punctually, and discharge the prin by instalments. This is what the old Bank did: and she did not close her affairs until the 16th of June, in the year 1923. The whole operation was conducted so gently, that the public knew nothing about it. The cotemporaries of the dissolution of the Bank, knew nothing about its dissolution. And this is what the present Bank may do, if it pleases. That it has not done so .- that it is now grinding the communily, and threatening to grind them still harder is a proof of the dangerous nature of a grea moneyed power, and should be a warning to the people who now behold its conduct,-who

fer the existence of such another power in our free and happy land. banks: it was a spirit which argured badly for the rights of the States. Those banks were created by the States; and the works of the States ought to be respected; the stock in those banks was held by American citizens, and ought not to be injuriously assailed to give value to stock held in the federal bank by foreigners, and aliens. The very mode of carrying on the warfare against State banks, has itself been an injury, and a just cause of complaint. Some of the most inconsiderable have been picked out,—their affairs presented in the most unfa-vorable light,—and then held forth as a fair sample of the whole. How much more easy would it have been to have acted a more grateful, and a more equitable part? a part more just to the State governments which created those banks, and the American citizens who held stock in them? Instead of hunting out for remote and inconsiderable banks, and institu-

turned over all the public moneys which he held in deposite to these banks, taking their obligation to pay out all the treasury warrants drawn. B. said it was not for the purpose of raising contrasts, that he had gone so radically the control of the People; and the States that tion to pay out ail the treasury warrants drawn raising contrasts, that he had gone so radically the controll of the reopie; and the States that upon them in gold and silver, if desired by the into the origin of this joint resolution, but to should first have the wisdom to limit their paper circulation to a minimum of twenty dollar ed, the State banks stood upon an equal footing tered this bank, and to enable him to prove bills, would immediately fill up with gold and with the federal bank, and were placed upon an the truth of these opinions as verified by the silver. The common currency would be enwith the federal bank, and were placed upon an the truth of these opinions as verticed by some equality with it as banks of deposite, in the events of succeeding years. His great position tirely metallic; and there would be a broad and very charter which created the federal bank. was, that this bank had not reformed the dissolid basis for a superstructure of large notes; which continued to tolerate article of the constitution of the Bank,—the joint resolution had done it! This was his posiart cle which provided for the establishment of tion! To sustain it, he should appeal to facts, evils of a most pestilential part of the paper branches,-and which presented an argument not confined to books and documents inaccesin justification of the removal of the deposites sible to the People; but diffused throughout the which the adversaries of that measure most per-tinaciously decline to answer. The Govern-every citizen who had arrived at years of ment wanted banks of deposite, not of circula- discretion in 1816, and had remained of sound tion; and by that article, the State banks are mind and memory since. The facts were made just as much banks of deposite for the these: That, within eighteen months after this United States as the Bank of the United States bank went into operation, it ceased operation is. They are put upon exact equality, so far as as a bank of circulation; that in April, 1819, the federal government is concerned; for she it was virtually insolvent, owing the State stipulates but for one single branch of the Uni-ted States Bank, and that to be placed at Wash-from day to day by their mercy; that a com-the hired servant, could only be paid in small stipulates but for one single branch of the Uni- banks more than it could pay, and only living ington City. As for all other branches, their mittee of Congress had reported its charter to establishment was made to depend, not on the will, or power, of the federal government,—not on any supposed or real necessity on her part to order out a scire facias against the bank to oppression of the weak. to have the use of such branches, -but upon vacate its charter; 2. to bring in a bill to repeal contingencies over which she had no control; centingencies depending, one upon the mere facias; 3. to direct the removal of the depoites; calculation of profit and loss by the Bank itself; 4. to forbid the notes of the bank from being the other guon the subscription of stock within received in payment of public dues. The a State, and the application of its Legislature. In these contingencies, namely, if the Bank of the United States thought it to her interest to establish branches in the States, she might do it; or, if 2000 shares of stock were subscribed and West not a note was put out; no currency, for in a State, and thereupon an application was made by the State legislature for the institution of a branch, then its establishment within the State became obligatory upon the bank. In neither contingency had the will, the power, or the necessities of the federal government the least weight, concern, or consideration, in the establishment of the tranch. If not established, and so far as the government is concerned, it might not be, then the State Banks, selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, were to supplying a currency, was a dead institution by the Secretary of the Treasury, were to supplying a currency, was a dead institution by the Secretary of the Treasury, were to supplying a currency, was a dead institution by the Secretary of the Treasury, were to supplying a currency, was a dead institution by the Secretary of the Treasury, were to supplying a currency, was a dead institution by the Secretary of the Treasury, were to supplying a currency, was a dead institution by the Bank of the Secretary of the Treasury, were to supplying a currency, was a dead institution by the Bank of the Secretary of the Treasury, were to supplying a currency, was a dead institution by the Bank of the Secretary of the Treasury, were to supplying a currency, was a dead institution by the Bank of the Secretary of the Treasury, were to supplying a currency, was a dead institution by the Bank of the Secretary of the Treasury, were to supplying a currency, was a dead institution by the Bank of the Secretary of the Treasury, were to supplying a currency, was a dead institution by the Bank of the Secretary of the Treasury, were to supplying a currency, was a dead institution by the Bank of the Secretary of the Treasury, were to supplying a currency, was a dead institution by the Bank of the Secretary of the Treasury, were to supplying a currency, was a dead institution by the Bank of the Secretary of the Treasury, were to supplying a currency, was a dead institution by the Bank of the Secretary of the Treasury, were to supplying a currency, was a dead institution by the Bank of the Secretary of the Treasury, were to supplying a currency, was a dead institution by the Bank of the Secretary of the Treasury, were to supplying a currency, was a dead institution by the Bank of the Secretary of the Treasury of the Bank of the Secretary of the Secretary of the Bank of the Secretary of the Bank of the Secr t'emen on the opposite side of the questiongentlemen who take so much pains to decry State banks, -have been careful not to ans ver But it is not the only argument in favor of those banks which can be drawn from the levis lation of the same Congress which chartere: the federal bank. He alluded to the joint resolution of 1816, for the better collection of the federal revenue. That resolution admitted the gulation of local paper currency, and, with ar amendment, might be made the efficient instrument of restraining, and eventually suppressing, the small note circulation. Mr. B by the Secretary of the Treast yand they will be redeemed for individuals now, and are actually degenerating into a mere local currency.—Upon these proofs and arguments, Mr. B. would present one.—

The old Bank and the present one.—

The old Bank permitted her discounts to remain at their maximum to the very end of her tablished, first, By argument, founded in the charter; she discounted sixty day's paper mate it he local paper currencies, through its custom-houses, therefore, he would, at the proper time, promain at their maximum to the very end of her tablished, first, By argument, founded in the charter; she discounted sixty day's paper mate it he had severy confidence in the Secretary; and, revenue system, through its custom-houses, land offices, post offices, district attorneys, and and offices, post offices, district attorneys. or notes, of any branch were taken up at the mother bank, or at the branches north of the mother bank, or at the branch from which they came. The branch from which they came. The branch from which they came. The branch from which the amount of the notes, or account, and account, and account, and account, and commanded to send on SPECIE, or bills of exchange to redeemed, they are remitted to the branch from which they came; while on the resolution, or at the branch from the branch from which they came. The branch from which they came account, and commanded to send on the present Bank of the United States, and the form their affections, and that for the purpose of doing honor between the purpose of doing honor of the present Bank of the United States was prostrate and powerless,—again; the old Bank had not un hour, as a corporate faculties, for that purpose, for two ward the option of the resolution, or an account of the notes, or the charter; this Bank has the use of all her of the there of the bank of the United States, and the supply the defect of the war; that did it while the Bank it form their affections, and that for the purpose of doing honor between the purpose of doing honor between the purpose of doing honor of the presistence; while this Bank has the purpose of doing honor between the purpose of doing honor of the purpose of doing honor between the purpose of the war; that the purpose of doing hon place it before the public in a proper and be-coming point of view. It emanated from the same Congress which chartered the Bank of the United States, and was deemed a far more efficient remedy than that bank, for rectifying a trust; she appointed trustees; all the debts and the disordered currency of the day. Its professed object was to regulate the paper currency of the State Banks, and to regulate it by the power of the federal government, through the that mortified mass of the body politic, that agency of the Treasury Department. This it had given health and soundness to fifty milwas the object of the resolution; and the mode lions of unconvertible bank notes;of accomplishing that object, was as obvious, seeing these wonders performed by the resolu-and simple in its suggestion, as it was effica- tion, he must be permitted to believe that the cious, and certain, in its operation. It was merely for Congress to use its authority over the collection of the revenue, and to REthe comparatively easy operation, of keeping the twenty keeping the count, whole!
The State Banks were now all paying specie
for the line banks sterile in trance, where there was no bank note under five hunthe comparatively easy operation, of keeping the count, whole!
The State Banks were now all paying specie
for the line banks sterile in the content of eleven dollars a bead for each min, woman, and child, in the
many of these, in the first money markets of
Europe and America,—upon the exchange of
New York and London,—was far superior to
the line between good, and bad, Banks; betwenty days after the passage of the act to establish the present Bank of the United States. The
joint resolution of 1816, which restored them to
specie payments, can hold them on to specie
the trance, the content first money markets of
Europe and America,—upon the exchange of
New York and London,—was far superior to
the line between good, and bad, Banks; betwenty days after the passage of the act to establish the present Bank of the United States. The
joint reso merely for Congress to use its authority over feel its gripe, and fear its threat, never to suf- one, and raised the other. The resolution was VII. Mr. B. deprecated the spirit which tablish the present Bank of the United States; seemed to have broken out against the State —a circumstance which strongly implies that for a disordered currency, and the proper regu-lator of the local Banks. This implication, so elearly resulting from the premises, becomes tion of Bank notes under the denomination of about one hundred and thirty millions for R clearly resulting from the premises, becomes an established proposition, when it is seen, by looking deeper into the origin of the resolution that it was not only passed after the Bank charter was granted, but that it was introduced into the House of Representatives after the passage of that charter, and that it owes its first passage of that charter, and that it owes its first conception to a speech delivered in opposition to that charter, in which it was wisely asserted and elaborately argued, that the Federal Government, and not a national Bank, was the first to suffer. If counterfeiting is perpetrated, it is chiefly the small notes which are selected it is chiefly the small notes which are selected it is chiefly the small notes which are selected it is chiefly the small notes which are selected from savments to the Federal Government, and that the exclusion of all non species do for imitation; because they are most current among those who know least about notes and a head, men, women, and children (even

the charter without the formality of a scire consequence of all these events was, that the bank, in the second year of its existence, ceased to do business as a bank of cirulation; its branches were nearly all shut up; in the South of any kind, issued from them; and this state 1816 may be beneficially amended. There is of things continued till 1827, when the spurious nothing in that resolution to prevent the Secre-checks began to be put into circulation, and tary of the Treasury from making the limitawhich since the decision of the Supreme Court tion himself; and the object of the amendment in the case of Brewster, the counterfeiter, are given up as illegal. But it is not necessary to Secretary to do what he has a discretion to do. given up as integral. But it is not necessary to go further into the misconduct of the bank. and to make it matter of law, and not of deline position on which he, Mr. B. had taken partmental discretion, to keep the power of the his stand, was, that the Bank of the U. States Government steadily bearing upon the small did not reform the paper currency of 1816; the proof is, that the bank, for all the purposes of !! And who made that resolution? The People's Representatives! Their agents and servants in Congress made it: that is to say, the People hemselves made it, for they make their reresentatives, and through their representatives act in Congress. It is the people themselves, then, who did reform the disordered currency of 1816; it is they who can now prevent it from peromine disordered; and this is the answer to every demand, to every inquiry, that sup-poses the Bank of the United States to be local currencies in all time to come.

t was the joint resolution of 1816 which had reformed the disordered paper currency of that day,—that it was this resolution which had acted upon the mass of depreciated paper itself -that it had communicated heut and life into same medicine w of raising the dead, would now be able to effect twenty dollars. The evils of a small paper population of fourteen millions. He, Mr. B. circulation, he considered among the greatest must be allowed to aspire to the happiness of grievances that could afflict a community.

The evils were innumerable, and fell almost as good a circulation as these English have; exclusively upon those who were least able to bear them, or to guard against them. If a ment upon our present condition. We have paying Bank notes from payments to the Fe-deral Government, was the true, and the only, who are most easily made the dupes of imposi-tion, and the victims of fraud. As the expelsertion made in so many memorials presented to the Senate part of the

Boston. Some of them had been selected for deposite basks, others not; but there was no difficulty, in making a selection of an ample number.

This spirit, of hostility to the State banks, Mr. B. said was of recent origin, and seemed to keep pace with the spirit of attack upon the political rights of the States. When the first leigral bank was created in the year 1791, it was not even made, by its charter, a place of deposite for the public moneys. Mr. Jefferson part of the Batte banks at that time, and so uccleared himself in his cabinet opinion to President Washington. Mr. Gallatin deposited a part of the public moneys in the State banks during the whole of the long period that he was at the head of the Treasury. At the dissolution of the first bank of the United States, that in the end the revenue must contain the proposite to these banks at that time, and so urrency of the Government, would not be able to get its notes into circulation; and that the whole of the issuing Bank. The Bank itself would and silver; that in the end the revenue must confirmed to the immediate neighborhood and silver; that in the end the revenue must to he part of the first bank of the United States, he paid in this legal currency, and the soner reject the whole circulation to the immediate neighborhood and silver; that in the end the revenue must be paid in this legal currency, and the soner that was brought about the better.

Mr. B. said it was not for the purpose of the State banks would be under the constitution and proposed to these banks, taking their obliga-

the small notes would be afflicted with all the system,—small notes, part counterfeit, part uncurrent, half worn out, and all inc. puble of being used with any regard to a beneficial economy. Mr. B. went on to depict the evils of a small note currency, which he looked upon as the bane and curse of the laboring part of the community, and the reproach and approbrium of any Government that tolerated it. that the Government which suffered its currency to fall into such a state that the farmer, the Bank notes, was a Government which abdica-

oppression of the weak.

Mr. B. placed great reliance upon the restoration of the gold currency for putting down a small note circulation. No man would choose to carry a bundle of small Bank notes in his pocket, even new and clean ones, much less old, ragged, and filthy ones, when he could get gold in their place. A limitation upon the re-ceivability of these notes, in payment of federal dues, would complete their suppression. It is in this point of view that the joint resolution of that he proposed would be to compel a reluctant note circulation, until that pestiferous trash should disappear from the land. The Secreta-

States. All others are at his discretion. There is nothing in the present resolution of 1816 to revent him from permitting local notes of less than five dollars to be received; and yet he has excluded all such. The only limitation upon him is as to their specie character; with respect to all the rest, it is matter of discretion. No local bank has a right, by law or charter, to have any part of its circulation received. It is matbecoming disordered; and this is the answer any part of its circulation received. It is matter of favor to receive any part of it; and the to every demand, to every inquiry, that supposes the Bank of the United States to be necessary to control the future currency of the States are the following that favor may say it now; the Joint Resolution of 1816 is a carte blanche authority for him in that particular; but Mr. B. would prefer legal enactations at the course of the Conservation of 1816,—it which would continue to issue notes of less than Standing upon the inattackable position that five (or ten) dollars amount; 3. nor any note which should not be payable, at the place where issued, in gold and silver. These ameniments, with the restoration of the gold currency, the admission of foreign coins to circulation, and raising them to their just value,—would put the currency of the Union on a footing of and soundness to fifty milaccommodation and safety, to all classes of the
accommodation and safety and saf

bear them, or to guard against them. If a ment upon our present condition. We have Bank stope payment, the holders of the small local bank notes of one, two, three, four dollars; a head, men, women, and children (even slaves) included; namely, about thirty millions of silver for a population of thirteen millions.— Mr. B. believed there was not upon the face

the Presid perhaps, c by comme saying, the meeting re . Mr. B. ence Letwe time, who States is a country it tirst bank vent any what occu each other eve of the l Indians, an reduced it -u valued circum. the country came upon reacy, and taings wor ed, the supp broken up. vernment w sitor. It be have becom States Brits could do no until the pe was pouring holder of in lution of 181 immediately But what is

regular, i

the reverse world,—lore flowing in f mines beco cessation of i paid,-taxe Presi lent ti of the consti People, and depends upo and to the p their rights. total change circumstant the hope of a periment; as of an inferen my period.o prosperous p [MR. BE Globe, conc of Extracts

> gainst chor States, deliv tives, Feb. 2 bular stateu tained in Mi have been de giving place humas.]

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AN ACT ing the

States in Be it en resentatie n Congre States in t of the time say: the s following Monday cof the sa Newcastl econd T on the Ti and that I returnabl courts, st ed, by th said term

recognise returned ly to this returnab tull effect ces in ei the com Spe Vie

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Rest has bee of a cat ted to Pearleye has a math & Wan dainp compa from e Histres perate

vas p ted as of six permand se Sure p ry of

regular information, that if any Senator senting the circumsances to Mr. Hopson one of revenue, has assumed upon himself authority refused either to proceed to America or to leave to understand, and to comment upon, the Magistrates, was yesterday gratified by re- and power not conferred by the Constitution the slip. The next day, (Tuesday) the wind perhaps, come something nearer to the mark. cy commenting on what he (Mr. B.) had been saying, than by having recourse to the town meeting roports of inimical bank committees.

Mr. B. concluded with showing the differ-

ence Letween the state of the country at this time, when the second Bank of the United States is about to expire, and the state of the country in 1811, when the expiration of the tirst bank took place. His object was, to prevent any inference from being drawn from what occurred then to what may happen now. The times are changed, and bear no analogy to each other. The bank of 1791 expired on the eve of the late war with Great Britain and the Indians, and loft the currency of the country in -ayalued and discouraged; the channels of circumton filled with small Bank notes; and the country covered with local Banks. The war came upon the country in this state of its currency, and every incident tended to make things worse. The demands for money increased, the supplies diminished. New loans and new taxes succeeded each other; commerce, which filled our coffers in times of peace, was then broken up. During the whole war, the Go-solutely nothing. They have speechified from vernment was a borrower, instead of a depositor. It became the servant of the local Banks

instead of remaining their master; and would and the distress of the country, and have dis-have become the servant and slave of the United coursed so eloquently upon the ruin which was States Britsh Bank, if it had continued. It could do nothing to regulate these local Banks, until the peace returned, and foreign commerce was pouring in her copicus supply of revenue, and made the United States the collector and thus they have contented themselves with mere holder of immense sums. Then the joint resolution of 1816 was passed, and every local Bank numediately put to the test of specie payment. But what is the state of things now? Entirely the reverse of that picture! Peace with all the world, -loreign commerce, prosperous, -specie flowing in from abroad,—domestic mines dis-covered,—the Mexican and South American mines becoming more productive from the cessation of intestine strife,—our national debt paid,—taxes reduced,—and, to crown all, a Presi lent thoroughly devoted to the currency of the constitution, and to the interests of the People, and determined to give, so far as it the people at heart, would they have permitted depends upon him, both to the constitution, and to the people, a full, and fair, trial for all their rights. With this advantage, said Mr. position was made, intended to give permanent thousand dollars! B. in the Executive Magistrate, and in this relief? No unprejudiced man can suppose it. total change of times, and entire reversal of circumstances, there is every thing to justify the hope of an auspicious issue to a noble experiment; and nothing to justify the application of an inference from what happened in the gloomy period of 1811, to what may happen in the prosperous period of 1834.

[MR. BENTON's published Speech, in the Globe, concludes with an appendix, consisting ent partizans in Congress - and this motive for of Extracts from Mr. Webster's speech, against chartering the present Bank of the U. States, delivered in the House of Representatives, Feb. 28th, 1816, and sundry official tabular statements, illustrative of the facts contained in Mr. B's speech. The appendix we have been compelled to omit, for the purpose ence and talents to excite throughout the coungiving place to come little variety in our co- try the most sordid and hateful passions of the



Laws of the United States, passed at the first

{Public, No. 5.] -

AN ACT to change the times for commend ing the sessions of the Courts of the United

States in the District of Delaware. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re resentatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sessions of the Circuit Court and District Court of the United States in the District of Delaware, shall commence at the times hereafter mentioned, instead of the times now appointed by law; that is to say: the sessions of the said circuit court shall on the Tuesday next following the third Monday of March, and the Tuesday next following the fourth Monday of September, annually; and that no process, recognisance, or bail bond, ble human nature. returnable to the next term of either of said courts, shall be avoided, or impaired, or affected, by this change an to the commencement of said term; but that all process, bail bonds, and recognisances, returnable to the next term of either of said courts, shall be returnable and returned to the said court next held, according-ly to this act; in the same manner as if so made returnable on the face thereof, and shall have full effect accordingly; and that all continuan-ces in either of said courts shall be from the last term to the day appointed by this act for the commencement of the next session t sion thereof.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. VAN BUREN, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.
APPROVED, March 24th, 1834.
ANDREW JACKSON.

of

Restoration to Sight .- John Newman, residing No. 31 Peck-slip, who lost his right eye has been altogether deprived of sight, by reason of a cataract which formed upon his left, submitted to an operation a few weeks since, which was performed by Doctor Anderson, No. 56 Bearl-street, by which the sight of the diseased was completed from his loss of sight, to reliar the family discussible cause or other, probably the family discussible cause of other other discussible cause of other other other discussible cause of other other other discussible cause of other othe

the Magistrates, was yesterday gratified by re-ceiving from him an order for his wife's release, whom he has taken lone, where it is to be ho-

delivered on the proposition of Mr. Webster to introduce a bill to renew, for a limited time, the charter of the U. S. Bank. On Tuesday the condition to which the paper system had we intend to give, in part, or entiref Mr. Calreduced it; gold expelled; foreign coins un-HOUN'S speech on the same queston. This A council of physicians had been called.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—It was reported yesterday should, properly, have been published before Mr. Benton's, but we had made a commence ment with the one before we received the other.

Congress has now been in session four months;

and what have they done which is likely to

day to day about the removal of the deposites, and the distress of the country, and have dissweeping over the land, that what was a mere phantom when Mr. Clay started it, has been clothed with all the attributes of reality; and talk, when action alone was wanted, With what face can they go back to their constituents, after such a wicked waste of time? If the President, or the Secretary, had acted wrong, and their acts were to be attended with the dreadful consequences which Mr. Clay and his co-adjutors foresaw, why did not Congress apply the corrective at once? Why was it necessary for every man to get up and make a set S. in that city, would be comprised in the acspeech? If they had had the true interests of counts of less than thirty houses. But this has not been the object. The object of country, has been too clearly manifested, in be arrested. -Amer. Sentinel. the discussion of this question, by all the differaction has become so obviously the ruling motive with almost all our public men, as to give just grounds to fear for the ultimate safety of lions to twenty-seven favorites. our institutions and liberties. If men, holding high and distinguished stations, and enjoying the confidence of the people, can use their influhuman heart, for the advancement of their own ambitious views, what have we to hope for the country? The time is come when the people, if they would preserve their liberties, should rebuke in a becoming manner, the dema-

Kindred sentiments in kindred minds. -Some days since we cut the following piece from the Baltimore Republican, but upon consideration had determined not to publish it, supposing it commence at Newcastle, on the Tuesday next following the fourth Monday of May, and at Dover on the Tuesday next following the third Monday of October, annually; and the sessions ments having been expressed in our presence ments having been expressed in our presence his tail whom he had any reason to fear as a of the said district court shall commence at Mewcastle on the third Tuesday of June, and the other day. There are sentiments peculiar to second Tuesday of December; and at Dover the dignified, high-minded and honorable, as well Parliament, from the Dissenters, praying for as neculiarities of sentiment belonging to those less distinguished for the virtues which cuno-

gogues of the day. We speak without refer-

ence to party or individuals. No candid or un-

prejudiced man of discornment, but must see

ance to the continued electioneering, from

year to year, of their public servants, when

they should be engaged in establishing whole-

some laws and promoting harmony and good

understanding among the people, the time is not

distant when they will reap the consequences

interests.

A panic maker .- The editor of the Richmond Whig in noticing the stoppage of the Bank of Maryland, says "we only regret that it was not the Union Bank of Maryland." The reason of this wish is obvious.—The generous hearted when Oxford conferred on him the Degree of editor thinks the evil consequences would have Doctor of Law, in company with the Emperor been more extensive, and that it would have Alexander, the King of Providence and their added to the present panic.
In another article the same editor expresses

the following very republican sentiment:
Who had not rather have a King and a get tleman for his master, than a ferocious and un-lettered bully, and his hellish crew, the Kitchen Cabinet? If there be treason to the Republic in this sentiment, make the most of it. A

Henry IV. under an avowed Monarchy, in preference to Jackson and Kendal, yet more despotic than be, under the mockery of a Re-MR. CLAY'S RESOLUTIONS on the Deposite Question, have, after a debate of almost three months, uninterruptedly, been brought

to a vote in the Senate. The first, declaring the reasons assigned by the Secretary of the Treasury to be unsatisfactory and insufficient, was adopted on Friday the 28th ult. by the fol-

We this morning conclude the very able Speech of Senator Benton, on the Currency,

LAFAVETTE.—Our readers, we are sure, will feel a deep solicitude for the fate of the "American veteran," whose sickness is thus "Gen. Lafayette was very sick on the 12th.

that the indisposition of Gen. Lafayette had assumed an alarming character; but this morning we have had the satisfaction of learning at his house, that he is much better.'

From the New York Standard. The increase of the commerce on the Ohio prove a benefit to the country? Nothing—ab-river below the falls, may be seen from the solutely nothing. They have speechified from

> In 1823, there were 30 ste imboats, which made 196 trips.
> In 1824, there were 36 steamboats, which

> made 230 trips. In 1825, there were 42 steamboats, which

made 280 trips. In 1826, there were 51 steamboats, which In 1827, there were 62 steamboats, which

made 450 trips. In 1823—not ascertained. In 1829, there were 130 steamboats, which

In 1830 and 1831-not known. In 1832, there were 180 steamboats, which made 609 trips

The N. Y. Standard states that two-thirds

Thomas Biddle's loan at the mother Bank of the U. S. is said to be one million one hundred

THE STATE LOAN .- The loan of \$729,254 44 has been taken by John Moss, Esq. of this has been, we fear, with a majority of them, to city. Another offer was made for it from an make the most of circumstances for their own eminent European house; but, although above political aggrandizement, and that of their fa-vorites. The love of party, rather than the love and the improvements of Pennsylvania will not

> In 1832, of the whole loan at the mother bank in Philadelphia, (eight millions,) upwards of five millions were loaned to loss than one hundred individuals, and upwards of three mil-

The Wilmington Journal of Friday says We have heard it intimated, that if the Gi rard Bank throw up the deposites, the Far mers' Bank in Wilmington will be selected in its place, as the depository of the public moneys: and we believe that there is good ground for the intimation."

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. VERY LATE FROM EUROPE. Just as we were ready to put our paper to press, we received copious files of Paris papers to the 15th of February, inclusive, brought by the packet ship Rhone, which sailed from Havre on the 17th of February. These papers contain London dates to the 11th ultimo, four that the peace and safety of the country de-pends upon the prompt and energetic action of gland. We have also a Lloyd's List of Febthe people. If they continue to give counte-

dates from Spain and Portugal are so late as by our late Gibraltar papers. The accounts are not important, only as con

firming, most fully, the Gibraltar advices re-ferred to. The Pedroites achieved a succession of victories, during the whole month of January which had left the cause of Miguel entirely hopeless. So it was considered by the friends of their supineness and indifference to their own of Miguel in Paris. Miguel had addressed a letter to Pedro, announcing the death of their sister; but it was not opened—the Regent refusing to hold any communication with the usurper.

ENGLAND.

The London papers are yet discussing the subject of what they term "The Irish Row," kicked up in the House of Commons by Mr. O'Connell. They attribute to O'Connell a design to destroy Shiel, as the only member of rival.

Numerous petitions have been presented to liberties to register their own births and mar-

The Duke of Wellington has been installed Chancellor of the University of Oxford. It is stated that he pronounced his Latin address in Alexander, the King of Prussia, and their illustrious train, and expressed himself determined to defend the privileges of the University, which had so gratified his feelings in conferring upon him the high office with which he

is now invested. The last despatches from the Court of St. Petersburgh gives such positive assurance of a Petersburgh gives such positive assurance of a count of the bad state of the wea-continuance of peace, that a reduction of the ther on Tuesday last, is postponed until Tues-army is talked of, in the higher circles. It is DAY, the 15th of April inst., when it will be continuance of peace, that a reduction of the believed, however, that this measure will not

command of the 16th regiment of Hussars. General Sir Colin Campbell, has been appointed to the Staff of the British forces in North America.

Pontsmouth, (England) Feb. 9. The following circumstances have appeared before the Portsmouth magistrates this week The ship Mariana, Classon, master, baving on board 212 Polish refugees, bound to the United States, has been detained in this port,

being lavorable for sailing, the pilot gave crew were at the windlass for that purpose, the Poles rushed forward and forced the handspikes from them, stating that they were determined that the ship should not proceed. They took possession of the ship; and from their violent and threatening conduct, the Captain applied to the civil authorities for protection, as he could not put to sea without endangering his life. Depositions of the facts were taken, and communication had with the Secretary of State, and also with the Prussian Ambassador. Thus the case stands at present .- Hampshire Tile-

SCOTLAND. The London Courier states that an insurrection had broken out among the workmen of the extensive calico printing establishment in the neighborhood of Glasgow. It was produced by their attempting to compel their employers to give them more wages, in conse quence of which the latter employed new hands, which so enraged them, that they resorted to

been marched from Edinburgh to protect the stablishment. Glasgow and Paisley were quiet at the last

open violence to drive them out. Troops had

Gen. Lafayette had been severely and alarmngly ill-but was better on the 12th Febru-

The French Chambers were occupied upon the Civil List. We perceive nothing in the debates worth noticing.

The Constitutionel of the 14th of Feb. states

that on the preceding day, after long and fa-tiguing discussion, the Chamber of Deputies had voted the law, (so warmly contested) for the liquidation of the old civil list.

It is said that the Duke de Nemours is about to visit England

Advices from Algiers are to the 30th of January. An expedition against some refractory bands of Arabs, had been successful-without hostility. After explanations from the French the Arabs desisted from hostile acts, and promised to live in peace and harmony.

The Paris Times assails the Ministers—ar-

guing that that is not a Representative government, where the Ministers represent the King' will before the Chumbers, instead of the will

and voice of the people.

SWITZERLAND.

A body of Polish refugees who had been sent out from France, have lately attempted, with such Italians as they could get to join them; to make themselves masters of a fortress in Salvy. They were opposed, however, and most of them taken prisoners, and decrees passed to expel them from the Swiss territory.

GERMANY.

Letters from Berlin state that Dr. Græfe,

to whose care, for the recovery of his sight, the young prince George of Cumberland had been ent, entertains very little hope of his recovery. An operation is to take place in the spring.

Several arrests had take a place in Rome but they are merely precautionary—to guard against troubles during the Carnival.

FINAL NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of William B. Mullikin, late of Talbot county, deceased, are informed that a dividend of assets will be made in a few days. Such as have ailed to render their accounts are requested to hand them in to the Register of Wills, without delay, otherwise they will be excluded.
EDWARD MULLIAKIN, Adm'r.

of Wm. B. Mullikin, dec'd.

NOTICE.

THE semi-annual examination of the studeuts of the Parsonage Seminary, will take place at the Parsonage on TUESDAY he 15th inst., commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M. The parents and guardians of the boys, are re-spectfully invited to attend. april 5

NOTICE.

THE appointment of Overseers of the roads will be made on TUESDAY the 8th instant. And the commissioners for Talbot county will meet every Tuesday and Friday, in each week, she five weeks thereafter to hear appeals.
THOS: C. NICOLS, Clk.
testhe commissioners for Talbot county.

To We drawn April Sth, 1834, Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 7.

and a structure		
prize of 820,000	20 prizes	81000
6,000	20	600
5,000	20	300
4.000	1 155	150
2,490	126	50
ets 85-Halves	2 50-Quarters	81 25

Also the Virginia Petersburg Lottery, Clas No. 7, draws April 12, 1834. SCHEME

\$12,000 | 5 prizes of \$1,000 5,000 | 10 500 5,000 2,000 1.500 | 10 1.300 | 40

Tickets \$4-Halves \$2-Quarters \$1-at the Lottery office of P. SACKET, Easton, Md.

POSTPONED SALE.

THE sale of the property at Cambridge Ferry, known usually by the name of "Akers" again offered at the same place, under the same terms as before stated in the advertisement. take place till after the close of the Congress.

Lord Brudenell has been removed from the Those desirous of purchasing are requested to e sale will certainly take place at that time, SAML. HAMBLETON, Jr. Trustee. april f

Branch Bank at Easton,

MARCH 25th, 1834. THE President and Directors of the Far-need Rank of Maryland, have declared a Divideod of Sper bent, on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the Stockholders or their legul representatives, on or after the first Monday in April 468.

SPRING GOODS.

Wm. H. & P. Groome

HAVE received in part, their Spring suply of GOODS, among which are a variety DOMESTIC MUSLINS, PLAIN AND TWIL'D COTTON OSNABURGS, PLAIDS AND STRIPES, BUR-TON YARNS, &c. &c.

A full supply of HARDWARE, GRO-CERIES, LIQUORS, &c. march 25

REMOVAL.

MANLOVE HAZEL.

INFORMS his customers and the public, that he has removed his Store to the room recently occupied by Miss Jackson, nearly opposile to the Easton Hotel, and next door to Mr. Graham's office, and Mr Loveday's Store—Where he utends to keep constantly on hand A GENERAL ASSORTMENT O

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS. And in addition to his former stock he has ust received, and is now opening a fresh sup-

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

uitable for the present season. His friends and the public are earnestly so licited to give him a call.

NOTICE.

The full bred horse SWEEPER DARE DEVIL, will stand the ensuing season, at Centreville and Head of Chester; to commence on the 21st March at Centreville, and continue the

med places, alternate weeks at each. His peligree will be seen in hand-bills. The season will commence on Friday 21s
March, and end on the 20th June.

— TERMS—

Sweeper Dare Devil, will be let to mares at ten dollars the Spring's chance, but if paid before the close of the season dollars will discharge the clam. Fifteen dollars to ensure a mare with foal, to be paid as soon as ascertained to be with foal, or property parted with with. Five dollars the single leap.— Twenty five cents to the groom in each case ROGER ADAMS.

THE CELEBRATED HORSE IVANHOE

WILL be let to mares this season at four dollars the spring's chance, two dollars the single leap, and seven in foal. Season to commence at Princess Anne; and the Messenger, at Snow at Easton on Wednesday the 26th March, Hill; to publish the act designated in said or-

Trappe 27th, Miles River on Monday, and at St. Michaels on Wednesday 2d April, and so on throughout the season. Ivanhoe was sired by Chester, out of a Top-Gallant mare, and i six years old this spring.

FAYETTE GIBSON.

Talbot county, april 1



GOVERNOR WOLCOTT rning at 9 o'clock for Rockhall, Corsics and Chestertown, commencing on the 27th Court authorising such sale be first had and ob-inst.—Returning will leave Chestertown on tained.

WM. OWEN, Agent.

march 22

NEW GOODS.

RICHARD P. SPENCER

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received and is now opening:
A new and handsome assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. CONSISTING OF

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets, English Meringes, Calicoes, Merino, Thibet Wool and Valentia Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.

GROCERIES. HARDWARD AND QUEENS WARE, among which are some full setts of Dining & Tea China, all of which he will sell on the most

commodating terms for cash or in exchange or Country Kersey, Lindsey, Feathers, &c. He respectfully requests the public general ly to call and look at his assortment. Easton, Nov. 5.

Houses and Lots in Easton.

1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Washington street, next adjoining the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas, and now occupid by Mr. Peter Burgess. The Dwelling house, Office, Stuble, and all the premises, may be repaired for an inconsiderable sum of money, and rendered a most convenient and agreeable resilence, as the ground is spacious and runs en tirely through to Harrison Street, on which

there is a small tenement.
2nd. The small brick Dwelling House, situ ate on Washington street opposite to Port st. also through to Harrison street, embracing also a small tonement thereon.

3d. The 2d Dwelling House from the south

of the block of brick buildings commonly called Earle's Row; on Washington street ex

ing house and garden, formerly the residence of the subscriber, situate on Aurora street in Easton. The situation and advantages of tried. this establishment for a private family render it a most desirable purchase. Also, a convenient building lot near the same. For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to

MARIA ROGERS.

Perry Hall, Oct. 8, 1833.

Easton and Baltimore Packet, BY WAY OF MILES RIVER.



WILLIAM AND HENRY. JAMES STEWARD, Master.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that the above fine fast sailing, new and substancially built, copper fastened schooner, is now in complete order for the reception of freight and passengers; having a very com-modious cabin, she is well calculated for the accommodation of gentleman and ladies. She will commence running as a regular packet be-tween the above places, and will leave Miles River Ferry on SUNDAY the 23d of March instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Bultimore-returning will leave Light-street wharf, Balti-more, opposite the store of A. B. Harrison, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the following WED-NESDAY, and will continue to run on the above named days during the season She will above named days during the season She will take on board and land passengers at William Townsend's going to and from Baltimore.—All orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs. Spencer & Willis, Easton, or with Mr. James Jorden, at the Ferry, will be strictly attended to. The subscribers, intending to use every exertion to give generall satisfaction, solicit the patronage of the public.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND, & JAMES STEWARD.

N. B. For Capt. James Steward's careeits.

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

march 15 (G) tf

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

Annapolis, March 15th, 1834.

ORDERED, That the Clerk of the Council cause to be published in two rowsesses. Centreville, and continue the season out at the above napers in the city of Baltimore, in two newsparate weeks at each this napers in the city of Annapolis, in two newspa-pers in each county where there are two papers published, and in one paper in each county where but one paper is published, the act, entitled, "An act making it penal to sell a cor-tain description of property under certain cir-

cumstances."

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Annapolis, March 20th, 1834.

IN compliance with the foregoing order, I request the Editors of the following newspapers, viz: the Republican and Gazette, at Annapolis; the Patriot and Chronicle, in Baltimore; the Examiner and Herald, at Frederick; the Torch Light and Herald, at Hagerstown; the Civilian and Advocate, at Cumber-land; the Journal and Free Press, at Rock-ville; the Citizen and Republican, at Bel-Air; the Banner, at Upper Marlborough; the Re-publican, at Elkton; the Courant, at Port De-posit; the Inquirer, at Chestertown; the Times, at Centreville; the Gazette and Whig, at Easdollars to insure a mare to be ton; the Chronicle, at Cambridge; the Herald,

> THOS. CULBRETH, Clerk of the Council

ACT.

An act entitled, an act making it penal to sell a certain description of property, under certain

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That whenever an action of replevin shall be brought in this State, and the property in dispute shall be any mulatto negro or negro slave, it shall not be lawful for either plaintiff or desendant, or any other person, in whose possession such mulatto, negro, or negro slaves shall not be always as the state of the state Captain William Virdin, gro slave shall be, to sell such mulatto, negro, or negro slave, until such action of replevin shall first have been determined; and any sale thus made shall be void, un

at 10 o'clock, and Rockhall at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Wolcorr has been much improved since last season in every respect, and the proprietors solicit for her a share of public patrodecision of said action of replevin, or without an order of the Court as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the Penitentiary for a period of time not less than two nor more than ten years, to be treated as the law directs; Provided nevertheless, this second section shall not extend to any person or persons, who by the finding of the jury in such action of replevin, shall be determined to be the rightful owner or owners of such mulatto, negro, or negro slave,

> BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, March 15, 1834.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed this House the 15th March, 1834, was his day read and assented to.

By order, LOUIS GASSAWAY; CIK.

BY THE SENATE, This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate the 15th March, 1834, was this day read and assented to.

By order, JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk. JAMES THOMAS. [L. 8.] April 1 3w

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of THE Subscriber offers at private sale, ont the most accommodating terms, the following cased, informs such as are due said estate, that unless they call upon the subscriber and settle with him, or make him satisfaction for the set-tlement of the same, he will not again call upon them, as he deems this a sufficient notice; therefore if any should neglect to attend to this notice, they must expect to be dealt with as the law directs, as the subscriber intends the law to be his guide in this case, without respect to persons. I certainly shall make my collections as soon as the law will admit me to do so.
HENRY D. HARWOOD, Adm'r.

> Easton, march 25 3w BASHAW.

HHE services of Bashaw will be rendere this season at \$5 the spring's chance, and \$10 to moure, 25 cents to the groom. His stands will be arranged to suit those who may be disposed to encourage him. The foals of

M. GOLDSBOROUGH.

of Wm. Harwood, dec'd.

JOB PRINTING

which office.

Feeling that a crisis has arrived, when it becomes the duty of every friend of his country to offer up his prejudices and his personal interests, so far as they are in conflict with the great end of redeeming the Government from the misrule which threatens the overthrow of the best interests of society, and believing that the establishment of some organ of communication, through which the advocates of constitional law can address the public intelligence, at a price within the reach of every citizen, is essential to its accomplishment, the subscriber proposes to publish a semi-monthly

EXTRA U. STATES TELEGRAPH. To consist of sixteen large octavo pages, at the reduced rate of five dollars per annum, for five copies, or at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, for a single copy.

It is intended to constitute a medium through which the ablest pens may address the poople and all such are invited to contribute. It is especially recommended to the consideration of the State Rights Societies now springing up it every State of the Union, and will embody the leading facts, documents, and arguments, upon which the success of the principles which give them life, depend. In a word, its great end will be to harmonise conflicting opinions, and by promoting a surrender of political prejudice and personal intersts, unite those who disap-prove of the manner in which the Government is now administered, in a common effort to rescue the institutions of the country from the destiny which, in the opinion of all intelligent

and disinterested persons, otherwise awaits us.
With a view to enable subsequent subscribers to obtain the whole series, the first numbers will be stereotyped, and new editions issued as the subcriptions may be enlarged.

Editors with whom we exchange will do us a favor by noticing this proposition, and all persons who desire its success are requested to obain subscribers.

All subscriptions must be paid in advance. The first number will issue as soon as five housand subscribers are obtained DUFF GREEN.

march 7, 1834. Subscriptions received at this office.

N. G. SINGLETON,

WILL open school on MONDAY the 3d of February, in the SABBATH SCHOOL ROOM, West street, in which the following branches will be taught, viz: Spelling, Read ing, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography. He solicits the patronage of parent and guardians in Easton and the vicinity, and will use exertions to give satisfaction, by attending stricily to advance the scholars in literature and morality. Terms of tuition-twelve dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and a mo-derate compensation for fuel.

INDEPENDENCE.

THE excellent young Jack INDEPEND-L ENCE, raised in Kentucky, by the gentleman who raised the fine mules owned by Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. and of the same stock, will stand the ensuing season at the Chapel, on every other Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and at the subscriber's farm, the remainder of the time. Being young be will be limited to 20 mares. -TERMS-

Seven dollars the season, to be discharged by five, if paid by the 25th October. Insurance \$10 but \$8 will be received in full, if paid by the 1st of April 1835. Insurance can only be mule by special contract with the subscriber. Twenty-five cents to the groom in each case. Chapel, Talbot county, March 11, 1834.

As committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 11th day of Febreary 1834, by William A. Shaffer, Earl, of TEN FEFT This work, as now published, con Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a mulatto man who call-himself JOHN JOHNSON, says he was borls other School book extant. county, Eastern Shore Maryland. Said mu- tions, embracing the latest improvements in latto man is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 1-2 the science, were derived directly from the inches high, has a scar on the left side of his French and English Observatories expressly nose caused by a cut, a small scar on the left for this Class took, and are not contained in band near the wrist, a scar on the top of his any other. It is now being generally used in right foot, caused by the cut of an axe. Had the principal Seminaries of New England, and on when committed, a pair of drab country is recommended to schools in general, by cloth pantaloons, red flannel shirt, old guernsey members of the Board of Examination of Yale trock, blue, red and white Scotch cap, and pair College, as "A work more needed, and which, of coarse shoes. The owner (if any) of the it is believed, will be more useful, than any above described mulatto man, is requested to other introduced into our Institutious of Learn come forward prove property, pay charges and ingfor a one ber of years." take him away, otherwise he will be discharg- Published by F J. HUNTINGTON, Harted according to law. D. W. HUDSON, Warden.

Baltimore city and county Jail.

THE UNION TAVERN EASTON, MARYLAND.



JOSHUA M. PAULKNER.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the "UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John Leeds Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. Hayward, Jr. and directly that of Wm. R. Price, Esq. This house is situate in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, with in a few paces of the Court House; and a market (I cannot besitate to say,) equal, if not su perior, to any of a i ke population in this State
—he is also gratified in assuring the public, that he has advantages this tavern never before had, viz. A comfortable dwelling adjoining not heretofore attached to the property, and all the property is about to go through a tertain private families, parties or individuals comfort-he intends keeping in his bar the best of Liquors, and his Table shall be furnish ed in season with such as the market will afford. He has provided attentive Ostlers and Waiters, and has determined nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His liacks will run regularly to the Steam Boat Maryland, for the accommodation of passen gers, when they can be conveyed to any part of the adjacent county at almost a moment's warning. Regular conveyances can be had from Easton to the principal cities—a four horse singe runs three times a week to Philadelphia via Centreville; the Steam Boat Maryland twice a week to Baltimore, besides other conveyances in the two Easton Packets-so that passengers cannot fail to find an advan tage in passing this way. Boarders will be accommodated on liberal terms by the day werk, month or year-he solicits the old cus tomers of the house and the public generally, to call and see bim.

new books.

JUST RECEIVED INQUIRIES CONCERNING THE IN TELLECTUAL POWERS, by J. Aberrombie, M. D. F. R. S. [The Critic an English periodical, speaks in ne highest terms of commendation of this work]

ALSO, Geography of the Heavens, by E. H. Burritt Malte Brun's School Geography and Atlas Peter Parley's Geography for children, illustrated with 75 engravings

Peter Parley's History of the World, 75 en-

gravings Mason on Self-Knowledge Jones' Philosophy McIntyre on the Globes. Together with a very general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER, BLANK

BOOKS, &c. &c. For sale by EDWARD MULLIKIN.

Books not on hand, will be ordered and obtained, withas little delay as practicable.

NOTICE is requested to be given, that a FAIR will be held in Easton, about the funds to build a Church at St. Michaels River ferry, on the N. West side of the river, upon a site recently given for the same-and all ladies respectfully invited to give their aid. feb 22 disposed to contribute to its success, are most

CASH!

I WISH to purchase a number of Likely SERVANTS (slaves) of both sexes, from about 12 to 25 years of age, of good habits. I'hey are for two gentlemen, (citizens of thi State) for their own individual use, and not for speculation. I can give the most unques tionable satisfaction as to that, from one of the best houses in this city. Persons wishing to part with their Slaves, will do well to call or communicate with me, as I will give, at all times, the highest prices, in cash.
JOHN BUSK.

Office, opposite the Exchange, South Gay street, Baltimore.

For Annapolis Cambridge and



MABYLAND

WILL commence her route on Tuesday morning next, the 9th inst. leaving the lower end of Dugan's wharf at 7 o'clock A. M.for Annapolis. Cambridge, (by Castle Haven) and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Baltimore, on SUNDAY the 23d instant.-Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Castle Haven and Annapolis for Baltimore.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk. Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge,

Passage to or from Annapolis, 1 50 All Children under 12 years of age half price LEM'L. G. TAYLOR, Muster.

BURRITT'S

GEOGRAPHY OF THE HEAVENS: And familiar Class Book of Astronomy.

Assempanied by Colored Enganning, illustrating the Scenery of the Heavens, and the argest of the kind ever published in this country -The Plates of the Atlas, if spread out, would cover a square surface of more than

Gray Caroline | A variety of interesting

ford, Conn.: and Sold by Collins & Hannay, Jonathan Leavitt, and Roe Lockwood, New York; - O. Steel, Albany; - Desilver, Jun. and Thomas; Marshall, Clark & Co. and Geo. Latuner & Co. Philadelphia; -and Joseph Jewett and James Anderson, Baltimore:-[Price \$1 50.]

MEW PURM.

DR. S. W. SPENCER, having associated C. F. WILLIS with him in the DRUG BUSINESS, it will now be conducted inder the firm of SPENCER & WILLIS who have on hand and intend keeping a FULL supply of MEDICINE, DRUGS, PAINTS.

Dr. S. W. SPENCER, having the utmost confidence in the integrity, and capacity of Mr. W.L.IS, will now attend exclusively to the practice of his profession. His office is in front of his father's dwelling, opposite J. M. Faulk-

January 1st, 1839.

A Teacher Wanted, TO take charge of the district school in Greensborough, from 1st April to the end of the year; applications will be received until the 30th day of March, at which day an election will be held. None need apply except well recommended. march 4

CASH andvery liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All com munications will be promptly, attended to, if eft at Sinners' noret, Water street,at which place the subscribers' can be found, or at their residence on Gallows Hill, near the Missionary church—the house is white.

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO. may 29 Baltimore.

Collector's Notice.

sept 24

THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for 1833, earnestly requests all those who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared to settle the same when called on. The Collector is bound to make payments to those who have claims on the county in a specified time which is on or about the 20th February next All persons who shall be found delinquent is settling their 'Paxes by the above time, will certainly have their property advertised, as I am bound to close the collections without respect to persons.

PHILIP MACKEY, Collector of Talbot county.

W. W. HIGGINS AS just received from Philadelphia and TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS COURT

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

SADDLERY,

@-Persons indebted to the subscriber of twelve months or more, and whose accounts have been presented, will confer a favor by making immediate payment. Also those indebted on notes of hand which have been or are now due will please call and take them.

TO RENT FOR THE YEAR 1834.

That two story brick house on Washington street lately occupied by John Meconekin as a Cabine Maker's shop. This house is well calculated for a merchant

r mechanic, is in good repair, and the stand is believed to be equal to any in this place for either purpose, being in the thoroughfare between last of May next ensuing, to aid in procuring the principal public houses. For terms apply funds to build a Church at St. Michaels River

Easten, feb 15 eow4w

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 16th day of February, 1934, by Henry W. Gray, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Balmore, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls imselt LEVIN DOUGLASS, or JOB KNOCK, says he belongs to Mr. George Corbin, living near Horn Town, Eastern Shore, Virginia. Said negro man is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 1-4 inches high, has a scar, or his left arm, near the elbow, caused by a fall from a horse. Had on when committed a black worsted roundabout, drab country cloth pantaloons, red flannel shirt, coarse shoes and old black fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described negro man, is requested to comforward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore city and county Jail.

Easton and Baltimore Packet. SCHOONER



ROBINSON LEONARD, MASTER.

MIE subscriber grateful for past favors of his friends and customers, and the public generally, begs leave to inform them that the Schooner EMILY JANE, will commence her regular route between Easton Point and Leaving Easton Point for Baltimore at nine o'clock, in the morning, and returning, leave Baltimore for Easton, on WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, at nine o'clock, in the morning, and continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days, during the season regularly. The Emily Jane is a substantial built vessel, coppered and copper fastened, and is now in complete order for the reception of freight or passengers. The Emily Jane has been sailing about six months an I has proved be a very fine sailer, which is a great advantage to passengers and freighters also. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere, at all times; and all orders left at the Store of Dr. Thomas II. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will be punctually attended to. The public's obedient servan

JOSHUA LEONARD.

BOOKS。

E DWARD MULLIKIN has for sale at his Store at the Post-Office, adjoining Mr. Lowe's Hotel,

Fox's Book of Martyrs Goodrich's Universal Geography Newton on the Prophecies Sturm's Reflections

Milton, Young, Gray, Beattie and Collins' Poems Sterne's Works Hemans, Heber, and Pollok's Poems Byron's Works

Pronouncing Bible Pronouncing Testament Prideaux's Connexions of Sacred and Profane History Watts on the mind Jav's Lectures

Bible Companion Malcom's Bible Dictionary Imitation of Christ, by Thomas a Kempis Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander Watson, Jenyns, Leslie and Paley Baxter's Call to the unconverted

Saints' Rest Græca Majora Græca Minora Cooper's Virgil Clarke's Cæsar Clarke's Homer Smarts' Cicere Cæsar Delphhini Horace Delphini

Sallust Delphini Hutchinson's Xenophon Allen's Euclid Griesbach's Greek Testament Greek Exercises Anthon's Sallust Mair's Syntax Adams' Latin Grammar Ruddiman's do

Titi Livii McIntyre on the Globes Bonnycastle's Algebra Polite Learning Blair's Lectures Blair's Outlines of Ancient History Tytler's History Grimshaw's History of Rome

France Greece England United States do do Tooke's Pantheon

Adams' Geography & Atlas Worcester's ditto Olney's ditto Wanostrocht's French Grammar Nugent's French Dictionary Kirkham's Grammar Murray's Grammar ditto Reader

Academical Reader Walker's Dictionary Comley's Spelling Book
Jess, Pike, Bennett and Gough's Arithmetic
Bartlett's Resder
Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books
And variety of other Books And variety of other Books, Paper, Inkpow

MARYLAND,

On application of William H. Emory, admr of Lott Warfield, late of Talbot county, dec'd It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against which he is now opening. Those wishing to purchase will do well to give him an early 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 the two newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and Strichnine, Cornine, also in one of the newspapers printed in the city

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed this 7th Ditto Opium, seal of my office affixed, this 7th day of Febuary, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-modern

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

our.

IN COMPIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, Letters of administra tion on the personal estate of Lott Warfield late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceas ed's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the sixteenth day of August next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.-Given under my hand this seventh day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty four. WM. H. EMORY, Adm'r.

feb 15 3w of Lott Warfield, dec'd. The Baltimore American will publish the above once a week for three we eks and forward the bill to the editor of the Whig.

Samuel Ozmon, ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenc ed the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Ninde's

He has just returned from Baltimore, with first rate assortment of WELL SEASON ED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest noice, into FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIP FIONS, and on the most reasonable terms.

The subscriber has a first rate HEARSE and is well prepared to execute all orders for Coffins with neatness and despatch, and the trictest attention will be paid to funerals.

He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch. Easton, july 2

For Rent,

And possession given immediately, the two story framed dwelling house on Washington street, recently occupied by John Meconekin, dec'd. P. F. THOMAS, Admr.

FOR RENT,

(possession immediately.) That commodious Dwelling and garden on Dover Street, opposite the Dwellings of Thomas I. Bullitt and That commodious Dwelling House John Goldsborough, Esquires. The premises will be in complete repair in a few days.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Removal.

JAMES L. SMITH,

TAILOR, HABIT & RIDING-DRESS MAKER Has removed his shop to the stand recently occupied by Mr. Oehler, COURT STREET near the Market house, and between the stores of Mr. John T. Goldsmith and Mr. Thomas where he solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has received since he has carried on business in Easton.

Ever thankful for the favors he has received. he assures his friends and the public, that his best exertions to please, will continue to be exerted. His cutting is regulated by the latest fashions from the cities, received periedically; and his work is done in as neat and substantial a manner as in most of the city shops. SCOURING.

Gentlemen having soiled or stained Cloth Clothes, can have them scoured, and put in order, so as to be little inferior in appearance to new In this branch of business, the subscriber hopes he will be able to render perfect satisfaction, having been taught it by Mr. Ochler, whose work has been highly approved. Jan. 4

CLOCK AND WATCH



MAKING. THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore with his winter suppy of MATERIALS, which is of the best quality; and is now ready to attend to any orders in his line of business, at the shortest notice and on very accommodating terms. He has also on hand, new Watches, Gilt and Steel Watch Chains, Keys, Razors, warranted to be of superior quality, Penknives, Scissors, Scissors Hooks, Silver Thimbles, Silver Finger Guards, Brittania and Japan Candlesticks, Cut Glass Candle Guards, Snuffers and Trays, Razor Strops, Shaving Processors Royal and Strops, Night To Shaving Brushes, Boxes and Soap, Night Tapers, Purcussion Caps, by the box, Shoe and Butchers Knives, Shoe Thread, Blacking, Shoe end Tooth Brushes, Elastic Garters, Crayons and Slate Pencils, Curry Combs, Tweesers, Flutes, Harmonicons. Parliament and Butt Hinges, Tea Bells, Pins, Cloak Claps, Steel Pens, Hooks and Eyes, by the box, Tobacco Boxes, Hair Combs, fine tooth do., Cephalic Snuff, Spring Lancet Blades, Glass Inkstands, Water Color Paints, Violin Strings, Smelling Bottles, Jewsharps, a large assortment, and a variety of other useful articles, which he will sell at a small advance for cash. He particularly invites his customers and the public in general to give him an early call, hear his prices and judge for themselves. The subscriber rein and for Talbot county, a negro boy, who turns his sincere thanks for the many favours calls himself TOM MILLER, 5 feet 6 1-2 he has received from his customers and the public in general, and assures them that nothing still shall be wanting on his part, to give them the most entire satisfaction.

The public's humble servant,
JAMES BENNY.
Easton, December 14, 1833. Easton, December 14, 1833.

N. B. The highest cash price given for old Silver and Gold, or taken in exchage for work or goods.

In the owner of the above to secrete a unaway negro, is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

JO: GRAHAM, Shff.

ty-Those persons having accounts that have been standing over six months will please call and settle them, as money is at this time very much wanted in my business. J. B. J. B. \$1, and charge this office.

JUST received and for Sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Dr. Scudder's Eye | Hydriodate of Potash Black Oxyde of Mer Water, cury, Morphine, Emetine, Phosphorus, Prussic Pipperine, Oil Cubebs Solidified Copiva, Acid. Quinine, Cinchonine Saratoga Powders, Oil of Cantharadin, Chloride Tooth Wash Denarcotized Lauda-Extract of Bark, num,

Do. Jalapp, Do. Colycinth Comp Cicuta, Belladona, Hyosciamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12

12 hy 16, &c. Also-A quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachu-setts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.

Revised List of Books and Prices. The following works are offered for sale by JOHN J. HARROD,

Easton, dec 18

BOOK AGENT OF THE METHODIST PRO-TESTANT CHURCH. per doz. Retail.

Discipline M. P. Church, containing Constitution 83 25 374 & Declaration of Rights, Hymn book M. P. Church, 4 00 plain, sheep, Do. do. do. gilt & color'd 621 sheep 5 00 Do. do. do. gilt, morocco, 75 1 00 6 00 8 00 Do. do. do. calf, gilt, Do. do. do. do. do. super 13 00 1 50 extra, Do. do. do. morocco do. Do. do. do. plain, calf, Do. do. do. morocco,

13 00 1 50 5 00 # 694 10 00 1 25 strap gilt, Shinn on the plan of Salvation, 14 00 1 50 Hunter's Sacred Biography, 3 42 00 4 50 volumes Mosheim, Coote and Gleig's

Church History, from the earliest period to 1826, 2 vo-48 00 5 00 lumes 8 vo. Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind, 36 00 3 50 Pocket Testaments, sheep, gilt 3 50 colored, 374 Academical Reader, a first rate 5 50 624 class book for schools, Introduction to the above rea-

Saurin's Sermon's 36 00 3 75 Rollin's Ancient History, 2 48 00 4 50 Dr. Jenning's History of the Controversy in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the subject of introducing re-

presentation into the govern-9 00 1 00 ment of said Church Baxter's call to the Untrover-4 50 Pollok's Course of Time, plain, 3 50 Do. do. do. gilt, Mason on Self-Knowledge,

Mrs. Rowe's Devout Exercises, 2 50 Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, Life of Mrs. Fletcher, Evidences of Christianity, by 6 00 Alexander Watson, Paley,

12 00 1 25 Jenvns and Leslie. Polyglot Bibles, plain, 15 00 Do. Testaments, gilt, extra, 9 59 Clarke's Scripture Promises, Watts on the Mind, Western Lyre, an excellent se-lection of Church Music, aoled to the most

Psalmn & Hymn book tunes, with patent notes, Dr. A. Clarke's advice to prea-chers and people, \$10 per 100 chers and people, \$10 p Fletcher's Address to Seekers for salvation, stitched in neat printed covers, \$12 per 100 Prideaux's Connexion of Sa-

cred and Profane History, 48 00 5 00 William's on the Lord's Supper, 3 00 Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, now publishing in superi-or style, in 4to with 16 ele-

now publishing, bound and

gant engravings, bound, Ditto, in calf, gilt, Do. morocco or calf, superbly gilt on back, sides & edges, Dr. Clarke's Commentary on 9 00 12 00 the Old and New Testament,

371

15 00 lettered. Harrod's Collection of Camp Meeting Hymns, Orders for any of the above books will be received by the subscriber, and forwarded without delay.

EDWARD MULLIKIN. Easton, Dec 7, 1833. New and Splendid Assortment of



Boot & SH CHS.

THE subscriber has just returned from Bal I timore, and is now opening the best assortment of BOO'I'S and SHOES, that he against every thing injurious to religion, to good has ever had. His friends and the public sense, or good manners; against public or private are requested to call and see him. He is descandal, and against all party libels. Upon

Notice. AS committed to the jail of Talbot county, as a runaway, on Tuesday the 11th March inst., by Thomas C. Nicols, Esq. one of the State of Maryland's Justices of the peace,

course Monroe shoes.

The owner of the above described runaway

march 18 8w 03-The Baltimore American, will please in-

Schooner Wrightson.



THE EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET SCHOONER WRIGHTSON.

GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master, WILL commence her regular trips be-tween the two places, on WEDNES. DAY morning next, 26th of February—leaving Easton at 9 o'clock. Returning will leave Baltimore on SATURDAY morning follow ng at the same hour, and will continue to but egularly on those days, until superseded by my new packet now building and in a state of considerable forwardness. Thankful for past favors, every exertion will continue to be made both by the captain and myself, to deserve continuance of the same. SAMUEL H. BENNY,

Easton Point Freight intended for the Wrightson can la left at my granary at the Point; and all orden left at the Drug store of Messrs. Thomas II Dawson & Son, will be promptly attended to feb 25 w (G) S. H. B.

\$10 REWARD.

LOST, a few days since, on the road leading from Centreville to Easton, or from Easton ton to Denton, an old RED MOROCCO POC-KET BOOK, containing several notes of hand and sundry other papers, of no use to any per-son but the owner. The above reward will be paid, and the grateful thanks of the owner, by eaving it with Mr. Mullikin, Post Master at Easton. SAMUEL H. SHAW.

A CARD.

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

mer Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others. oct 9 PROPOSAL

THE JOURNALS OF THE CONVEN-TIONS OF THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND, Held in the City of Annapolis in the years 1774 1775, and 1776.

The subscriber proposes to publish the Journals of the Conventions of the Province of Maryland in the years 1774, 1775 and 1776. Its believed that there is but one complete copy these Journals now extant; and from the cir cumstance that they were printed in pamphlet form, and unbound, it may be fairly concluded that it too, must in a few years be destroyed by the mere decay of time. They are the only authentic evidence of the Political History of Maryland, during that interesting and unquel period. Although we have, in abundance histories of Maryland, as connected with the association of Provinces and Colonies, at that time formed for mutual protection against the improper assumption of power on the part d the Mother Country, yet none of these works

embrace what may be termed the Domestic and Internal Political History.

This part of the history of Maryland it should be her pride to hand down to posterity, not only on account of its deep interest, but as a public State Record of the voluntary sacrifices, daring spirit, and determined resolution, of her citzens, during this period of doubt and dismay.

In the confident expectation that the citizens of Maryland will consider the proposed publication of sufficient importance to entitle it to

issue this proposal. The JOURNALS will be printed in one octave volume, on good paper, and with a new type. Price, per copy, two dollars.

March 1, 1834.

their patronage, the subscriber is induced

80-Subscriptions received at this office. PROSPECTUS

Of a weekly newspaper, to be published in the town of Denton, Caroline county, Md., under the title of the Caroline advocate. The Subscriber, being solicited by a number of worthy and reputable gentlemen of Caroline county, to establish a free and importial Newspaper, under the above title, open to all, and influenced by none, has thought proper to put forth these proposals, hoping they will meet with that kind encouragement from the public, which will easile him to proceed in the under-

which will enable him to proceed in the undertaking. As the general design of this paper is both to amuse and instruct, the publisher's chief care and attention will be to render it as useful as possible for those purposes; to which end, every tance will be faithfully inserted; and he doubts not of being able to give satisfaction through the kind assistance which many of his friends have promised him; and at the same time, that he humbly hopes and requests the aid and assistance of the learned, ingenious, and curious, (hereby assuring them, that whatever essays they may please to favour him with, for the promoting of useful knowledge, and the general good of mankind, shall be gratefully received and inserted,) he must also except and declare termined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He has also a great variety of Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. &c.

PETER TARR.

scandar, and against air party libes. Optimize these principles, and these only, he takes the liberty of requesting the patronage of the public; assuring them that the utmost exertion of his abilities and industry in every particular will be added in the party liberty of requesting them that the utmost exertion of his abilities and industry in every particular will be added to the party liberty of requesting the patronage of the party liberty of requesting the patronage of the party liberty of requesting the patronage of the patro will be used to make his paper as improving, instructing and entertaining as possible.

Of The first number will be issued in May

next, or, if a sufficient number of subscribers next, or, a be obtained, sooner.
TERMS. THE CAROLINE ADVOCATE will be pub-

lished every Saturday morning, printed on a fine super-royal sheet, with good type, at TWO dollars per annum, payable in advance, TWO dollars and FIFTY cents, payable within six months; or THREE dollars if not paid until the expiration of the war. expiration of the year. ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for one dollar, and

TWENTY-FIVE cents will be required for every subsequent insertion.—Larger ones in pre-THOMAS E. MARTIN.

Denton, Md. March Sth, 1834.

Selditors of Newspaper in this and the adjoining States will confer a favor by inserting the above.

My prant

VCI. PRIN

TUESDA and every due of the EDW PUBLISH

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EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

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EASTON, MD .-- TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1834.

WHOLE No. 326.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING (during the Session of Congress,) and every TUESDAY MORNING, the res

idue of the year-BY EDWARD MULLIKIN, PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM

payable half yearly in advance. No subscription discontinued until all arreatages are settled, without the approbation of publisher.

neglect must abide the consequences.

JOS. GRAHAM, Shff.

march 4 tf

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square. inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion-larger advertisements in proportion.

NARRAGANSET HORSE. The splendid Nankeen coloured Narraganset Horse will stand, the ensuing season, at Easton and the Trappe. N. B. He is the sire of J. W. Jenkins', Edward Eartin's and Ennalls Martin's horses, to whom reference is made for the quality of his

Talbot county, dec 28 tf

Maryland Eclipse.

horse, Maryland Eclipse is now at his stand in Easton, and will be in Centreville on Monday the tenth of March inst., where he will remain a week, and then alternately, at Easton and Centreville, a week at each place during the season. He

The thorough bred

will be let to marcs at the sum of twenty dollars the season, fifteen dollars the single leap, and thirty dollars to insure with foal, and fifty cents to the groom. The single leap payable before the mare goes to the horse—the season at its close, and the insurance as soon as it is ascertained the mare is in foal, or she is parted ECLIPSE is a dark chesnut sorrel, near 16

hands high, and possesses great strength and beauty; his colts are remarkably large, and tine, and these upon the turf, give evidence of great speed. One of his colts bred by the pro prietor, and sold to a gentleman in New York, proved to be a successful racer, running her mile in 12 minute 51 seconds both heats, and beating four others with ease.

He is the sire of Mr. Dorsey's Ann Page, the winner of the great sweepstakes, over the Central Course last Fall, beating four others— (the colts of American Eclipse, Sir Archie, Tonson and Gohanna.) For a particular de-

ronson and Gohanna.) For a particular description of Eclipse—his pedigree, and performances, & r. see handbill.

JAMES SEWALL.

march 4

Those wishing to breed from Maryland Eclipse, will leave their names with William K.
Lambdin, Easton.

NOTICE. THE annual meeting of the Female Bible Society of Talbot county, will be held in the Church at Easton, on TUESDAY the 25th, if the weather permit the attendance of the dis-

if the weather permit the attenuance that favorable day. tant members, if not on the next favorable day. Red Rover will be at Easton on Tuesday the march 15

notice.

THE appointment of Constables for Talbot L. county is necessarily postponed until who was got by Col. Tayloe's Oscar, and was pronounced one of the finest Oscar mares ever pronounced one of the finest Oscar mares ever

READ THIS NOTICE!!!

THE subscriber's time having expired as Sheriff of Talbot county, he has legally authorised JOSEPH GRAHAM, Esq., the present Sheriff, to close his present business for him, which remains unsettled, both on execution, which remains unsettled, both on executions. tions and fees. This business must be closed, burtful as it may be to all parties concerned; but if the plaintiffs do not countermand executions, heretofore in my hands, and pay the She-riff's costs and release him, on or before the 10TH OF MARCH NEXT, no excuse can

THE sale of the property at Cambridge Ferry, known usually by the name of "Akers" Ferry," on account of the bad state of the weather on Tuesday last, is postponed until Tuesday, the 16th of April inst., when it will be again offered at the same place, under the same terms as before stated in the advertisement.

Branch Bank at Easton,

MARCH 25th, 1834, THE President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of 3 per cent, on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in April inst.

By order,

JOHN GOLDSDOROUGH, Gashier.

april 1 St.

MARCH 25th, 1834, excellent racer, descended by Col. Lloyd's Traveller.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,
N1CHOLAS MARTIN.

N. B. Few horses in this county hath propagated better colts than Red Rover, Their horse, size and action, are generally admired. His three years old colts, more particularly invite attention.

J. M. FAULKNER.

NOTICE.

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

by any delay.

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

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to leave the Eastern Shore, about the 15th of April next offers at private sale the following property, viz: All the fixtures and implements necessary to the carrying on of the

BAKING BUSINESS.

ALSO THE FIXTURES OF A Grocery, Confectionary and Variety Store,

Including GLASS JARS, GLASS CASES, &c. and the Goods which may be on hand at the above mentioned time. To persons wishing to invest a small capital in a lucrative business, this situation embraces more advantages than are usually met with.

For particulars inquire of FREDERICK F. NINDE, Easton, Md.
P. S. The subscriber will dispose of his

Household Furniture, above mentioned time at public sale. The subscriber will continue the

BAKING BUSINESS

until his removal. Jan 18 [G eowtf] The Baltimore American will copy the a-bove once a week for 8w and charge the Whig

THE CELEBRATED HORSE

Red Rover,

Will stand at Easton and Will stand at Easton and the Trappe in Talbot county, and at New Market and Cambridge Dorchester county, Md.—The prices upon which the services of additional supply of CLOVER SEED additional supply of CLOVER SEED of coring quality, which they will sell low. Red Rover will be rendered, are as follows, to wit: six dollars the Spring's chance, twelve dollars to insure a mare in foal, three dollars the single leap; with 25 cents to the groom in each case. The insurance monies to be paid by the 25th January, 1835; the monies for the season to be paid by the 20th August next; the monies for the single leap to be paid at the time of service.—Mares insured and parted with before it is ascertained they are in foal, the persons putting will be held accountable for the insurance monies.

Red Rover is now 10 years old, in fine stud condition, of the best blood in the country, as by reference to the annexed pedigree will ap-pear. Red Rover is a beautiful sorrel, nearly 16 hands high, with a bold and lofty carriage, with great bone and sinew; his general appearance commanding, admired and approved by

Tuesday the 25th instant, in consequence of the missioners on the product that the shore; (for pedigree of Col. Taylased on this shore; (for pedigree of Col. Ta the four mile heats, when in foal with the dam high price in England, by the best Judges, THE docts and Feleases mith, do to excuse can be made to prevent advertisements from appearing in the papers and elsewhere.

It is unnecessary to say more on account of the fees, than that further indulgence will not be given, as all persons delinquent already know the fees have been long since due.

J. M. FAULKNER, Late Sheriff February 11, 1834. 6 ft

FOR RENT, THE ENSUING YEAR, This mare was got by Bartlestt's Children, where Captain Samuel Thomas resided. For terms apply to SAM'L. H. BENNY, agent for Miss Thomas.

dec 31

POSTPONED SALE.

THE sale of the property at Cambridge Ferry, known usually by the name of "Akers" the feed and by the good of the property at Cambridge Ferry, known usually by the name of "Akers" the special gas and supposed and some property at Cambridge Ferry, known usually by the name of "Akers" the property at Cambridge Ferry, known usually by the name of "Akers" the special gas and supposed on the property at Cambridge Ferry, known usually by the name of "Akers" the property at Cambridge Ferry, known usually by the name of "Akers" the property at Cambridge Ferry, known usually by the name of "Akers" the property at Cambridge Ferry, known usually by the name of "Akers" the property at Cambridge Ferry, known usually by the name of "Akers" the property at Cambridge Ferry, known usually by the name of "Akers" the property at Cambridge Ferry, known usually by the name of "Akers" the property at Cambridge Ferry, known usually by the name of "Akers" the property at Cambridge Ferry, known usually by the name of "Akers" the property at Cambridge Ferry, known usually by the name of "Akers" the property at Cambridge Ferry, known usually by the name of "Akers" the property at Cambridge Ferry the property at Cambridge Ferry, known usually by the name of "Akers" the property at Cambridge Ferry the property at &c. &c. &c. JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.

Those desirous of purchasing are requested to inspect the premises and attend on that day, as the sale will certainly take place at that time.

SAM'L. HAMBLETON, Jr. Trustee.

SAM'L. HAMBLETON, Jr. Trustee. large and well formed, and in general do him much credit. The blood of his sire, Chance Medley, cannot be excelled, either for its purity. or the value of its crosses; his dam by Oscar, his grand dam by Wingt-un, and g. g. dam an excellent racer, descended by Col. Lloyd's

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Balti-inore city and county, on the 26th day of Janu-ary, 1834, by Thomas Bailey, Esq. a justice of the peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself BENJAMIN DAY; says he was born free, was raised by James Phoenix, who lived on Pomonkey creek, Charles county, Maryland. Said colored man is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, has a very large scar on his right arm and hand, a scar over his right, and one over his left eye. Had on when committed, a coarse drab roundabout and pantaloons, black silk vest, cotton shirt, coarse lace boots and an old fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described colored man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged ac-

D. W. HUDSON, Warden, feb11 Baltimore city and county jail.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Queen Ann's county, on the 8th day of January, 1834, by William Harper, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county as a runaway, a woman who calls herself ELIZA BEDFORD, 5 feet Henriella Foreman high, about 28 years of age, dark complexion. Also a boy named BENJAMIN HARRIS, 12 years of age, 4 feet 2 inches high, light complexion; the woman says they are the property of William Rogers of Baltimore City.

The owner of the above described negroes are requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged according to law. THOS. SUDLER, Shff.

of Queen Ann's county. MILLINERY.

Mrs. A. M. FAULKNER.

HAVING concluded to resume the business Jaco' Loockerman of Millinery and Mantua-Making in the Jonathan Larramore house heretofore conducted by her sister, Miss Mary Brown, and having engaged Miss Juck- Arthur McGuiggan son and her sister Miss E. Brown, in whom she places implicit confidence, flatters herself, and Joseph McKee assures her former customers and the Ladies of T. L. Martin this and the adjacent counties, that she will receive the FASIIIONS regularly from Philadelphia and Baltimore, in season; and nothing on her part shall be wanting to please those who Charlotte M. Plater may think proper to patronize her.

of prime quality, which they will sell low.

ALSO,—Spades, Shovels, Hoes, &c.

WM. H. & P. GROOME.

Congressional Globe. In the sheet (which will be found at the several Post offices at which we have subscri bers) is presented a specimen of the paper typography, through which, after the meeting of the next Congress, we propose to mend the appearance of the Globe. No other newspaper in the United States will be found. after that period to surpass, and very few to equal, the beauty of its mechanical execution; and, we trust, by peculiar care and increased industry, to make it more worthy than it has hitherto been, in other respects, of the extensive and munificent subscription which has so enlarged its dimensions and improved its tex-The Rev. Mr. Nicols, will address the society, and its members are therefore particularly requested to attend. But the Managers respectfully invite all who may feel an interest in their proceedings to honor the anniversary by their presence. The Church will be open at 11 o'clock.

Med Rover will be at Easton on Tuesday the 25th inst. at New Market on Thursday the 29th inst. at Cambridge on Saturday the 29th inst. at Cambridge on Monday the 31st o 20th March instant, and end on the 20th June as our gradually increasing means have permitted, to render it worthy of the encourage-PEDIGREE of the celebrated horse Red ment they have afforded, will be taken a Rover. Red Rover was got by Chance Med-ley, out of the late James Nabb's Forrest Girl, who was got by Col. Tayloe's Oscar, and was serve and win it, for the luture, however we

may fail in the requisite ability. The present enlarged and improved publi-

to subscribers. In addition to the Daily and Semi Heckly. of Red Rover, and won the money, beating the In addition to the Daily and Semi Weekly, second and third heats; and the dam of Red and Weekly, heretofore issued, it will be obtained. Rover (the Forest Cirl) when but 3 years old, served, that we propose to publish "a Conran on the Easton course, and won and took gressional Globe," exclusively devoted to the the purse, beating the second and third heats. Chance Medley was got by Col. Tayloe's imported horse Chance, (for pedigree of Chance Turf Register, March No. 1833, page 324 and 325.) who was selected at a very high price in England by the host ludger. account of the proceedings of each day, toge gether with a brief and condensed report of for Col. Tayloe, and was imported in the year 1810; he was the sire of Grimalkin, Speculator, Accident, Scape's colt, Chance, &c. all first rate runners in their day. Chance was got by Lurcher, his dam Reality, by Hyder Ally—bates of Congress of 1789, as a sample for important the species of Congress of 1789, as a sample for important the species of Congress of 1789, as a sample for important the species of Congress of 1789, as a sample for important the species of Congress of 1789, as a sample for important the species of Congress of 1789, as a sample for important the species of Congress of 1789, as a sample for important the species of Congress of 1789, as a sample for important the species made on every topic brought under discussion. In preparing these outlines, and the species made on every topic brought under discussion. In preparing these outlines, and the species made on every topic brought under discussion. In preparing these outlines, and the species made on every topic brought under discussion. In preparing these outlines, and the species made on every topic brought under discussion. In preparing these outlines, and the species made on every topic brought under discussion. In preparing these outlines, and the species made on every topic brought under discussion. In preparing these outlines, and the species made on every topic brought under discussion. In preparing these outlines, and the species made on every topic brought under discussion. In preparing these outlines, and the species made on every topic brought under discussion. In preparing these outlines, and the species of the species made on every topic brought under discussion. In preparing these outlines, and the species made on every topic brought under discussion. In preparing these outlines, and the species made on every topic brought under discussion. In preparing these outlines, and the species made on every topic brought under discussion. the speehes made on every topic brought un-

Diomead's dam was got by Snap, a son of old Snap; her dam by Lightfoot, a son of old Cade, &c. &c. &c. exertions to favor our object; and we espe-CERTIFICATE—We do hereby certify that cially solicit from the Editors with whom we Red Rover has been located as a stallion, since he exchange, a gratuitous insertion of this notice,

THE TERMS OF THE GLOBE. ed weekly during the ses sion of Congress, presenting a nett abstract of the proceeding of the Senate and House of Representatives

in regular series, from day to day, with brief reports of the discussion of every debated question. Daily Globe, Semi-Weekly Globe, Weekly Globe, For less than a year

Daily per month, Semi-weekly, per month,

10 per annum \$5 " \$2 50 "

LIST OF LETTERS emaining in the Post Office at Easton on the 31st of March, 1834, which, if not pre-

Ann Bromwell

Israel Green

John Goldsborough

Wm. W. Higgins

Nathaniel C. Jones

Wm. K. Lambdin

George W. Lowe

Wm. Mackey

Edward Plummer

Martha Robinson

Margaret or Philip

Sackett & Doyle-5

Ann M. D. Singleton

Catharine Stewart

James Smith. (color-

Thomas Sherwood, 2

Samuel Snider

Amelia Smyth

Henry Townsend

Peter Tarr Anna M. Tilghman

Edward Roe

N. Martin

Edward Kirby

Henry Hubbard

Ann Jones

viously called for, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters on the 1st of July. A Wm. Atwell Benjamin Andrews

B

Samuel T. Banning Sophic Benston Fanny Barnett John Bennett James Blake John H. Chew-2 Thos. Coward Wm. H. Curtis-2 W. Caulk Sarah Colston Edward Crisp Henry Cheers Thomas Cook Thomas Cloud

John L. Clark Thomas Dawson Ann Dennis John Dulin

John Edmondson John Gilpin

Thomas Grace Elizabeth H. Gale Henry Harvey Susan Hopkins Dr. Wm. Hemsley

> Charlotte Jackson, 4 Joseph Jones Rebecca Jefferson

Joseph Kemp-2 Joseph Kinnamont

Andiew Ochler

Sam. Roberts Charles Robinson Simeon Rider

Sarah Ann Rhodes P. Sackett Levi Storks Benedict Solomons Almifa Scull Sally Smith Wns C. Scott Eleanor C. Stewart

Horace Stuart Gree bury Turbutt Nic! das Thomas Maria L. Tilghman

Mis Tilghman
Theo. Van Schelleyan Mary Vanderford Rigby Valiant Dafny Winder Harriet Wright

Martin Willis Noah Willis ilison Levin Wheeler
C. Wilkins Peggy C. Wilson
EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M. John Wilson James F. Wilkins



Manufactory OF ANDERSON & HOPKINS

In the town of Easton, Talbot county, Md. THE subscribers take this method of returning their grateful acknowledgments to the gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for their liberal patronage, since they com-menced the above business; and beg leave to inform them, and the public generally, that they have now on hand.

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES IN THEIR LINE, CONSISTING IN PART OF

SNEW Glas, price from 180 to 300 dollars, of various pat-

in their line, of every description, from which by the assistance of the best workmen, and their own knowledge of the business, they are persuaded they can finish off as handsome and substantial Coachees, Barouches, Gigs, &c. &c. as any establishment in the State. All kinds of repairs done in a neat and durable manner, and steel springs of every description made and repaired, all of which will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

The public's obedient servants,

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. A. & H., have also for sale, a large and superior turning LATHE and TOOLS, which can be bought low. Two boys of good steady habits, from 13 to 15 years of age, will

REMARKS OF MR. CALHOUN.

On the motion of Mr. Webster, for leave to introduce a bill to continue the charter of the Bank of the United States for six years after the expiration of the present charter.

I rise, said Mr. C., in order to avail myself of an early opportunity to express my opinion on the measure proposed by the Senator from

Massachusetts, and the questions immediately connected with it, on the ground that, on a George L. Bowers H. E. Bateman & Co subject so immediately connected with the interests of every class in the community, there should be an early declaration of their sentiments by the members of this body, so that all Catharine Carmichae might know what to expect, and on what to

I shall vote for the motion of the Senator, not because I approve of the measure he proposes, but because I consider it due, in courtesy, to grant leave, unless there be strong reasons the contrary, which is not the case in this instance; but while I am prepared to vote for his niotion, and, let me add, to do ample justice to his motives for introducing the bill, I cannot approve of the measure he proposes. In every view, which I have been able to take, it is objectionable. Among the objections, I place the uncertainty as to its object. It is left perfectly open to conjecture, whether a renewal of the Charles Goldsborough harter is intended, or a mere continuance with the view of affording the bank time to wind up its affairs; and what increases the uncertainty is, if we compare the provisions of the proposed bill with the one or the other of these objects, Col. Wm. Hughlett-3 it is equally unsuited to either. If a renewal of the charter be intended, six years is too short; if a continuance, too long. I, however, state this as a mere minor objection. There is an-other of far more decisive character; it settles nothing, it leaves every thing unfixed-it perpetuates the present struggle which so injuriously agitates the country—a struggle of bank against bank—of one set of opinions against another; and prolongs the whole, without even an intervening armistice, to the year 1842—a period that covers two presidental terms, and, by inevitable consequence, running. Pleasance McBlair, 2 for two successive presidential elections, the Alexander McLane politics of the country into the bank question, and the bank question into politics, with the mutual corruption which must be engendered: and, during the whole period, keeping the cur-rency of the country, which the public interest

requires should have the utmost stability, in state of uncertainty and fluctuation. But why should I pursue the objections to the plan proposed by the Senator from Massa-chusetts, (Mr. Webster.) He himself acknowledges the measure to be defective, and that he would prefer one of a more permanent character. He has not proposed this as the best measure, but has brought it forward under a supposed necessity-under the impression that something must be done-something prompt and immediate, to relieve the existing distress which overspreads the land. I concur with him in relation to the distress-that it is deep and extensive; that it fell upon us suddenly, and in the midst of propsperity almost un-exampled, that it is daily consigning hundreds to poverty and misery; blasting the hopes of the enterprising: taking employment and bread from the laborer, and working a search change in the relative condition of the moneyed man and the money dealer on one side, and the man of business and the man of property on the other—taking up the former rapidly to the top of the wheel, whilst it is whirling the latter, with equal rapidity, to the bottom. While I thus agree with the Senator as to the distress, I am also sensible that there are great public emergencies in which no permanent relief can be afforded, and when the wisest are obliged to resort to expedients; to palliate and to temporize in order to gain time with a view to apply a more effectual remedy; but there are also emergencies of precisely the opposite character; when the best and most permanent is the only practical measure; and when mere expedients tend but to distract, to divide and confound, and thereby to delay or defeat all relief; and such, viewed in all its relations and bearing, I consider the present; and that the Senator from Massachusetts has not also so considered it, I attribute to the fact that, of the two questions blended in the subject under consieration, he has given an undue prominence to that which has by far the least relative importance; I mean the questions of the bank and of

the currency.

As a mere bank question, as viewed by the Senator, it would be a matter of but little importance, whether the renewal should be for six years or for a longer period; and a preference might very properly be given to one or the other as it might be supposed most likely to succeed; but I must say, that, in my opinion, in selecting the period of six years, he has taken that which will be much less likely to succeed than one of a reasonable and proper duration. But had he turned his view to the other and more prominent question involved; had he regarded the question as a question of currency, and that the great point was to give it uniformity, permanency, and safety; that in effecting these essential objects the bank is a mere subordinate agent, to be used or not to be used, and to be modified as to its duration and other provisions wholly in reference to the higher question of the currency, I cannot think that he would ever have proposed the measure which he has brought forward, which leaves, as I have already said, every thing connected with the subject in a state of uncertainty and mere subordinate agent, to be used or not to be he would ever have proposed the measure which he has brought forward, which leaves,

which he has brought torward, which leaves, as I have already said, every thing connected with the subject in a state of uncertainty and fluctuation.

All feel that the currency is a delicate subject, requiring to be touched with the utmost caution; but in order that it may be seen, as well as felt, why is it so delicate; why slight touches either in depressing or elevating it, agitate and convulse the whole community, I will pause to explain the cause. If we take the aggregate property of a community, that which forms the currency, constitues, in value, a very small proportion of the whole. What this proportion is in our country and other commercial and trading communities, is somewhat uncertain. I speak conjecturally in fixing it as one to twenty-five or thirty, though I presume that is not far from the truth; and yet this small proportion of the property of the community regulates the value of all the rest, and forms the medium of circulation by which all its exchanges are effected; bearing in this respect, a striking similarity, considering the diversity of the subjects, to the blood in the human or ani-

lates the value of all the rest, and forms the medium of circulation by which all its exchanges are effected; bearing in this respect, a striking similarity, considering the diversity of the subjects, to the blood in the human or animal system.

If we turn our attention to the laws which govern the circulation, we shall find one of the most important to be, that, as the circulation is decreased or increased, the rest of the property will, all other circumstances remaining the same, be decreased or increased in value except in the same proportion. To illustrate:

the aspect which I have proposed.

What, then, is the currency of the United States? What its present state and condition? These are the questions which I propose now to censider, with a view of ascertaining what the disease? What the remedy? and what the means of applying it, that may be accessary to restore our currency of the country; that in which alone debts can be discharged according to law, are certain gold, silver, and copper coins, coined at the mint of the United States, and issued, by their authority, under an expression. and superior turning LATHE and TOOLS, which can be bought low. Two boys of good steady habits, from 13 to 15 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, the one at the woodwork, and the other at the trimming branch of the business. Letters addressed to Anderson and Hopkins, Easton, Talbot county, Md. specifying the kind of carriages wanted, will be promptly attended to, and the carriage brought to their own door.

A. & H.

If we turn our attention to the laws which alone of the most important to be, that, as the circulation is decreased or increased, the rest of the property will, all other circumstances remaining the same, be decreased or increased in value exactly in the same proportion. To illustrate: If a community should have an aggregate amount of property of thirty-one millions of dellars, of which one million be reduced one-feb 18 3m

A. & H. tadt are of tale mater that the that the

tenth part, that is to say, one hundred thouse dollars, the value of the rest will be reduced in like manner one-tenth part, that is, three millions dollars. And here a very important fact discloses itself, which explains why the cur-rency should be touched with such delicacy, and why stability and uniformity are such essential qualities; I mean, that a small absolute reduction of the value of the entire property of the community, as we see in the case supposed where a reduction of one hundred thousan where a reduction of one hundred thousand dollars in the currency reduces the aggregate value of property three millions of dollars, a sum thirty times greater than the reduction of the currency. From this results an important consideration. If we suppose the entire currency to be in the hands of one portion of the community, and the property in the hands of the other portion, the former, by having the currency in their possession might control the value of all the property of the community, and possess themselves of it at their pleasure. Take the case already selected; and suppose that the case already selected; and suppose that those who hold the currency diminish it one half by abstracting it from circulation; the ef-fect of which would be to reduce the circulation fect of which would be to reduce the circulation to five hundred thousands dollars; the value of property would also be reduced one half, that is, fifteen millions of dollars. Let the process be reversed, and the money abstracted gradually restored to circulation, and the value of the property would again be increased to thirty millions. It must be obvious, that by alternating these processes, and purchasing at the point of the greatest depression, when the circulation is the least, and selling at the point of the greatest elevation, when it is the fullest, the supposed monied class, who could at pleasure increase or diminish the circulation, by abstracting or restoring it, might also at pleasure increase or diminish the circulation. abstracting or restoring it, might also at pleasure control the entire property of the country.

Let it be borne in mind, that the exchangeable value of the circulating medium, compared with the property and business of the community, remains fixed and can page be community, remains fixed and can never be diminished or increased by increasing or diminishing its quantity; while on the contrary the exchangeable value of the property, com-pared to the currency, must increase or de-crease with every addition or diminution of the latter. It results from this, that there is a dangerous antagonist relation between those who hold or command the currency, and the rest of the community; but, fortunately for the country, the holders of property and of the currency, are so blended as not to constitute separate classes. Yet, it is worthy of remark—it deserves strongly to attract the attention of those who have charge of the public affairs that under the operation of the banking system, and that particular distribution of property existing in the shape of credit or stocks, public and private, which so strikingly distinguishes modern society from all that preceded it, there is a strong tendency to create a separate monied interest, accompanied with all the dangers which must necessarily result from such sepa-ration, which deserves to be most carefully

ration, which deserves to be most caresum, watched and resisted.

I do not stand here the partisan of any particular class in society—the rich or poor, the property holder or the money holder; and, in, making these remarks, I am not actuated by the slightest feeling of opposition to the latter. My object as simply to point out the important relation that exist between them, resulting from the large which movements the currency. the laws which govern the currency, in order that the necessity for an uniform, stable, and safe currency, to guard against the dangerous control of one class over another may be clearly seen. I stand in my place simply as a Senator from South Carolina, to represent her on this floor, and to advance the common interest of the State, as far as we have the constitutional power, and as far as it can be done consistently with equity and justice to the parts. I am the partisan, as I have said, of no class, nor, let me add, of any political party. I am neither of the opposition nor of the administration. If I act with the former in any instance, it is because I approve of their course on the partieular occasion; and I shall always be happy to act with them when I do approve. If I oppose the administration—if I desire to see power change hands, it is because I disapprove of the general course of those in authority; because they have desired for the missister. they have departed from the principles on which they came into office; because, instead of using the immense power and patronage put into their hands to secure the liberty of the country, and advance the public good, they have perverted them into party instruments for personal objects. But mine has not been, nor will it be, a systematic opposition. Whatever measure of theirs I may deem right, I shall cheerfully support: and I only desire that they shall afford me more frequent occasions for support, and fewer for opposition, than they have

reretofore done. With these impressions, and entertaining a deep conviction that an unfixed, unstable, and fluctuating currency is to be ranked among the most truitful sources of evil, whether viewed politically or in reference to the business transactions of the country, I cannot give my con-sent to any measure that does not place the currency on a solid foundation. If I thought this determination would delay the relief so

lions of dollars, with an issue exceeding seventy millions; and the whole of this immense fases and becomes more and more intense just
brie standing upon a metallic currency of less
than fitteen millions of dollars, of which the
greater part is held by the Bank of the United
lous, and from the pressure of increasing numand difficult question, on which some diversity

This brings us to the question of how shall
so salutary a change be effected. What the
means and the mode of application? A great
and difficult question, on which some diversity

The compare the notes in circulation. States. If we compere the notes in circulation bers, in maintaining their existence, there re- of Gorden may be expected, with the metallic currency in their vaults, we sults a corresponding increase of issues, in the condition may be expected.

No one can be more sensible than I am of the proportion about six to one; and portion to their means; which expected the responsibility that must be incurred in pro-

lition both in England and in the United

must ever take place in States situated as ours rice of those in power is certain. are, under one general government, and having Such is the strong tendency of our banks to free and open commercial intercourse. The terminate their career in the paper system-in introduction of the banking system in one State an open suspension of specie payment. When necessarily, on this principle, introduces it into ever that event occurs, the progress to conall the others, of which we have seen a striking vulsion and resolution will be rapid. The curillustration on the part of Virginia and some rency will become local, and each state will there would be no difficulty in devising a safe of the other southern States, which entertained, on principle, strong aversion to the system, yet they were compelled, after a long and stubborn resistance, to yield their objections, or permit their circulation to be furnished by the surrounding States at the expense of their own capital and commerce. The same cause which thus compels one State to imitate the example defence, will compel other States, in like manner and from the same cause, to enlarge and foreign trade of the country was as rapidly give increased activity to the banking operation converging to the point of the greatest depreciaexample of so doing on its part; and thus by paying in the debased currency of the place. mutual action and reaction, the whole system is rapidly accelerated to the final destiny which I have assigned.

This is striking; exemplified in the rapid progress of the system singe its first introduction into our country. At the adoption of our Constitutian, a period of forty-five years, there banks in the United States, the amount of whose capital I do not now recoilect but it was very small. In this short space they have increased to four hundred and with a capital of one hundred and fortyfive millions, as has already been stated—an in crease exceeding nearly an hundred fold the proportionate increase of our wealth and popuation, as great as they have been.

But it is not in numbers only that they have increased; there has in the same time been a rapid advance in the proportion which their notes in circulation bear to the specie in their vaults. Some twenty or thirty years ago it was pains to inform himself, but must agree that of repressing the circulation of bank notes. not considered safe for the issues to exceed the our currency is in a dangerous condition, and would be to convert it from a revenue into a pespecie by more than two and a half or three for that the danger is increasing; nor is there any nal power—a power in its nature and object one, but now, taking the whole, and including one who can doubt that the only safe and effectthe Bank of the United States with the State ual remedy is to diminish the disproportion to banks, the proportion is about six to one; and which I have referred. Here the extremes excluding that tank, it would very greatly ex-ceed that proportion. This increase of paper ton,) who is the open and avowed advocate of in proportion to metal, result from a cause a pure metallic currency, and the Senator which deserves more notice than it has hereto-from Massachusetts, (Mr. Webster,) who fore attracted. It originates mainly in the stands here as the able and strenuous advocate number of the banks. I will proceed to illustrate of the banking system, are on this point united

The Senator from New York, (Mr. Wright, in as signing his reasons for believing the Bank through, and of the other to halt after a mo of the L'uited States to be more dangerous than derate advance. those of the States said that one bank was more dangerous than many .- That, in some respects may be true; but in one, and that most importent one, it is strikingly the opposite; I mean in the tendency of the system to increase. Where there is but one bank, the tendency to of the currency which I have already illustra-Where there is but one bank, the tendency to the country may be intended to diminish the value of a specie currency to be received either in whole or in part, in the replenished with the coin, the lightest and most as certainly as clipping or reducing its weight provided in proportion to its value to take the would; and whether it has not, in fact, since its increase is not near so strong as where there ted. Any sudden and great change from our system has advanced much less rapilly in prosystem has advanced with produes of the government. The ners powered
portable in propriet with prosystem has advanced with prosystem has advan

great measure, expelled by banks, instituted mainly on nominal and fictitious capital, and it can be done, consistently with the present the Mint was erected, and has ours. As an additional recommendation to raise these questions I leave open; I decide the distinct and independent power adding but little to that already in existence; of the country, in the existing fiscal and to need the interest of them. There is one however, that I will be important product of three considerable States decide. If Congress has a right to recommendation to raise these questions I leave open; I decide the interest of the country, in the existing fiscal and to need the interest of the country of the important product of three considerable States decide. If Congress has a right to recommendation to raise these questions I leave open; I decide the interest of the country of the important product of three considerable States decide. If Congress has a right to recommendation to raise these questions I leave open; I decide the recommendation to raise these questions I leave open; I decide the recommendation to raise these questions I leave open; I decide the recommendation to raise the present the mainly on nominal and fictitious capital, and it can be done, consistently with the present the Mint was erected, and has ourselvent the mainly on nominal and fictitious capital, and it can be done, consistently with the present the mainly of the country of the countr

ing a project of a ten million bank before the lerty and peace of the county.

While, however, I would not shun, I have not beginning a project of a ten million bank before the lerty and peace of the county.

While the banking system rests on a solid sought the responsibility. I have waited for the county of the responsibility. I have waited for the county of the responsibility of the responsibility. five millions was established in Kerincky; with-in a short period one of a large capital was estab-tle dependence on the government, and but lit-remedy. I would have remained silent. And ished in Tennessee, besides others in agitation the means by which the government can influ-here, said Mr. Calhoun, let me express the in several of the other States. [Here Mr. ence them, and as little disposition on the part deep regret which I feel, that the administra-Porter, of Louisiana, said that one of eleven of the banks to be connected with it; but in the tion with all that weight of authority which millions had just been established in that State.]
This increase is not accidental. It may be laid down as a law, that where two currencies are permitted to circulate in any country, one of a cheap and the other of a dear material, the laid may be laid on the other of a dear material, the laid may be connected with it; but in the loop with all that weight of authority which belongs to its power and mamerise patronage, had not, instead of the deposite question, which has caused such agriculton and distress, taken up the great subject of the currency; examined and more critical. Every adverse event in the it gravely and deliberately in all its bearings; and correct and correct and the other progress are corrected and the other progress and correct and the other progress and cor former necessarily tends to grow upon the lat- commercial world, or political movement that pointed out its diseased condition; designated ter, and will ultimately expel it from circula-tion, unless its tendency to increase he restrain-endangers them. They become think, and and effectual means of applying it. Had that ed by a powerful and efficient check. Expe-rience tests the truth of this remark, as the his-those in power, in order to secure their protection would not have been wanting. United we may be, as I trust we are thus far, tory of the banking system clearly illustrates, tion. Property is in its nature, timid, and Permit me also to express a similar regret, The Senator from Massachusetts truly said seeks protection, and nothing is more grateful that the administration having failed in this tion explicitly and that the Dank of England was derived from to government than to become a protector. A great point of duty, the opposition, with all its or concealment. that of Amsterdam, as ours, in turn are from union is the result; and when that union takes weight and talents, headed on this question that of England. Throughout its progress the place-when the government, in fact becomes the distinguished and able Senator from Mastruth of what I have stated to be a law of the the bank direction, regulating its favors and sachusetts who is so capable of comprehending the country from its present danger and to arsystem is strongly evinced. The Bank of Amaccommunication, the downfall of liberty is at this subject in all its bearings, had not brought rest its farther increase, but a Lank—the agensterdam was merely a bank of deposite-a nand. Are there not indications that we are foward, under its auspices, some permanent store-house for the safe-keening of the bullion not far removed from this state of things. Do system of measures, based upon a deliberate and precious metal product into that commer-we not behold in those events which have so and mature investigation into the cause of the cial metropolis, through all the channels of its deeply agritated us within the last few months, existing disease, and calculated to remedy the widely extended trade. It was placed under the and which have interrupted all the business disopiered state of the currency. What night their agency. We must, in a word, use a bank transactions of this community, a strong tenposite, a certificate was issued as evidence of dency to this union on the part of one departthe fact, which was transferrable, so as to enti- ment of this government, and a portion of the more incompetent hands; unaided by patronthe the holder on demand to the return. An im- banking system? Has not this union been, in age or influence, saving only that influence portant fact was soon disclosed, that a large fact, consummated in the largest and most which truth, clearly developed, and honestly portion of the deposites might be withdrawn, commercial of the States. What is the safety and zealously advanced, may be supposed to and that the residue would be sufficient to meet fund system of N. York but a union between possess; and on which I is ust wholly rely. the returning certificates; or, what is the banks and the State, and a consummation. But to return to the subject. Whatever disamount in effect, that certificates might be by law, of that community of feeling in the versity of sentiment there may be as to the made without making a deposite. This sug- banking system, which I have attempted to means, on one point all must be agreed; nothing gested the idea of a bank of discount as well as illustrate; the object of which is to extend effectual can be done; no check interposed to deposite. The fact thus disclosed fell too much their discounts; and to obtain which the interi- restore or arrest the progress of the system by in with the genius of the system to be lost, and, or banks of that State have actually put themthe action of the State. The reasons already accordingly, when transplanted to England it selves under the immediate protection of the assigned to prove that banking by one State suggested the idea of a bank of discount and of government? The effects have been striking, compels all others to bank, and that the excess of of the community, than would the conquest of deposite; the very essence of which form of hardy have they become substantially mere banking, that on which their profit depends, paper machines; several having not more than others to like excess, equally demonstrate that must be done? I answer, a new and safe sysconsists in issuing a greater amount of notes from one to two cents in specie to the dollar, it is imposible for the States, acting separately than it has of specie in its vaults. But the sys- when compared with their circulation; and ta- to interpose any means to prevent the cataliretem is regularly progressing under the impulse king the aggregate, their average condition phe which certainly awaits the system and per-of the laws that govern it, from its present form will be found to be but little better. I care not haps the Government itself, unless the great to a mere paper machine—a machine for fabrito a mere paper machine fabrito a m Senator from New York [Mr. Wright,] that agent of all the States, and through which the States, and from which it has been forced back, the government of the State has not interferred concert of the action of the whole can be effective both, to a redemption of its notes with great in the control of these institutions be correct. Whether it has taken place or not interference is 8 bility is u; on us, and upon us alone. This natural tendency of the system is ac- inevitable. In such state of weakness, a feel- means, if means there be, must be applied by

have a powerful interest to depreciate its cur- and effectual remedy to restore the equilibrium, rency more rapidly than its neighbor, as the so desirable between the specie and the paper means, at the same time, of exempting itself which compose our currency. But the fact is from the taxes of the Government and drawing otherwise. the commerce of the country to its ports. This was strongly exemplified after the suspension of specie payment during the late war, when the depreciation made the most rapid progress, of another, in introducing the system from self till checked by the establishment of the present bank of the United States, and when the tion, whenever any one of the states sets the tion with a view of exemption from duties, by

What then is the disease which afflicts the system; what the remedy; and what the means of applying it These are the questions which I shall next proceed to consider. What I have already stated points out the disease. It consists in a great and growing disproportion between the metalic and paper circulation of the country effected through the instrumentality of the the necessity of organizing an extensive body banks, a disproportion daily and hourly increa- of officers to collect a single tax, and that on ses, which are rapidly accelerating the country to that sale of convalsion and revolution which I have indicated. The remedy is to arrest its future progress, and to diminish the existing disproportion-to increase the metals and to diminish the paper-advancing till the currency shall be restored to a sound, safe and settled condition. On these two points all must be agreed. There is no man of any party capable of reflecting and who will take the and must move from it in the same direction though it may be the design of the one to go

There is another point in which all must be There is another point in which all must be are of sufficient efficacy, however indispensable agreed; that the remedy must be gradual—the they may be as a part of an efficient system of change, from the present to another and sounder condition, slow and cautious. The necessit for this results from that highly delicate natur

direction of those institutions. They are, in point of fact, the mint of the United States.—
They coin the actual money, (for such we must call bank notes,) and regulate its issue and profits of the od, and between the aversion of may be ultimately a disagreement of opinion consequently its value. If we inquire as to the old to reduce their income and the desire of where that point is, but since all must be their number, the amount of their issue, and the new to acquire profits, the result is an en-other circumstances calculated to show their largement of discounts, affected by a mutual and at the same pace, let us set out, start in actual condition, we shall find that, so rapid spirit of forbearance; an indisposition on the the spirit of larmony and peace, though we has been their increase, and so various their part of each to oppress the other; and finally, intend to stop at different points. It may be changes, that no accurate information can be the creation of a community of feeling to stig-that, enlightened by experience, those who inhave been able to ascertain, they number at dividuals, who demand specie in payment of poset to alvince further, and that those who the st four hundred and fifty—with a capital of their notes. This community of feeling which who intended the farthest, may halt on this not less than one hundred and forty-five mil-ultimately identifies the whole, as a peculiar side, so that finally all may agree to termi-

if we compare the latter with the demands that sent extraordinary dispropertion between spe-may be made upon the banks, we shall find cie and notes; in those States where banks have initude, and which in so distracted a state of that the proportion is about one to eleven. If been most multiplied, equal in some to sixteen the public mind, must effect seriously, great we examine the tendency of the system at this toone. There results, from this state of things, and influential interests. But this is no time to moment, we shall find that it is on the increase some political considerations which demand shun responsibility. The danger is great and -rapidly on the increase. There is now pend- the profound attention of all who value the li- menacing, and delay Lazardous, if not ruinous.

and to allay every party feeling in the heart even of the least patriolic. What means do we possess and how can ther oe applied?

the entire banking system was under the immediate control of the General government, the United States, all the other banks one their and the least liable to constitutional objection. origin to the authority of the several States, and are under their immediate control, which presents the great difficulty experienced in devising the proper means of effecting the reme-ly, which all feel to be so desirable.

Among the means which have been suggest ed, a Senator from Virginia, not now a meni-ber of this body, (Mr. Rives,) proposed to apply the taxing power to suppress the circulaion of small notes, with a view of diminishing the paper and increasing the specie circulation The remedy would be simple and effective, but is liable to great objection. The taxing power is odious under any circumstances; it would be doubly so when called into exercise with an overflowing treasury; and still more so, with sing under the impulse of most powerful cau- an inconsiderable subject. But there is another and of itself a decisive objection. It would be unconstitutional-palpably and dangerously so. All political powers, as I stated on another occasion, are trust powers, and limited in their exercise to the subject and object of the grant The tax power was granted to raise revenue for the sole purpose of supplying the necessary means of carrying on the operations of the government. To pervert this power from the object thus intended by the constitution, to that essentially different from that intended to be granted in the constitution; and a power which in its full extension, if once admitted, would be sufficient of itself to give an entire control to this government over the property and the pursuits of the community, and thus concentrate and consolidate the entire power of the system in this government.

Rejecting then, the taxing power, there re mains two obvious and direct means in possession of the government which may be brought into action to effect the object intended, but neither of which, either separately or jointly growing disorders of the currency; I mean that provision in the constitution which empowers Congress to coin money, regulate the value

small residue only remains in the country; the eration of the banking system. To give efficacy to this power, then, some other must be combined with it. The most immediate and obvious is that which has been suggested, of excluding all but specie in the receipts of the government. This measure would be effectual a certain extent; but with a declining income hich must take place under the operation of he act of last session, to adjust the tariff, and which must greatly reduce the revenue, (a point of the utmost importance to the reformation and regeneration of our institutions,) the efficacy of the measure must be correspondingly

From the nature of things, it cannot greatly secod the average of the government deposites, chich I bope, will, before many years, be reaced to the smallest possible amount, so as to revent the possibility of the recurrence of the hameful and dangerous state of thingso which nor any other in the power of Congress, are now exists, and which has been caused by the Juliy adequate to effect the important reform, vast amount of the surplus revenue. But there in my quinion a strong, if not an insuperable licction against resorting to this measure, realling from the fact that an exclusive receipt of specie in the treasury would to give it efficacy and to prevent extensive speculation and part of the Government with the banking system in all its forms, and a resort to the strong ox as the means of preserving and guarding

red, to arrest the farther progress and correct the disordered state of the currency? the deeply important question, and here some on all other points. I intend to meet this question explicitly and directly, without reservation

After a full survey of the whole subject, I see none-I can conjecture no means of extricating cy of which, in some form, or under some authority-is indispensible. The country has been brought into the present diseased state of the currency by banks, and must be extricated by -just as we apply anow to a frozen limb, in order to restore vitality and circulation, or hold up a burn to the flame to extract the inflammation. All must see that it is impossible to suppress the banking system at once. It must con-tinue for a time. Its greatest enemies, and the advocates of an exclusive specie circulation must make it a part of their system to tolerate the banks for a longer or a shorter period. To suppress them at once would, if it were possible work a greater revolution-a greater change in the relative condition of the various classes tent must gradually grow up under, and replace the old; imitating, in this respect, the beautiful process, which we sometimes see of a wounded or diseased part in a living organic body, gradually superceded by the healing process of na-

How is this to be effected. How is a bank to be used as the means of correcting the excess of the banking system? And what bank is to be selected as the agent to effect this salutary change? I know, said Mr. C. that a diversity of opinion will be found to exist, as to the ferring a simple recharter of the existing bank -another the charter of a new Bank of the U. States-a third a new bank engrafted upon the old-and a fourth the use of the state banks as the agent. I wish (said Mr. C.) to leave all these as open questions, to be carefully surveyed and compared with each other; calmly and dispassionately, without prejudice or party feel ing; and that to be selected which on the whole shall appear to be the best-the most safe; the With the exception of the Bank of most efficient; the most prompt in application; It would, however, be wanting in candour or my part, not to declare that my impression is, a new Bank of the U. States, engrafted upon the old, will be found, under all the circumstances of the case, to combine the greatest advantages, and to be liable to the fewest objections: but this impression is not so firmly fixed as to be inconsistent with a calm review of the whole ground, or to prevent my yielding to the con-viction of reason, should the result of such re-view prove that any other is preferable. Among its peculiar recommendations may be ranked the consideration, that while it would afford the means of a prompt and effectual apdication for mitigating and finally removing the existing distress, it would at the same time open to the whole community a fair opportunity of participation in the advantages of the institution, be they what they may.

Let us then suppose, (in order to illustrate and not to indicate a preference,) that the present bank be selected as the agent to effect the intended object. What provisions will be necesudgment on their practical effect.

Let, then, the bank charter be renewed for twelve years after the expiration of the present term, with such modifications and limitations as may be judged proper, and that, after that period, it shall issue no notes under ten dollars; that Government shall not receive in its dues any sum less then ten dollars, except in the legal coins of the United States; that it shall no receive in its dues the notes of any bank that issues notes of a denomination less then five dol- this safety, this stability, this uniformity to the lars; and that the United States Bank shall not currency, for which the power was conferred receive in payment or on deposite, the notes of any bank whose notes are not receivable in the dues of the Government: nor the notes of any bank which may receive the notes of any bank whose notes are not receiveable by the Government. At the expiration of six years from the commencement of the renewed charter, let the measures, to correct the present or repress the bank be prohibited from issuing any note under twenty dollars, and let no sum under that amount be received in the dues of the Government, except in specie; and let the value of gold be raised at least equal to that of silver, to take value of gold a several per cent. less than that of silver, the necessary effect of which has been

of the Union-Virginia, North Carolina, and any thing else than specie in its dues; they have a the right to regulate its value, and have a the which in turn would greatly increase the quantity produced. Such are the means which have occurred to

me. There are members of this body far more. competent to judge of their practical operation than myself, and as my object is simply to sugthe subject. I will not at present enter into an effect the ol ject in view or not. There are doubtless others of a similar description, and perhaps more efficacions, that may occur to the experienced, which I would freely emil race, as my object is to adopt the best and most efficient. And it may be hoped that, if on experience it should be found that peither these provisions, which I have proposed, the co-operation of the States may be afforded, at least to the extent of suppressing the circulation of notes under five dollars, where such are permitted to be issued under their authority. I omitted in the proper place to state my rea-

the renewal of the charter of the bank. It ap- uniform value throughout the country. of England has recently been renewed for the term of ten years, with very important changes, calculated to furnish much experience upon the nature of banking operations and currency. It is highly desirable, if the bank charter should should have the full benefit of that experience before the expiration of the term, which would was simply to enable me to present the suggestions I have made, in the clearest form, and ration. not to advocate the recharter, I shall omit to indicate many limitations and provisions, which

Having now stated the measuers necessary shall next proceed to make a few remarks.

tect the rights or interests of the States.

First, then can the State rights party give it be, as it is usually expressed, a hard money coining money, and regulating the value thereof, was expressly confered by the constitution. -I know how long, and how sincerely this opinion has been entertained, and under how many difficulties it has been maintained. It is not my intention to attempt to change any opinion so firmly fixed-but I may be permited to make a few observations, in order to present what appears to me to be the true question in reference to this constitutional point, in order that we may fully comprehend the circumstances under which we are placed in reference to it. With this view, I do not deem it necessaty to inquire whether, in confering the power to coin money, and to regulate the value thereof, the constitution intended to limit the power strictly to eoining money, & regulating its value, or whether it intended to confer a more general power over the currency:nor do I intend to inquire whether the word coin is limited simply to the metals, or may be extended to other substances, if though a gradual change they may become the medium of the general circulation of the world. I pass these points. Whatever opinion there may be entertained in reference to them, we all must agree as a fixed principle in our system of thinking on constitutionquestions that the power under consideration like other political powers, is a trust power, and that like all such powers, it must be so exsary? I will suggest those that have occurred to ercised as to effect the object of the trust as far me, mainly, however, with a view of exciting as it may be practicable. Nor can we disathe reflection of those much more familiar with gree, that the object of the power was to sebanking operations than myself, and who, of cure to these states a safe, uniform, and stable course, are more competent to form a correct currency. The nature of the power; the terms used to convey it; the history of the times; the necessity; with the creation of a common Government; of having a common and uniform circulating medium, and the power conferred to punish those who, by counterfeiting, may attempt to debuse and degrade the coins of the country, all proclaim this to be the object.

It is not my purpose to inquire, whether admitting this to be the object, Congress is not bound to use all the means in its power to give nor to inquire whether the states are not bound to abstain from acts on their part, inconsistent with these objects; nor to inquire whether the right of banking, on the part of a state, does not directly, and by immediate consequence, injuriously affect the currency— whether the effect of banking, is not to expel the specie currency; which according to the assumption, that this is a hard money government it was the object of the Constitution to furnish in conferring the power to coin money; or whe-ther the effect of banking does not necessarily introduction, reduced the value of the coins one half. Nor do I intend to inquire whether Congress is not bound to abstain from all acts on its part, calculated to affect injuriously the specie, circulation, and whether the receiving of any thing but specie in its dues, ary for me to state, that at present the standard half. Nor do I intend to inquire whether Congress is not bound to abstain from all acts on its part, calculated to affect injuriously the spethe increase will be inevitable, so long as banking continues to be among the most certain,
ing continues to be among the most certain,
it is part, calculated to affect injuriously the special control over the special control over the special currency should be carried, can exercise but a limited control over the special currency should be carried, can exercise but a limited control over the special currency should be carried, can exercise but a limited control over the special currency of the country?

But I know that it will be objected, that the circulation of any thing but special in extent to which this been that currency of the country?

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But I know that it will be special to the restoration of any thing but special in extent to the circulation of any thing but special that the circulation of any thing but special the circulation of any thing but specia

the right to regulate its value, and have a tight proposed would give a strong impulse, and of course to adopt all necessary and proper means, in the language of the Constitution, toeffect the object. It matters not what they re-ceive, tobacco or any thing else, this right must attach to it. I do not affirm the right of receiving, but I do hold it to be incentrovertible that, if Congress were to order the dues of gest them for their reflection, and for that of the Government to be juid, for histance, in to-others who are more familiar with this part of lacco, they would have the right—they would be bound to use all necessary and proper means inquiry as to their efficiency, with a view of determining whether they are fully adequate to tions, appraisment, designation of qualities, and tions, appraisment, designaton of qualities, and whatever else would be necessary to that ohject. So on, the same principle, if they receive bank notes, they are equally bound to use all means necessary and proper, according to the peculiar nature of the subject to give them uniformity, stability and safety. The very receipt of bank notes on the part of the Government, in its dues, would, it is conceiled, make then money, and by a necesary consequence, would make them to a great extent, the currency of the country. I say nothing of the positive provisions in the constitution which declare that, fall duties, imports and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United Stales," which ca .not be, unless that in which they are paid, fraud, require an entire disconnection on the sons for suggesting twelve years as the term for should also have, as nearly as practicable, a pears to me that it is long enough to permit the effect this, where bank notes are received, the agitation and distraction which now disturbs the banking power is necessary and proper within its funds—a means, if practicable at all, in the country to subside, while it is sufficiently short the meaning of the Constitution, and consepresent state of things, liable to the objection of to enable us to avail ourselves of the full benefit quently, if the Government has the right to being far less sate, economical and efficient than of the light of experience, which may be experience bank notes in its dues, the power bepected to be derived from the operation of the comes constitutional. Here lies, said Mr. C. system under its new provision. But there is the real constitutional question-has the Go another reason which appears to me to be en-titled to great weight. The charter of the Bank. The question is not upon the mere power of incorporating a bank, as it has been commonly argued; though even in that view, there would be as great a constitutional objection to any act on the part of the Executive, or any other branch of the government, which should unite be renewed, or a new bank created, that we any association of State banks into one system. as the means of giving the uniformity and stability to the currency which the constitution be effected by fixing the period for the time I intends to confer. The very act of so associathave designated. But as my object in selecting ing or incorporating them into one, by whatevthe recharter of the Bank of the United States er name called, or by whatever department performed, would be in fact an act of incorpe-

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But, said Mr. Calhoun, my object as I have stated, is not to discuss the constitutional quesseem to me to be important to be considered, tions nor to determine whether the bank be when the question of its perm ment renewal is constitutional or not. It is, I repeat, to show presented, should it ever be. Among others I where the difficulty lies-a difficulty which I entirely concur in the suggestion of the Senator bave felt from the time I first came into public from Georgia, of fixing the rate of interest at service. I found then as now, the currency of five per cent; a suggestion of the very highest the country consisting almost entirely of bank importance, as having a most important bear- notes. I found the government intimately con ing on the value of property and the prosperity of nected with the system, receiving bank notes the country, in every branch of its industry, and in its dues and paying them away under its apto which but one objection can, in my opinion, propriations as cash. The fact was beyond my be presented; I mean the opposing interest of control; it existed long before my time and existing State institutions, all of which dis- without my agency; and without deciding on count at higher rates, may defeat any measure the many questions which I have suggested, as of which it constitutes a part. In addition, I will connected with this subject, and on many of simply say, that I, for one, shall feel disposed to which, I have never yet formed a definite opin-adopt, such provisions as are best calcuated to ion. No one can pay less regard to precedent secure the Government from any supposed in- than I do, acting here in my representative and fluence on the part of the bank, or the bank deliberative character, on legal or constitutionfrom an improper interference on the part of the al questions; but I have felt from the beginning government; or which may be necessary to pro- the full force of the distinction so sensibly taken by the Senator from Virgidia [Mr. Leigh,] between doing and undoing an act, and which to apply the remedy, I am thus brought to the he so strongly illustrated in the case of the purquestion; can the measure succeed which chase of Louisiana. The constitutionality of brings up the inquiry of how far it may be ex-pected to receive the support of the several par-ties which compose the Senate and on which I litical life, at this late period, would now seriously take up the question of the constitutionaltheir support—that party, of which I am ity of the purchase; and, coming to the conclu-proud of being a member, and for which I en-Institution in such state of weakness, a feel-production of the condition bank, on the ground that this was intended to undertake to suppress the system of bank circulation, which has been growing up from the Government-a government whose circulating | beginning of the government, which has penemedium was intended to consist of the precious trated into and connected itself with every metals, and for which object the power of branch of business and every department of the government on the ground that the constitution mtended a specie circulation; or who would treat the constitutional question as one to be taken up de novo, and decided upon elementary principles, without reference to the imperious state of facts.

But, in raising the question whether my friends of the state right party can consistently vote for the measure which I have suggesed, I rest not on the ground, that their constiutional opinion in reference to the bank, is erroneous. I assume their opinion to be correctplace the argument, not on the constitutional ty or unconstitutionality, but on wholly differnt ground. I lay it down, as an meonvertible rinciple, that admitting an act to be unconstiitional, but of such a nature that it cannot be reversed at once, or at least without involving such gross injustice to individuals and distress o the community, that it cannot be justified, ve may, under such circumstances, vote for its emporary continuance-for undoing gradualy, as the only practicable mode of terminating , consistently with the strictest constitutional bjection. The act of the last session adjusting he tariff, furnishes an apt illustration. All of us believed that measure to be unconstitutional and oppressive, yet we voted for the act without supposing we violated the constitution in so doing; although it allowed upwards of eight years for the termination of the system, on the ground that to reverse it at once would spread desolation and ruin over a large portion of the country. I ask that the principle in that case be applied to this.

It is equally as impossible to terminate, suddenly, the present system of paper currency, without spreading a desolation still wider and deeper over the face of the country. If it can be reversed at all-if we can ever return to a metallic currency, it must be by gradually undoing what we have done, and to tolerate the system while the process is going on. Thus, the measure which I have suggested, proposes for the period of twelve years to be followed up by a similar process, as far as a slow and cautious experience shall prove we may go, con-sistently with the public interest, even to its entire reversal, if experience shall prove we may go so far which, however, I mu for one, do not anticipate; but the effort, if it should be honestly commenced and pursued, would present a case every way parallel to the instance of the tariff to which I have already referred. I go farther, and ask the question, can you consistently, with your obligation to the Constitution, refuse to vote for a measure, if intended in good faith, to effect the object already stated? Would not a refusal to vote for the only means of terminating it, consistently with justice, and without involving the horror of revolution, a mount in fact and in all practi

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ought to abandon it, or obtain an express grant by an amendment of the Constitution; and yet, even with this impression, I would at the present time feel much, if not insuperable objection, to vote for an amendment, till an effort shall be fairly made, in order to ascertain to what extent the power might be dispensed with, as I have proposed. I hold it a sound principle, that no more power should be conferred upon the general government than is indis pensable; and if experience shall prove that the power of banking is indispensable, as I believe it to be, in the actual condition of the currency of this country and of the world generally. I should even then think that whatever power ought to be given, should be given with such restrictions and limitations as would limit it to the smallest amount necessary, and guard with ile utmost care against abuse. As it is, without further experience, we are at a loss to determine how little or how much will be required to correct a disease which must, if not corrected, end in convulsions and revolution. I consider the whole subject of banking and creait as undergoing at this time, throughout the civilized world, a progressive change, of which think I perceive many indications .- Among the changes in progression, it appears to me there is a strong tendency, in the Lanking system to resolve itself into two parts-one becoming a bank of circulation and exchange, for the sources of all that was faulty in his character mount of all damage, and the captain further purpose of regulating and equalizing the circuting medium; and the other assuming more the character of private banking, of which se- of fine intellect, good attains paration there are indications in the tendency in his patriotism.—Globc. of the English system, particularly perceptible in the late modifications of the charter of the be wise in us to avail ourselves of the experience of the next few years, before any change course which it seems to me, it would be advisable to pursue, would be the same whether the power be expressly conferred or not. I next address myself to the members of the

opposition who principally represent the commercial and agricultural portions of the country, where the banking system has been the far-thest extended, and where a larger portion of the property exists in the shape of credit than in any other section; and to whom a sound and stable currency is most necessary and the opposite most dangerous. You have no constitutional objection—to you it is a mere question of expediency; viewed in this light can you vote for the proposed measure? A measure designed feelings of these distinguished gentlemen. to arrest the approach of events which I have demonstrated, must, if not arrested, create convulsions and revolutions; and to correct a disease which must, if not corrected, subject the currency to continued agitations and fluctuations; and in order to give that permanence, counties vote on their respective court days. stability and uniformity, which is so essential to your safety and prosperity. To effect this, may tion, by increased security and durable prosperity. If the system must advance in the course without a check, and explosion follow, remember that where you stand, will be the crater-should the system quake, under, your feet the chasm will open that will engule your institutions and your prosperity.

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Can the friends of the administration vote for and instructions. this measure? If I understand their views, as expressed by the Senator from Missouri, behind me, (Mr. Benton,) and the Senator from New York, (Mr. Wright,) and other distinguished members of the party, and the views of the President as expressed in reported con metalic currency. I propose to restore it by the most effectual measures that can be devised; gradually and slowly, and to the extent that experience may show that it can be done consistently with a due regard to the public interest. Further, no one can desire to go. If the means I propose, are not the best and most effectual, let better and more effectual be devised. If the process which I propose be too slow or too fast, let it be accelerated or retarded. Permit me to add to these views, what, it appears to me, those whom I address ought to feel with deep and solemn obligation of duty. They are the advocates and the sup-porters of the administration. It is now conceded, almost universally, that a rash and precipdeep and almost universal distress. You are the supporters of this measure—you personally incur the responsibility by that support.—How are the consequences of this act to terminate?— Do you see the end? Can things remain as they are, with the currency and the treasury of the country under the exclusive control of the Executive? And by what scheme; what device do you propose to extricate the country and the Constitution from their present dangers

I have now said what I intended. I have iny conscience to be for the public interest.
May what I have said be received as favorably as is the sincerity with which it has been ut tered. In conclusion, I have but to add, that, if what I have said, shall in any degree contri-

SMALL CAUSE AND GREAT EFFECT .- payment. When Louis VII, to obey the injunctions of his bishop, cropped his hair and shaved his beard, Eleanor, found him with this unusual appearance, very ridiculous, and soon very contemptible. She revenged herself as she thought proper, and the poor shaved king obtained a divorce. She then married the count of Anjou, tion. The plaintiff has the privilege of one conafterward Henry II, of England. She had for her marriage dower the rich provinces of tinuance to prove that the dector has property fatal; 103 of the crew had been attacked; and, so Pictou and Guienne; and this was the origin of which is not exempted by law, in which case long as the ship was before the wind, the disease those wars which for three hundred years ravathe person and property are both subject to proged France, and cost the French millions of men. All which probably had never co surred, had Louis VII. not been so rash as to crop his head, and shave his beard, by which he became so disgusting in the eyes of Queen Eleanor.

The rai

REVOLUTIONARY. A six pound shell was unearthed this morning in a garden near Copp's Hill. It was found about two feet below the surface, and full of powder, of as perfect grain as when new, but the strength was exhausted and it would not ignite when thrown into the fire. It is presumed to have lain in this state fifty or sixty years. The shell is about two thirds of an inch in thickness and contained about 1-4-lb. of powder .- Transcript.

FROM JAMAICA. The Editors of the N Y. Gazette yesterday received Kingston pa-pers to the 22d ult. The last paper contains a most friendly Proclamation of the Earl of Mul-

been agitated, involving the powers of the go- M. ship Pallas, then on the Jamaica station. The legislature of Louisiana, which has just | Cincinnatti, in 14 oc. 15 days. From New

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1834.

A severe North East Storm of wind and ble. We are fearful we shall hear of much dam- sent to the Executives of all the States borderage to mill dams and bridges.

death of General JAMES BLAIR, of the House engineer is to examine, once in three mouths, the of Representatives, from South Carolina. This strength of the Loilers of steamboats plying The Senate and House adjourned over to pay steam they may be supposed capable of carrying him the last sad rites.

W: believe the fate of no one was ever more sincerely lamer ted. There never lived a man used. He was a generous, benevolent, brave man-

The Alexandria Gazette says, Mr. BLAIR, bank of England. In the meantime, it would the late member of Congress from South Carclina, was unfortunately subject to periods of than the certificate allows, or any accident that be made in the Constitution, particularly as the temporary derangement, and had been in this may occur while the captain, pilot, or engineer unhappy state for some days past. On Tuesday is engaged in gaml ling or attending to any evening, at his lodgings, he applied a pistol to game of chance or hazard. his forehead, and shot himself, before assistance any accident from guap wder, shipped withcould be afforded. He fell dead instantly.

> In consequence of the melancholy death of General Blair, Congress adjourned over on Wednesday. The customary resolutions were into the House of Representatives by Mr. Mc-Duffie, in a manner highly creditable to the

menced on Monday, 31st ult. and will not be damages. completed until about the last of April. The

require some diminution on the profits of banking; some temporary sacrifice of interests; but the Virginia Legislature, on the subject of the the State of Louisiana.—Balt. Amer. is such should be the fact, it will be com- United States Bank and the public deposites. pensated in more than an hundred fold propor- The seat which Mr. Rives resigned in the U. States Senate, in consequence of these resolutions, becomes vacant on the fourth of March next, and the resignation of Mr. Rives, we believe, is regarded as an appeal to the people of Virginia on the subject matter of the resolutions

A letter from Winchester of the 1st of April says-"The election in this county (Frederick) was held yesterday; and with the exception of Louisville. And, indeed our own country has Rockbridge, it is the only county in the State this week been seriously attacked. On Sunday which has voted. The result (except in one versations, I see not how they can reject the which has voted. The result (except in one measure. They profess to be the advocates of a precinct, not yet heard from, but which will not vary the vote generally, more than to advance Messrs. Castleman and Hay about fifty votes,) is given below.

The first named in favor of Mr. Rives and

for the administration. Major James Gibson, R. W. Barton, Col. John B. D. Smith, 854 Elected 829

Hay, are decided supporters of the administraded, almost universally, that a rash and precipitate act of the Executive, to speak in the mildest terms, has plunged this country into and Col. Smith against the constitutionality of in the direction of the coal pit, and immediately the Bank."

> Mr. TAZEWELL has been duly qualified and entered upon the duties of his office as Governor of Virginia.

> An act abolishing imprisonment for debt has passed the legislature of Massachusetts by large majorities in both branches. It consists 4th July next.

The first section enacts, that no person shall be arrested held to bail or imprisoned on mesne process, for any debts contracted after the bute to the adjustment of this question, which I believe cannot be left open without imminent danger, I shall rejoice; but if not, I shall at debt is justly due, exceeds ten dollars, and he least have the consolation of having discharged believes the debtor is about to leave the juris-

The second section provides for the speedy release of debtors, by the poor man's oath be-fore the return day of the writ, in open court on ship may hereafter be visited by cholers. To all release of debtors, by the poor man's oath betrial, or by the judge or justice after judgment; so that the person may be exempt from executinuance to prove that the debtor has property cess of execution, as before the passage of the mended the Captain to change his course and haul the wind.—This he did, when strange to

The rail road of Charleston, it is said, is in a The rail road of Charleston, it is said, is in a plaint." He adds very properly:—That is a hint flourishing condition, the receipts averaging 6 to you sailors in the event of a similar attack." or 700 dollars per day more than the expenditures, and a han dsome dividend is expected to be declared in July next.

The annual meeting of the Maryland State Bible Society, which was to have been held in Bultimore on Thursday evening last, the 3d of April, we are requested to state is postponed until May, of which the different auxiliaries and county Societies will please take notice.

Removals.—Nearly all the Jackson men who most friendly Proclamation of the Earl of Mulgrave, to the negre population, on his return to England, and exhorts them to continue peacetil, to mind their work, &c. and promises to full to mind their work, &c. and promises to them. Slaves to the bank would make slaves of their eventual to fullil his personal promise to them, to secure their welfare under their state of apprenticeship, which commences on the first of August sext.

The Earl was on the eve of sailing in H. B.

Removals.—Nearly all the Jackson men who of 1-4 per hundred, when their Conal is open-tientiary have been removed, owing to the reduced. By the Pennsylvania canal, goods will be delivered at Cincinnatti for \$2.05. By the first of May, this will probably the reduced to them. Slaves to the bank would make slaves of \$180.

In the time of transportation, we will possess a still more decided advantage. Merchandise will be delivered from Philadel phia at the contract of the country rough shod, "calm as a sum mer's morning." —Balt. Repub. Removals .- Nearly all the Jackson men who

as to secure them from explosion. The number of fatal accidents on the Mississippi,—particularly the disastrous one by which Schator Johnston lost his life,—imperiously called for some legislative interference to secure care and fidelity in the management of engines, and every rain, which commenced hereon Saturday night and continued with considerable violence until minute precautions against accident, as well as noon vesterday, has caused an interruption in misconduct, and imposes heavy pondities on the the regular transmission of the mails—the streams being so much swollen as be impassa
To make the law more effective, it has been ing on the Mississippi, and its tributaries, for

similar action.
The law establishes the office of state engineer It is our melancholy duty to announce the for the port of New Orleans. The duty of the distressing event occurred on Tuesday evening. within the waters of the State: to test them by hydraulic pressure to three times the weight of and to furnish each boat with a certificate speci fying the weight of steam which may be safely

In case any accident happens on board of any whose heart was animated with nobler emo-tions. His nice sensibilities, and the strength lor freight or insurance: the owner or agent is of his feelings when roused, were indeed the made responsible to the shipper, to the full asubjected to a tine, not less than \$500, nor more than \$2000, and to imprisoment for not less of fine intellect, good attainments, and devoted than three months, nor more three years. If lives are lost the captain is to be adjudged guilty of man slaughter.

The same penalties to the several parties, are provided in case of any accident in navigation

The same penalties are provided in case of out a written notice of the fact being posted in three conspicuous parts of the boat.

Shippers are made liable to a fine of \$200 for shipping gunpowder, without notice to the mester or clerk; and also made liable for damages that may happen by any accident thereintroduced into the Senate by Mr. Preston, and from; and in case of loss of life are adjudged

is commanded to shut off steam and float down when within a mile of an ascending boat-the The annual State Elections in Virginia com-

Other minute directions are given, but the above form the principal enactments of the law, which appear to be drawn up with a determina-It is presumed the elections will turn very tion to enforce rigorous penalties against any much upon the resolutions adopted recently by carelessness in the management of steam en-

> CHOLERA. The Western Sentinel, printed at Elizaethtown, Ky., contains the following remarks-as we have seen nothing farther on the subject, we can safely hope that the fears of our neighbors below are groundless:

"We had fondly anticipated that this scourge of nations had ceased to prey upon the inhabitants of the U. States; but every passenger from New Orleans brings tidings of the mor-Louisville. And, indeed our own country has this week been seriously attacked. On Sunday last, we learn from unquestionable authority, that a gentleman on his way from the lower country, called at the bouse of Mr. Elijah Mildleton, some ten miles south east of this place, laboring under the influence of the displace, laboring under the influence of the displace of the Lake, (the dam of the laboring under the influence of the displace of the laboring under the influence of the displace of the laboring under the influence of the displace of the laboring under the influence of the laboring under the influence of the displace of the laboring under the influence of the displace of the laboring under the influence of the laboring under the lower and all displaced to the laboring under the influence of the laboring under the lower and all displaced the laboring under the lower and all displaced the laboring under the laboring und tality there, and on the river from there to bourhood have suffered severely but are likely to recover.

Wm. Castleman, Esq. 515
Wm. Castleman, Esq. 374
Winchell of Suffield, Con. was murdered on Monday evening last. The murderer is supposed to be his father, John Winchell. The circompace, as far as we have learned them, are that Artel Winchell, being at work in a coal following it, the cry of murder. Persons who were in the neighborhood, immediately went to he place and found the unfortunate man, mortally wounded in the abdomen by a pistol shot. When going to the place they met the father John Winchell, with a pistol in his hand, and on being charged with having shot his son, resplied that he struck him first. He immediately fled, and a reward has been offered for his apprehension by the Select men of Suffield. He is about 65 years of age—has a down cast look pointed out without reserve what I believe in of but two sections, and is to take effect on the mith darkish eyes, and had on when he escaped my conscience to be for the public interest. 4th July next. ther and son, we understand, have been at variance for several years, and lately the quarrel has grown more violent, and the father has repeat-edly threatened to kill his son.—Springfield (Mass.) Gaz.

> Cholera .- The fact stated in the subjoined tter is very extraordinary, but whether it will diction of the court for the purpose of avoiding be found to be applicable as a general principle,

> > My dear Sir,-The following extract from a letter received to day from Madras may possibly it must be both curious and interesting .- The Undaunted," Frigate, which sailed from this 5 weeks ago, to bring Lord Wm. Bentick here, returned yesterday, owing to the cholera hav-ing broken out on bord, and nine cases proved fatal; 103 of the crew had been attacked; and, so say, an improvment was immediately observed; and the Frigate is now quite free from com-

Dear Sir, Yours truly, JOHN HINE. November, 26th.

PITTSBURGH, March 26. THE CANAL AND RAIL ROAD are now in full and successful operation. Goods arrived yesterday, in eleven days from Philadelphia. We believe the calculation is to deliver them in ten days, when the arrangements are all

we have been informed that the New York ers have contracted to deliver Goods at Portsmouth, on the Ohio, by the way of the New York and Ohio Canal, and Lake Erie, for 82-

heen agitated, involving the powers of the government, which experience shall prove cannot be settled by reason, as is the case of the out in the Belvidere, which relieves the Pallas.

The legislature of Louisiana, which has just adjourned, adopted a very severe, and we trust York to Cincinnatti will require 25 days, and officient law for the regulation of steamboats, so frequently much longer. The risk, by the Pennsylvania Lake, is very great by the Penus Canal and Rail Roat, almost nothing.

The New York Canal will not be opened for more than three weeks yet—in that time, steam-boats may proceed to St. Louis or Nashville, and return to Pittsburgh; and in the same time, merchandize may be delivered at the Sault of St. Marie Chicago. - Gazelle.

-The Tyrant Love assails, And warms mid seas of ice, the melting

whales-Cools crimped cod-fierce pangs to perch imparts—, Shrinks shrivelled shrimps, and opens Oys-

TERS' bearts! Married at Oysters's Point, Cumberland ounty, N. J. on the 11th, Mr. CHAS. Oys-TER, merchant of the vicinity of Reading, to Miss MARGARIT OFSTER, daughter of Mr. Abraham Oyster, of Oyster Point.

DIED. In this town on Saturday 29th, Mr. James Wing. In this town on Tuesday last, Mr. William

Stitchberry. In New York, on the first of February last, John D. Bowie, [only son of the late Allen Bowie, Esq. of this county,] in the 24th year of his age. The deceased was a very promising young man, universally respected by all who knew him. It is a consolation to his friends to know, that he died perfectly resigned, and in ull assurance of the hope created by a faith in hat religion he had professed and practised the last three years of his life.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT. April 4, 1834. Wheat. (no quotations.) Do. best red

Do. ord. to good (Md.) Corn white, 51 a 53 do. yellow, 65 a 67 Oats. 30 a 33 84 a 4 25 Clover Seed

.. . FOR SALE. A small form in Miles River Neck, adjoining the lands of Col. Edward Lloyd and Dr. E. Spedden, called "Wheatland." This farm This farm is beautifully situated on Hunting Creek, (a

river abounding with fish and oysters,) the land is of the best quality, and well calculated for wheat or corn—the improvements are, a two story trained house with kitchen, rick; the Torch Light and Herald, at Hagerstown smoke house, stable, barn, &c. The above described farm will be sold low land; the Journal and Free Press, at Rockand on accommodating terms .- Apply to A. Graham, or to the subscriber, JAS. II. BENSON.

THE THOROUGHBRED HORSE

five years old the twenty-fourth of next June. A bay, with black

mane, tail and legs, up-wards of fifteen hands high—will stand the ensuing season at Easton and the Trappe al-

improve their breed of horses-particulars hereafter in handbills. TERMS.

\$8 the springs chance and \$12 to ensure a mare in foal, 25 cents in each case to the groom. E. N. HAMBLETON, TENCH TILGHMAN.

FINAL NOTICE. All persons having claims against the estate of William B. Mullikin, late of Talbot county, deceased, are informed that a dividend of assets will be made in a few days. Such as have failed to render their accounts are requested to hand them in to the Register of Wills, without delay, otherwise they will be excluded. EDWARD MULLIKIN, Adm'r.

of Wm. B. Mullikin, dec'd.

NOTICE.

THE semi-annual examination of the stu-A dents of the Parsonage Seminary, will take place at the Parsonage on TUESDAY the 15th inst., commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M. The parents and guardians of the boys, are respecifully invited to attend.

NOTICE. THE appointment of Overseers of the roads will be made on TUESDAY the 8th instant .-And the commissioners for Talbot county will meet every Tuesday and FRIDAY, in each week, for five weeks thereafter to hear appeals. THOS: C. NICOLS, Cik.

to the commissioners for Talbot county.

To be drawn April 8th, 1834, Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 7. SCHEME. 1 prize of \$20,000 | 20 prizes 5,000 20 155 4,000 2.490 | 126

Tickets \$5-Halves \$2 50-Quarters \$1 25 Also the Virginia Petersburg Lottery, Class No. 7, draws April 12, 1834. SCHEME.

1 prize of \$12,000 | 5 prizes of \$1,000 | 5,000 | 10 400 2,000 10 1,500 | 10 Tickets \$4-Halves 22-Quarters \$1-ut

the Lottery office of P. SACKET, Easton, Md.

To Rent, for the remainder of the year,

The House on Washington st.
now occupied by the subscriber.
It has been kept for many years
as a tavern and retail grovery.
store, and is a good stand for business. H. D. HARWOOD Apply to H. I april 1 (G) 8w

Easton and Baltimore Packet, BY WAY OF MILES RIVER. SCHOONER



WILLIAM AND HENRY. JAMES STEWARD, Master,

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that the above fine fast sailing, new and substancially built, copper fastened schoo-ner, is now in complete order for the reception of freight and passengers; having a very commodious cabin, she is well calculated for the acwill commence running as a regular packet between the above places, and will leave Miles River Ferry on SUNDAY the 23d of March instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore-returning will leave Light-street wharf, Balti-more, opposite the store of A. B. Harrison, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the following WED-NESDAY, and will continue to run on the Where he ntends to keep constantly on hand turning will leave Light-street wharf, Baltibove named days during the season She will ke on board and land passengers at William wasend's going to and from Baltimore .-

orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs. encer & Willis, Easton, or with Mr. James rden, at the Ferry, will be strictly attended.

The subscribers, intending to use every rtion to give general satisfaction, solici patronage of the public.
WILLIAM TOWNSEND, &
JAMES STEWARD.

N. B. For Capt. James Steward's capacity nd attention to business as a commander of a essel, the public are referred to Messrs. Nichois Goldsborough, Tench Tilghman, Benjamin

Bowlle and John Newnam, of this county.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

Annapolis, March 15th, 1834.

ORDERED, That the Clerk of the Council cause to be well-it clerk. cil cause to be published in two newspa-pers in the city of Baltimore, in two newspapers in the city of Annapolis, in two newspapers in each county where there are two papers published, and in one paper in each county where but one paper is published, the act, entitled, "An act making it penal to sell a certifled, published, the act making it penal to sell a certifled, the act making it penal to sell a certification of the act of the a tain description of property under certain cirumstances."

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Annapolis, March 20th, 1831.

N compliance with the foregoing order, request the Editors of the following newspapers, viz: the Republican and Gazette, at Annapolis; the Patriot and Chronicle, in Baltimore; the Examiner and Herald, at Fredewille; the Citizen and Republican, at Bel-Air, the Banner, at Upper Marlborough; the Re-publican, at Elkton; the Courant, at Port Deposit; the Inquirer, at Chestertown; the Times, at Centreville; the Gazette and Whig, at Eas ton; the Chronicle, at Cambridge; the Herald at Princess Anne; and the Messenger, at Snow Hill; to publish the act designated in said or-

der, once a week for three weeks.
THOS. CULBRETH, Clerk of the Council.

ACT.

In act entitled, an act making it penal to sell of certain description of property, under certain

dicton was immediantely attacked and died.

Mr. Chilton Middleton and a Mr. Miller also
have fallen victims of the monster and are no
more. We learn several others in the neighmore. We learn several others in the neigh-Court authorising such sale be first had and ob

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That every person, his, or her councellors, aiders, or abettors, who shall be duly convicted of selling or transporting such mulatto, negro, or negro slave, beyond the limits of this State, before the final prietors solicit for her a share of public patrodecision of said action of replevin, or without an order of the Court as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the Penitentiary for a period of time not less than two nor more than ten years, to be treated as the law directs; Provided nevertheless, this second section shall no extend to any person or persons, who by the finding of the jury in such action of replevin, shall be determined to be the rightful owner or owners of such mulatto, negro, or negro slave

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, March 15, 1834

This engrossed bill, the original of which assed this House the 15th March, 1834, was his day read and assented to.

By order, LOUIS GASSAWAY, Clk.

BY THE SENATE, March 15, 1834.
This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate the 15th March, 1834, was his day read and assented to. By order,

JAMES THOMAS. JOS. II. NICHOLSON, Clk. April 1

Administrator's Notice.

THIE subscriber having obtained letters of Administration on the personal estate of William Harwood, late of Talbot county, deceased, informs such as are due said estate, that with him, or make him satisfaction for the set-tlement of the same, he will not again call upon them, as he deems this a sufficient notice; there-fore if any should neglect to attend to this no-tice, they must expect to be dealt with as the tice, they must expect to be dealt with as the law directs, as the subscriber intends the law to be his guide in this case, without respect to persens. I certainly shall make my collections as soon as the law will admit me to do so.

HENRY D. HARWOOD, Adm'r. of Wm. Harwood, dec'd.

Easton, march 25 3w

BASHAW.

All E services of Bashaw will be rendered this season at \$5 the spring's chance, and \$10 to insure, 25 cents to the groom. His stands will be arranged to suit those who may be disposed to encourage hum. The foals of Bashaw are very fine, and possessed of extraordinary spirit, several of them having been tried.

M. GOLDSBOROUGH.

M. GOLDSBOROUGH. april 1 3w

JOB PRINTING which of Fice. Suffer and the Destroys wearner, the B

SPRING GOODS.

Wm. H. & P. Groome

HAVE received in part, their Spring sup-ply of GOODS, among which are a variety of DOMESTIC MUSLINS, PLAIN AND TWIL'D COTTON OSNABURGS, PLAIDS AND STRIPES, BUR-LAPS, TOW LINENS, COT-TON YARNS, &c. &c.

A full supply of HARDWARE, GRO-CERIES, LIQUORS, &c. 4t

REMOVAL.

MANLOVE HAZEL,

INFORMS his customers and the public. that he has removed his Store to the room re-

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE & FANCY GOODS, And in addition to his former stock he has just received, and is now opening a fresh sup-

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

suitable for the present season. His friends and the public are earnestly so licited to give him a call.

NOTICE. The full bred horse SWEEPER DARE DEVIL, will stand the ensuing season, at Centreville and Head of Chester; to com-mence on the 21st March at Centreville, and continue the season out at the above named places, alternate weeks at each. His pe-

digree will be seen in hand-bills.
The season will commence on Friday 21s March, and end on the 20th June. -TERMO

Sweeper Dare Devil, will be let to mared at ten dollars the Spring's chance, but if paid before the close of the season dollars will discharge the claim. Fifteen dollars to ensure a mare with foal, to be paid as soon as ascertained to be with foal, or property parted with with. Five dollars the single leap.— I'wenty five cents to the groom in each case.
ROGER ADAMS.

THE CELEBRATED HORSE

IVANHOE,



spring's chance, two dollars the single leap, and seven dollars to insure a mare to be in foal. Season to comme at Easton on Wednesday the 26th March, Trappe 27th, Miles River on Monday, and at

St. Michaels on Wednesday 2d April, and so on throughout the season. Ivanhoe was sired by Chester, out of a Top-Gaffant mare, and is six years old this spring.
FAYETTE GIBSON.

Talbot county, april 1 STEAM BOAT NOTICE

THE STEAM BOAT

GOVERNOR WOLCOTT. Captain William Virdin.

WILL leave Baltimore every THURSDAY morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhall, Corsica and Chestertown, comp on the 27th inst.-Returning will leave Chestertown on every FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock, Corsica at 10 o'clock, and Rockhall at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Wolcott has been much improved

WM. OWEN, Agent.

NEW GOODS.

march 22

RICHARD P. SPENCER BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received and is now opening .A new and handsome assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets, English Merinoes, Calicoes, Merino, Thibet Wool and Valentia Shawls. Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
GROCERIES, HARDWARD AND

QUEENS WARE, l'ea China, all of which he will sell on the most ccommodating terms for cash or in exchange. or Country Kersey, Lindsey, Feathers, &c. He respectfully requests the public generals to call and look at his assortment.

Easton, Nov. 5. Houses and Lots in Easton, STILL FOR SALE. THE Subscriber offers at private sale, ont

the most accommodating terms, the following Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired for an inconsiderable sum of money, and readered a most convenient and agreeable residence, as the ground is spacious and runs en-tirely through to Harrison Street, on which

there is a small tenement. 2nd. The small brick Dwelling House, situate on Washington street opposite to Port at.
which leads to Easten Point. This lot runs
also through to Harrison street, embracing also a small tenement thereon.

in Euston. The situation and advantages of this establishment for a private family render if a most desirable purchase. Also, a convenient building let near the same.

For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to Mr. John Leeds Kerr.

MARIA ROGERS.

Perry Hall, Oct. 8, 1883.

of the witten title delay as practically

confidence in the integrity, and capacity of Mr. WHLIS, will now attend exclusively to the practice of his profession. His office is in front f his father's dwelling, opposite J. M. Faulkner's Hotel.

January 1st, 1839.

A Teacher Wanted,

To take charge of the district school Greensborough, from 1st April to the end of the year; applications will be received until the 30th day of March, at which day an election will be held. None need apply except well recommended.

CASH andvery liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All coml munications will be promptly attended to, if eft at SINNERS' HOTEL, Water street, at which place the subscribers' can be found, or at their residence on Gallows Hill, near the Missionary church—the house is white.

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.

Baltimore.

Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for 1833, earnestly requests all those who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared to settle the same when called on. The Collector is bound to make payments to those who have claims on the county in a specified time, which is on or about the 20th February next. All persons who shall be found delinquent is settling their Taxes by the above time, will certainly have their property advertised, as I am bound to close the collections without respect to persons.

PHILIP MACKEY, Collector of Talbot county.

sept 24

BURRITT'S GEOGRAPHY OF THE HEAVENS;

And familiar Class Book of Astronomy.

Accompanied by Colored Engravings, illus trating the Scenery of the Heavens, and the largest of the kind ever published in this coun try -The Plates of the Atlas, if spread out, would cover a square surface of more than TEN FEET. This work, as now published, con tains a greater mass of interesting matter, con nected with the study of the heavens, than any other School book extant.

A variety of interesting facts and observa tions, embracing the latest improvements in the science, were derived directly from the French and English Observatories expressly for this Class book, and are not contained in any other. It is now being generally used in the principal Seminaries of New England, and is recommended to schools in general, by members of the Board of Examination of Yile College, as "A work more needed, and which. it is believed, will be more useful, than any other introduced into our Institutions of Learningfor a num ber of years." Published by F. J. HUNTINGTON, Hart

ford, Conn.: and Sold by Collins & Hannay, Jonathan Leavitt and Roe Lockwood, New York; -O. Steel, Albany; -Desilver, Jun. and Thomas; Marshall, Clark & Co. and Geo. Latimer & Co Philadelphia; - and Joseph Jewett and James Anderson, Baltimore.-[Price \$1 50.]

For Annapolis Cambridge and Easton,

THE STEAM BOAT



Maryland

WILL commence her route on Tuesday morning next, the 9th inst. leaving the lower end of Dugan's wharf at 7 o'clock A. M.for Annapolis, Cambridge, (by Castle Haven) and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Wednesday, and at the subscriber's farm, the on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Castle Haven and Annapolis for Baltimore. N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.

Passage to or from Easton or Cam-Passage to or from Annapolis. All Children under 12 years of age half price.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR, Master.

NOTICE is requested to be given, that a last of May next ensuing, to aid in procuring funds to build a Church at St. Michaels River ferry, on the N. West side of the river, upon a site recently given for the same—and all ladies disposed to contribute to its success, are most respectfully invited to give their aid. feb 22

CASH!

I WISH to purchase a number of Likely SERVANTS (slaves) of both sexes, from about 12 to 25 years of age, of good habits .-They are for two gentlemen, (citizens of thi State) for their own individual use, and nof for speculation. I can give the most unques tionable satisfaction as to that, from one o the best houses in this city. Persons wishing to part with their Slaves, will do well to call or communicate with me, as I will give, at all times, the highest prices, in cash. JOHN BUSK

Office, opposite the Exchange, South Gay street, Baltimore.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED INQUIRIES CONCERNING THE IN

TELLECTUAL POWERS, by J. Aber-

relate true fow Eas, by 3. Abercrombie, M. D. F. R. S.

[The Critic an English periodical, speaks in the highest terms of commendation of this work]

ALSO,

Geography of the Heavens, by E. H. Burritt Malte Brun's School Geography and Atlas

Peter Parey's Geography for children, illustrated with 78 engravings

trated with 75 engravings Peter Parley's History of the World, 75 en gravings
Mason on Self-Knowledge
Jones Philosophy
McIntyre on the Globes.

Together with a very general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER, BLANK BOOKS, &c. &c.

For sale by EDWARD MULLIKIN. 60-Books not on hand, will be ordered and obtained, withas little delay as practicable.

THE UNION TAVERY

EASTON, MARYLAND.



JOSHUA M. FAULKNER

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

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore vity and county, on the 11th day of February, 1834, by William A. Shæffer, Esq., of Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a mulatto man who call-himself JOHN JOHNSON, says he was borls free, and was raised by Joseph Gray, Caroline county, Eastern Shore Maryland. Said mulatto man is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 1-2 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose caused by a cut, a small scar on the left hand near the wrist, a scar on the top of his right foot, caused by the cut of an axe. Had on when committed, a pair of drab country cloth pantaloons, red flannel shirt, old guernsey frock, blue, red and white Scotch cap, and pair of coarse shoes. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto man, is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharg-

ed according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden. Baltimore city and county Jail.

N. G. SINGLETON. WILL open school on MONDAY the 3d of February, in the SABBATH SCHOOL ROOM, West street, in which the following branches will be faught, viz: Spelling, Read-

INDEPENDENCE.

HE excellent young Jack INDEPEND-I ENCE, raised in Kentucky, by the gentleman who raised the fine mules owned by Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. and of the same remainder of the time. Being young he will be limited to 20 mares. -TERMS-

Seven dollars the season, to be discharged by five, if paid by the 25th October. Insurance \$10, but \$8 will be received in full, if paid by the 1st of April 1835. Insurance can only be made by special contract with the subscriber. Twenty-five cents to the groom in each case. EDWARD H. NABB. Chapel, Talbot county, March 11, 1834.

EXTRA TELEGRAPH.

Feeling that a crisis has arrived, when it becomes the duty of every friend of his country to offer up his prejudices and his personal interests, so far as they are in conflict with the great end of redeeming the Government from the misrule which threatens the overthrow of the best interests of society, and believing that the establishment of some organ of communication through which the advocates of constitional law an address the public intelligence, at a price within the reach of every citizen, is essential to its accomplishment, the subscriber proposes to publish a semi-monthly

EXTRA U. STATES TELEGRAPH. To consist of sixteen large octavo pages, at the reduced rate of five dollars per annum, for five copies, or at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents

per annum, for a single copy. It is intended to constitute a medium through which the ablest pens may address the poople, and all such are invited to contribute. It is especially recommended to the consideration of the State Rights Societies now springing up in every State of the Union, and will embody the eading facts, documents, and arguments, upon which the success of the principles which give them life, depend. In a word, its great end will be to harmonise conflicting opinions, and by promoting a surrender of political prejudice personal intersts, unite those who disapprove of the manner in which the Government is now administered, in a common effort to rescue the institutions of the country from the destiny which, in the opinion of all intelligent

and disinterested persons, otherwise awaits us. With a view to enable subsequent subscribers to obtain the whole series, the first numbers will be stereotyped, and new editions issued as the subcriptions may be enlarged.

Editors with whom we exchange will do us a favor by noticing this proposition, and all persons who desire its success are requested to obain subscribers.

tAll subscriptions must be paid in advance.

The first number will issue as soon as five housand subscribers are obtained. DUFF GREEN.

march 7, 1834. Subscriptions received at this office.

BOOKS.

E DWARD MULLIKIN has for mile at his Store at the Post-Office, adjoining Mr. Lowe's Hotel, Fox's Book of Martyrs Goodrich's Universal Geography Newton on the Prophecies Sturm's Reflections Milton, Young, Gray, Beattie and Collins

Poems Sterne's Works Hemans, Heber, and Pollok's Poems Byron's Works

Pronouncing Bible Pronouncing Testament Prideaux's Connexions of Sacred and Profane History Watts on the mind

Jay's Lectures Bible Companion Malcom's Bible Dictionary Imitation of Christ, by Thomas a Kempis Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander

Watson, Jenyns, Leslie and Paley Baxter's Call to the unconverted Saints' Rest Græca Majora Græca Minora Cooper's Virgil Clarke's Cæsar Clarke's Homer Smarts' Cicere Cæsar Delphhini Horace Delphini Sallust Delphini Hutchinson's Xenophon Allen's Euclid Griesbach's Greek Testament Greek Exercises

Anthon's Sallust Mair's Syntax Adams' Latin Grammar Ruddiman's do liti Livii McIntyre on the Globes Bonnycastle's Algebra Polite Learning Blair's Lectures Blair's Outlines of Ancient History

Tytler's History Grimshaw's History of Rome France Greece England United States do

Tooke's Pantheon Adams' Geography & Atlas Worcester's ditto ditto ditto Wanostrocht's French Grammar Nugent's French Dictionary Viri Romæ Kirkham's Grammar

Murray's Grammar ditto Reader Academical Reader Walker's Dictionary Comley's Spelling Book Jess, Pike, Bennett and Gough's Arithmetic

Bartlett's Reader

Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books And variety of other Books, Paper, Inkpow der, &c. &c.

Easton and Baltimore Packet. SCHOONER



ROBINSON LEONARD, MASTER.

THE subscriber grateful for past favors of his friends and customers, and the public generally, begs leave to inform them that the TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT Schooner EMILY JANE, will commence ing, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Ge- her regular route between Easton Point and ography. He solicits the patronage of parents Baltimore, on SUNDAY the 23d instant. o'clock, in the morning, and returning, leave law for creditors to exhibit their claims against rature and morality. Terms of tuition-twelve the 26th instant, at nine o'clock, in the morndollars per annum, payable quarterly, and a moderate compensation for fuel. regularly. The Emily Jane is a substantial built vessel, coppered and copper fastened, and is now in complete order for the reception of freight or passengers. The Emily Jane has been sailing about six months and has proved be a very fine sailer, which is a great advantage to passengers and freighters also. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere, at all times; and all orders left at the Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern. will be punctually attended to.

The public's obedient servant

JOSHUA LEONARD.

TO RENT

FOR THE YEAR 1834.

That two story brick house on by John Meconekin as a Cabinet Maker's shop. This house is well calculated for a merchant

or mechanic, is in good repair, and the stand is believed to be equal to any in this place for either purpose, being in the thoroughfare between the principal public houses. For terms apply WM. H. GROOME.

Easten, feb 15 eow4w

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 16th day of February, 1834, by Henry W. Gray, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Balmore, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himselt LEVIN DOUGLASS, or JOB KNOCK, says he belongs to Mr. George Corbin, living near Horn Town, Eastern Shore, Virginia. Said negro man is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 1-4 inches high, has a scar on his left arm, near the elbow, caused by a fall from a horse. Had on when committed a black worsted roundabout, drab country cloth pan-taloons, red flannel shirt, coarse shoes and old black fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged ac-

cording to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore city and county Jail.

W. W. HIGGINS PAS just received from Philadelphia and

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SADDLERY

which he is now opening. Those wishing to purchase will do well to give him an early

83-Persons indebted to the subscriber of twelve months or more, and whose accounts have been presented, will confer a favor by making immediate payment. Also those indebted on notes of hand which have been or are now due will please call and take them.

CLOCK AND WATCH



THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore with his winter suppy of MATERIALS, which is of the best quality; and is now ready to attend to any orders in his line of business, at the shortest notice and on very accommodating terms. He has also on hand, new Watches, Gilt and Steel Watch Chains, Keys, Razors, warranted to be of superior quality, Penknives, Scissors, Scissors Hooks, Silver Thimbles, Silver Finger Guards, Brittania and Japan Candlesticks, Cut Glass Candle Guards, Snuffers and Trays, Razor Strops Shaving Brushes, Boxes and Soap, Night Tapers, Purcussion Caps, by the box, Shoe and Butchers Knives, Shoe Thread, Blacking, Shoe and Tooth Brushes, Elastic Garters, Crayons and Slate Pencils, Curry Combs, Tweesers Flutes, Harmonicons. Parliament and Butt Hinges, Tea Bells, Pins, Cloak Claps, Steel Pens, Hooks and Eyes, by the box, Tobacco Boxes, Hair Combs, fine tooth do., Cephalic Snuff, Spring Lancet Blades, Glass Inkstands Water Color Paints, Violin Strings, Smelling Bottles, Jewsharps, a large assortment, and a variety of other useful articles, which he will sell at a small advance for cash. He particularly invites his customers and the public in general to give him an early call, hear his prices and judge for themselves. The subscriber re-turns his sincere thanks for the many favours he has received from his customers and the public in general, and assures them that nothing still shall be wanting on his part, to give them the most entire satisfaction.

The public's humble servant JAMES BENNY. Easton, December 14, 1833. N. B. The highest cash price given for old Silver and Gold, or taken in exchage for work

03-Those persons having accounts that have been standing over six months will please call and settle them, as money is at this time very much wanted in my business.

Removal.

JAMES L. SMITH,

TAILOR, HABIT & RIDING-DRESS MAKER, Has removed his shop to the stand recently occupied by Mr. Oehler, COURT STREET, near the Market house, and between the stores of Mr. John T. Goldsmith and Mr. Thomas Grace; where he solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has received since he has carried on business in Easton.

Ever thankful for the favors he has received, he assures his friends and the public, that his best exertions to please, will continue to be exerted. His cutting is regulated by the latest fashions from the cities, received periodically; and his work is done in as neat and substantial manner as in most of the city shops.

SCOURING. Gentlemen having soiled or stained Cloth Clothes, can have them scoured, and put in order so as to be little inferior in appearance to new In this branch of business, the subscriber hopes he will be able to render perfect satisfaction, having been taught it by Mr. Oehler, whose work has been highly approved. Jan. 4

MARYLAND,

February Term, A. D. 1834. On application of William H. Emory, admr. of Lott Warfield, late of Talbot county, dec'd. ography. He solicits the patronage of parents and guardians in Easton and the vicinity, and and guardians in Easton and the vicinity, and will use exertions to give satisfaction, by at will use exertions to give satisfaction, by at tending stricily to advance the scholars in lite- Baltimore for Easton, on WEDNESDAY 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 the two on the above named days, during the season newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court I have hereunto set my hand he seal of my office affixed, this 7th day of Febuary, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty

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

IN COMPIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, Letters of administration on the personal estate of Lott Warfield late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit Washington street lately occupied the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the sixteenth day of August next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. - Given under my hand this seventh day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty four.

WM. H. EMORY, Adm'r. feb 15 3w of Lott Warfield, dec'd.
The Baltimore American will publish the above once a week for three weeks and forvard the bill to the editor of the Whig.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commence

ed the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Ninde's

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASON ED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest no-tice, into FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIPl'IONS, and on the most reasonable terms.

The subscriber has a first rate HEARSE and is well prepared to execute all orders for Coffins with nestness and despatch, and the trictest attention will be paid to funerals. He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch. Easton; july 2

For Rent, And possession given immediately the two story framed dwelling house on Washington street, recently occu-

pied by John Meconekin, dec'd. P. F. THOMAS, Admr. FOR RENT.

(possession immediately.)
That commodious Dwelling House and garden on Dover Street, opposite the Dwellings of Thomas I. Bullitt and John Goldsborough, Esquires. The premises will be in complete repair in a few days.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Notice.

WAS committed to the jail of Talbot county, as a runaway, on Tuesday the 11th March inst., by Thomas C. Nicols, Esq. one of the State of Maryland's Justices of the peace, in and for Talbot county, a negro boy, who calls himself TOM MILLER, 5 feet 6 1-2 inches high, very black, and says he belongs to John Baker, Baltimore county. Had on when committed an old fur hat, striped vest, Kersey pantaloons and roundabout, cotton shirt, and course Monroe shoes.

The owner of the above described runaway negro, is requested to come forward, prove pro-perty pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
JO: GRAHAM, Shff. march 18 8w

The Baltimore American, will please inert the above advertisement to the amount of \$1, and charge this office.

New and Splendid Assortment of



Boot & Shoes.

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

JUST received and for Sale at the Drug

Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER. A FRESH SUPPLY OF MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE: Dr. Scudder's Eye | Hydriodate of Potash Water, Black Oxyde of Mer Morphine, Emetine. cury, Phosphorus, Pruseic Strichnine. Cornine. Pipperine, Oil Cubebs Solidified Copiva, Acid, Quinme, Cinchonine Oil of Cantharadin, Saratoga Powders,

Denarcotized Lauda

Extract of Bark, Ditto Opium, Do. Jalapp, Do. Colycinth Comp lodyne. Cicuta, Belladona, Hyosciamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES

Chloride Tooth Wash

and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 1 12 by 16, &c. Also-A quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash. Easton, dec 18

Revised Lie of Books and Prices. The following works are offered for sale by JOHN J. HARROD, BOOK AGENT OF THE METHODIST PRO-

TESTANT CHURCH. per doz. Retail. Discipline M. P. Church, containing Constitution & Declaration of Rights, 83 25 Hymn book M. P. Church, plain, sheep, Do. do. do. gilt & color'd 4 00 sheep Do. do. do. gilt, morocco, 5 00 624 6 00 8 00 1 00 Do. do. do. morocco do. Do. do. do. plain, calf, 5 00 691 Do. do. do. morocco, 10 00 1 25 strap gilt, Shinn on the plan of Salvation, 14 00 1 50 Hunter's Sacred Biography, 3 42 00 4 50 volumes

Mosheim, Coote and Gleig's Church History, from the earliest period to 1826, 2 volumes 8 vo. 48 00 5 00 Brown's Philosophy of the Hu-36 00 3 50 man Mind, Pocket Testaments, sheep, gilt

374

9 00 1 00

6 00

1 00

18

3 50 colored. Academical Reader, a first rate 5 50 class book for schools, Introduction to the above rea-2 50 der. Saurin's Sermon's 36 00 3 75

Rollin's Ancient History, 2 vols. 48 00 4 50 Dr. Jenning's History of the Controversy in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the subject of introducing re-

Baxter's call to the Untroverted, Pollok's Course of Time, plain, 3 50 Do. do. do. gilt, Mason on Self-Knowledge, Mrs. Rowe's Devout Exercises, 2 50 Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, Life of Mrs. Fletcher,

presentation into the govern-

ment of said Church,

Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander Watson, Paley, Jenyns and Leslie, 12 00 1 25 Polyglot Bibles, plain, 15 00 Do. Testaments, gilt, extra, Clarke's Scripture Promises, 9 59 Watts on the Mind, 4 50 Western Lyre, an excellent se-

lection of Church Music, a-

dapted to the most popular Psalmn & Hymn book tunes, 7 00 75 with patent notes, Dr. A. Clarke's advice to preachers and people, \$10 p Fletcher's Address to Seekers \$10 per 100 for salvation, stitched in neat printed covers, \$12 per 100 Prideaux's Comexion of Sacred and Profane History, 5 00

William's on the Lord's Supper, 3 00 Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, now publishing in superi-or style, in 4to with 16 elegant engravings, bound, Ditto, in calf, gilt, Do. morocco or calf, superbly gilt on back, sides & 9 00 12 00

edges, Dr. Clarke's Commentary on the Old and New Testament now publishing, bound and lettered, 15 00 Harrod's Collection of Camp Meeting Hymns, 63-Orders for any of the above books will be

received by the subscriber, and forwardedwith-

EDWARD MULLIKIN. Easton, Dec 7, 1833.

PROSPECTUS

Of a weekly newspaper, to be published in the town of Denton, Caroline county, Md., undi-the title of the

CAROLINE ADVOCATE. The Subscriber, being solicited by a num-ber of worthy and reputable gentlemen of Car-oline county, to establish a free and impartial Newspaper, under the above title, open to all, and influenced by none, has thought proper to put forth these proposals, hoping they will meet with that kind encouragement from the public, which will enable him to proceed in the under-

taking.

As the general design of this paper is both to amuse and instruct, the publisher's chief care and attention will be to render it as useful as possible for those purposes; to which end, every article of news, and all other matter of importance will be faithfully inserted; and he doubts not of being able to give satisfaction through the kind assistance which many of his friends have promised him; and at the same time, that he humbly hopes and requests the aid and assistance of the learned, ingenious, and curious, (hereby assuring them, that whatever essa's they may please to favour him with, for tie promoting of useful knowledge, and the gener 1 good of mankind, shall be gratefully received and inserted,) he must also except and declare against every thing injurious to religion, to got d sense, or good manners; against public or private andal, and against all party libels. Upon these principles, and these only, he takes t'e liberty of requesting the patronage of the pul-lic; assuring them that the utmost exertin of his abilities and industry in every particular will be used to make his paper as improving, instructing and entertaining as possible.

(X)-The first number will be issued in M. y

next, or, if a sufficient number of subscribers next, or, n n on be obtained, sooner.
TERMS. THE CAROLINE ADVOCATE will be pul-

lished every Saturday morning, printed of a fine super-royal sheet, with good type, at TV o dollars per annum, payable in advance, T o dollars and FIFTY cents, payable within x months, or THREE dollars if not paid until the expiration of the year. A DVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for one dollar, and

TWENTY-FIVE cents will be required for every subsequent insertion.-Larger ones in ; roportion. THOMAS E. MARTIN. Denton, Md. March 8th, 1834. * Editors of Newspaper in this and the ad-joining States will confer a favor by inserting

the above. PROPOSAL

THE JOURNALS OF THE CONVEN-TIONS

OF THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND, Held in the City of Annapolis in the years 1774. 1775, and 1776.

The subscriber proposes to publish the Journals of the Conventions of the Province of Ma-ryland in the years 1774, 1775 and 1776. It is oclieved that there is but one complete copy of these Journals now extant; and from the circumstance that they were printed in pamphlet form, and unbound, it may be fairly concluded that it too, must in a few years be destroyed by the mere decay of time. They are the only authentic evidence of the Political History of Maryland, during that interesting and unquiet period. Although we have, in abundance, histories of Maryland, as connected with the association of Provinces and Colonies, at that time formed for mutual protection against the improper assumption of power on the part of the Mother Country, yet none of these works embrace what may be termed the Domestic at d

Internal Political History. This part of the history of Maryland it should 13 00 1 50 on account of its deep interest, but as a public 13 00 1 50 State Record of the voluntary sacrifices, daring spirit, and determined resolution, of her citizens, during this period of doubt and dismay.

In the confident expectation that the citizens of Maryland will consider the proposed publication of sufficient importance to entitle it to their patronage, the subscriber is induced to

issue this proposal. J. GREEN The JOURNALS will be printed in one octavo volume, on good paper, and with a new type. Price, per copy, two dollars.

March 1, 1834. 03-Subscriptions received at this office.

\$10 REWARD.

OST, a few days since, on the road leading from Centreville to Easton, or from Easton to Denton, an old RED MOROCCO POC-KET BOOK, containing several notes of band and sundry other papers, of no use to any person but the owner. The above reward will be paid, and the grateful thanks of the owner, by leaving it with Mr. Mullikin, Post Master at Easton.

SAMUEL H. SHAW. march11

A CARD.

WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the A. owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginis, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore. and where immediate attention will be paid N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and

Schooner Wrightson.

discontinue the others.



THE EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET

SCHOONER WRIGHTSON, GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master,

WILL commence her regular trips be-tween the two places, on WEDNES-DAY morning next, 26th of February—leav ing Easton at 9 o'clock. Returning will leave Baltimore on SATURDAY morning follow ng at the same hour, and will continue to sail egularly on those days, until superseded by my new packet now building and in a state of considerable forwardness. Thankful for past favors, every exertion will continue to be made continuance of the same.

SAMUEL H. BENNY,
Easton Point. both by the captain and myself, to deserve a

Freight intended for the Wrightson can be left at my granary at the Point; and all orders left at the Drug store of Messrs. Thomas H Dawson & Son, will be promptly attended is feb 25 w (G) S. H. B. VOL.

TUESD. and ever idue of th EDW

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EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOI. VI .--- No. 47.

EASTON, MD .-- SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1834.

WHOLE No. 327

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING. (during the Session of Congress,) and every TUESDAY MORNING, the res idue of the year-Br EDWARD MULLIKIN.

PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

payable half yearly in advance. No subscription discontinued until all arreatages are settled, without the approbation of rhe publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion-larger advertisements in proportion.

PROSPECTUS Of a weekly newspaper, to be published in the town of Denton, Caroline county, Md., under

the title of the CAROLINE ADVOCATE.

The Subscriber, being solicited by a num-ber of worthy and reputable gentlemen of Car-ofine county, to establish a free and impartial Newspaper, under the above title, open to all, and influenced by none, has thought proper to put forth these proposals, hoping they will meet with that kind encouragement from the public, which will enable him to proceed in the under-

As the general design of this paper is both to amuse and instruct, the publisher's chief care and attention will be to render it as useful as possible for those purposes; to which end, every article of news, and all other matter of importance will be faithfully inserted; and he doubts not of being able to give satisfaction through the kind assistance which many of his friends have promised him; and at the same time, that he bumbly hopes and requests the aid and asistance of the learned, ingenious, and curious, (hereby assuring them, that whatever essays they may please to favour him with, for the promoting of useful knowledge, and the general good of mankind, shall be gratefully received and inserted,) he must also except and declare against every thing injurious to religion, to good sense, or good manners; against public or private scandal, and against all party libels. Upon these principles, and these only, he takes the liberty of requesting the patronage of the public; assuring them that the utmost exertion of his abilities and industry in every particular will be used to make his paper as improving,

instructing and entertaining as possible.

The first number will be issued in May hext, or, it a somer. be obtained, sooner. TERMS. next, or, if a sufficient number of subscribers

THE CAROLINE ADVOCATE will be published every Saturday morning, printed on a fine super-royal sheet, with good type, at Two dollars per annum, payable in advance, Two dollars and FIFTY cents, payable within six months, or THREE dollars if not paid until the expiration of the year.

A DVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square will be inserted three times for one dollar, and ery subsequent insertion.—Larger ones in proportion.

THOMAS E. MARTIN.

Denten, Md. March 8th, 1834.

**Editors of Newspaper in this and the adining States will confer a favor by inserting Benjamin Andrews

BOOKS EDWARD MULLIKIN has for sale at his Store at the Post-Office, adjoining Mr. Lowe's Hotel,

Fox's Book of Martyrs Goodrich's Universal Geography Newton on the Prophecies Sturm's Reflections Milton, Young, Gray, Beattie and Collins' Poems Sterne's Works Hemans, Heber, and Pollok's Poems

Byron's Works

Pronouncing Bible Pronouncing Testament Prideaux's Connexions of Sacred and Profane History Watts on the mind Jay's Lectures Bible Companion Malcom's Bible Dictionary

Imitation of Christ, by Thomas a Kempis Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander Watson, Jenyns, Leslie and Paley Baxter's Call to the unconverted Saints' Rest Græca Majora Cooper's Virgil Clarke's Cæsar Clarke's Homer Smarts' Cicere

Horace Delphini Sallust Delphini Hutchinson's Xenophon Allen's Euclid Griesbach's Greek Testament Greek Exercises Anthon's Sallust Mair's Syntax Adams' Latin Grammar Ruddiman's do Titi Livii McIntyre on the Globes Bonnycastle's Algebra

Polite Learning Simeon Rider Sarah Ann Rhodes Blair's Lectures Blair's Outlines of Ancient History Tytler's History Grimshaw's History of Rome P. Sackett Levi Storks France Benedict Solomous Greece Almira Scull England

Sally Smith United States Wm. C. Scott Tooke's Pantheon Eleanor C. Stewart Adams' Geography & Horace Stuart Worcester's ditto Greenbury Turbutt ditto ditto Nicholas Thomas Maria L. Tilghman

Wanostrocht's French Grammar Nugent's French Dictionary Kirkham's Grammar

Murray's Grammar ditto Reader Academical Reader Walker's Dictionary Comley's Spelling Book Jess, Pike, Bennett and Gough's Arithmetic Bartlett's Reader Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books And variety of other Books, Paper, Inkpow

Martin Willis John Wilson
James F. Wilkins
EDWARD
April 1, 1834

Levin Wheeler
Peggy C. Wilson
MULLIKIN, P. M.
[116]

3w

Easton and Baltimore Packet. SCHOONER

ROBINSON LEONARD, MASTER.

THE subscriber grateful for past favors of his friends and customers, and the public generally, begs leave to inform them that the Schooner EMILY JANE, will commence her regular route between Easton Point and Baltimore, on SUNDAY the 23d instant.— Leaving Easton Point for Baltimore at nine o'clock, in the morning, and returning, leave Baltimore for Easton, on WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, at nine o'clock, in Paltimorn inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and ing, and continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days, during the senson regularly. The Emily Jane is a substantial offer up his prejudices and his personal interests, built vessel, coppered and copper fastened, and is now in complete order for the reception of freight or passengers. The Emily Jane has which threatens the overthrow of the best inbe a very fine sailer, which is a great advan-tage to passengers and freighters also. All through which the advocates of constitional law be a very fine sailer, which is a great advanleft at the Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will be punctually attended to.

> The public's obedient servant. JOSHUA LEONARD.

> > TO RENT

FOR THE YEAR 1834. That two story brick house on

Maker's shop.

This house is well calculated for a merchant or mechanic, is in good repair, and the stand is believed to be equal to any in this place for either purpose, being in the thoroughfare between prove of the manner in which the Government the principal public houses. For terms apply WM. H. GROOME. Easten, feb 15 -eow4w

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore bruary, 1834, by Henry W. Gray, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Balmore, as a runaway sa negro man, who calls himselt LEVIN DOUGLASS, or JOB KNOCK, says he belongs to Mr. George Corbin, living near Horn Town, Eastern Shore. Virginia. Said negro man is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 1-4 inches high, has a scar on his left arm, near the elbow, caused by a fall from a horse. Had on when committed a black worsted roundabout, drab country cloth panaloons, red flannel shirt, coarse shoes and old black fur bat. The owner (if any) of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged ac-

cording to law. D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore city and county Jail.

comaining in the Post Uffice at Easton on the 31st of March, 1834, which, if not previously called for, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters on the 1st of July.

Wm. Atwell B Ann Bromwell

George L. Bowers Sophia Benston II. E. Bateman & Co Fanny Barnett James Blake John Bennett Thos. Coward John H. Chew-2 Wm. H. Curtis-2

Catharine Carmichael Sarah Colston W. Caulk Henry Cheers Edward Crisp Thomas Cloud Thomas Cook John L. Clark

D Thomas Dawson Ann Dennis John Dulin

John Edmondson Henrietta Foreman Israel Green John Gilpin Charles Goldsborough Thomas Grace John Goldsborough

Elizabeth H. Gale Wm. W. Higgins Henry Harvey Henry Hubbard Col. Wm. Hughlett-3 Susan Hopkins Dr. Wm. Hemsley

Ann Jones Nathaniel C. Jones Charlotte Jackson, 4 Joseph Jones Rebecca Jefferson Edward Kirby Joseph Kemp-2

Joseph Kinnamont Wm. K. Lambdin Jacob Loockerman George W. Lowe Jonathan Larramore

M Pleasance McBlair, 2 Arthur McGuiggan Wm. Mackey Isaac Millington
Joseph McKee N. Martin Alexander McLane T. E. Martin

Andrew Oehler Edward Plummer Charlotte M. Plater Martha Robinson Sam. Roberts Edward Roe Charles Robinson

Margaret or Philip Sackett & Doyle-Samuel Snider Amelia Smyth Ann M. D. Singleton Thomas Sherwood, 2 Catharine Stewart

James Smith, (color-

Henry Townsend Peter Tarr Anna M. Tilghman

Miss Tilghman Theo. Van Schelleyan Mary Vanderford Rigby Valiant

Dafny Winder Harriet Wright

W. W. HIGGINS

AS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

SADDLERY,

05-Persons indebted to the subscriber of twelve months or more, and whose accounts have been presented, will confer a favor by making immediate payment. Also those indebted on notes of hand which have been or are now due will please call and take them.

EXTRA TELEGRAPH.

Feeling that a crisis has arrived, when it becomes the duty of every friend of his country to been sailing about six months and has proved terests of society, and believing that the estabreights intended for the Emily Jane will be can address the public intelligence, at a price thankfully received at the Granary at Easton within the reach of every citizen, is essential to Point, or elsewhere, at all times; and all orders its accomplishment, the subscriber proposes to publish a semi-monthly

EXTRA U. STATES TELEGRAPH. To consist of sixteen large octavo pages, at the reduced rate of five dollars per annum, for five copies, or at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John per annum, for a single copy.

It is intended to constitute a medium through which the ablest pens may address the people, and all such are invited to contribute. It is especially recommended to the consideration of the State Rights Societies now springing up in the State Rights Societies now springing up in the state to say,) equal, if not suevery State of the Union, and will embody the perior, to any of a like population in this State Washington street lately occupied by John Meconekin as a Cabinet which the success of the principles which give that he has advantages this tavern never before had, viz. A comfortable dwelling adjainthem life, depend. In a word, its great end fore had, viz. A comfortable dwelling adjoinwill be to harmonise conflicting opinions, and is now administered, in a common effort to rescue the institutions of the country from the destiny which, in the opinion of all intelligent and disinterested persons, otherwise awaits us. With a view to enable subsequent subscribers to obtain the whole series, the first numbers will be stereotyped, and new editions issued as the subcriptions may be enlarged.

Editors with whom we exchange will do us a favor by noticing this proposition, and all persons who desire its success are requested to obain subscribers.

tAll subscriptions must be paid in advance.
The first number will issue as soon as five housand subscribers are obtained. DUFF GREEN.

Subscriptions received at this office.

N. G. SINGLETON, WILL open school on MONDAY the 3d of to fall and see him. ROOM, West street, in which the following branches will be taught, viz: Spelling. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Georgaphy. He solicits the partypage of the partypage of the sale and see him. Oct 4

Err Annapolis Cambridge and organism of the partypage of the sale and see him.

will use exertious to give satisfaction, by attending stricily to advance the scholars in literature and morality. Terms of tuition-twelve

dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and a mo-derate compensation for fuel.

Chapel, on every other Monday, Tuesday and Wodnesday, and at the subscriber's farm, the and Annapolis for Baltimore. remainder of the time. Being young he will be limited to 20 mares. -TERMS-

Seven dollars the season, to be discharged by five, if paid by the 25th October. Insurance \$10, but \$8 will be received in full, if paid by the 1st of April 1835. Insurance can only be made by special contract with the subscriber. Twenty-five cents to the groom in each case. EDWARD H. NABB.

Chapel, Talbot county, March 11, 1834. WAS commmitted to the Jail of Baltimore

bruary, 1834, by William A. Shæffer, Esq., of Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a mulatto man who call-himself JOHN JOHNSON, says he was borls free, and was raised by Joseph Gray, Caroline county, Eastern Shore Maryland. Said mu-latto man is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 1-2 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose caused by a cut, a small scar on the left hand near the wrist, a scar on the top of his right foot, caused by the cut of an axe. Had on when committed, a pair of drab country cloth pantaloons, red flannel shirt, old guernsey frock, blue, red and white Scotch cap, and pair of coarse shoes. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto man, is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharg-

ed according to law. D. W. HUDSON, Warden. Baltimore city and county Jail.

NOTICE is requested to be given, that a FAIR will be held in Easton, about the last of May next ensuing, to aid in procuring funds to build a Church at St. Michaels River ferry, on the N. West side of the river, upon site recently given for the same-and all ladies disposed to contribute to its success, are most espectfully invited to give their aid.

To be drawn April 8th, 1834, Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 7. SCHEME. 1 prize of \$20,000 | 20 prizes 6.000 20 5,000 20

4,000 1.155 2,490 | 126 Tickets 85-Halves 82 50-Quarters 81 25 Also the Virginia Petersburg Lottery, Clas

No. 7, draws April 12, 1834. SCHEME. \$12,000 | 5 prizes of \$1,000 5,000 | 10 500 2,000 400 1,500 1.300 1 40

Tickets 84-Halves 82-Quarters \$1-at the Lottery office of P. SACKET, Easton, Md.

CASH!

I WISH to purchase a number of Likely SERVANTS (slaves) of both sexes, from a bout 12 to 25 years of age, of good habits.-They are for two gentlemen, (citizens of this State) for their own individual use, and nofwhich he is now opening. Those wishing to for speculation. I can give the most unques purchase will do well to give him an early tionable satisfaction as to that, from one o the best houses in this city. Persons wishing to part with their Slaves, will do well to call

> Office, opposite the Exchange, South Gay street, Baltimore.

THE UNION TAVERN

EASTON, MARYLAND.

JOSHUA M. FAULRNER.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the "UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Wash ington and Goldsborough streets, immediately Leeds Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm Hayward, Jr. and directly that of Wm R. ing not heretofore attached to the property and all the property is about to go through a thorough repair; which will enable bim to en tertain private families, parties or individuals in comfort-he intends keeping in his bar the best of Liquors, and his Table shall be furnish ed in season with such as the market will af ford. He has provided attentive Ostlers and Waiters, and has determined nothing on his purt shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His Hacks will run regularly to the Steam Boat Maryland, for the accommodation of passengets, when they can be conveyed to any part of the adjacent county at almost a moment's warning. Regular conveyances can be had from Easton to the principal cities-a four horse stage runs three times a week to Philadelphia via Centreville; the Steam Boat Mary land twice a week to Baltimore, besides other conveyances in the two Easton Packets-so that passengers cannot fail to find an advan tage in passing this way. Boarders will be accommodated on liberal terms by the day, week, month or year-he solicits the old cus tomers of the house and the public generally,



Maryland

INDEPENDENCE.
WILL commence her route on Tuesday morning pext, the 9th inst. leaving the lower end of Dugan's wharf at 7 o'clock A. tleman who raised the fine mules owned by M.for Annapolis Cambridge, (by Castle Haven) Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. and of the same and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore stock, will stand the ensuing season at the on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk. Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge,

Passage to or from Annapolis, All Children under 12 years of age half price. LEM'L. G. TAYLOR, Master. BURRITT'S

GEOGRAPHY OF THE HEAVENS; And familiar Class Book of Astronomy.

Accompanied by Colored Engravings, illus trating the Scenery of the Heavens, and the largest of the kind ever published in this country -The Plates of the Atlas, if spread out, would cover a square surface of more than TEN FEET. This work, as now published, con tains a greater mass of interesting matter, con

nected with the study of the heavens, than any other School book extant. the science, were derived directly from the French and English Observatories expressly for this Class book, and are not contained in any other. It is now being generally used in the principal Seminaries of New England, and vanquish the Republic would vanquish the old Monis recommended to schools in general, by members of the Board of Examination of Yale College, as "A work more needed, and which, it is believed, will be more useful, than any other introduced into our Institutions of Learn-

ingfor a number of years."
Published by F. J. HUNTINGTON, Hartford, Conn.: and Sold by Collins & Hannay, Jonathan Leavitt

and Roe Lockwood, New York; - O. Steel, Albany; - Desilver, Jun. and Thomas; Mar-shall, Clark & Co. and Geo. Latimer & Co Philadelphia; -and Joseph Jewett and James Anderson, Baltimore: -[Price \$1 50.] Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber desirous of completing hi ollections for 1833, earnestly requests all those who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared to settle the same when called on. The Collector is bound to make payments to those who have claims on the county in a specified time, which is on or about the 20th February next. ect to persons. PHILIP MACKEY,

Collector of Talbot county. sept 24

A Teacher Wanted,

To take charge of the district school in Greensborough, from 1st April to the

POETRY.

THE DEAD SOLDIER RY MRS SIGOURNEY. SOLDIER! She's near thee now, For whom thy latest prayer

Was but to gaze upon her brow, And bless her faithful care; The death shot in thy breast, The death-mist o'er thine eve. For this, thy faultering footsteps prest On, toward thy tent, to die.

She's kneeling at thy side!-Her face of anguish, see! How changed thy bright and blooming

bride Who left her home for thee. The battle-smoke curls high Above you reeking plain, Thy comrades raise the victor-cry, Wake, Soldier!-'tis in vain!

Mourn !mourn, thou desolate one, No more thy path forlorn Shall glow with earth's refulgent sun, It hath no second morn: Go in thy deep despair Down to thy husband's tomb,

And lay thy young affections there,— They know no second bloom. Babe! Sorrow hath no power O'er innocence like thine, And thou must gild her lonely bower, A star from Mercy's shrine.

Thy sweetly slumbering breath That o'er her check shall stream, Can chase the forms of war and death, That haunt her nightly dream. Still with thy cherub art

Her misery beguile, And when the grief-pang rends her heart Wear then thy father's smile; None else thy skill can share, None else such balm bestow For thou canst bring a mother's care To heal a widow's woe.

WHERE ARE WE IN FRANCE IN JANUARY 1834 To the Editor of the Spectator.

PARIS, 20th January, 1834. Sir-WE ARE MARCHING RAPIDLY TO-WARDS A RESTORATION! Do not be start d-do not be incredulous-do not shake your head or raise your eyes, and imagine I am dealing in hyperboles. Do not think that I mereintend to say, that we are adopting the principles of the Restoration; or the policy of the Restoration-or the narrow-minded selfishness of the Restoration. No, no-I mean a great deal more than this-I do not speak of a quasi Legitimacy-or of a quasi Restoration to-day: but I speak of a bona fide restoration of the el-dest branch of the House of Bourbon to the throne of France.-Give me your attention-

and listen to my facts.
In Nov 1820, I addressed my first letter to the Morning Chronicle. If I recollect rightly (and I have a tolerable memory,) I began my letter in these terms. "We are marching rapidly towards a Revolution! The talented He was startled! The nervous proprietor would have given the world to have been able to find me out in my anonymous retreat (which ever since I have preserved,) in order to beg me to be less "decided" in my language, and

more measured in my predictions. Proprietors of papers are nervous from principlc.—But I wrote on—the Revolution came on nister. He took good care to make the disnosuch thing. His only merit was an acquaintance with human nature—an intimate knowwill tell you—Daumesnil, as the Governor of ledge of all that is passing in the heart of French the Chateau of Vincennes, had opposed the

I shall not to-day occupy you with a "histo-ry of the Revolution of 1830" It has been 1830—arrive ries and Juste Milieu, have tended to bring about the state of feeling which now exists. Those who have done me the honor to read, ernment, and the accession of Casimir Perier to office,-either the old Monarchy would can clearly foresee the end which is first at least before us—and when Henry the fifth has more partisans among the French people (upon my word it is so) than the Throne of 1830!!!

lution"—and that France is to settle down un-der his "mild" and benignant sway! ! and that the old French Monarchy is to be the result -final! and glorious !! of all the talents, eloquence, blood, treasures, sacrifice and suffer-ings, endured by this country for the last forty years.—The end of the Catholic religion is to onduct its followers and faithful children to ists must be attained through Purgatory!! So the end of all these commotions in France will All persons who shall be found delinquent is settling their Taxes by the above time, will Government in the form of a National Repubcertainly have their property advertised, as I lic; but before we arrive at the goal we must am bound to close the collections without respect to persons.

could not be well short. To explain clearly past year have been restoration elections. what we mean to demonstrate, is the best way of being fully understood.—Those who are Carlists and Royalists will seize hold of my letter and read it with transport. I know this end of the year; applications will be received until the 90th day of March, at which day an election will be held. None need apply except well recommended.

They did the year; applications will be received until the 90th day of March, at which day an election will be held. None need apply except well recommended.

They did the year; applications will be received until the 90th day of life and gaity, I elected. In, 1830 and 1831, the disciples and admit; but France is essentially and irrevocation will be held. For a while these principles vales of the old regime hid themselves in the bly Republican. For a while these principles vales of the rocks—and no darkness was too obscure for their suspicious foars and alarmed.

there they are, principles still, and one day, that which is now but a germ or a bud, will be fruitful, luxuriant, and expansive tree.

WE ARE MARCHING BAPIDLY TOWARDS A RESTORATION! How do I prove this Let us see. The readers of the Spectator are, I am told, an enlightened and classical portion of the community. I am glad of this, because they will at once understand my sketch, and fill up for them. fill up for themselves my rough outline. My facts are too numerous to admit of my dilating on them-and they are too irresistible to be met by a mere off-hand denial.

The eldest branch of the House of Bourbon is praised by the Ministers of Louis Philip-not merely in private (for in all private circles Guizot and Broglie, Humann and their parti-zans, speak of the ellest branch with devotion & awe, love and veneration) but in public alsoin the Chamber of Deputies—at the Tribune—in the Chamber of Peers—in written and prepared speeches before-hand-not delivered in the heat of the moment, but studiously arranged in the study or the boudoir, for the ears of the French Deputies! The restoration is eulogized by Count Roy to a listening and applauding peerage! as the most economical and well-regulated portion of French history. The Restoration is cited by M. Guizot as the period when Frenchmen enjoyed the greatest a-mount of true! and rational liberty!! I cite his words when I say this—& these words will not easily be forgotten. The Restoration is quoted by the Minister of Finance of Louis Philip as the basis or foundation of all financial measures and financial regulations-and when any plan of the Doctrinaries is enforced by them in the chambers as particularly worthy of attention and respect, it is said 'this was done in the reign of Louis the Eighteenth;' and that is considered as a sure and certain pass-The conduct of the Ministers of the Royalty

of 1830, is necessarily followed by the deputies themselves.—The pensions granted by the Restoration are preserved. The orders and distinctions established by the Restoration are lauded and retained. The favourites of the Restoration are provided for. The Ministers of the Restoration are provided for. of the Restoration are appointed to any office they may "condescend" to accept. The Am-bassadors of the Restoration are now the Am-bassadors of Louis Philip. The Men of July are treated with disdain, insolence and scoffing. The Berryers and Lamartines of the Chamber are listened to with profound silence and deep respect—while the Pages, the Briquevills, the Lalittes, aye -aye-and the Lafayettes of the nation too, can barely obtain the right of speaking to uproarious bankers and enraged Doctrinaries. When only a few days since, Berryer, the Royalist, declared that with the liberty of the press a Government in France was impossible, the Centres applauded, smiled app bation and chuckled with oy-and som even cried "Bravo" in the impetuosity of their delight.-But when Lafayette rose, a few days since to demand for the Polish wanderers an asylum, pity and generosity—the majority laughed outright—and M. d'Argout, the extriend of Charles the Tenth, made himself and his comrades right merry at the expense of those who had left the shores of the Vistula, rather than submit to the Czar of the Arctic regions. And even yesterday-no further proposed to the Chamber of Deputies to grant four pensions to the widows of Jourdan and Decaen, Daumesnil and Gerard—what did the Chambers do? Why, the pensions to the two former were granted-but those to the two latter were not. Soult, in-leed, supported them all-but this he did as a soldier, and as a Misociety—and a resolution to tell plainly and Restoration—had refused to give up the keys broadly all he thought, all he saw, and all he apprehended. If the Revolution of 1830 had ed to blow up the whole fortress, and with it been conducted as it was commenced, we the Fauborg of St. Autoine at Paris, rather should have had, by this time, a French Repub-lic. But the "Orleanists" laid hold on the storation separated from a family he had hated, Revolution—the "Doctrinaires" preyed on its and from a dynasty he could not tolerate. This vitals—the "Juste Milieu" sucked its life was enough to secure the rejection of the penvitals—the "Juste Mineu" sucrea its inc blood;—and now, in January 1834, we are marching, and that with extreme rapidity, towards a Restoration!

I shall not to-day occupy you with a "histo-" yes, the truly great and memorable week of in the Rue de la Paix on horsewritten by Cabot—and writen by Bearard— back—head the mob—put to rout the soldiers but it will likewise be writen by O. P. Q. Nor of the line—attack them in the place Vendome, am I to-day about showing you how the con-duct and measures of the Orleanists, Doctrina-to join the people. I saw this—and multitudes to join the people. I saw this—and multitudes saw it. This was a critical moment. The name of "Gerard" was every where pronounced-and his conduct was afterwards followed with any thing like attention, my correspon-dence with the Chronicle during the last and aided, therefore, in overthrowing that four years, will know quite well, that I have Government which had been imposed by for-A variety of interesting facts and observa told the people of Great Britain, and the people eign troops—and which had maintained itself told the people of Great Britain, and the people eign troops—and which had maintained itself against the sensibilities and wishes of a who's the science, were derived directly from the result from the anti-national mode of the Govpoulation. Yet though Gerard has died poor-though his widow has but an inadequate pension -and though to honor the Revolution of July, that widow was entitled to the protection and smiles of the Chamber-yet her pension was rejected by 179 against 63-and the pension of Daumesnil's relict in like manner refused by 145 against 104; while the pension of Jourdan was carried by 213 against 80- and that of Decean by 190 against 86. You perceive, then, that Jourdan's widow was dear to Before, however, I proceed to present you the Restoration, had her pension voted (justly with some startling and some important truths I admit) by 213—Decaen's widow's pension by none, be he Whig or Tory—be he Radical obnoxious to the restoration) voted by a few less, namely 190.—Daumesnil's widow, of Utilitarian—let it be imagined by none that Henry the Fifth is to be "the end of all Revolution"—and that France is to sattle described. ension by the greatest number viz. by 170!!! Yes! yes! we are marching rapidly towards a bona fide Restoration.

The Electors are imitating their Deputies— as the Deputies are imitating the Ministers of the Royalty of 1830. It is essential, however, that you should understand that the electors in Conduct its followers and analysis of the Roman-Paradise; but still this Paradise of the Roman-ists must be attained through Purgatory!! So only two hundred thousand out of thirty three millions of souls. The electors, then, are not France—but they are rentiers—proprietors of landed and other property—are manufacturers and shopkeepers, and have a marked influence over those who depend on them as workmen, laborers and apprentices. Well, then, it is a fact—and a fact which we should do ill to con-Do you think my introduction long? It ceal—that the elections of Deputies during the men of July have been rejected. The men of the Doctrinaires have been accepted. "Order— Order" has been the password at the electoral colleges—and the Carlists and Royalists can-

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consciences. But now it is just the reversenow a candidate who declares himself a Carlist is far better received by the monopoly of electors than one who dectares himself a Patriot; and if any one should dare to show the "cross at his breast-or the ribband of the Cross in his buttonhole-he would hardly find in many colleges an elector to name and another to second his nomination. The Royalist Ele tors of 1831-32-& a portion of 1833-did not dare to go to the elections. They said "We shall be laughed at, spit upon, and made a jest of as belonging to an old and exploded faction; but now the Gazette, the Renovatuer, the Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the As-Quotidienne, and the almost innumerable Roy-Lists prints in the Departments which have sprung up, counsel the Carlists to hasten to the at the commencement of the present session, billot, and in spite of the oath of allegiance the unusual derangement of the business operequired, to take that outh with mental reserva- rations of the community has been such, as in tion-meaning all the time to insure the triumph of Heary the Fifth to the Legitimacy.

Tura from the electors to the national Guards - and they are also marching rapidly towards a restoration: The King of Belgium, because he is a Revolutionary King, or born of the Revolution of Brussels, was treated with neglect and contempt by the Nattonal Guards of Paris. The officers of the National selected by the privates for their aptitule and military knowledge-but for their political opinions; and those who belong to the Revoluring sixteen years of Jesuitical Government, rangined in obscurity, preferring to eat their dry crust and assume their thirst with cold water, to serving a Government they despised, and a family imposed on them by foreigtroops-are now once more sent back to their France ever knew-and speak of the resto ration as the period of national glory, prosperity The officers of the National for the people would have torn up the benches, and insulted, nay, attacked the actors-so

ist family. No purchasers of prints of the Citinew monarchy neglected and unsold And then turn to the 'music' and the 'songs'

of France, in January 1834! Do we hear the Marseillaise and the Parisienne! No, on the contrary, the licensed musicians in Paris are ance of prosperity unknown for many years, prohibited by the police from playing them— and internally, until within a short period, the and even the little Savoyard lads, with their same favorable appearance, as indicated by ablind mice in their cages and their 'hurdy gur- bundant crops, fair prices, active mercantile dies,' are commanded by Monsieur Gisquet not and manufacturing operations; it appears to be to sing or dance to any 'but the genteclest tunes!' impossible that the existing state of things or in other words to abstain from the airs should have sprung from a cause so inadequate which are Revolutionary!! So the songs which as the mere substitution of one place for another are published no longer contain any appeals as the depository of the accruing receipts by the for liberty-for Poland-for Italy, so fair and government. vet so enslaved -but the romances speak of 'Henry"-of the "absent"-and of the scribed"-and no "gentlewoman or girl of expectations" would dare in society, to sing an air what is passing in society. I neither live in a cration has been to derange the currency, cellar nor a garret. I know what is doing in the destroy confidence, and thus to produce the presalons of the capital, as well as in those of the sent embarrassment. provinces—and I tell you that a "Man of the Barricades"—a "Hero of July"—one who had sare upon the money market, has been occa-

daughter of a captain of the National Guards. I must close. I ought not to do so-but I are marching and that with rapidity, towards a Restoration. I am, sir, very obediently yours, O. P. Q.

MR. MILLS'S ÆRONAUTIC EXPE-DITION.

miration and astonishment of the thousands that very interesting account of his bold and successful ærial voyage.

To the editors of the Baltimore American. Gentlemen-The public having exhibited an interest in my assent in a balloon from Federal Hill vesterday afternoon, I submit to you the following statement relative to this ascension.

I started from the garden at 10 minutes before 5 o'clock. Owing to my having used ; large quantity of steel filings, the gas in the balloon was in great part composed of corburetted hydrogen, and afforded me much less ascensive power than I had calculated on. So much so, that I started with only one bag of ballast in my car. Of this I threw out one half when over the Chemical Works, and the remainder when over Fort McHenry. I hailed the Fort, but did not hear any answer, being probably too high to be heard by the scatingle At ten minutes after 5 o'clock, my observations on the barometer showed me to have at-

tained the greatest height. The Barometer was at the surface of ground

Thermometer Fah. 51 deg. External thermometer nearly the same.

At the height just mentioned— Barometer 25.4. Thermometer 48, Fah. Elevation, by Lesley's formula,

7307 feet, or nearly one and a half miles. After this, the current of air carried me nearly the course of the river. The sun now shining very bright, caused the gas in the balloon to expand very much, to relieve which I

opened both valves, which soon let off a large quantity of the gas. After a while, the sun going behind a cloud, withdrew its influence from the balloon, and I found myself provided with so little ascensive power, that I successively threw over first one boot, and then the other and my anchor, and even the top of my barometer, to prevent my falling into the water. myself thus cut off from proceeding further, I determined to descend while I had a

good opportunity of doing so, and accordingly off and assisted me to an open field, and to semercial and Farmers' Bank in Baltimore. At suits. his house I was most kindly treated and every

April 3d, 1834.

OBSERVATIONS. At starting, the barometer stood at 28.9 No. Time. Barom, Therm. Course by comp. S. E. by S. 25.7 2 5.10 48 S. E. 26.9 3 5.25 50 4 5.49 28.3 Landed at 6 P. M.

ALBANY, March 24-2 o'clock, P. M. SPECIAL MESSAGE OF THE GOV-

sembly,—
Since my communication to the Legislature my judgment to render it the duty of the Executive to call your attention to the subject.

It was not then perceived that the order of the Treasury Department, directing the accruing receipts of the public monies to be deposited in the local banks instead of the Bank of the United States, could essentially interrupt the business transactions of the community; nor is it now supposed that any necessary connection Guards, elected by themselves, are no longer exists between that act, and the present state of commercial embarrassment.

Although it was known that the Bank of the United States had commenced a rapid curtailtion-who opposed the Restoration-who du-ment of its debt anterior to the action of the government upon the deposites, and had actually reduced it more than four millions of dollars during the sixty days previous to the first of October, when the order of the Secretary took effect; vet, as the government had directed the change to be made in a manner best calculated retreats-are now looked upon as dangerous to avoid any pressure upon the bank or injury men, because they have served the Revolution to the community, it was not reasonable to sup--and are now supplanted by those who praise pose that the occasion would have been seized Louis the Eighteenth as the best Monarch for the purpose of giving an unnecessary shock to business, much less of exciting causeless panic. Certain it is, however, that since the

change referred to, such has been the attitude Guards are now en masse (I know there are assumed by that institution in regard to the loexception+) all marching towards a Restora- cal banks, that the latter are unable to afford to And then look at the Theatres!! pieces the community those assurances of feture acare there represented which in 1831 and 1832 commodations, which are so essentially neceswould not, could not, have been performed sary to inspire confidence among business men in entering into new engagements. The partisans of that institution, and certain

manie t are the adusions to Legitimacy and presses devoted to its re-charter, by systematic the eldest branch of the house of Bourbon. - and persevering efforts in disseminating dis-But now, Henry the Fifth appears really on trust of the credit of our monied institutions the stage, and the boxes and galleries applaud particularly those of this State, of the credit o individuals, of the resources of the country, and Look at the print shops! Not a caricature of its ability to meet the crisis; and by endeavorthe eldest branch; but thousands of the Orlean- ing to fasten public opinion upon this act of the government as the cause of all the depression zen Royalty! but thousands sold of Henry the which has been experienced, as well as that Fifth-the sister of the young prince-his good which is daily predicted and held up to the pubmother-(what next!)-and even the Duke and lie view in a distorted and exaggerated form; Duchess of Angouleme are sold on the Boule- have also produced an excitement among the vards by hundreds-whilst for months you business community, calculated essentially to may perceive the likenesses of the family of the largravate the pressure, and prolong its exist-

Looking at the immense wealth and resources of the country-presenting externally, as indicated by the course of exchange, an appear-

Although the removal of the deposites, effect ed as it was prospectively, and operating upon the funds in hand, not by withdrawing the whole suddenly, but gradually, as the wants of Toh. Believe me, I am recording facts. I know time have followed it; yet it is said, that its op-

any part in the Revolution of 1830" | somed by the destruction of confidence; but it would be "scouted" from "genteel society," and is not easy to perceive how that is to be chargmight sue in vain for the hand of even the ed as the necessary consequence of the action of It is the consequence of the the government. attitude assumed by the Bank of the United must close. On some other day when nothing of States towards other banks-an attitude not more immediate importance demands my no- necessary, although its advocates attempt to tice, I will conclude my proofs, but in the mean- justify it, either as a measure of retaliation uptime you will, I think, admit-that already I on the government, or for the purpose of comhave made out a prima facie case, and that we pelling those institutions to surrender or to refuse to accept the public deposites.

Nor is it easy to perceive how the action of the government should of necessity derange the currency or the commercial operations of the country, through the medium of domestic exchanges. The ability of the Bank to conduct Mr. Mills, whose triumphant flight to the all ordinary business, has not been essentially clouds on Wednesday afternoon excited the ad- impaired, and its amount of discounted bills of exchange is at this moment as large or about as witnessed it, has furnished us with the annexed large as it ever has been. Whatever inconvenience may have resulted from its refusal laterly to furnish drafts at sight between its different offices at the usual rates, (and these in conveniencies undoubtedly have been great,) would seem, therefore, to have been of its own creation, or the result of that position in regard to the other banks which it has chosen to as-

> It is believed that the principal causes of the present embarrassment have no essential connection with the removal of the deposites. In December, 1830, the Bank of the United and circulation, and continued augmenting them until May, 1832, having within that period added about twenty eight millions of dollars to its accommodations to the public, and over four millions to its notes in circulation .-The necessary consequence of such a large and sudden increase of facilities to business men, was to encourage a corresponding liberality on the part of the local banks, overaction in trade, and to stimulate to excess the industry and enterprise of the country. At all events since that period, foreign commercial operations, domestic trade and manufactures, speculations in stocks, lands and produce, have been carried on to an extent and upon a scale before entirely un-

The policy of contraction on the part of the Bank, which immediately followed this unexampled expansion, had scarcely been commenced when the tariff law of July, 1832, went into effect, the operation of which, with its subsequent modification, was well calculated to develope the injurious consequences of the overtrading which had preceded it,

Under the former law, duties to the amount of about 15 millions annually accrued upon im ports at the port of New York, the payment of which was secured by bonds payable at different periods, some as long as eighteen months As the merchandise was generally sold by the importer, soon after the execution of his bond for the duties, it is obvious that the credit afforded by the government, was to him equivalent to alighted about twenty yards from the shore, so much capital until the time of payment should near the Bodkin Point. Several persons came arrive. Before this time, a fresh importation enabled him to create a new credit, and thus a cure my apparatus. I found I was on the land very large amount of capital was constantly in of Mr. Dunbar, the worthy Cashier of the Comuse among those engaged in commercial pur-

The law of July, 1832, considerably reduced his house I was most kindly treated and every assistance afforded me that I could have desirted still further to diminish the capital of the

by shortening the bonds in some cases, and by furnish the requisite facilities to the commercial substituting cash payments on many articles interests of the city of New York in the dis-

subject to duty. This law took effect on the fourth of March. 1833, and during the past year the bonds of the preceding year have been falling due, while the of revulsion in trade; and, in short, to exercise bortened bonds and cash duties have created an a healthful influence over all the diversified inadditional demand for money; thus casting up- terests of that great city, and consequently over on the importer the burthen of repaying the every branch of industry throughout the state. capital formerly loaned to him by the government, and a'so of paying the cash duties required upon his recent importations. It has been probably would be realized, there are, neverestimated that the effect of this law has been equivalent to the withdrawal from commercial if not preponderating weight. It is deemed by investments of from twelve to thirteen millions many to be objectionable in principle for any

The depressed rate of foreign exchange also although an indication favorable to the general possessing ample powers over the currency of condition of the country, has, it is understood, prevented the drawing of considerable sums of money from Europe, the proceeds of produce as misdirection of its efforts, be equally capable well as of stocks sold abroad.

These causes, together with the rapid cortailment of its delt by the U. States Bank, between the first days of August and December, amounting to nearly ten miltions of dollars, and subserve the interest of a party. It might, by all operating upon a state of trade anusually and the acquisition of political influence, paralize the extravagantly extended, are supp sed to be controling power reserved to the Legislature; it sufficient to account for most of the distress hi- might, for the purpose of acquiring this influ therto experienced.

The severity of the pressure in New York, has undoubtedly been very much mit gated, by placing the public deposites in the local banks, which bave thereby been enabled to discount, and have actually discounted, upwards of four millions more than they otherwise could have

And as the charter was soon to expire, and he Bank had actually commenced its curtailments some time previous to the action of the government, that action would seem to have een indispensably necessary for the protection of the public, so far as the funds of the government would afford the means. This measure, however, which as we have seen, involved no necessary destruction of individual confidence or credit, no necessary derangement of ordinay commercial operations, much less any necessity for the panic which has followed, has fornished to the Bank the pretext for placing tself in a new and menucing attitude, and to its partizans the occasion of wenton'y sporting with the fears of the timid, the standing of the weak, the stability of the currency, and the redit of our moneyed institutions.

This corporation, brought into existence for the purpose of subserving the general good, (if for any justifiable purpose,) seems to be bending the whole of its prodigious energies towards compelling the people, by force of pecuniary suffering, to acknowledge the necessity of its recharter.

Our constituents have distinctly expressed their unbiassed judgment upon the question o recharter; and I cannot doubt that they possess sufficient patriotism to meet any crisis, which the controversy may produce, and that in the maintenance of principles of vital importance to themselves and to posterity, they will be ready to endure any recuniary privation, rather than submit to the dictation of a great moneyed power.

From recent del ates in the national legislature; from the tone of the presses which advocate the cause of the Bank; from the language of the public meetings; from the organizations of party; and from other indications, too plain to be mistaken, the efforts on the part of the Bank seem to be directed as e ia'ly against the moneyed institutions and the cusiness relations of the State of New York. Under such circumstances, I deem it the imperative duty of the State to put forth its energies to aid these institutions in the struggle, and to protect its citizens from our ression. Connected as these ty of the State, all classes of our constituents, whether agricultural, mercantile or manufact turing, are equally interested in their welfare

I am furnished by the Bank Commissioners. with a statement of the condition of the Banks subject to their supervision on the 4th March, cant by which January last, more than three millions of dollars; and that the country institutions, or those located out of the cities of New York and Aldiscounts only about \$600,000, had reduced their circulation about two millions of dollars. The entire resources of the country banks on the 4th of March, excluding the bank fund, amounted to \$21,984,000, and their entire habilities to \$12,462,000. Netwithstanding the redemption, between those dates, of about two millions of their paper, the reduction of their specie was less than \$25,000; and their immehate means of redemption, consisting of specie at home and funds on deposite in Albany and New York, subject to be drawn at sight, amounted to more than 35 per cent of their whole

So far, therefore, as the banks themselves are concerned, I entertain not the slightest doubt either of their present or future ability to meet any crisis that can occur; but under a state of things which may be imagined, a proper regard for their own safety, may put it out of their power to afford those accommodations to the public, which its interests may require.

The Bank of the United States has recently declared its intention to continue its curtail ments, but in what ratio we know not. It probably has due to it in this State about seven States commenced a rapid increase of its loans millions; and what portion of this amount our citizens may be called upon to pay before the next session of the Legislature, cannot now be determined. If this amount shall be called in rapidly, our banks must necessarily strengthen without the assistance of grain. The clover themselves by calling in a portion of their debt; and thus it will be in the power of the Bank of the United States, if it should have file disposition, to occasion serious embarrassment to all classes of the community, unless the Legislature make suitable provision to guard against such a result. It has been suggested to me by several intel-

ligent and practical gentlemen from the city of New York, for whom and for whose opinion ! entertain the highest respect, and who, I am on this food. Deane, in his New England Farsure, were governed by no motives of indivi- mer, has the following remarks: interst in the matter, that the establishment of a large banking institution in the city was called for at the present time. A capital of eight or ten millions was mentioned; and it was proposed that the State should take one half, and pay for it by a State stock, bearing an interest of four or five per cent. redeemable at the expiration of the charter; the balance of stock to be distributed by commissioners to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, or in such other manner as should be thought ! the State to appoint its share of directors; the rate of discount to be fixed at six per cent, and if deemed proper, the surplus profits over six or seven per cent. per annum to be paid into the to seed. For this will prevent waste: and State Treasury; the institution to issue no notes under twenty dollars, and in other respects to the more tender and agreeable to their palate. be made subject to the general laws of the State, reserving to the Legislature the usual right to

modity or repeal the charter. It was urged that the stock issued by the State might readily be disposed of in Europe they should have rings in their noses to prefor specie, and that such a charter would furnish a sufficient inducement to insure the ne-

by admitting many new articles to the free list, [this State, whenever it should be called in; to count and collection of domestic exchange; to acquire a character in Europe, which would enable it to sustain mercantile credit in times

> Although many of the advantages anticipated from an institution of such a character, might & theless, objections to this proposition, of serious government to engage in the ordinary pursuits of individual enterpise. Such an institution, the State, which, properly directed, might be productive of salutary effects, might also, by producing serious and extensive injury. It might in its administration be subject to the fluctuations of political power, and thereby he in danger of becoming an engine wielded t ence, openly take the f.el, of party politics and exhibit the disgusting spectacle, with which we are already too familiar, of a large monied corporation arrayed in political opposition to the government of the country.

Unless, therefore, such an institution, or one of a somewhat similar character, should be found indispensably necessary to enable us to counteract a greater evil, I should be unwilling to hazard so dangerous an experiment.

It has occurred to me, that a remedy, as well for the existing evil, as for the inconvenience which may in any event result from the withirawal of the capital now employed by the Bank in this State, may be provided, by the ssue of a State Stock, if necessary, to the amount of four or five millions of dollars, and by increasing the ability of the banks in the city of N. York with loans of this stock, in such manneras would be perfectly safe to the State and at the same time enable them to extend their accommodations so as to supply the amount of capital to be withdrawn by the Branch in that city. It is due to the city banks to say, that this suggestion does not proceed rom them; they have thus far sustained themselves with creditable ability, and feel a perfect ontidence in their resources to do so under any emergency that may happen; but the sugrestion is intended for the relief of the whole community, by sustaining the markets for our agricultural and manufactured productions, and giving activity and vigor to commercial enter-

Should this measure be adopted, the necessity will at once be perceived of imposing upon certain persons, to be designated by the legislature, the power and responsibility of carrying it into effect. Ample provision should be made o secure the regular payment of interest, and the United States Bank. the ultimate redesiption of the stock by the banks to which the loans may be made, so that the State will neither be suiject to inconveni ence, nor incur any responsibility beyond the loan of its crodit to stable and well conducted in stitutions. It may also be necessary to provide, that during the continuance of the loan o the banks, they shall possess the power o discounting upon them as upon so much additonal capital, without allowing them to extend their circulation beyond the limits now prescribed by law. The banks in N. York, from their position, must necessarily meet and sustain the first shock of any pressure upon the therefore, we aid every branch of industry necessarily affects prices in the country, and operates to the injury of the agricultural as well as the manufacturing and mercantile in-terests of the whole state.—Should it be deement counties of the State, through the agency tion had been diminished since the first day of of the county loan officers, as has heretofore been done on several occasions, to the great relief of the community.

It is not doubted that the State, by the loan bany, while they have reduced their loans and of its credit in some such manner, may, without incurring any loss or inconvenience, do much to sustain the great interests of the people, if the necessity for it should arise; and I cannot entertain the slightest doubt that the measure would meet with their cordial appro-

bation. Being perfectly satisfied that the energies and resources of this State, will enable it to bear up against any temporary depression of no, the latter has always been in her debt; bu business which can be anticipated; that in this desperate struggle by a great monied power to perpetuate its own existence by the force of its pressure upon the community, the patriotism of the people will be found to rise, regardless of mere pecuniary sacrifices; and that it is the duty of the State to stand forth in its strength, and by the use of its credit and the sanction of its of General Jackson, commences a run on the name, to shield its institutions and its citizens State Banks for specie or for the payment of from harm, I commit the entire subject to your deliberate consideration. W. L. MARCY.

bout sowing grass seed, we should impress it pon his mind to not overlook the great value of clover. If you wish to sow grass seed in an orchard, by all means let it be clover. It is not only more congenial to the growth of the trees than other grasses, but will in connection with the apples, very nearly fatten your hogs, will keep the hogs in healthy and thriving condition until apples are perfectly ripe, after which, if your apples are of the right sort, very little if any grain will be required. A friend of ours informs us that he throw a quantity of

RED CLOVER-SWINE.

At this season of the year when the farmer is

salted. He is of the opinion that hogs in a hard. and scarce winter, might be measurably kept "The hog pasture should be so near to the dwelling house, that it may not be troublesome to carry the wash to the swine. And yet so far off that the people may not be stunned

with their noise. And a warm cot must be

made in some convenient part of their pasture,

clover hay to his young stockhogs, while the

snow covered the ground and they ate it v ry

readily. His hay was well cured and

for them to lodge in. "To prepare a pasture for them, let the ground be broken up, tilled and manured, and then laid down with clover. For swine are her existence. Was it because the Governmore fond of this grass than of any other which our country produces. Let the quantity of land be so proportioned to the number of swine that they may keep the grass from running up shorter the grass is, the sweeter it will be, and

"I suppose that one acre of rich land in cloand small together, through the summer: and bring them well forward in their growth, but vent their rooting out the clover.

"It has been proved, by many trials, that cessary subscriptions for the residue of the capital; that such an institution would be able take plight without any other food. Some say they importer thus derived from government credits the debt now due to the United States Bank in may be half fattened."—Ohio Farmer.

EASTON, MID

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1834.

We offer to our readers, in this morning's Whig, the special message of Governor MARcy, of New York. He takes, in our opinion, the correct view of the question of the public deposites, and the conduct of the United States Bank; and recommends to the Legislature to sustain the State Banks against the oppressive measures of that institution. That the friends of the United States Bank

the removal of the public moneys from that Bank to the State Banks, has created the panic which has passed over, and still pervades the whole community, is indeed, to us, matter of absolute astonishment. What, that a few millions of public money, taken from one set of Banks, and deposited in another, should create pressure on the whole Banking community, and compel them not only to suspend their discounts, but to press their debtors for payment of their notes, is an absurdity too gross to be expected to be practised even on the most unthinking, with any hope of ultimate success. The common sense of the community will not suffer such an imposition. As men become acquainted with the operation, and see the power of this great monied institution, they will rightly appreciate the motives and conduct of the Presilent. Who, we will ask of our readers, are lebtors of the United States Bank on the Eastern Shore Who, on this Shore, ever obtained a discount in the Bank of the United States since its establishment? We know of but one individual, in this county, who ever asked or ol tained a loan from that Bank. That individual is a large stockholder, and by pledging his stock could at any moment command his thousands. Is there a farmer in this county, who, by pledging his farm, could obtain a loan to relieve him from the gripe of the Sheriff?not one; such a loan is not in character with its business. When disposed to lend, it must be to business men of the cities, or on city endorsers;-none others need ask accommodations.-Our State Banks, scattered over our whole State, are the institutions to which the people are to look for accommodations, if they need them, and it is through them that they have been made to suffer by the recent operations of In the natural course of business, the notes of

our State Banks flow to the United States Bank. Men travelling, as well as persons wishing to transmit money, from one part of the Union to another, exchange the notes of the State Banks for those of the U. States Bank, and thus in consulting their own convenience, afford constant aid to the latter in keeping its paper in circulation, and place it in its power to press the State Banks for specie. It is in the exercise of this power, which from its very nature the Bank of the U. States will always possure has been made upon the State Banks, and through them on the people. We will take the Branch Bank at Easton (which by the by we ed advisable, a portion of this stock might be disposed of, and the avails loaned in the differ-Bank of the U. S.) for an example. What connection had the Branch Bank at Easton with the government deposites' We very much doubt whether she has ever had \$100 of the public money deposited in her vaults, and we furthermore doubt whether she has ever kept an account with the Bank of the U.S. or whether the latter would receive the Easton Bank notes on deposite; yet this Bank has been compelled to suspend her discounts. Was it because she owed the Bank of the United States? it was because there was a general run upon all the Banks for specie. The Bank of the U. S. making the removal of the deposites the pre text, but in fact, for the purpose of destroying the confidence of the people in the administration their notes, and at the same time commences curtailing its discounts; the State Banks, act ing on the defensive, are compelled to stop dis counting, and to call in their notes, for fear of a run upon them for specie. Two of the State Banks, the Susquelianna Bank, and the Bank of Maryland have already been compelled to stop payment, and all others to call in their notes and contract their business. Every Bank in the United States, has in this manner been brought to feel the power of the United States Bank, and compelled to suspend its discounts wholly or partially, and to call in its notes .-The trading community, carrying on business to a large extent on horrowed capital, and every person employed by them, the merchant, the manufacturer, the mechanic, and even the farmer, is thus made to suffer by its oppression. Was this pressure on account of any doubt which the United States Bank felt in the solvency of the State Banks' No; renew her charter, and in one week she will trust them for milter, and in one week she will trust them for millions. Was it because she had a scarcity of specie? No, she has never had more specie in her yaults, in proportion to her notes in circulaher vaults, in proportion to her notes in circulaher vaults, in proportion to her notes in circula-tion, than she now has, since the first hour of Inge, Jarvis, R. M. Johnson, Noadiah Johnment made a run on her? No, such a course never was adopted or recommended, except to defend the State Banks against her power. But suppose she apprehended a run on her from the Government, she cannot now be under such appreliension. The Government money is all support twenty or more swine, large withdrawn; the public confidence in her ability to pay her debts, is perfectly undoubted, and if she would resume her discounts, in one week the cry of distress would subside. Why then does she not commence discounting? Why continue to oppress the community, and to compel the other Banks also to suspend their dis-

counts? She can have but one reason, and that is, she is determined to make the people feel er power, and if possible, compel them grant her a renewal of her charter. Yes, No. cholas Biddle, the President of the Bank of the States, who "sits in his marble palace, calin as a summer's morning," and smiles at the public distress: he, who, to use his own language, by a timely discount of \$50,000 in 1825, when a similar panic was about to pass over the land, arrested its progress and restored public confidence: could, in one week, by liberal discounts and by withdrawing the restraits now held over them, set the State Banks all in motion again should attempt to make the people believe that and at once relieve the public distress. But such is not his will. Give him the keeping of the pullic treasures, let him sport on the fund of the people, let him refuse to pay the people's debt, and speculate on their means, and he will grant you relief. Send your old grey haired President, who has risked his fortune, his life his fame, in defence of his country and her con stitution; send him, whom you have honoured as first in your confidence, k neeling at his feet and begging that he would not call upon him the unmerited execrations of a misguided and suffering people, and he will grant all that you

We have thus, as briefly as we could, given our views of the nature and cause of the present embarrassment, which is admitted to extend over the whole Union. The people are beginning to think upon and understand the subject and with them we confidently submit the final issue. If the Bank is to triumph, we will still hope for the best, but we shall awfully fear for the safety of our institutions. For our own part we believe that the act of Congress, creating the Bank, is unconstitutional, and that its powers are dangerous to the liberties of the people.

The article published in this day's Whig. over the signature of 'Baldwin,' we have extracted from the Georgia Constitutionalist. It animadverts in the most pointed terms on the course of our Senator, the Hon. E. F. Chambers. We have not seen, that we remember, the speech of Mr. Chambers, to which this article refers, and cannot therefore judge of its correctness, but the bitterness of party with which our Senator is usually known to speak the intemperate course which he has uniformly pursued since his election to the Senate, his wild assertions and calculations, all seem to justify us in saying, that the dignity of the station, if not of the man, would be better consulted by greater moderation. But there is another point of view in which he should look at this matter. He is placed in the Senate of the United States to r present the sovereignty of the State of Maryland; that sovereignty lies in the majority of the freemen: does he honestly and faithfully represent the will of such majority? If he is in doubt upon this point, respect for a large minority should teach him to be temperate. He, however, is governed by, or professes to be governed by principles of a higher order, which at least should teach him not to make assertions vilhout the best roundation.

A letter from a respectable gentleman in Baltimore, to his correspondent in Talbot, under date of the 4th inst. says-"A gentleman called yesterday on Evan Poultney, President, and Robert Wilson, Cashier of the Bank of Maryland, who each severally advised him not to part with his certificate of deposite and bank notes, at any material deduction, Each stated that they knew of no circumstance that had exhausted the funds of the Bank, which would in their opinion prevent the institution from windmg up, so as to be enabled to pay all demands against it. In about ten days a full statement of the situation of the affairs of the Bank would be published."

We beg leave to call attention to the advertisement of Miss Marcilly's Female Semmary, published in this morning's Whig. Those parents who prefer sending their daughters from home, for their education, or who have no respectable academy convenient, we should think, -judging from the respectability of Miss Marcilly's references, -could not do better than to ommit them to her care.

The question of a recharter of the Bank of he United States, and of the restoration of the deposites has at last been settled in the House of Representatives, after a protracted discussion of nearly four months. The resolutions reported by the committee of Ways and Means were severally adopted by the following vote:

The question on the first resolution, viz: that The Bank of the United States ought not to be rechartered," was decided in the affirmative. Yeas 135, nays 82.

YEAS—Messrs. John Adams, Wm. Al-len, Anthony, Archer, Beale, Bean, Beards-ley, Beaumont, John Bell, Blair, Bockee, Boon, Bouldin, Brown, Bunch, Bynum, Cambreleng, Carmichael, Carr, Casey, Chaney, Chinn, Claiborne, S. Clark, Clay, Clayton, Clowney, Coffee, Connor, Cramer, W. R. Davis, Davenport, Dav. P. Dickerson, D. W. Dickinson, Dunlap, Felder, Forester, Foster, W. K. Fuller, Fulton, Galbraith, Gholson, son, Cave Johnson, Seatorn Jones, Benjamin Jones, Kavanagh, Kinnard, Lane, Lansing, Laporte, Lawrence, G. W. Lay, L. Lea, T. Lee, Leavitt, Loyall, Lucas, Lyon, Lytle, A. Mann, jr. J. K. Mann, Mardis, John Y. Mason, Moses Mason, jr. McIntire, McKay, McKinley, McLane, McVean, Miller, Henry Mitchell, Robert Mitchell, Muhlenberg, Murantichell, Muhlenberg, Murantichell, Robert Mitchell, Rober phy, Osgood, Page, Parks, Parker, Patterson, Pearce, Peyton, Pierce, Pierson, Pinckney, Plummer, Polk, Rencher, Schenck, Schley, Shina, Smith, Speight, Standifer, Stoddert, Sutherland, W. Taylor, W. P. Taylor, F.

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> son, Tur Wardwel NAYS Illen, Jo Ashley, I Baylies, Briggs, I bers, Ch Clark, C Crane, Davis, Ellswort Everett, ter, Phile Graham Hall, II: Lincoln, McDuffi Moore. Rencher Shepard Wm. P. kins, Tu mough, tlesey, F Wilson, On the That t

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Banks, Barber, Barnitz, Earringer, Baylies, Betty, James M. Bell, Binney, Briggs, Bull, Barges, Cage, Chambers, Chilton, Choate, W.m. Clark, Corwin, Coulter, Crane, Crockett, Darlington, Amos Davis, Deberry, Dement Bapy to learn that Lieut. L. intends to commence immediately such improvements and provided by the largest of the buildings for the largest of the buildings for the largest of the largest of the largest of the buildings for the largest of th ett, Fillmore, Foot, Philo C. Fuller, James raham, George Grennell, Hiland Hall, Gid-Mard, Hardin, James Harper, Hazeltine. Jaliez W. Huntington, Jackson, Wm. Cost Johnson, Lincoln, Martindale, Marshall, Mc-arty, McComas, McDuffie, McKennan, Mer-art, Milligan, Moore, Pope, Potts, Reef, W. Shepard, A. H. Shepherd, W. Slade, C. ade, Sloane, Spangler, Philemon Thomas, Tompkins, Tweedy, Vance, Vinton, Wat-mough, E. D. White, Fred. Whittlesey, Eli-dia Whittlesey, Wilde, Williams, Wilson, oung-S2.

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By this vote it will be seen that the friends the Bank have nothing to hope from the present congress -old democracy will triumph. The question being taken upon concurring in the second resolution, "That the deposites ought not to be restored," it was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 119—Nays 104, as follows: YEAS—Messrs.John Adams, William Al-

en, Anthony, Beale, Bean, Beardsley, Beaumont, John Bell, Blair, Bockee, Boon, Bouldin, Brown, Bunch, Bynum, Carmichael, Carr, Casey, Chaney Chinn, Samuel Clark, Clay, Coffee, Connor, Cramer, Day, Dicker-son, Dickinson, Dunlap, Forester, William K. Fuller, Galbaith, Gillet, Gilmer, Joseph K. Fuller, Galbath, Gillet, Gilmer, Joseph Hall, Thomas H. Hall, Halsey, Hamer, Han-negan, Joseph M. Harper, Harrison, Hatha-way, Hawkins, Hawes, Henderson, Howell, Hubbard, Abel Huntington, Inge, Jarvis, R. M. Johnson, Noadiah Johnson, Cave Johnson, Scaborn Jones, Benjamin Jones, Kavanagh, Scaborn Jones, Benjamin Jones, Kavanagh, Kinnard, Lane, Lansing, Laporte, Lawrence, Luke Lea, Thomas Lee, Leavitt, Loyall, Lucas, Loyn, Lytle, Abijah Mann, Joel K. Mann, Mardis, John Y. Mason, Moses Mason, M'Carty, McIntire, McKay, McKinley, McLene, M'Yean, Miller, Henry Mitchell, Muhlenberg, McKan, One Barren Barre Murphy, Osgood, Page, Parks, Parker Patterson, Dutee J. Pearce, Peyton, Franklin Pierce, Pierson, Plummer, Polk, Pope, Schenck, Schley, Shinn, Charles Slade, Smith, Spangier, Speight, Standifer, Stoddert, Sutherland, William Taylor, Francis Thomas, Thomson, Turrill, Vanderpoel, Wagener, Ward, Wardwell, Wayne, Webster, Whallon-119. NAYS .- Messrs. John Q. Adams, Heman NAYS.—Messrs, John Q. Adams, Heman Allen, John J. Allen, Chilton Allan, Archer, Ashley, Banks, Barber, Barnitz, Barringer, Baylies, Beaty, James M. Bell, Binney, Briggs, Bull, Burd, Cage, Campbell, Cham-bers, Chilton, Choate, Claiborne, William Clark, Clayton, Clowney, Corwin, Coulter, Crane, Crockett, Darlington, Warren R. Davis, Amos Davis, Davenport, Deberry, Deming, Denny, Dennis, Dickson, Duncan, Ellsworth, Evans, Edward Everett, Horace Everett, Ewing, Felder, Fillmore, Foot, Foster, Philo C. Fuller, Fulton, Gholson, Gordon, Graham ,Grayson, Grennell, Griffin, Hiland Hall, Hard, Hardin, James Harper, Hazel-tine, Heath, J. W. Huntingdon, Jackson, W. C. Johnson, King, George W. Lay,

Wilson, Young-104. On the third Resolution-

That the State Banks ought to be continued as the places of deposite of the public money, and that is expedient for Congress to make further provision by law, prescribing the mode of selection, the securities to be taken, and the manner and terms on which they are to be em-

W. C. Johnson, King, George W. Lay, Lincoln, Martindale, Marshall, McComas, McDuffie, McKennan, Mercer, Milligan,

Moore, Pinckney, Potts, jr. Ramsay, Reed, Rencher, Selden, William B. Shepard, A. H.

Shepard, William Slade, Sloane, Stewart, Wm. P. Taylor, Philemon Thomas, Tomp-

kins, Turner, Tweedy, Vance, Vinton, Wat-mough, Edward E. White, Frederick Whit-tlesey, Elisha Whittlesey Wilde, Williams,

The vote stood 117 to 104.

The question was then taken on concurring

in the 4th resolution, as follows: "4 Resolved, That, for the purpose of ascerto have become the petty-fogging tool of the taining, as far as practicable, the cause of the Bank party, and to utter villainous assertions commercial embarrassment and distress complained of by numerous citizens of the United States, in sundry memorials which have been presented to Congress at the present session, and of inquiring whether the charter of the Bank of the United States has been violated, and also what corruptions and abuses have existed in its management, whether it has used its corporate power, or money to control the press, to interfere in politics, or influence elections, and whether it has had any agency, through its management or money, in producing the existing pressure, a select committee be appointed to inspect the books, and examine into the proceedings of the said Bank, who shall report whether the provisions of the charter have been violated or not; and also what abuses, corruptions, or malpractices have existed in the management of said Bank, and that the said committee be authorized to send for persons and papers, and to summon and examine witnesses pers, and to summon and examine witnesses from personal hostility of this Cashier towards on oath, and to examine into the affairs of the particular branch of this "Wall-street brosaid Bank and branches; and they are further authorized to visit the principal Bank, or any of its branches, for the purpose of inspecting the books, correspondence, accounts, and other pa-pers connected with its management or business; and that the said committee be required t) report the result of such investigation together with the evidence they may take, at as early a day as practicable."

And the fourth resolution was concurred inayes 174, nays 41.

The following gentlemen compose the Committee of Inquiry into the administration of the mighty moneyed aristocracy, while at the same United States Bank, appointed by order of the time he exhibits a mass of specie; so much in-House of Representati ves:-

Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, Mr. Everett, of of "300,000 dollars," and at the same time to Massachusetts, Mr. Muhlenburg, of Pennsyl- impress upon the Senate that the community vania, Mr. Mason, of Virginia, Mr. Ellsworth, of Connecticut, Mr. Mann, of New York, and Chambers says, "it happened that the Bank had just about 300,000 dollars of specie more than usual." This being a fact, I should like to know how much this Branch usually kept. It Mr. Lytle, of Ohio.

More extensive failures .- There have been 1150 bankruptcies recently in Gracious heavens! where? In Philadelphia?

No, no—my friend—in England and Wales.
Ah-hum! What can be the matter there;
President Jackson had no deposites there to re-

move, had he? ted States bank there, called the Bank of Enghand, and it so netimes has a great itching for

stuff that story down us. Why, I have no bers, when he again attempts matters of this more doubt that the removal of the deposites, kind will not hang himself up to the public produced the failures in England and Wales, than it has caused similar events in this coun-

Nor I either .- Trenton Emporium.

Monticello.-The late residence of Mr. Jefferson was offered for sale on the 1st inst. according to notice previously given. There were but few persons present, in consequence of which, a public sale was not effected. It was,

to their original condition, after which it will be accessible to visitors once a week.—For the present however the proprietor does not wish the public to visit the premises. Due notice will be given of the completion of the com &c .- Virginia Advocate.

000 dollars was a matter of relief, she actually

had not silver sufficient to meet the demand, and actually drew 10,000 dollars from a local

bank. Look at the grounds on which Mr.

Chambers predicates his remarks on this identi-

introducing private transactions on the floor of the Senate Chamber. Was it not done for the

purpose of creating excitement, and further the views of the Bank, though done at the expense

of truth? Had not the Augusta broker the

right to draw as much specie from the Bank as

ment, and individuals shall not touch it, cr

they shall feel the weight of a Senate's displea-sure? What favors have Mr. Cashiar Hunter, of

the Savannah Branch, ever shown this broker? He has long since closed his doors to them, and

publicly stated that their name should not again

go on the books of his Bank; and all this is done

Under such circumstances as these, where is

the concern, having the power, and the pros-pect of fine profits before them, would scruple at an operation on this Bank? Are the private

interests of a concern, and their transactions, to be mooted by the Senate, judged, and condemn-

Chambers pretends to a combination between

deed, that they thank any one to take a part of

must be ruined, and the Bank tumble to pieces,

unless Congress shall interpose and lay its

strong arm on this combination, & crush it! Mr.

seems that after the Bank had paid 324,000 dol-lars, she had to draw 10,000 dollars from a

local Bank to complete the payment. It fol-lows then that she usually kept 24,000 dollars, if Mr. Chambers's reasoning is not most egre-

with the odium of having knowingly and wil-fully perverted facts, for he cannot apply the "non mi recordo" of the Italian to himself.

BALDWIN.

will be given of the completion of the repairs, a large tigress escaping from the caravan, at has gone to reap the reward of her labor. Worksworth, on Tuesday night last, on the way to New-haven fair. It appears that the drivers were putting the the vans into the From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist. The remarks of Mr. Senator Chambers on yard of the White Lion Inn, when a carriage, laden with timber, came in contact with the United States, on the 21st of Feb. are so rank in one in which the celebrated lion Wallace who their general features, that I cannot suffer thein contended with and defeated the dogs at Ware to pass unnoticed. In order that the public may wick, and a very large tigress, were kept, and have the true history of this "Wall-street col-staved in the whole side of the vehicle. Every Lision with the Executive," to trample down the Bank of the United States, I must change the obtaining their liberty by repairing the van geography of the scene from New York to Georagia. At a recent session of our Legislature, it by closing the gates of the yard; but in the was made a penal offence for Banks to issue, or individuals to circulate, bills of a denomination under five dollars. This law took effect on the 1st of September last, and the general impression was, that a much larger quota to tspecie would be required by our Banks than they had ever before found it expedient to keep. As the amount of the issue by the various with some cows beloning to Mr. Wilson, killed Banks of these small kills was supposed to be a supposed to be a supposed to be supposed t Banks of these small bills was supposed to be nearly \$600,000, and that a large portion of the circulation would be required to be redeemed circulation would be required to be redeemed the roaring of the lion, aroused the keepers and the roaring of the lion, aroused the keepers and the roaring of the lion, aroused the keepers and the roaring of the lion, aroused the keepers and the roaring of the lion, aroused the keepers and the roaring of the lion, aroused the keepers and the roaring of the lion. circulation would be required to be redeemed with specie, each Bank made arrangements accordingly. The bouse of J. D. Beers, I. R. St. John & Co. of this place, having contracted to deliver a large amount of specie by a certain day, and not having time to procure it from the north, they selected the United States Bank in Savannah as the source from whence it should be procured; and in a short period column for the source of the lion, aroused the keepers and several of the lion, aroused the keepers and the roaring of the lion, aroused the keepers and several of the inhabitants; when pursuit was made by the whole body, to kill or retake them. They first discovered the fion about three or four fields distant, feeding on the cow which had fallen a victim to his irres!stible fury. They immediately fronted him as well as their fears would admit, and several shots were fired though centrary to the orders of the keeper, by lected \$334,000 of the bills of that branch, and which the lion was severely wounded. The is excited by every gentle means; and their had them presented for payment. The spece infuriated animal suddenly rushed upon a man lected \$334,000 of the bills of that branch, and which the lion was severely wounded. was drawn and the larger portion sent up to who was at some distance from him, and be-Augusta, and disposed of as originally contemplated. It is not true, as Mr. Chambers asserts, that the Cashier of the Branch in Savannah, Mr. Hunter, expressed pleasure at the de- keepers and their able management, he was mand, or that the broker was nonplussed at the immense amount of specie that he found himself out further mischef. The party then went in burdened with. Nor did the broker ask the Bank for a draft on the north, neither would he irrection, and had fallen in with some persons have received it, neither was the Bank asked going to work in the brackfields. The animal to keep the specie on deposite, for it was taken attacked a woman with a child in her arms, away from the Bank as fast as paid. The principal house of this firm, that is, the house in were killed before assistance arrived.—On the New York, did not either directly or indirectly party coming up they were horror struck at furnish, or cause to be procured, a single dollar the spectacle. Every exertion was made to of this 334,000. Neither did they know of the operation until the draw was made. Not a dol- was so dangerously wounded as not to be exlar of this 334,000 was procured out of Georgie. pected to recover, that that object could be ef-This is a plain unvarnished statement of this jected .- Northampton (Eng.) Herald. transaction, susceptible of the most palpable proof, and how does it accord with Mr. Chambers's statements introduced in his remarks on the "Maine Petitions" Was there ever a grosser tissue of misstatements embodied in so From the Bultimore American. short a speech? Mr. Chambers, when he discovers that Mr. Forsyth is ignorant of the real

FLOUR.-The receipts of Howard street flour continue very limited; dealers generally are paying \$4 37 1-2, and few loads have been transaction of this draw, very ingeniously, he taken at a fraction higher. A sale from store

no doubt thought, exhibits a collusion between a New York broker and the Executive, in reof 200 bbls. has been made at \$4 75. The sale at \$4 87 1-2, mentioned in our last weekly relation to a transaction which had its origin and port, was for a choice brand, paid for by a draft consummation in Georgia, and I regret, for the honor of the State of Maryland, that her on time. The market is entirely swept of City Mills

Senator Chambers does not possess more of the "weasel" faculties. So far from the Bank in flour, and the mills are all idle for want of Savannah having more specie than she usually kept, and so much that a disgorgement of 300,-The last sales of Susquehanna flour were

made at 84 75; but higher rates are now ask-ed. The entire stock is but a trifle. GRAIN. - A parcel of 1500 bushels prime red Virginia wheat appeared at market to-day, and was taken at \$1 per bushel. This is the only sale we have had to report for sometime

cal draw, and the political effect to be produced. How is he to sustain himself in his position? Can it be possible that he combines in the office Sales of Corn to day, both white and yellow

54a55 cents per bushel.

A parcel of prime Susquehanna Ryc affoat of a Senator that of a hireling also? Has the Emperor Nicholas touched his prospects with was sold on Saturday at 67 cents per bushel.
Whiskey.—Limited sales of blds. at 12 that potent wand which has caused stronger nerves than Mr. Chambers is allowed to pos-sess, to diverge from the straight road; or has 1-2 cents, at which price it is firmly held .-We quote bbls. at 23 1-2 a 24 cents. The he fallen so far below the dignity of a Senator as wagon price of bbls. is 20 cents, exclusive of he barrel Bank party, and to utter villainous assertions

and color transactions, because they suit the views and purposes of that party? If so, I con-To be drawn April 15th, 1834, The Delgratulate the Bank upon the acquisition of so aware Lottery, Class No. 8. desirable a gentleman. Why the necessity of

	SCHE	ME.	
l prize of	\$20,000	20 prizes	81,00
1	6,000	20	50
1	5,000	20	30
	3,000	100	15
1	1,612	128	5
No prize le	ss than 86-	-Tickets 8	-Shar

he could and thought proper for his business transactions? If so, how dare a Senator of the United States to say it is the Bank of Governin proportion.

Also the Virginia Dismal Swamp Lottery, Class No. 7, draws April 19, 1834. GRAND SCHEME. 1 prize of \$30,000 | 10 prizes of \$1,500 10,000 10 5,000 10 2 492 10

2.000 | 10 No prize less than \$12-Tickets \$10-Shares

in proportion at the Lottery office of P. SACKET, Easton, Md.

MARYLAND, CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS'
COURT,
April Term, A. D. 1834.

ed to the scowl of its members, and have their private transactions distorted into a political On application of James B. Rumbold, admr of Thomas Swan late of Caroline county, dec'd. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by battering-ram, because it happens to suit the plans of the Bank's party in the Senate? Mr. law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be las Goldsborough, Tench Tilghman, Benjamin the Executive and this broker, to crush this published once in each week for the space of Bowdle and John Newnam, of this county. three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this eighth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

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

IN COMPIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, Letters of administragiously incorrect. And yet if any one will expose, had he?

No. But they have a fac simile of our Unique States bank there, called the Bank of Engued States of October next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said kind will not hang himself up to the public gaze in so contemptible a position, or again al-low his assertions to recoil upon him stamped estate.-Given under my hand this eighth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty

> JAMES B. RUMBOLD, Adm'r. of Thomas Swan, dec'd. april 12

JOB PRINTING Neatly and expeditiously executed at the WHIG OFFICE.

Miss E. Marcilly's Academy,

No. 11, South Charles Street, Baltimore. HIS Academy is situated in a pleasant part 1 of the city of Baltimore, and enjoys all the facilities for Instruction, which may be derived from a numerous and literary community .-

of Premiums.

The pupils are not permitted to walk out unattended. Their visiters are always received in the presence of some member of the family. During recreation, they are under the superintendence of one of their teachers. TERMS:

Board and Tuition, per annum, \$200,00 Half Boarders, Tuition not included, 60,00 Day Scholars, Children receive the Rudiments of Ed-20,00

ucation, at
EXTRA CHARGES: French, per annum, \$20,00 For Boarders, this language is not an ex-820,00

ra charge. Spanish, Music, Drawing and Dancing, at he Professors' charges. Ordinary Infirmary charges, not including

Dector's fees,
Each Scholar must be provided with Bed and Bedding, or pay \$10 if furnished by the institution.

Washing, per annum, Boarders pay the current charges, half year-ly in advance; — Day Scholars, quarterly. Parents and Guardians, residing at a distance, are required to appoint a responsible a-

gent in the city. The Vacation commences the Monday on or after the 25th of July, and lasts until the first

Monday in September.

References.—The Hon. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton; The Most Rev. Dr. Whitfield; The Rev. Dr. Deluol; The Rev. Dr. Eccleston; The Rev. Dr. Wyatt; Philip E. Thomas; Wm. Tyson; R. B. Taney; W. E. George; Evan Poultney; D. Hoffman; L. Wethered; T. Ellicott, Esqrs.; Dr. Potter; Dr. Chatard; The Hon. B. Roman, Louisiana; The Hon. Wm. Gaston, North Carolina; L. A. Pitray Esqua. Charleston, S. C.

Easton and Baltimore Packet, BY WAY OF MILES RIVER. SCHOONER



WILLIAM AND HENRY,

JAMES STEWARD, Master, THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that the above fine fast sailing, new and substancially built, copper fastened schoo-ner, is now in complete order for the reception of freight and passengers; having a very commodious cabin, she is well calculated for the accommodation of gentleman and ladies. turning will leave Light-street wharf, Baltimore, opposite the store of A. B. Harrison, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the following WED-NESDAY, and will continue to run on the above named days during the season She will take on board and land passengers at William Townsend's going to and from Baltimore.— All orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs. Spencer & Willis, Easton, or with Mr. James Jorden, at the Ferry, will be strictly attended to. The subscribers, intending to use every exertion to give general satisfaction, solicit

the patronage of the public.
WILLIAM TOWNSEND, & JAMES STEWARD. N. B. For Capt. James Steward's capacity and attention to business as a commander of a vessel, the public are referred to Messrs. Nichomarch 15 (G) 11

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

Administrator's Notice. THE subscriber having obtained letters of Administration on the personal estate of William Harwood, late of Talbot county, deceased, informs such as are due said estate, that unless they call upon the subscriber and settle with him, or make him satisfaction for the set-tlement of the same, he will not again call upon them, as he deems this a sufficient notice; therefore if any should neglect to attend to this noice, they must expect to be dealt with as the law directs, as the subscriber intends the law to be his guide in this case, without respect to persons. I certainly shall make my collections as soon as the law will admit me to do so.

HENRY D. HARWOOD, Adm'r. Easton, march 25 3w

Great Bargains! Great Bargains! ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT THE COACH, GIG & HARNESS



Manufactory

ANDERSON & HOPKINS

In the town of Easton, Talbot county, Md. THE subscribers take this method of returnng their grateful acknowledgments to the gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for their liberal patronage, since they com-menced the above business; and beg leave to inform them, and the public generally, that they have now on hand,

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF AR-TICLES IN THEIR LINE, CONSISTING IN PART OF

Snew Glas,

price from 180 to 300 dollars, of various paterns and finish:-also SIX second hand ditto, of various prices; and TWO good SULKEYS,

one of them is hung on Six Steel Springs; and a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

NEW HARNESS. all of which will be disposed of on moderate

terms, for cash or good paper, and liberal pries given for old Carriages in exchange. They have under way a first rate Coachee and a number of Gigs, in an unfinished state, which can be finished at the shortest notice, and to any particular directions, according to

\$200,00 THEY HAVE ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MATERIALS,

in their line, of every description, from which by the assistance of the best workmen, and their own knowledge of the business, they are persuaded they can finish off as handsome and substantial Coachees, Barouches, Gigs, &c. &c. as any establishment in the State. All kinds of repairs done in a neat and durable manner. and steel springs of every description made and repaired, all of which will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. The public's obedient servants.

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. A. & H., have also for sale, a large and superior turning LATHE and TOOLS. which can be bought low. Two boys of good steady habits, from 13 to 15 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, the one at the woodwork, and the other at the trimming branch of the business. Letters addressed to Anderso and Hopkins, Easton, Talbot county, Md., specifying the kind of carriages wanted, will be promptly attended to, and the carriage

brought to their own door.

feb 18 3m A. & H. BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

Annapolis, March 15th, 1834.

ORDERED, That the Clerk of the Council cause to be published in two newspapers in the city of Baltimore, in two newspapers in the city of Annapolis, in two newspapers in each county where there are two papers in the city of Annapolis, in two newspapers in each county where there are two papers in the county in the county of the county in the county of the county in the county of published, and in one paper in each county where but one paper is published, the act, en-titled, "An act making it penal to sell a cer-tain description of property under certain cir-

COUNCIL CHAMBER, N compliance with the foregoing order, I request the Editors of the following newspapers, viz: the Republican and Gazette, at Annapolis; the Patriot and Chronicle, in Baltimore; the Examiner and Herald, at Frederick; the Torch Light and Herald, at Hagerstown; the Civilian and Advocate, at Cumber-land; the Journal and Free Press, at Rockville; the Citizen and Republican, at Bel-Air; the Banner, at Upper Marlborough; the Re-publican, at Elkton; the Courant, at Port Deposit; the Inquirer, at Chestertown; the Times, at Centreville; the Gazette and Whig, at Eas-ton; the Chronicle, at Cambridge; the Herald, will commence running as a regular packet between the above places, and will leave Miles River Ferry on SUNDAY the 23d of March Hill; to publish the act designated in said order, once a week for three weeks.
THOS. CULBRETH, Clerk

of the Council.

ACT.

An act entitled, an act making it penal to sell a certain description of property, under certain circumstances.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That whenever an action of replevin shall be brought in this State, and the property in dispute shall be any mulat-to negro or negro slave, it shall not be lawful for either plaintiff or defendant, or any other person, in whose possession such mulatto, negro, or negro slave shall be, to sell such mulatto, negro, or negro slave, until such action of replevin shall first have been determined; and any sale thus made shall be void, unless an order of the Court authorising such sale be first had and ob- ed Earle's Row; on Washington street ex-

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That every person, his, or her councellors, aiders, or abeturs, who shall be duly convicted of selling or transporting such mulatto, negro, or negro slave, beyond the limits of this State, before the final decision of said action of replevin, or without an order of the Court as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be sentenced to un-dergo a confinement in the Penitentiary for a period of time not less than two nor more than ten years, to be treated as the law directs: Provided nevertheless, this second section shall no extend to any person or persons, who by the finding of the jury in such action of replevin, shall be determined to be the rightful owner or owners of such mulatto, negro, or negro slave.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, March 15, 1834.
This engressed bill, the original of which passed this House the 15th March, 1834, was this day read and assented to.

By order, LOUIS GASSAWAY, Clk.

BY THE SENATE, This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate the 15th Murch, 1834, was

this day read and assented to. By order, JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk. JAMES THOMAS. FINAL NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of William B. Mullikin, late of Talbot county, deceased, are informed that a dividend of assets will be made in a few days. Such as have failed to render their accounts are requested to band them in to the Register of Wills, without

delay, otherwise they will be excluded.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, Adm'r.

of Wm. B. Mullikin, dec'd.

April 5, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE semi-annual examination of the students of the Parsonage Seminary, will take place at the Parsonage on TUESDAY the 15th inst., commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M. The parents and guardians of the boys, are respectfully invited to attend.

NOTICE.

THE appointment of Overseers of the roads will be made on TUESDAY the 8th instant .-And the commissioners for Talbot county will meet every Tuesday and Friday, in each week, for five weeks thereafter to hear appeals.

THOS: C. NICOLS, Clk. to the commissioners for Talbot county.

To Rent.

for the remainder of the year, The House on Washington st. now occupied by the subscriber. It has been kept for many years as a tavern and retail grocery

store, and is a good stand for business.

Apply to H. D. HARWOOD. Apply to april 1 (G) 3w

SPRING GOODS.

Wm. H. & P. Groome HAVE received in part, their Spring sup-ply of GOODS, among which are a variety of DOMESTIC MUSLINS, PLAIN AND TWIL'D COTTON OSNABURGS, PLAIDS AND STRIPES, BUR-LAPS, TOW LINENS, COT-TON YARNS, &c. &c.

A full supply of HARDWARE, GRO-CERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

REMOVAL.

MANLOVE HAZEL,

INFORMS his customers and the public, that he has removed his Store to the room recently occupied by Miss Jackson, nearly oppo-site to the Easton Hotel, and next door to Mr. Graham's office, and Mr Loveday's Store— Where he ntends to keep constantly on hand A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS. And in addition to his former stock he has just received, and is now opening a fresh sup-

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

suitable for the present season. His friends and the public are earnestly solicited to give him a call.

NEW GOODS.

RICHARD P. SPENCER BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received and is now opening

A new and handsome assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets, English Merinoes Calicoes, Merino, Thibet Wool and Valentia Shawls, Ho-

siery, Gloves, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
GROCERIES, HARDWARD AND QUEENS WARE,
among which are some full setts of Dining &

Fea China, all of which be will sell on the most accommodating terms for cash or in exchange for Country Kersey, Lindsey, Feathers, &c. He respectfully requests the public general-Easton. Nov. 5.

Houses and Lots in Easton, STILL FOR SALE. THE Subscriber offers at private sale, o. t

the most accommodating terms, the following property in Easton, that is to say;—
1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Washington street, next adjoining the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas, and now occupid by Mr. Peter Burgess. The Dwelling house, Office, Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired for an inconsiderable sum of money, and rendered a most convenient and agreeable residence, as the ground is spacious and runs entirely through to Harrison Street, on which

there is a small tenement. 2nd. The small brick Dwelling House, situate on Washington street opposite to Port st. which leads to Easton Point. This lot runs also through to Harrison street, embracing also a small tenement thereon. Sd. The 2d Direlling House from the south

of the block of brick buildings commonly call-

4th. That commodious and agreeable dwelling house and garden, formerly the residence of the subscriber, situate on Aurora street in Easton. The situation and advantages o this establishment for a private family render it a most desirable purchase. Also, a convenient building lot near the same. For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to Mr. John Leeds Kerr.

MARIA ROGERS. Perry Hall, Oct. 8, 1883.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE STEAM BOAT GOVERNOR WOLCOTT,

Captain William Virdin,

WILL leave Baltimore every THURSDAY morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhall, Cor-

sica and Chestertown, commencing on the 27th inst.—Returning will leave Chestertown on every FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock, Corsica at 10 o'clock, and Rockhall at 12 o'clock, noon. The Wolcott has been much improved since last season in every respect, and the proprietors solicit for her a share of public patro-

nage. WM. OWEN, Agent.

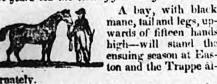
march 22

digree will be seen in hand-bills. The season will commence on Friday 21s March, and end on the 20th June. ROGER ADAMS.

THE THOROUGHBRED HORSE

UPTON,

five years old the twenty-fourth of next June A bay, with black



May Day (the sire of Upton,) was got by Virginian, his dam by Florizel, his grand dam by Dare Devil, g. g. dam by Shark, his g. g. dam by Apollo, out of the imported mare Jenny Cameron. Upton's dam, Jessie, was got by Telegraph, (the sire of Bachelor's dam) his grand dam Lady of the Lake, (the dam of Maryland Eclipse) by Hickory, his g. g. dam Maid of the Oaks, by Spread Eagle.—Upton will cover at a reduced price, that will place his services within the reach of all who wish to improve their breed of horses-particulars hereafter in handbills.

TERMS. 88 the springs chance and \$12 to ensure a mare in foal, 25 cents in each case to the groom.

E. N. HAMBLETON,
TENCH TILGHMAN.

april 8

BASHAW.

this season at \$5 the spring's chance, and \$10 to insure, 25 cents to the groom. His stands will be arranged to suit those who may be disposed to encourage hun. The foals of Bashaw are very fine, and possessed of extraordinary spirit, several of them having been

M. GOLDSBOROUGH. N. GOLDSBOBOUGH.

THE CELEBRATED HORSE Red Rover,

Will stand at Easton and the Trappe in Talbot county, and at New Market and Cam-bridge Dorchester county, Md.—The prices upon which the services of Red Rover will be rendered, are as follows, to wit; six dollars the Spring's chance, twelve dollars to insure a mare in foal, three dollars the single leap; with 25 cents to the groom in each case. The insurance monies to be paid by the 25th January, 1835; the monies for the season to be paid by the 20th August next; the monies for the single leap to be paid at the time of service.- Mares insured and parted with before it is ascertained they are in foal, the persons putting will be held accountable for the Insurance monies.

Red Rover is now 10 years old, in fine stud condition, of the best blood in the country, as the above mentioned time. by reference to the annexed pedigree will appear. Red Rover is a beautiful sorrel, nearly 16 hands high, with a bold and lofty carriage, with great boas and sinew; his general appear ance commanding, admired and approved by judges.
Red Rover will be at Easton on Tuesday

25th inst. at New Market on Thursday the 27th inst. at Cambridge on Saturday the 29th inst. and at the Trappe on Monday the 31st at the above mentioned time at public sale. nst. and attend each stand alternately on the aforesaid days once in two weeks during the season. The season to commence on the 20th March instant, and end on the 20th June

PEDIGREE of the celebrated horse Red Rover. Red Rover was got by Chance Med-ley, out of the late James Nabb's Forrest Girl, who was got by Col. Tayloe's Oscar, and was pronounced one of the finest Oscar mares ever raised on this shore; (for pedigree of Col. Tay-loe's Oscar, see Turf Register); his grand dam by Col. Lloyd's Vingt-un, (for pedigree of Vingt-un, see also Turf Register.) The grand dam of Red Rover ran on the Centreville course the four mile heats, when in foal with the dam of Red Rover, and won the money, beating the second and third heats; and the dam of Red Rover (the Forest : irl) when but 3 years old, ran on the Easton course, and won and took the purse, beating the second and third heats. Chance Medley was got by Col. Tayloe's imported horse Chance, (for pedigree of Chance see Turf Register, March No. 1833, page 324 and 325.) who was selected at a very high price in England, by the best Judges for Col. Tayloe, and was imported in the year 1810; he was the sire of Grimalkin, Speculator, Accident, Scape's colt, Chance, &c. all first Tate runners in their day. Chance was got by Laurcher, his dam Reality, by Hyder Ally— Lurcher was by Dun Gannon, who was by Eclipse; his dam was by Vertumnes or Eclipse.-Hyder Ally was by Blank; his dam by Regulus.—Blank, the great g. g. g. grand sire of Red Rover, was gotten by the Godolphin Arabian out of the little Hartley mare; he was full brother to old Janus and old England. This mare was got by Bartlestt's Children he was full brother to bid Janus and old England. This mare was got by Bartlestt's Childers, full brother to Flying Childers; her dam Flying Whig, by William's Wood Stock authorised JOSEPH GRAHAM, Esq., the Diomead's dam was got by Snap, a son of old pearing in the papers and elsewhere.

Snap; her dam by Lightfoot, a son of old Cade,

It is unnecessary to say more on a &c. &c. &c. JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.

CERTIFICATE-We do hereby certify that Red Rover has been located as a stallion, since he was four years old, in this county, that we have men many of his colts and believe him to be a vigorous and sure foal getter; his colts are large and well formed, and in general do him much credit. The blood of his sire, Chance Medley, cannot be excelled, either for its purity, or the value of its crosses; his dam by Oscar, his grand dam by Vingt-un, and g. g. dam an excellent racer, descended by Col. Lloyd's Traveller.

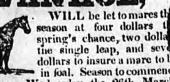
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, NICHOLAS MARTIN. N. B. Few horses in this county bath propagated better colts than Red Rover, Their form, size and action, are generally admired. His three years old colts, more particularly invite attention.

J. M. FAULKNER.

Easton, March 29, 1834,

THE CELEBRATED HORSE

IVANHOE,



t Easton on Wednesday the 26th March Trappe 27th, Miles River on Monday, and at St. Michaels on Wednesday 2d April, and so on throughout the season. Ivanhoe was sired by Chester, out of a Top-Gallant mare, and is fx years old this spring.

Talbot county, april 1

Maryland Eclipse.



clipse is now at his stand in Easton, and will be in Centreville on Monday the tenth of March inst., where he will remain a week, and

then alternately, at Easton and Centreville, a week at each place during the season. He vill be let to mares at the sum of twenty dollars the season, fifteen dollars the single leap, and thirty dollars to insure with foal, and fifty cents to the groom. The single leap payable before the mare goes to the horse—the season at its close, and the insurance as soon as it is ascertained the mare is in foal, or she is parted

hands high, and possesses great strength and served, that we propose to publish "a Con beauty; his colts are remarkably large, and gressional Globe," exclusively devoted to the fine, and these upon the turf, give evidence of proceedings and debates in Congress. Thy great speed. One of his colts bred by the pro prietor, and sold to a gentleman in New York, proved to be a successful racer, running her mile in 1 minute 51 seconds both heats, and eating four others with ease.

He is the sire of Mr. Dorsey's Ann Page, the winner of the great sweepstakes, over the Central Course last Fall, beating four others— THE services of Bashaw will be rendered Tonson and Gohanna.) For a particular description of Eclipse-his pedigree, and performances, &c. see handbill.

JAMES SEWALL. march 4 Those wishing to breed from Maryland Edipse, will leave their names with William K

Lambdin, Easton. NARRAGANSET HORSE. The splendid Nankeen coloured Narraganset Horse will stand, the Narrage...
ensuing season, at Easter.
Trappe.
N. B. He is the sire of J. W. Jenkins', Edin's and Ennalls Martin's horses, to

colts.

Talbot county, dec 28

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to leave the Eastern Shore, about the 15th of April next, offers at private sale the following property, viz: All the fixtures and implements necessary to the carrying on of the

BAKING BUSINESS. ALSO THE FIXTURES OF A

Grocery, Confectionary and Variety Store, including GLASS JARS, GLASS CASES,

&c. and the Goods which may be on hand at To persons wishing to invest a small capital in a lucrative business, this situation embraces

more advantages than are usually met with. For particulars inquire of FREDERICK F. NINDE. Easton, Md.

P. S. The subscriber will dispose of his Household Furniture, The subscriber will continue the

BAKING BUSINESS

until his removal.

Jan 18 [G cowtf]
The Baltimore American will copy the above ouce a week for 8w and charge the Whig

NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the Female Bible Society of Talbot county, will be held in the Church at Easton, on TUESDAY the 25th, if the weather permit the attendance of the distant members, if not on the next favorable day. The Rev. Mr. NICOLS, will address the society, and its members are therefore particularly requested to attend. But the Managers respectfully invite all who may feel an interest n their proceedings to honor the anniversary by their presence. The Church will be open at 11 o'clock. march 15

notice.

HE appointment of Constables for Talbot County is necessarily postponed until TUESDAY the 25th instant, in consequence of there not being a board of commissioners on THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.

to the Commissioners for T. C.

READ THIS NOTICE!!!

Arabian; her grand dam by St. Victor's present Sheriff, to close his present business for Barb; her great grand dam by Whynot, son of him, which remains unsettled, both on execu-Fenwick's Barb. Dun Gannon was gotten tions and fees. This business must be closed, by Eclipse, his dam by Herod, his grand dam hurtful as it may be to all parties concerned; Doris by Blank, his great grand dam by Speculator, by Crab. The dam of Chance Medley the sire of Red Rover, was got by Young Diomead, by Col. Tayloe's Grey Diomead, by Col. Tayloe's Grey

It is unnecessary to say more on account of the fees, than that further indulgence will not e given, as all persons delinquent already know the fees have been long since due.

J. M. FAULKNER, Late Sheriff
February 11, 1834. G ft

NOTICE. THE subscriber gives notice to all persons nterested, that it is necessary that business in his hands should be promptly closed, as he is determined that his securities shall not suffer

by any delay.

He also wishes to call attention to the notice

Congressional Globe.

In the sheet (which will be found at the In the sheet (which will be found at the several Post offices at which we have subscri A owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginequal, the beauty of its mechanical execution; and where immediate attention will be paid and, we trust, by peculiar care and increased industry, to make it more worthy than it has N. B. All papers that have copied my for sive and munificent subscription which has so

enlarged its dimensions and improved its texture. To the liberal patrons of the Globe, who have followed it with their favor from a feeble semi weekly, printed at a job press, until it has become handsomely established, it The thorough bred an excellent office, of its own, with presses horse, Maryland E-types, and "all appliances to boot," we trus the unremitting efforts which we have made as our gradually increasing means have per mitted, to render it worthy of the encouragement they have afforded, will be taken a proof that we are not wanting in grateful feel ing for past support, nor in the spirit to deserve and win it, for the future, however we may fail in the requisite ability.

The present enlarged and improved publication, it will be observed by the prospectus annexed, will be given to subscribers, after the 1st of December, on the same terms on which the Globe has hitherto been furnished

to subscribers. In addition to the Daily and Semi Weekly, ECLIPSE is a dark chesnut sorrel, near 16 and Weekly, heretofore issued, it will be obt week, during the session of Congress, and will contain, in regular series, a succint and clear account of the proceedings of each day, toge gether with a brief and condensed report of the speehes made on every topic brought un der discussion. In preparing these outlines it is our purpose to employ industrious Reporters, who will take Lloyd's Report of Debates of Congress of 1789, as a sample for im itation-and will also avail themselves, when ever it is permitted, of the notes of the speakers themselves, to prepare the sketches.

We will also endeavor, if the space will al low, to give, in the Congressional Globe, the more elaborate and finished orations upon questions of great moment, as prepared by members themselves, to: the public. We hop tobe able to effect this, by using brevier type and the greatly increased page now presented In affording this weekly paper at the rate of one dollar, for all the numbers printed during the session, we may boast of affording the most important information, at the cheapes possible price, and we look for a reimburse ment for our labor and trouble, in a very mi nute profit, upon a very extensive sale and circulation of the numbers. That the sub cription should be paid in advance, is therefore, rendered indispensable, and we throw ourselves upon the generosity of our friends, and ask the favor of them to volunteer their exertions to favor our object; -and we especially solicit from the Editors with whom we exchange, a gratuitous insertion of this notice, together with the annexed terms.

THE TERMS OF THE GLOBE. Congressional Globe, publish ed weekly during the ses sion of Congress, presenting a nett abstract of the pro ceeding of the Senate and \$1 per session. House of Representatives in regular series, from day to day, with brief reports of the discussion of every debated question. Daily Globe, Semi Weekly Globe,

\$10 per annum \$5 " \$2 50 " Weekly Globe, For less than a year. Daily per month, Semi-weckly, per month,

50 cts. FOR RENT, THE ENSUING YEAR, THE House and Lot near the Point. where Captain Samuel Thomas resided.

For terms apply to SAM'L. H. BENNY, agent for Miss Thomas.

POSTPONED SALE.

MIE sale of the property at Cambridge Ferry, known usually by the name of "Akers' on account of the had state of the weather on Tuesday last, is postponed until TUES-DAY, the 15th of April inst., when it will be again offered at the same place, under the same terms as before stated in the advertisement.-Those desirous of purchasing are requested to inspect the premises and attend on that day, as the sale will certainly take place at that time. SAM'L. HAMBLETON, Jr. Trustee.

Branch Bank at Easton,

MARCH 25th, 1834.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of 3 per cent, on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday April inst. By order

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

MILLINERY.

Mrs. A. M. FAULKNER.

HAVING concluded to resume the business of Millinery and Mantua-Making in the house heretofore conducted by her sister, Miss Mary Brown, and having engaged Miss Jackson and her sister Miss E. Brown, in whom she places implicit confidence, flatters herself, and assures her former customers and the Ladies of this and the adjacent counties, that she will receive the FASHIONS regularly from Philadelphia and Baltimore, in season; and nothing on her part shall be wanting to please those who may think proper to patronize her. feb 1

CLOVER SEED.

HE subscribers have this day received an additional supply of CLOVER SERVE additional supply of CLOVER SEED of prime quality, which they will sell low. ALSO,—Spades, Shovels, Hoes, &c. WM. H. & P. GROOME.

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

JOS. GRAHAM, Shff.

march 4

ME. WARLD.

OST, a few days since, on the road leading from Centreville to Easton, or from Easton to Denton, an old RED MOROCCO POC. KET BOOK, containing several notes of hand and sundry other papers, of no use to any person but the owner. The above reward will be paid, and the grateful thanks of the owner, by leaving it with Mr. Mullikin, Post Master at Easton.

SAMUEL H, SHAW. \$10 REWARD.

A CARD.

WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the bers) is presented a specimen of the paper is, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as and typography, through which, after the has been artfully represented by his opponents, meeting of the next Congress, we propose to mend the appearance of the Globe. No other the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons newspaper in the United States will be found, having Negroes to dispose of, will please give after that period to surpass, and very few to him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore,

hitherto been, in other respects, of the exten- mer Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.



THE EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET SCHOONER WRIGHTSON

GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master,

WILL commence her regular trips between the two places, on WEDNES DAY morning next, 26th of February—leaving Easton at 9 o'clock. Returning will leave Baltimore on SATURDAY morning follow ng at the same hour, and will continue to sail egularly on those days, until superseded by my new packet now building and in a state of considerable forwardness. Thankful for past favors, every exertion will continue to be made both by the captain and myself, to deserve a continuance of the same.

SAMUEL H. BENNY, Easton Point

Freight intended for the Wrightson can be eft at my granary at the Point; and all orders eft at the Drug store of Messrs. Thomas H Dawson & Son, will be promptly attended to. feb 25 w (G) S. H. B

PROPOSAL

FOR PRINTING THE JOURNALS OF THE CONVEN-

TIONS

OF THE PROVINCE OF MALYLAND, Held in the City of Annapolis in the years 1774, 1775, and 1776.

The subscriber proposes to publish the Jourrals of the Conventions of the Province of Maryland in the years 1774, 1775 and 1776. It is believed that there is but one complete copy o these Journals now extant; and from the cir cumstance that they were printed in pamphle form, and unbound, it may be fairly concluded that it too, must in a few years be destroyed by the mere decay of time. They are the only authentic evidence of the Political History of Maryland, during that interesting and unquiet period. Although we have, in abundance, histories of Maryland, as connected with the ssociation of Provinces and Colonies, at that time formed for mutual protection against the improper assumption of power on the part of the Mother Country, yet none of these works embrace what may be termed the Domestic and Internal Political History.

This part of the history of Maryland it should be her pride to hand down to posterity, not only on account of its deep interest, but as a public State Record of the voluntary sacrifices, daring spirit, and determined resolution, of her citiens, during this period of doubt and dismay. In the confident expectation that the citizens of Maryland will consider the proposed publi cation of sufficient importance to entitle it to their patronage, the subscriber is induced to

issue this proposal. The JOURNALS will be printed in one octavo volume, on good paper, and with a new type. Price, per copy, two dollars. March 1, 1834.

Subscriptions received at this office.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 26th day of January, 1834, by Thomas Bailey, Esq. a justice of the peace, in and for the city of Baltimore as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himsel BENJAMIN DAY; says he was born free was raised by James Phænix, who lived on Pomonkey creek, Charles county, Maryland. Said colored man is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, has a very large scar on high right arm and hand, a scar over his right, and one over his left eye. Had on when committed, a coarse drab roundabout and pantaloons, black silk vest, cotton shirt, coarse lace boots and an old fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described colored man, is requested to come termined to sell at the most reduced prices forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

W. H. H. Decoy, W. Alexander to continue to sen at the most reduced prices for cash. He has also a great variety of Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. &c.

PETER TARR.

cording to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
feb11 Baltimore city and county jail.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Queen nn's county, on the 8th day of January, 1834, by William Harper, a Justice of the Peace, in The owner of the above described negroes

are requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged according to law. THOS, SUDLER, Shif. of Queen Ann's county.

JUST received and for Sale at the Druf Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER. A PRESH SUPPLY OF

MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS GLASS, &c. AMONG WHICH ARE: Dr. Scudder's Eye | Hydriodate of Potasi

Water, Black Oxyde of Mei Morphine, Emetine, Strichnise, Cornine, cury, Phosphorus, Prussi Pipperine, Oil Cubebs Solidified Copiva, Acid, Quinine, Cinchonine Saratoga Powders, Chloride Tooth Wash Oil of Cantharadin, Denarcotized Lauda Extract of Bark, Do. Jalapp, Do. Colycinth Comp Ditto Opium,

lodyne.

Cicuta, Belladona, Hyosciamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES, and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12

12 by 16, &c. Also-A quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachu setts, warranted genuine, all of which will be isposed of at reduced prices for Cash. Easton, dec 18

JOB PRINTING Neatly and expeditiously executed at the WHIG OFFICE...

Revised List of Books and Prices. The following works are offered for sale by JOHN J. HARROD,

BOOK AGENT OF THE METHODIST PRO-TESTANT CHURCH. per doz. Retail. Discipline M. P. Church,

containing Constitution & Declaration of Rights, 83 25 374 Hymn book M. P. Church, 50 4 00 plain, sheep, Do. do. do. gilt & color'd 5 00 sheep Do. do. do. gilt, morocco, Do. do. do. calf, gilt, 1 00 8 00 Do. do. do. do. do. super Schooner Wrightson. Do. do. do. morocco do. 13 00 1 50 13 00 Do. do. do. plain, calf, Do. do. do. morocco, 5 00 10 00 strap gilt, 10 00 Shinn on the plan of Salvation, 14 09 1 50 Hunter's Sacred Biography, 3 42 00 4 50

volumes Moshcim, Coote and Gleig's Church History, from the earliest period to 1826, 2 vo-48 00 5 00 Brown's Philosophy of the Hu-36 00 3 50 man Mind, Pocket Testaments, sheep, gilt 3 50 colored. Academical Reader, a first rate

62

25

four.

5 50 class book for schools, Introduction to the above rea-2 50 der, 36 00 3 75 Saurin's Sermon's Rollin's Ancient History, 2 vols. Dr. Jenning's History of the Controversy in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on

the subject of introducing representation into the government of said Church, Baxter's call to the Untrover-Pollok's Course of Time, plain, Do. do. do. gilt, Mason on Self-Knowledge, Mrs. Rowe's Devout Exercises, 2 50 Doddridge's Rise and Progress

of Religion in the Soul, Life of Mrs. Fletcher, 4 00 6 00 Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander Watson, Paley, Jenyns and Leslie, Polyglot Bibles, plain, 12 00 1 25 1 50 15 00 Do. Testaments, gilt, extra, 9 59 Clarke's Scripture Promises, 2 50 1 00 314 Watts on the Mind, 4 50 Western Lyre, an excellent se-lection of Church Music, a-

dapted to the most popular Psalmn & Hymn book tunes, with patent notes, Dr. A. Clarke's advice to preachers and people, \$10 p \$10 per 100 for salvation, stitched in neat printed covers, \$12 per 100 Prideaux's Comexion of Sacred and Profane History, William's on the Lord's Supper, 3 00 Mosheim's Ecclesiastical Histo ry, now publishing in superior style, in 4to with 16 ele-

gant engravings, bound,
Ditto, in calf, gilt,
Do. morocco or calf, su-87 50 perbly gilt on back, sides & edges, Dr. Clarke's Commentary on 9 00 12 00 the Old and New Testament

now publishing, bound and lettered 15 00 Harrod's Collection of Camp Meeting Hymns, Orders for any of the above books will be received by the subscriber, and forwarded with-

out delay. EDWARD MULLIKIN. Easton, Dec 7, 1833.

New and Splendid Assortment of



BOOT & SHORS.

THE subscriber has just returned from Bal timore, and is now opening the best assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, that he has ever had. His friends and the public Jan. 4

april 9

Notice.

WAS committed to the jail of Talbot county, as a running and for said county as a runaway, a woman who calls herself FLIZA BEDFORD, 5 feet high, about 28 years of age, dark complexion. In and for Talket high, about 28 years of age, dark complexion. Also a boy named BENJAMIN HARRIS, layers of age, 4 feet 2 inches high, light complexion; the woman says they are the property of William Rogers of Baltimore City.

The owner of the above described pages and says described very large and says described to any orders of which is above described pages and says described very large and says described to the best of the best of William Rogers of Baltimore City.

The owner of the above described pages and says described very large and says described to the best of the best of the says o pantaloons and roundabout, cotton shirt, and course Monroe shoes.

The owner of the above described runaway

negro, is requested to come forward, prove pro-perty pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
JO: GRAHAM, Shff.

new books.

JUST RECEIVED INQUIRIES CONCERNING THE IN TELLECTUAL POWERS, by J. Aber-

crombie, M. D. F. R. S. [The Critic an English periodical, speaks in the highest terms of commendation of this work] ALSO,
Geography of the Heavens, by E. H. Burritt
Malte Brun's School Geography and Atlas
Peter Parloy's Geography for children, illus-

trated with 75 engravings
Peter Parley's History of the World, 75 ongravings
Mason on Self-Knowledge
Jones' Philosophy
McIntyre on the Globes.

Together with a very general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER, BLANK BOOKS, &c. &c, For sale by

EDWARD MULLIKIN,

Samuel Ozmon,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commended the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Ninde's

Bakery.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASON. ED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest no ce, into FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIP. TIONS, and on the most reasonable terms.

The subscriber has a first rate HEARSE. and is well prepared to execute all orders for Coffins with neatness and despatch, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals.

He has also a first rate TURNER in his

employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch. Easton, july 2

For Rent,

And possession given immediately, the two story framed dwelling house on Washington street, recently occupied by John Meconekin, dec'd. P. F. THOMAS, Admr.

FOR RENT,

(possession immediately.) That commodious Dwelling House and garden on Dover Street, opposite the Dwellings of Themas I. Bullitt and John Goldsborough, Esquires. The premises will be in complete repair in a few days.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

MARYLAND,

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT February Term, A. D. 1834. On application of William H. Emory, admr of Lott Warfield, late of Talbot county, dec'd. 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 the two newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the city 314 of Baltimore.

pied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 7th day of Febuary, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-

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

IN COMPIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, Letters of administration on the personal estate of Lott Warfield, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the sixteenth day of August next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this seventh day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and

thirty four. WM. H. EMORY, Adm'r. feb 15 3w of Lott Warfield, dec'd. The Baltimore American will publish the above once a week for three weeks and for-ward the bill to the editor of the Whig.

Removal.

JAMES L. SMITH. TAILOR. HABIT & RIDING-DRESS MAKER. Has removed his shop to the stand recently occupied by Mr. Ochler, COURT STREET near the Market house, and between the stores of Mr. John T. Goldsmith and Mr. Thomas Grace; where he solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has received since he has

carried on business in Easton.

Ever thankful for the favors he has received, he assures his friends and the public, that his best exertions to please, will continue to be exerted. His cutting is regulated by the latest fashions from the cities, received periodically; and his work is done in as neat and substantial

a manner as in most of the city shops. SCOURING. Gentlemen having soiled or stained Cloth Clothes, can have them sceured, and put in order, so as to be little inferior in appearance to new

CLOCK AND WATCH



MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his on very accommodating terms He has also on hand, new Watches, Gilt and Steel Watch Chains, Keys, Razors, warranted to be of superior quality, Penknives, Seissors, Scissors Hooks, Silver Thunbles, Silver Finger Guards, Britalish Carolles, Candle tania and Japan Candlesticks, Cut Glass Candle march 18 8w

03-The Baltimore American, will please insert the above advertisement to the amount of \$1, and charge this office.

| Continue of the amount of Flutes, Harmonicons. Parliament and Butt Hinges, Tea Bells, Pins, Cloak Claps, Steel Pens, Hooks and Eyes, by the box, Tobacco Boxes, Hair Combs, fine tooth do., Cephalic Boxes, Hair Combs, fine tooth do., Cephalic Snuff, Spring Lancet Blades, Glass Inkstands, Water Color Paints, Violin Strings, Smelling Bottles, Jewsharps, a large assortment, and a variety of other useful articles, which he will sell at a small advance for cash. He particularly invites his customers and the public in general to give him an early call, hear his prices and judge for themselves. The subscriber re-turns his sincere thanks for the many favours he has received from his customers and the public in general, and assures them that nothing still shall be wanting on his part, to give them the most entire satisfaction.

The public's humble servant, JAMES BENNY. Easton, December 14, 1833.

N. B. The highest cash price given for old Silver and Gold, or taken in exchage for work

03-Those persons having accounts that have

feb 2

OF Books not on hand, will be ordered and obtained, withas little delay as practicable.

been standing over six months will please tall and settle them, as money is at this time very much wanted in my business,

J. D.

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No su tages at r .e pub ADVE inserted twenty tion—la GEO And

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING Remaining in the Post Office at Easton on (during the Session of Congress,) and every TUESDAY MORNING, the res idue of the year-Br

EDWARD MULLIKIN, PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS

Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. payable half yearly in advance.

No subscription discontinued until all arreatages are settled, without the approbation of Wio. H. Curtis-2 r e publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and John L. Clark twenty five cents for each subsequent inser-Ann Dennis tion-larger advertisements in proportion. John Dulin

BURRITT'S

GEOGRAPHY OF THE HEAVENS: And familiar Class Book of Astronomy, Accompanied by Colored Engravings, illustrating the Scenery of the Heavens, and the largest of the kind ever published in this country -The Plates of the Atlas, if spread out, would cover a square surface of more than TEN FEET. This work, as now published, con tains a greater mass of interesting matter, con nected with the study of the heavens, than any other School book extant.

A variety of interesting facts and observa tions, embracing the latest improvements in the science, were derived directly from the French and English Observatories expressly for this Class book, and are not contained in any other. It is now being generally used in the principal Seminaries of New England, and is recommended to schools in general, by members of the Board of Examination of Yale College, as "A work more needed and which. it is believed, will be more useful, than any other introduced into our Institutions of Learning for a number of years."
Published by F J. HUNTINGTON, Hart-

ford, Conn.: and
Sold by Collins & Hannay, Jonathan Leavitt,
and Roe Lockwood, New York; -- O. Steel,
Albany; -- Desilver, Jun. and Thomas; Marshall, Clark & Co. and Gee. Latimer & Co. Philadelphia; - and Joseph Jewett and James Anderson, Baltimore.-[Price \$1 50.]

Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for 1833, earnestly requests all those who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared to settle the same when called on. The Collector is bound to make payments to those who have claims on the county in a specified time, which is on or about the 20th February next. All persons who shall be found delinquent in Greenbury Turbutt settling their Taxes by the above time, will acrtainly have their property advertised, as 1 Maria L. Tilghman am bound to close the collections, without respect to persons.

PHILIP MACKEY. Collector of Talbot county.

sept 24

A Teacher Wanted, 7:0 take charge of the district school in Greensborough, from 1st April to the end of the year; applications will be received until the 30th day of March, at which day an election will be held. None need apply except Wall recommended.

THE UNION TAVERN

EASTON, MARYLAND.

JOSHUA M. FAULHNER.

ESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the "UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John Leeds Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. Hayward, Jr. and directly that of Wm. R. Price, Esq. This house is situate in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, within a few paces of the Court House; and a market (I camot hesitate to say,) equal, if not su-perior, to any of a like population in this State he is also gratified in assuring the public, that he has advantages this tavern never before had, viz. A comfortable dwelling adjoining not heretofore attached to the property, and all the property is about to go through a thorough repair; which will enable him to en tertain private families, parties or individuals in comfort - he intends keeping in his bar the best of Liquors, and his Table shall be furnish ed in season with such as the market will afford. He has provided attentive Ostlers and Waiters, and has determined nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His lacks will run regularly to the Steam Boat Maryland, for the accommodation of passengers, when they can be conveyed to any part of the adjacent county at almost a moment's warning. Regular conveyances can be had from Easton to the principal cities—a four horse stage runs three times a week to Phila-delphia via Centreville; the Steam Boat Mary land twice a week to Baltimore; besides other conveyances in the two Easton Packets-so that passengers cannot fail to find an advantage in passing this way. Boarders will be accommodated on liberal terms by the day, week, month or year—he solicits the old cus tomers of the house and the public generally, to call and see him. oct 1

CASH!

I WISH to purchase a number of Likely SERVANTS (slaves) of both sexes, from ahout 12 to 25 years of age, of good habits.-They are for two gentlemen, (citizens of thi State) for their own individual use, and not for speculation. I can give the most unques tionable satisfaction as to that, from one o the best houses in this city. Persons wishing to part with their Slaves, will do well to call or communicate with me, as I will give, at all times, the highest prices, in cash. JOHN BUSK,

Office, opposite the Exchange, South Gay street, Baltimore.

LIST OF LETTERS

the 31st of March, 1834, which, if not pre-viously called for, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters on the 1st of July. A

Wm. Atwell Jacob Aler Benjamin Andrews Samuel T. Banning Ann Bromwell Sophia Benston George L. Bowers H. E. Bateman & Co Fanny Barnett John Bennett James Blake

John H. Chew-2 Thos. Coward Catharine Carmichael W. Caulk Sarah Colston Edward Crisp Henry Cheers Thomas Cloud

> D Thomas Dawson

John Edmondson Henrietta Foreman

Israel Green Thomas Grace Charles Goldsborough John Goldsborough Elizabeth H. Gale Henry Harvey Wm. W. Higgins

Henry Hubbard Susan Hopkins Dr. Wm. Hemsley Col. Wm. Hughlett-3 Charlotte Jackson, 4 Ann Jones Joseph Jones Rebecca Jefferson Nathaniel C. Jones

Edward Kirby

Edward Plummer

Joseph Kemp-2 Joseph Kinnamont

Jacob Loockerman Wm. K. Lambdin George W. Lowe Jonathan Larramore

Arthur McGuiggan Isaac Millington Joseph McKee T. E. Martin

Andrew Oehler Charlotte M. Plater

Sam. Roberts Martha Robinson Charles Robinson Edward Roe Margaret or Philip Simeon Rider Sarah Ann Rhodes Roy Sackett & Doyle-5

P. Sackett Levi Storks Benedict Solomons Samuel Snider Amelia Smyth Ann M. D. Singleton Almira Scull Thomas Sherwood, 2 Wm. C. Scott Catharine Stewart Eleanor C. Stewart James Smith, (color-Horace Stuart ed)

Henry Townsend Nicholas Thomas Peter Turr Anna M. Tilghman Miss Tilghman

Theo. Van Schelleyan Mary Vanderford Rigby Valiant

Martin Willis Noah Willis John Wilson James F. Wilkins

Dafny Winder Harriet Wright Levin Wheeler Wilkins Peggy C. Wilson EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.

city and county, on the 16th day of Femore, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself LEVIN DOUGLASS, or JOB KNOCK, says he belongs to Mr. George Corbin, living near Horn Town, Eastern Shore, Virginia. Said negro man is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 1-4 inches high, has a scar on his left arm, near the elbow, caused by a fall from a horse. Had on when committed a black worsted roundabout, drab country cloth pan-taloons, red flannel shirt, coarse shoes and old black fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore city and county Jail.

TO RENT FOR THE YEAR 1834.

That two story brick house on Washington street lately occupied by John Meconekin as a Cabinet Maker's shop.

This house is well calculated for a merchant mechanic is in good warming and the street was a capacity of the street warming and the street wa

or mechanic, is in good repair, and the stand is believed to be equal to any in this place for either purpose, being in the thoroughfare between the principal public houses. For terms apply WM. H. GROOME.

Easten, feb 15 eow4w

Easton and Baltimore Packet. SCHOONER

EMILY JANE.

ROBINSON LEONARD, MASTER.

THE subscriber grateful for past favors of his friends and customers, and the public generally, begs leave to inform them that the Schooner EMILY JANE, will commence her regular route between Easton Point and Baltimore, on SUNDAY the 23d instant.— Leaving Easton Point for Baltimore at nine o'clock, in the morning, and returning, leave Baltimore for Easton, on WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, at nine o'clock, in the morning, and continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days, during the season regularly. The Emily Jane is a substantial built vessel, coppered and copper fastened, and is now in complete order for the reception of is now in complete order for the reception of freight or passengers. The Emily Jane has been sailing about six months and has proved be a very fine sailer, which is a great advantage to passengers and freighters also. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere, at all times; and all orders left at the Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will be punctually attended to.

The public's obedient servant,

JOSHUA LEONARD.

BOOKS.

E DWARD MULLIKIN has for sale at his Store at the Post-Office, adjoining Mr. Lowe's Hotel, Fox's Book of Martyrs Goodrich's Universal Geography Newton on the Prophecies Sturm's Reflections Milton, Young, Gray, Beattie and Collins'

Poems Sterne's Works Hemans, Heber, and Pollok's Poems Byron's Works Pronouncing Bible Pronouncing Testament Prideaux's Connexions of Sacred and Profane History Watts on the mind Jay's Lectures Bible Companion Malcom's Bible Dictionary Imitation of Christ, by Thomas a Kempis

Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander Watson, Jenyns, Leslie and Paley Baxter's Call to the unconverted Saints' Rest Græca Majora Græca Minora Cooper's Virgil Clarke's Cæsar Clarke's Homer Smarts' Cicere Cæsar Delphbini Horace Delphini Sallust Delphini Hutchinson's Xenophon Allen's Euclid

Griesbach's Greek Testament Greek Exercises Anthon's Sallust Mair's Syntax Adams' Latin Grammar Ruddiman's do Titi Livii McIntyre on the Globes

Pleasance McBlair, 2 Bonnycastle's Algebra Wm. Mackey N. Martin Alexander McLane Polite Learning Blair's Lectures Blair's Outlines of Ancient History Tytler's History

Grimshaw's History of Rome do do France do Greece England United States do do do Tooke's Pantheon

Adams' Geography & Atlas Worcester's ditto Olney's ditto ditto Wanostrocht's French Grammar ditto Nugent's French Dictionary Viri Romæ Kirkham's Grammar Murray's Grammar ditto Reader

Academical Reader Walker's Dictionary Comley's Spelling Book Jese, Pike, Bennett and Gough's Arithmetic Bartlett's Reader Pocket Bibles, Itymn Books And variety of other Books, Paper, Inkpow der. &c. &c.

PROSPECTUS

Of a weekly newspaper, to be published in the town of Denton, Caroline county, Md., under the title of the CAROLINE ADVOCATE.

April 1, 1834 [116] 3w

The Sulscriber, being solicited by a number of worthy and reputable gentlemen of Caroline county, to establish a free and impartial

As the general design of this paper is both to
As the general design of this paper is both to
Peter Burgess. The Dwelling house, Office,
amuse and instruct, the publisher's chief care
Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired possible for those purposes; to which end, every article of news, and all other matter of importance will be faithfully inserted; and he doubts not of being able to give satisfaction through the kind assistance which many of his friends have promised him; and at the same time, that be humbly hopes and requests the aid and asistance of the learned, ingenious, and curious, (hereby assuring them, that whatever essays they may please to favour him with, for the promoting of useful knowledge, and the general good of mankind, shall be gratefully received of the block of brick buildings commonly calland inserted,) he must also except and declare ed Earle's Row; on Washington street ex against every thing injurious to religion, to good tended sense, or good manners; against public or private scandal, and against all party libels. Upon ing house and garden, formerly the residence

of his abilities and industry in every particular will be used to make his paper as instructing and entertaining as possible.

Or The first number will be issued in May

next, or, if a sufficient number of subscribers

dollars and FIFTY cents, payable within six months, or THERE dollars if not paid until the expiration of the year.

Under the impressions produced by reading these things, we expiration of the year.

expiration of the year.

A DVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for one dollar, and TWENTY-FIVE cents will be required for every subsequent insertion.—Larger ones in proportion.

THOMAS E. MARTIN. Denton, Md. March 8th, 1834. * Editors of Newspaper in this and the ad-joining States will confer a favor by inserting

STEAM BOAT NOTICE. THE STEAM BOAT

GOVERNOR WOLCOTT. Captain William Virdin.

WILL leave Baltimore every THURSDAY morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhall, Corsica and Chestertown, commencing on the 27th inst.—Returning will leave Chestertown on every FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock, Corsice at 10 o'clock, and Rockhall at 12 o'clock, noon. The WOLCOTT has been much improved since last season in every respect, and the pro-prietors solicit for her a share of public patro-

WM. OWEN, Agent.

N. G. SINGLETON.

WILL open school on MONDAY the 3d o Feb ary, in the SABBATH SCHOOL ROOM, West street, in which the following branchs, will be taught, viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography. He solicits the patronage of parents and guardians in Easton and the vicinity, and will use exertions to give satisfaction, by attending stricily to advance the scholars in lite-rature and morality. Terms of tuition-twelve dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and a moderate compensation for fuel.

W. W. HIGGINS BAS just received from Philadelphia and

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SADDLERY,

which he is now opening. Those wishing to purchase will do well to give him an early

Persons indebted to the subscriber of twelve months or more, and whose accounts have been presented, will confer a favor by ma-king immediate payment. Also those indebted on notes of hand which have been or are now due will please call and take them. dec 31

EXTRA TELEGRAPH. Feding that a crisis has arrived, when it be-comes the duty of every friend of his country to offer to his prejudices and his personal interests, cannot be distinctly apprehended. so far is they are in conflict with the great end of redeming the Government from the misrule whichthreatens the overthrow of the best interest of society, and believing that the establishment of some organ of communication, servation, and can be adequately analysed. through which the advocates of constitional law. The mind dwelling upon the sensible, becomes can address the public intelligence, at a price so filled with it, as to lessen still farther its within the reach of every citizen, is essential to capacity to make comparisons, and form esits accomplishment, the subscriber proposes to

publist a semi-monthly
EXTRA U. STATES TELEGRAPH. To consist of sixteen large octavo pages, at the reduced rate of five dollars per annum, for five and the profound depths of the ocean that are copies, or at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents

especially recommended to the consideration of treated as mouths spouting out fire from the the State Rights Societies now springing up in centre of the earth. On our own limited space every State of the Union, and will embody the of observation, -looking up into the air, where which the success of the principles which give them life, depend. In a word, its great end seems not able to penaltate where day light will be to harmonian confliction. will be to harmonise conflicting opinions, and by proporting a surrender of political prejudice and personal intersts, unite those who disapprove of the manner in which the Government is now administered, in a common effort to rescue the institutions of the country from the destiny which, in the opinion of all intelligent and disinterested persons, otherwise awaits us. With a riew to enable subsequent subscribers to obtain the whole series, the first numbers will be stereotyped, and new editions issued as the subcriptions may be enlarged.

Editors with whom we exchange will do us a favor to noticing this proposition, and all persons writes are its saccess are requested to obain subscribers.

tAll subscriptions must be paid in advance.

The first number will issue as soon as five housand subscribers are obtained.

DUFF GREEN. march 7, 1834.

Subscriptions received at this office. Houses and Lots in Easton,

STILL FOR SALE. bruary, 1834, by Henry W. Gray, Esq. a and influenced by none, has thought proper to Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Bal-put forth these proposals, hoping they will meet the most accommodating terms, the following of the comparative inequalities on the surface.

1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Wash ington street, next adjoining the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas, and now occupid by Mr. for an inconsiderable sum of money, and rendered a most convenient and agreeable resi dence, as the ground is spacious and runs en tirely through to Harrison Street, on which there is a small tenement.

2nd. The small brick Dwelling House, situ ate on Washington street opposite to Post st. which leads to Easton Point This lot runs also through to Harrison street, emeracing also a small tenement thereon.

Sd. The 2d Dwelling House from the south

4th. That commodious and agreeable dwellthese principles, and these only, he takes the of the subscriber, situate on Aurora street liberty of requesting the patronage of the public; assuring them that the utmost exertion this establishment for a private family render it a most desirable purchase. Also, a convenient building lot near the same. nient building lot near the same.

MARIA ROGERS.

hand them in to the Register of Wills, without

The parents and guardians of the boys, are respectfully invited to attend.

week, for five weeks thereafter to hear appeals.
THOS: C. NICOLS, Clk. to the commissioners for Talbot county.

To Rent, for the remainder of the year,
The House on Washington now occupied by the subscriber. It has been kept for many years as a tayorn and retail grocery tore, and is a good stand for business.

Apply to H. D. HARWOOD.

(G) 3w

From the Baltimore American.

General estimates of large numbers, from mate. It is so, because the wonderful capacity of then the party in power. figures to express enormous amounts is in fact inconceivable. To estimate the real importance even of thousands, requires a patient analysis and comparison with smaller numbers, and things which are made sensible to the eye or touch. To carry out the estimates to hundred a should have been considered durants in touch. To carry out the estimates to hundreds should have been considered dangerous in of thousands and millions, would require us to France, only shows how little peril there is, repeat with the thousands the same analysis; but lest in that country anti-property doctrines as the eye and touch cannot embrace the aggrate of the units, composing the thousands, as it did the units themselves, all beyond becomes vague and uncertain. We can only approximate to a comprehension, by minute examination of parts, and from that examination, confessing the vastness of a magnitude which

One effect of this incapacity to grasp fully the greater magnitudes of space, or number, is fre-quently to give an undue importance to those minuter portions which come beneath our obtimates of vast unknown quantities. We know no better illustration of this, than the common notions formed of the inequalities of the earth's surface,-the lofty heights of the mountains continually spoken of with awe, as though they por annum, for a single copy.

It is intended to constitute a medium through which the ablest pens may address the people, and all such are invited to contribute. It is indefinite notions, volcances are frequently approached to the constitute of the globe. seems not able to penetrate so deep—searching for the bottom of the great deep with lines which never touch, and gazing upon the liquid floods, that have been pouring from fiery craters for a thousand years before the memory of man;—it is not wonderful that we should look upon these objects as fit types of immensity, and find it impossible to conceive them to be the insignificant measures that they are, even of the magnitude of the earth itself.

The highest mountain in the globe is about five miles; by analogy the greatest depth of the ocean is estimated at about the same. The

highest, measured with the lowest in equality, would give a mean of five miles, but the average is much less. Taking the average at the greatest, the grandest object upon which we form a notion of the immensity, is as five miles to eight thousand, the diameter of the earth, or variation of elevation not exceeding three feet for a mile. Taking the circumference of the globe, the variation is not more than twelve uches to the mile. The loftiest peak on the earth would be but three feet high on a globe of a mile in diameter. Mr. Fairholme, in his THE Subscriber offers at private sale, out which be tried, to form an approximate notion of the earth. He formed a section of the earth upon a sandy beach upon the scale of one include in the mile. The circle was therefore 8000 inches, or 222 yards in diameter. The reader can calculate about this space, under his eye Taking a position in the centre of this circle, the highest mountain would be but five inches, not perceptible from the centre, and the mean depth of the ocean, but me inch. The volcanoes so formidable in magnitude, make no interruption in the continuity of the circumference, and the stature of a man is reduced to the 880th part of an inch-smaller than the animalculæ in

> Mr. Fairholme's inference on the geological bearing of this comparison is striking. He asks how theorists, with the knowledge of the mere skin' of the earth, can speak so confidently of primitive formations, and original strata.

> > From the Bultimore American.

In the latest phases of French politics, great importance appears to be attached to a Society in the metropolic, entitled "Societe des droits de l' Homme." It bears among the Carlists For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to revolution. It is denounced perpetually, as an Mr. John Leeds Kerr. set of ultra republicans who are for subverting be obtained, sooner.

TERMS.

THE CARGLING A DVOCATE will be published every Saturday morning, printed on a fine super-royal sheet, with good type, at *wo dollars per annum, payable in advance, two dollars and PIFTY cents, payable within six will be made in a few document of the principles of Robespierre.

MARIA ROGERS.

Perry Hall, Oct. 8, 1833.

FINAL NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of William B. Mullikin, late of Talbot county, deceased, are informed that a dividend of assets the principles of Robespierre. Under the incomplete of Robespierre. Under the incomplete of Robespierre. have loked through such foreign papers as have reached us to find some authentic account of the men who are supposed to be at the head of it. We have only succeeded in finding a general described in the London Examiner, dents of the Parsonage Seminary, will take place at the Parsonage on TUESDAY the 15th inst., commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The parents and guardians of the boys are specially for the parents and guardians of the boys are specially for the parents and guardians of the boys are specially for the parents and guardians of the boys are specially for the parents and guardians of the boys are specially for the parents and guardians of the boys are specially for the parents and guardians of the boys are specially for the parents and guardians of the boys are specially for the parents and guardians of the boys are specially for the parents and guardians of the boys are specially for the parents and guardians of the boys are specially for the parents and guardians of the boys are specially for the parents and guardians of the boys are specially for the parents and guardians of the boys are specially for the parents and guardians of the boys are specially for the parents and guardians of the boys are specially for the parents and guardians of the boys are specially for the parents and guardians of the boys are specially for the parents and guardians of the boys are specially for the parents are s use of the name of Robespierre, by the deputies, and the recognition of his principles by the Society, extend no farther than the adoption, as a compendium of their own opinions of a Declaration of the Rights of Man, which THE appointment of Overscers of the roads will be made on Tuesday the 8th instant.

And the commissioners for Talbot county will convention, to be prefixed to the Republican meet every Tuesday and Friday, in each of anti-property doctrines, and they in refuta-tion of this charge, put forth a manifesto, to which they appended this Robespierrian declar-ation. The effects of a bad name were imme-diately visible. The declaration was denounc-Yet the only phrase in the declaration to which objection was taken, is the definition of the "right of property" in the following terms:

"The right of property is the right which every one possesses of using and enjoying the portion of wealth which is guarantied to him by the law." This is the simple annuncia-

tion of a speculative opinion, which has numerous supporters every where, that the right of property is not a natural right but of human vague impressions of great increase, are very often preductive of prodigious errors. The truth is that beyond a comparatively small positive number, the mind finds it impossible to follow and grasp more than a very indefinite idea of tellizent communities, as though it were a natellizent communities. the increase of figures. The man who is report-el to be worth 2 or 300 thousand dollars is tural right. In fact, natural rights which the considered very rich, but the idea of the magni-tude varies little, if he is stated to be worth indifferent securities at any time. The theoour or five hundred thousand. The old thou- ry matters but little, so that the principle of sands though of great magnitude singly, add the right be maintained, and discussion of the scarcely any thing to the strength of the first most extravagant doctrines can only serve to impression. Counting up to millions, it is in no strengthen that. The outcry with which this way uncommon to have a fortune stated in declaration was received, and the association of round terms at two or three millions, as though its authors with the odium of Rol espierre, are the range of a million were a trifle in the esti-

should prevail."

"HERE AND THERE FOLKS."

As thy servant was busy here and there he was gone."—1 Kings XX. 40. It is an abundance of such here and there business that occasions a considerable portion of the pinching wants of the present day: yea, of the too frequent instances of death-hed repentance in this age of your probation; and alas! at a critical moment of your lives like this, in which the almighty has visited us with affliction and pestilence; when we may em-

feel that in the midst of life we are in death. A small farm, cultivated with the utmost diligence and care, will furnish a prudent family with a moderate sufficiency. "He that has a with a moderate sufficiency. "He that has a trade has an estate," even although he owns neither house nor land. But if the farmer and trader, instead of attending closely to their proper callings, are busy here and there, they will assuredly "come out at the little end of the horn." Moreover, though they buckle down, the one to his farm and the other to his trade; yet if their wives and daughters, instead of practising the like industry and good management within doors, are leasy here and there, "what is brought in at the door, goes out at the

window,"—all is gone.
See you that farm overgrown with thistles, and thorns, and briars, and its fences broken down. How comes it about? Is the owner one of Solomon's sleepers! No, he is a very stirring man: he is busy here and there, but seldom in the proper place. Perhaps he is doing head work abroad; is chaffering in horses or cattle, or sheep, or is a peddling over the country, or is pursuing in a small way, some other schemes of speculation; or peradventure he has either got a little commission that occupies his attention, or is seeking after one; in the whichever case "the hand writing upon the wall" clearly

shows what he is coming to.

Lo an auction! What for sale! The goods of a grover, and the tools of a mechanic. Are they proffigates 'No. Are they manimate clock' far otherwise. What then They are lovers of chat, of company, of fun, and so instead of at-tending diligently to their calling, they were

busy here and there." Mark the interior of that house,-no useful industry goes on,—no order,—nothing is in its right place,—more wasted than is eaten. Is the housewife a Doll? So far otherwise, she is one of the most sprightly and lady-like wogeology of Scripture, relates the following plan men in the place, but she has no time to bestow upon the affairs of her household,-"busy here and there."

> Look upon that comely young man in in hands of a Bailiff,—has he committed any crime? Not so; his reputation is fair,—how comes it then? He is in debt. Is he wanting in faculties? He possesses excellent faculties both of body and mind. Is he indolent? No: he is quick in motion all the day long. How happens it then that a single man who never met with any misfortune, is unable to pay his debts He has been "busy here and there."

> "Not ready," says the sly lawyer when the case is called up, and when the witnesses have been waiting at court day after day. And why not ready, being busy 'here and there,' something has been forgotten or neglected by him. Here the circumstances are however, materially altered. If the not ready lawyer obtains a continuance, he increases thereby his own emoluments. Partly "by his craft he has wealth." It is the pigeons only are picked.
>
> New England Farmer.

> Melancholy Accident .- We learn from a pasenger in the northern stage that the cart in which the mail is carried was thrown down a precipice 4 miles this side Hanover Court House about one o'clock on Monday night and that the driver was instantly killed. The night was extreme'y dark, and the mail cart had followed close behind the stage for the purpose of profit-ing by the lights which it carried. It was discovered, however, about 1, that the cart was no longer within hearing, and the driver of the stage returned on one of the stage horses some two or three miles back, when he discovered the accident. The cart had been precipitated over, and one of the horses had fallen at res the driver of the cart and was on his body when discovered. The other horse had got upon his feet and in his endeavors to free himself from the harness, had trampled upon the face and head of the driver until he was left one heap of gore.-Richmond Compiler.

> The Southern Patriot (a Bank paper printed at Charleston, S. C.) does not consider its fealty to the mammoth corporation, absolutely incompatible with all support of the constitu-tion of the country. From the remark which we annex from that paper, it will be perceived, that the editor repudiates Mr. Clay's paradox, with regard to the President's power of removal from office. The editor says, that it is a practice which has prevailed "nearly half a century" and "has received the silent acquiescence of every Congress since the establishment of our federal sysiem." "Silent acquiescence!!" How modestly and tenderly the editor touches the Bank Sesator!! Why, this loud-mouthed orator has voted every sess has served in the Senate, since his first election some twenty five years ago, for nominations to fill vacancies occasioned by removals. And how could this scrupulous and sworn Senater,

the dismission of Judge McLean, then Post- out concert with any individual. master General. This, it is true, was refused him—but "on his own responsibility" he made removals without remorse—and, among others, to reward Coffin-HANDBILL BINNS, he turned out the widow Bailey, the widow of a Revolutionary Soldier and Patriot, and gave the widow's mite to the fabricator of the Harris

From the Southern Patriot. The Resolutions submitted by Mr. Clay to the Senate on the 7th inst. are of the highest public importance. They assume that the Constitution has not given to the President the power of removal from office, and provide that this power shall in future be exercised concurrently with the Senate, the President to have he power of suspension from office, only when Senate is not in session. It is too late, we think, to disturb the practice under the Constitution, after a period of nearly half a century, unless by an amendment of that instrument. Resolutions of Congress cannot reverse that practice after some of the purest men that ever administered a government, in any age or country, have given it their high sanction.— They have thus acted under a rule which has received the silent acquiescence of every Congress since the establishment of our Federal system.

CONGRESS. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Thursday, April 10. Numerous resolutions, on various subjects were offered to-day, among which: ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Boon submitted the following resolution, the consideration of which was postponed: Resolved, That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, close the present session of Congress by an adjournment of their respective Houses on Saturday the 31st May next.
COMMUTATION BILL.

The commutation bill, on motion of Mr. Crane, was postponed and made the special order of the day for Wednesday next.

The House, on motion of Mr. Polk, resumed, in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Hubbard in the chair, the consideration of the GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. Vance offered an amendment, to be inserted after the second line. Mr. Polk considered it was not in order to

do so now, or until the clauses in the bill were all gone through. This was the rule of the Mr. Vance understood that the rule applied to the sections in the bill, not the clauses; and

that it would not be in order to turn back, if the section passed.

Mr. Polk read the rules of the House. The Chairman decided that the bill should be

taken up, and progressed with where they last Mr. Williams considered it was always in

order to amend a bill before the House. dissented, therefore, from the views of the chair. After a desultury conversation as to the point Mr. Vance offered an amendment to the bill,

Be it further enacted, That from and after

the passage of the act, instead of the compensation now allowed by law, there shall be paid to the within named officers, the following sums To each of the Secretaries, of State, Treasury, War, and Navy, four thousand dollars. To

to the Postmaster General, three thousand five hundred dollars. To each Assistant Postmaster General, eighteen hundred dollars. To each of the Comptrollers of the Treasury, two thousand dollars. To each or me readitors of the Treasury, two thousand dollars. To the Solicitor of the Treasury, two thousand dollars. To the Register of the Treasury, two thousand dollars. To the Treasurer, two thousand dollars. To the Commissioner of Indian affairs, two thousand dollars. To the Commissioner of the General Land Office, two thousand dol-

lars. And that there be deducted from the compen sation now allowed by law to the Clerks in the Department of State, Treasury, War, and Navy, including those in the General Land Office. at the rate of thirty-three and one-third per

centum per annum. That from all the officers of the customs, by whatever name designated, or in whatever manner employed, there shall be deducted from the compensation now allowed to them by law at the rate of thirty-three and one third per

centum per annum.

That from all officers connected with the system of the public lands, either as Surveyors General, Registers, Receivers, or Clerks, there shall be deducted from the compensation now allowed them by law, at the rate of thirty-three and one third per centum.

That from all the Clerks in the General Post Office, Deputy Postmasters, their assistants, and clerks, there shall be deducted from the compensation now allowed to them by law, at the rate of thirty-three and one third per centum per annum.

That from all persons connected with the Indian Department, as superintendents, agents sub-agents, interpreters, agents for removals sioners, or in whatever other manner employed, there shall be deducted from the compensation now allowed them by law or regulation, at the rate of thirty-three and one third per centum per annum. That to the members of the Senate and House

of House of Representatives, instead of the compensation now allowed by law, they shall receive six dollars per day, and six dollars for every twenty miles travel to and from the seat of Government. And that from and after the expiration of the present presidential term, the salary of the President of the United States be fifteen thousand dollars per annum.

Mr. Vance said, he was not in the habit of making speeches, and should not long detain the House. The measure which he proposed was his own, and maturely considered. From the present derangement of the currency, and the general depression of business, the salaries of the officers of the government were actually increased in value to the amount of the reduction he proposed. If we are coming to a specie currency, it can be proved, by arithmetic, that in ten years the office holders would possess themselves of the whole wealth of the country, if they are not reduced. The office holders rught, he thought to sympathise with the peoole in their distresses and embarrassments.-The price of all the property in the country was reduced 40 or 50 per cent. The President with his solary of \$25,000, which he was sorry he could not touch during his tellin, could now purchase, with his \$25,000, \$50,000 worth of property of his confiding constituents.

He wished to teach the men who have mon-

opolized all the offices that they ought not to uper with the interests of the community. He even thought that we ought to reduce our own pay, though he knew that the Representatives in Congress were worse paid than any officers under the Government, and he was aware that it was advisable to keep the members above the reach of executive influence. His own constituents did not depend upon office for support, and their whole industry was paralyzed. He had offered the measure with-

thirty-three and a third per centum.

Mr. Parker hoped we should take the ques

ion first upon reducing our own pay. Mr. Burges said that the President, and his praise of the measures which enabled them to possess themselves of the produce of the country at half its value. He was opposed to the eduction of the daily pay of members of this House, as we were actually receiving less now than the salary of a clerk, in proportion to our expenses. While we were here, we were obliged to support our families at home. It would be a discouragement to the middling interest man, whom he considered as the best legislators, to come to this House. The printers he would not touch, because, with them, we had a contract.

Mr. Chilton asked that the question should be taken upon each clause of the umendment. The question on reducing the salary of the President/was first taken and decided in the negative. Yeas 60, nays 88.

The question on reducing the salaries of the Heads of Department was taken (the member passing through tellers) and determined in the negative. Yeas 54, nays 90. The clause relating to the salary of the Attorney General was rejected by a vote of 56 to

The clause relative to the Postmaster General, being under consideraton-

Mr. Vance would merely state, he said, in elation to this clause, that 3500 dollars was the compensation of the Postmaster General until a few years ago, when it was raised to 6000 for the benefit the man, not the office. Mr. Mercer said, by raising this salary,

though he was particeps criminis, we had done great injury to this government. It had caused he transfer of that officer to the cabinet. Mr. Heister moved to fix the salary at

4000; which Mr. Vance accepted as an amendment. The question was then taken on the clause

as modified, and negatived. Yeas 58, nays The clause relative to the Assistant Postmaster General was rejected without a count.

rejected, 58 to 77. The clause relative to the Auditors was rejected without a count.

The clause relative to the Solicitor of the

Freasury was rejected by a vote of 67 to 88. The clause relative to the Register of the Freasury was rejected, by a vote of 53 to 76. The clause relative to the Treasurer was reected without a count. The clause relative to the Commissioner on

Indian Affairs being under consideration— Mr. Williams asked what was the salary of his officer, and what were his duties?

Mr. Vance stated that the salary of the offi-

for this amendment, for some reasons which he with their lives.

Mr. Polk remarked, that it was evident that much embarrassed if we undertook to reduce sing its chests. A man might end such a an animal in scenning distress, & stopped to know and fix all the salaries. The proper way, according to the doctrines we heard yesterday, sufficiently at liberty to grasp the throat of the would be to refer the subject to a committee, animal with the thumb and fingers, externally, stones at it; not withstanding which, it drew

Mr. Foot said a few words in defence of his doctrines on this subject, which, he said, he had tance or doing injury. maintained ever since he came to this House, when he was a member of the Radical Commit-

Tennessee was voting against the doctrines which he advocated vesterday.

Mr. Chilton remarked that the subject, if referred at all to a committee, according to sug-gestion of the gentleman from Tennessee, would

necessarily go to the Committee of Ways and Means. There was no way to get a vote on the question, but the way which had been taken. Mr. Vance said he had not been here for hirteen years without knowing how this matwas going. There was a solid phalanx which would vote down every proposition, in order to keep the yeas and nays out of the House. Now, if the chairman of the Commit-making their way very fast over the frozen the House, by yeas and nays, he and his friends would not say another word on the subject .meet the subject before the People by saying that the subject could not be introduced into an appropriation bill, at the same time acknowedging that the salaries ought to be reduced. times of retrenchment, when the gentleman from New York near him, (Mr. Cambreleng,) and his associates, denounced the existing ad-

went on to compare the expenditures of the last administration with the present. He maintainwhich were ever made in this country, were made by amendments to the appropriation bills.

Mr. Beardsley did not doubt the patriotism of the motives of the mover, but he regretted that he had taken an appropriation bill for offering his motion. There were many of the proposed reductions which he approved of; but he would not vote them as amendments to the ap-propriation bill. In the outset, he had almost determined to vote for one item, the reduction of our own pay, which seemed to be hardly palatable to the mover himself. But he had determined not to vote for that as an amendment

ministaion for profligacy of expenditure.

to this bill. He hoped that the House would proceed to vote on the several clauses of the amendment, without discussion. Mr. Mason, of Virginia, made some explanations of his former remark. He was in favor of all proper reductions, but he thought it im-

proper to embarrass an appropriation bill with Mr. Watmough wished, he said, to establish a strong and vivid sympathy between office-holders and the people, and he should therefore

called upon gentlemen to redeem their pledges.
The people would, he represented, support him
in refusing a single dollar of appropriation until

Mr. Vance said the public printing depended unprecedented since his recollection. We had, kreng, having been replaced, he pushed the upon contract, but he would not object to it as yet, got only to the fourth clause of the hill, rope aside, and again walked triumphantly off two months.

Mr. Bates said, he would agree to avaive all vations of the bear, the sailors buried the rope discussion, if the gentleman would consent to beneath the snow, and laid the bait in a deep friends in office had, by their measures augmented their salaries fifty per cent. as every
mented their salaries fifty per cent. as every
mented their salaries fifty per cent. as every commercial man in the country knew. We length in support of the amendment. He was their success. But Bruin, more sagacious than could not reach the President, but we could not in favor of reducing salaries, but he thought they expected, after snuffing about the place reach those who were loudly vociferous in the that two dollars were now worth as much as for a few moments, scraped the snow away three dollars were last year.

Mr. Chilton spoke in reply to the gentleman escaped unburt with his prize. from Indiana (Mr. Lane.) Mr. Lane explained and rejoined.

Mr. Bates made a few observations; when Mr. Fillmore moved that the committee do Mr. Polk hoped the committee would not rise until the vote was taken on the clause under

consideration. The motion to rise was rejected-77 to 84.

The question was then taken on the clause relative to the salary of the Commissioner on Indian Affairs, and determined in the negative-Aves 58: Noes not counted.

Mr. Mercer moved that the committee do now rise. The motion was agreed to-Ayes 91; nocs 73.

> Erom the U. S. Gazette. BOOK OF NATURE.

one of the most popular periodicals published an Indian had killed, and refuse to yield it up; in this city, was issued yesterday. It contains and has frequently failer a victim to its greeten fine copperplate engravings, embracing a than render up the carcass. The great strength, multitude of interesting subjects in atural and sharpness of the claws of the wolverene. history, accompanied by correct and entertaining descriptions, some few of which we annex as the best recommendation we can give of tructive to the fox, by entering their burrows, this valuable work.

A very full description is given of the black American bear, from which we extract the following-

The black bear, like all the species of this genus, is very tenacious of life, and seldom falls unless shot through the brain or heart. An The clause relative to the Comptrollers was that has fallen, without first stopping to Hoad round, and contained a whole winter's firing, his rifle, as the beast frequently recovers to a considerable degree, and would then be a most dangerous adversary. . The skull of the appears actually to be almost impenetrable, and a rifle-ball fired at a distance of ninety six appearing to do any material injury to the bone. The best place to direct blows against the bear is upon his snout; when struck elsewhere, his dense woolly coat, thick hide, and robust muscles, render manual violence almost entirly them started a badger, which he attacked, and

When the bear is merely wounded, it is very Mr. Vance stated that the salary of the offi-cer was 3000 dollars, and that the duties were weapon as a knife or tomahawk, or indeed any called Chapellatiere, they agreed to drag him formerly performed by a clerk, Mr. McKen- thing which may bring one within his reach. ney, for a salary of 1600 dollars.

In this way hunters and others have paid very every one which was destroyed; besides they Mr. Mason, of Virginia, said he should vote dearly for their rashness, and barely escaped proposed selling the skin, as badgers, hair fur-

for examination and a report. He had voted against every clause, and should continue so to vote.

some strict of the tongue, as a slight degree near, came up to the dead animal, began to of compression there will generally suffice to lick it, and continued its mournful cry. The produce a spasm of the glottis, that will soon men, surprised at this, desisted from offering sufficate it beyond the power of offering resis- any further injury to it, and again drew the

feet seven inches and a haif in length, and and, to their shame be it said, they had the inweighed sixteen hundred pounds-rather a formidable opponent. To the description of this animal, as given in the Book of Nature, these

remarkable incidents are appended-MATERNAL AFFECTION .- While the Carcass, one of the ships of Captain Phillips's yoy-age of discovery to the North Pole, was locked in the ice, early one morning the man at the masthead gave setice that three bears were tee of Ways and Means would agree that the ocean, and were directing their course towards should have a vote on each of those items, in the ship. They had no doubt been invited by the scent of some blubber of a sea-horse, which the crew had killed a few days before, and He saw how it would be. Gentlemen would which, having been set on fire, was burning on the ice at the time of their approach. They proved to be a she bear and her two cubs; but the cubs were nearly as large as the dam. They ran eagerly, to the fire, and drew out from Mr. V. said he was in Congress in the famous the flames part of the seahorse that remained unconsumed, and ate it voraciously. The crew of the ship threw great lumps of the flesh they the cubs as she brought it, and dividing it, gave each a share, reserving but a small portion to ed also, that the most salutary retrenchments berself. As she was fetching away the last piece, they levelled their muskets at the cubs, and shot them both dead, at the same time wounding the dam in her retreat, but not mortally It would have drawn tears of pity from any but the most unfeeling, to have marked the affectionate concern expressed by this poor animal, in the dying moments of her expiring youth. Though she was sorely wounded could but just crawl to the place where they lay, she carried the lump of flesh she had just fetched away, as she had done the others, tore it in pieces, and laid it down before them. and endeavoured to raise them up, making, at the same time, the most pitiable moans. Finding she could not stir them, she went off, and, with the tail. when she had got to some distance, looked back, and mouned; and that not availing to regions of the old world, and prefers the open entice them away, she returned, and, smelling seas to the land; which it only visits during the control of incubation, and during its migrations. vote for every one of the proposed reductions.

An appropriation bill was, he contended, the most proper opportunity for the people to take to make a stand in favor of the liberties which they had left. It was the only way in which a they had left. It was the only way in which a stand of the contended to the people to take to make a stand in favor of the liberties which they had left. It was the only way in which a stand of the contended to the people to take to make a stand in favor of the liberties which and lifeless, she raised her bead towards the wake of a ship, probably for the sake of the value of the contended by them as they are supposed to them an expension of inexpiressible to the harbingers of an approaching storm. They are fond of sheltering themselves in the wake of a ship, probably for the sake of the value of the contended by them as they are supposed to them an expension of inexpiressible to the harbingers of an approaching storm.

They are fond of sheltering themselves in the wake of a ship, probably for the sake of the value of the contended by them as they are supposed to the harbingers of an approaching storm.

They are fond of sheltering themselves in the wake of a ship, probably for the sake of the value of the contended by them as they are supposed to the harbingers of an approaching storm. restoration of the Constitution would be effected. ship, and growled a curse upon the destroyers, thrown over-board, but even in most tempes-

SAGACIOUS CAUTION.—The captain of a sometimes over summits.

Greenland whaler, being anxious to procure a bear without injuring the skin, made trial of selves to the fissures of the rocks and rear their than the selves to the fissures of the rocks and rear their phick they conduct to the watery ele-

gaged on this bill, a circumstance which was returned. The noose, with another piece of flame! and at this rate, we should be occupied with it with the bait. A third time the noose was laid; but, excited to caution by the evident obserwith his paw, threw the rope aside, and again

An animal known as the Wolverene or Glutton, inhabits the countries bordering on the Northern Ocean, both in Europe and Asia, and also Canada, as far north as Hudson's Bay. It is only about twenty six inches in length, and rather a slow-paced animal, but its great strength, sagacity, and acute sense of smell, amply compensate this defect. It is one of the most fierce and savage creatures known in the animal kingdom, frequently traversing and robbing a district of many miles in extent.

This quadruped is said to live a life of end-The committee rose, and reported progress. less rapine. It lurks in the branches of trees, in The House then adjourned, at a quarter past order to surprise deer and other animals that pass under them. "The stag and rein-deer frequently become its victims. It is such an enemy to the beaver, that in America it bears the name of the beaver-eater. It is an animal of great courage, and so obstinately resolute, that The April number of the Book of Nature, it has been known to seize upon a deer which make it a formidable enemy even to the wolf and bear, and it has been known to deprive the former of his prey. They are very deswhich, if not large enough to admit them, they easily widen, by means of their strong claws, and devour both mother and cubs.

Proof of Strength and Cunning .- As proof of the surprising strength and cunning of he wolverene, there was one at Churchill, on Hudson's Bay, about twenty years since, that overset the greatest part of a pile of wood, which measured upwards of seventy yards to get at some provisions that had been hidden there by the Campany's servants when going to the factory to spend the Christmas holidays Of the Badger, the American species of

which is found only in the western territories yards, has been flattened against it, without of the United States, the following instance of extraordinary affection is given.

Two persons were on a journey, and passing hrough a hollow way, a dog, which was with pursued till he took shelter in a burrow under a tree. With some pains he was hunted out, called Chapellatiere, they agreed to drag him thither, as the commune gave a reward for Mr. Polk remarked, that it was evident that species of the genus, endeavors to suffer an drew him about 100 turns. They had adversary by violently hugging and compress not proceeded far, when they heard the cry of ishes excellent brushes for painters. Not octrines on this subject, which, he said, he had nantained ever since he came to this House, when he was a member of the Radical Committee.

The Polar bear is an animal of much greater magnitude than any of the species which are to be found on land. One measured by Capt of the village; nor could dogs, loys, or men to be found on land. One measured by Capt of the village; nor could dogs, loys, or men Lyon, in his northern expedition, was eight induce it to quit its situation by any means; humanity to kill the poor animal and afterwards to burn it, declaring; it could be no other than a witch.

One of the plates of Ornithology gives a reresentation of a curious bird known as the Oys-

er Catcher, of which species it is said: Oyster-catchers abound on the coasts of En land and are in the greatest profusion towards the west: they feed on limpest and oyster, and from their dexterity in procuring the latter their name is derived; on observing one of them which gapes wide enough to insert its beak, it thrusts it in and thus takes out the inhabitant. It does not construct any nest, but deposits its eggs on the bare ground, above high-water mark; they are generally four in number, of an olivaceous brown, Lotched with black, and are arranged in the form of a square, with the small ends inward; thus giving the greatest security and warmth to each. The young are hatched in about three weeks, and are said to be capable of running as soon as they quit the of the ship threw great lumps of the flesh they eggs, and are immediately led by the parents to the proper food. During the period of infetched away singly, laying every piece before the cube as the brought it may be a seen brought in the flesh they eggs, and are immediately led by the parents to the proper food. During the period of incurrence in the flesh they eggs, and are immediately led by the parents to the proper food. During the period of incurrence in the flesh they eggs, and are immediately led by the parents to the proper food. During the period of incurrence in the flesh they eggs, and are immediately led by the parents to the proper food. the least alarm utters a loud scream and flies off as does also the female, after running some distance from the place where the eggs are deposited. In the winter they often associate in considerable flocks, and are very wild; but if taken young may be easily reared and will frequent the ponds and ditches during the day, keeping in company with domestic poultry. keeping in company with domestic poultry. They are abundant throughout all the coasts

The Storm Petrel is described as about the size of a swallow, and in its general appearance and flight not unlike that bird. Its length is When she saw they refused to cat, she laid her six inches; its beak, head, back, wings, and paws first upon the one, then upon the other, tail are black; its rump and neck are white. The wings, when closed, are of an equal length

round them, began to lick their wounds. Sho period of incubation, and during its migrations. went off a second time as before and, having They fly in small flocks even in the milst of crawled a few paces, looked again behind her the Atlantic. They are called Mother Carey's and for some time stood moaning. But still, Chickens by mariners, and their appearance is her cubs not rising to follow, she returned to much dreaded by them as they are supposed to Mr. Watmough alluded to the principles on which the present administration came into balls. She felt between her cubs, and died power, and to the promises of retrenchment, and

Re-appearance of the Locusts .- The approaching month of May, will probably be distinguished by a reappearance of those immense swarms of locusts, which most of our citizens remember in 1817. It has been well try they have been observed to appear at regular intervals-in 1749, '66, '83, 1809, and in 1817; and we entertain little doubt of their continuing to obey the mysterious laws of provi dence which have heretofore regulated their movements. As the subject is one of great interest even to the ordinary observer ofnature, we shall put down some well attested facts in relation to these singular insects.

The female locust deposites her eggs in the carth, and the young survive the winter in the larvæ state, concealed among the decayed vegetation of the surface. They pass through an imperfect metramorphosis, and in all stages are herbiverous, and sometimes do immense njury to vegetation. Our salt marshes harbour an nnumeral le host which not unfrequently strips them of every blade of grass, or hen a scanty crop is gathered in the barn, the hay is so filled with the putrescent carcases of these grasshoppers or locust, as to be highly offensive and totally unfit for forage. In some sections of our country they occasionally ap-pear in such number as to fill the air in coulds, and whenever they alight they devour every thing green in their path. It is stated on good authority, that more than once, when they visited some parts of New England they not only ate up the grass in the fields, but actually attacked clothing and fences to appeare their insatiable hunger.

Some workmen employed in raising the steeple of a church in Williamstown, Massachuetts, were, while standing near the vane covered by them, and at the same time saw vast swarm flying at a great heigh above their heads These swarms are said to return after a short migration and perish on the very grounds they have ravaged. Many of these insects ar ornamented with various beautiful colors, particuarly on their wings.

The locust emerges from the ground towards the end of April, and always during the night. On their first coming out, they are in the pupa state; but the back soon bursts, and the perfect fly appears. They begin to lay eggs ahove the end of May; these are deposited in close lines of two inches long in the tender twigs of trees. As soon as the young attain their growth in the grub state, they fall to the ground, and make their way two or three feet under the surface, in order to undergo their change into the pupa form. Soon after attaining their last transformation, they are found in great numbers over large districts of country. Their appearance about every seventeen years, is probably varied according to the heat of the mate and other circumstances. They have been known to make their appearance in Phiof the pavement. Although the insect, in some districts, may have produced extensive ravages, yet in other localities it has been perfectly parmless. It is the favorite food of various specie of animals. Immense numbers are distroyed by the hog, before they emerge from he ground; they are also, when in their perfect state eagerly devoured by squirrels. Some of the larger birds are also fond of them. The Indians likewise consider them as a delicate food when fried. In New Jersey they have been converted into soap—a hint which may be acted upon by the people the present year. It is stated on good authority, that they never light on the pine, nor does the female deposit her eggs in this tribe of trees.

We have drawn upon the Encyclopedia Addittonal information .- Philad. Gaz.

From the Boston Morning Post. STENOGRAPHIC GLIMPSES OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1834. An officer of the U. S. Navy, Lt. URIAH PHILLIPS LEVY, has presented to his countrymen a colossal statue in bronze, of the immortal Author of the Declaration of Independence, THOMAS JEFFERSON. The intention of the donor was communicated to the Senate by letter yesterday, and the subject referred to the committee on the Library. The Statue, was placed temporarily in the centre of the Rotunda on Saturday; but will probably be permanently placed in the hall of the House of Representatives, between the centre pillars of the ladies' gallery. It weighs 52 cwt., and is about seven feet high, besides the pedestal which is about one foot. The original model of the statue in plaster, has been given to the city of New York. Bronze as it is well known, is a costly material, consisting of copper, zinc and silver; and those who profess to be acquainted with the value of this kind of statuary, say this must have cost fourteen or fifteen thousand dollars. The donor however, refuses to tell what it cost. He has the honor, whatever it may cost, of bestowing upon his fellow citizens the first statue of bronze that has ever been possessed in this country; and one too, of one of the first and greatest men of which this country can boast.

The statue was modelled at Paris by David. statue, the right hand being crossed over the of Europe and occur on many of those of Asia left breast with a pen in it; and the countenance turned a little to the right while the left foot is in advance. The costume is the single breasted coat of the Quaker fashion, except it has pocket flaps; the buttons are large; the waisicoast is long with flaps, the frill of the shirt is exhibited modestly, a slight stock, and the col-lar turned over; small clothes, and shoes with above statement, there will be 1283 persons to buckles, complete the dress; the hair hangs in locks on the brow, and is queued, with a ribband. On the pedestal, with a laurel crown upon them, rest the two volumes of the Notes

Thus have I given a slight description of this plendid statue, and munificent and patriotic fonation.

Who, you will ask, is the donor? He is a native, I understand, of Philadelphia, and a resident of Virginia. He is a descendant of the Maccabees, and a countryman of Isaiah. He belongs to a race to whom, in Europe Napoleon first extended the rights of citizen-ship; and whose example England has lately attempted to follow; on whom the Constitution of this country has bestowed all the privileges of its trusts and honors; whose example every State in the Union, except Maryland, has followed.

His commission as lieutenant of the Navy bear without injuring the skin, made trial of selves to the fissures of the rocks and rear their a stratagem of laying the noise of a rope in the young, which they conduct to the watery elestow, and placing a piece of kreng within it.

A bear, ranging the neighbouring ice, was soon of a white color, with an obscure band of purproportioned, dark complexion, with nothing four inches high and weighed thirty-seven

Mr. Polk rose, not to enter into the question, entired to the spot by the smell of Lurning plish-brown, formed by minute specks at the very peculiar in his countenance, but a dark out concert with any individual.

Mr. Polk hoped the House would vote upon the amendment at once

Mr. Wardwell offered the following amendment to the amendment: From the compensation now allowed to the printers of the two finding and allowed to the printers of the two finding and the first that the Superintendent of indian Affairs was not provided the limit of in the present bill. This showed the important to the amendment: From the compensation now allowed to the printers of the two of reduction as an amendment to an appropriation of reduction as an amendment to an appropriation bill. We had now been here two days entired. After having eaten the process at the printers of the House of the first that the Superintendent of Indian Affairs was not provided the bait, approached, and scized it in his mouth; but his foo, at the present bill. This showed the important of the present bill. This showed the important of the present bill. This showed the important of the present bill in the noise, by a jerk of the rope, being entangled in the noise, by a jerk of the rope, being entangled in the noise, by a jerk of the rope, being entangled in the noise, by a jerk of the rope, being entangled in the noise, by a jerk of the rope, being entangled in the noise, by a jerk of the rope, being entangled in the noise, by a jerk of the rope, being entangled in the noise, by a provided the limit of the body of the bird which, being lighted at one end serves for a draw a wick through the body of the bird which, being lighted at one end serves for a draw a wick through the body of the bird which, being lighted at one end serves for a draw a wick through the body of the bird which, being lighted at one end serves for a draw a wick through the body of the bird which, being lighted at one end serves for a draw a wick through the body of the bird which, being lighted at one end serves for a draw a wick through the body of the bird which, being lighted at one end serves for a draw a wick through the body of the bird which is a present by t can: but his munificence, and patriotism, and valor, are plenary evidence of his undisputed claim to American birth and citizenship. The civil disabilities of Jews in Maryland. were removed, we think, some eight or ten years since.- Editor Whig.

The annexed paragraph says the Baltimore American, has elicited the subjoined remarks from a correspondent, an officer of the U. States Army. It affords us pleasure to publish his explanation, furnishing, as it does, satisfactory evidence that the honor of the invention is question belongs to one of our own country-

"NEW MUSKET .- A letter from Berlin states, that a new kind of Musket is about to os introduced into the Prussian army, by which the ramrod will be rendered unnecessary.— This invention, the writer asserts, will banish the present musket from all the armies of Eu-

Messrs. Editors:- I observed the at ove paragraph in your paper of yesterday, the 26th instant. The improvement spoken of, that of dispensing with the ramrod, is an important one, and has been long in use in our service.-Its adoption is, as yet, confined to the Rifle with which the light troops are equipped, and the Carbine of the Dragoons; but there can be no doubt that it will ultimately be applied to the musket also.

The improvement, in this country, consis in separating the chamber from the barrel, so that the gun may be charged with powder and ball at the breech. Its invention is due to Mr. Hall, an employer in the National Armoury at Harper's Ferry, and was discovered ten or twelve years ago. Before its adoption in the military service, it was subjected to the severest experimental tests by the Ordnance De-partment of the Army. Two of the Rifles with tood three thousand discharges each without injury.

Various other improvements of fire-arms, of like character, invented about the same time and subsequently, were, in like manner, tested by the Ordnance Department, with the view of introducing them among the appointments of the army, but that to Mr. Hall was the only one which promised usefulness.

The Carbine with which the Regiment of Dragoons are being equipped, is beyond question, the most perfect among all the descriptions of small-arms. It embraces the improvement of loading at the breech, is discharged by percussion, and is furnished with a bayonet two feet long, which, when unfixed, occupies the space in the stock usually taken up by the ramrod in other fire-arms: and, when fixed, is secured near the muzzle, by a stout spring in receivers, which keep it firmly in place. The barrel is smooth-bored, and is equal in length to the bayonet, which is used in cleansing it, one extremity being furnished with a screw upon which to fix a wiper for that purpose. The chamber has sufficient capacity to contain the charge of powder with a ball and ladelphia, in great numbers, penetrating from their subterranean residence between the bricks the pound. This arm will deliver its projectile at a grea-

ter distance and with much greater accuracy than the musket, and is a great deal lighter. If the European improvement is, as I apprehend, only the application of Mr. Hall's invention to the common musket, the credit of the discovery belongs to the new and not to the old continent.

The Globe of the 2d inst. exhibits some curious statistics as to the extent of the late vote on Mr. Clay's resolutions, as an expression of public opinion. The resolution censuring the President for usurping powers not given him by the constitution, passed the Senate by a vote of 25 to 29. Twelve entire states, as they are represented in the Senate, voted for the res mericana for the substance of the above article tions having in the other House a representao which work we refer the reader for much tion of eighty-eight members. Eight states voted against the resolutions, with a representation in the House of Representatives of ore hundred and seven members. Four states were divided in the Senate, and the Legislatures of three of them had instructed their Senators to oppose these resolutions. New Jersey also, one of the twelve states, where votes was given for the resolutions, had instructed her Senators to give a different vote. The Senators who really represented their constituents in vcting for these resolutions, are from states represented in the other House by 82 members, which deducted from 240, the whole delegation in the House of Representatives, leaves 158 members, whose constituents or a majority of hem, are opposed to the vote of censure passed by the Senate. The 82 members represent a population of 3,911,400, while the 158 mcm bers, represent a population of 7,536,600.-Thus the Senate has passed resolutions censuring the President by a majority of six votes, while the people of the United States; if their delegation in the House of Representatives, recently elected is a test of their sentiments, would have expressed a different opinion in the proportion of 7,538,600, to 3,911,400.

> Auful Calculation .- An ingenious, authentic, and valuable statistical work, published a few years since, states that the number of inhabitants who have lived on the earth, amount to about 36,627,843,275,075,846.-The sum, the writer says, when divided by 3,096,000, the number of square leagues of land on this surface of the globe, leaves 11,320,698,-732 persons to each square league. There are 27,864,000 square miles of land, which being divided as above, gives, about 1,314,522,076 persons to each square mile. Let the mile be reduced to square rods, and the number, he says, will be 1,853,173,500,000, which being divided as above, gives 1283 inhabitants to each square rod, which rod, being reduced to feet and divided as above, it will give about five persons to each square foot of terra firms on the globe. Let the earth be supposed to be one divided into twelve graves, it appears that each grave contained 100 persons, and the whole earth has been one hundred times dug over to bury its inhabitants!-supposing they had een equally distributed.

What an awful, overwhelming thought what a lesson to human pride, to human vanity ambition! What a less on to the infatuated being who has centred all his hopes and affections upon the evanescent pleasures of this truly transitory life!

DEATH OF A GIANT .- The Taunton (Eng.) Courier, contains an account of the death and funeral of Joseph Neal Sewell, the Lincoushire giant, who was born at Horncastle, in 1805. Sewell died on the 4th, and his remains were interred in the Church yard of Taunton St. Mary Magdelen. He had a great horror of sn natomical operation after deuth; and his friends

stone, or Sewell's for his co waistcoat trowsers, half long TU

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TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1834.

We have made the following extracts from the Baltimore papers of Saturday, they being the only items of interest to be found in them. with the exception of the produce prices.

We learn from capt. Parrott that on Friday here was a sale of 1100 bushels of corn at 60 cents, and another of 500 bushels at 61 cents.

The accounts of the riots in the city of New York, our friends will perceive, are almost entirely one-sided accounts, calculated to throw the entire blame upon the Jackson party. We have, however, deemed it proper to publish entire, all the statements we have, of an affair. about which we must look for conflicting accounts, and the truth of which we need hardly ever expect to know.

From the Baltimore American of Saturday. FAILURE OF THE BANK OF WASH-INGTON.

The Washington papers of yesterday contain the following annunciation of the failure of the Bank of Washington. But very little of the paper of this institution was in circulation in this quarter, and the loss, as far as it may be realized, will be confined, we are of opinion, almost exclusively to the District.

The Bank of Washington announces to the public its inability to continue, for the present, specie payments. In adopting this necessitous and unpleasant course, the Directors confidently assert that the affairs of the institution are safe, and capable to meet all its engagements. Under the general distrust which prevails, the Bank is reductantly compelled to declare its inability longer to discharge its engagements, for the present, in gold and silver. It will proreed to collect its means as the times will authorise, and fairly and fully pay all its creditors; and in this, entire confidence may be reposed.

By the unanimous order of the Board, R. C. WEIGHTMAN, Cashier.

From the Baltimore American of Saturday. NEW YORK CITY ELECTION.

The second day closed quietly at all the polls. The number of votes received on the second day (Wednesday) was 9,271-total for two days, 29,382. The accounts by the mail of yesterday evening are up to two o'clock, P. M. on Thursday. On Thursday morning, the voting went on quietly with the exception of violation in two instances. The Journal of Commerce states that

"One was in Cross street, where a few dozen of the Moboeracy attacked some of the Whig party who were going home from the Polls,the latter however showed no disposition to be maltreated with impunity, and the affair ended without any considerable injury to either party. The other occurred in the 14th, where a man was asked to what party be belonged, and an-swering Verplanck, he was instantly set upon hy half a dozen ruffians and dragged into a spirit store where they gave him a fremendous beating, and wounded him in the face.

About 1 o'clock, P. M. however, the peace of the city was again disturbed by a serious riot. We copy the following notices of it from papers of opposite party politics:

From the Evening Star, April 10.

POSTCRIPT .- HALF PAST ONE. The ruffians who made the disturbances vesterday in the Sixth Ward, commenced another violent attack this morning on the Masonic Hall, tore down the Transparencies of Washington and Lafayette, broke the doors and windows—and a general fight commenced in which many of our citizens have been most dreadfully and dangerously injured. We have no time for particulars. The authorities, it is said, have sent for the U. States troops at Governor's Island. Mr. Minor, of the American

Office, is severely and dangerously injured. The last we heard of them was, that they were coming down to assault the Merchants' Exchange. So much for the LEADERS of this mob of aliens and ruffians, sent down by the which has contributed so largely to the comuine tincture of destruction; nothing will allay mercial prosperity of the country, and to their his burning thirst, but that liquid fire, by which

of reckoning will arrive. TWO O'CLOCK. The citizens are in possession of the Arsenal. A rush was made for it by the Tories to get the cannon and ammunition, but the arsenal is

The Military are ordered out and will soon

be under arms. From the N. Y. Evening Post, April 10. We have this moment (half past 1 o'clock)

learned that there has been some disturbance opposite the Masonic Hall. In this time of extement it is difficult to obtain an impartial statement of the fray. The following particulars, which we have received from a gentleman who was present, we give in his own words.—
The Bank Ship appeared opposite Masonic
Hall about an hour ago, when about two hundred persons issued from the building, some
with walking canes, and some with sticks, and
shouted for their cause. Three or four Jackson men standing by, were without seeming cause attacked and severely beaten. They proceeded to the Sixth Ward poll, related their grievances, and were immediately joined by some hundred or two persons who proceeded to Masonic Hall, and attacked in return the ag-

What injury has been received by any of the party we have not learned, save this that we have just seen Mr. Minor of the American, in Wall street, who seems to have been severely beaten. He is harranging the people, and holds in his hand a broken club, or stick, evidently shaped for an express purpose. He is calling upon the citizens to arm in defence of his party. We are willing to excuse his intemperate hanguage, for he is in a state of great excitation

From the Journal of Commerce.

POSTCRIPT.—Half past 1 o'clock.

Horrible work again.—Whilst we were penning the last paragraph, a dreadful riot took place in Broadway, just above the Park, in which a large number of persons have been most scriously injured—some of them so much so as to endanger their lives. A little after 12 o'clock the sailors belonging to the Whig par-ty went up Broadway with their ship, the Conso as to endanger their lives. A little after 12 o'clock the sailors belonging to the Whig party went up Broadway with their ship, the Constitution, and whilst passing Masonic Hall gave three cheers. They had scarcely done so twhen several hundred fellows from the 6th when several hundred fellows from the 6th when several hundred fellows from the 6th when several hundred fellows from the 6th The President from London, now entering has their solution and says—

BY order of the President, a meeting of the board of managers of the T. C. F. Bible vessel from England has more or less on board. Society, will be held on Wednesday the 23d when most furiously. The committee at the \$300,000 on board. One house alone entered april 15

stone, or five hundred and eighteen pounds. Sewell's dress required five yards of broad cloth friends, but the disparity of numbers was so waistcoat, five yards of cloth and linen for his waistcoat, seven yards of patent cord for his trowsers, his shoes were four teen inches and a half long, and six inches and a half wide.

BASTON, MD.

Masonic Hall came to the assistance of their friends, but the disparity of numbers was so Montreal hourly looke t for, will bring more than \$600,000. The Pacific, from Liverpool, brings upwards of \$900,000, of which \$180,000 in a few minutes the Mayor arrived, accompanied by Ogden Hoffman, Esq. the district attorney, and a party of police and watchmen.

As soon as the M. yor and his party appeared, they were instantly attacked by the mob; the they were instantly attacked by the mob; the Mayor himself received a severe blow, and the

district attorney was knocked down. A bloody affray ensued between the mob and

Besides these, six men were carried to the ospital, dangerously if not mortally wounded. The citizens during the affray rushed into the rsenal and obtained muskets, but we believe

were prevented from carrying them away.

Two o'clock. The riot has been quelled for the moment, and several of the rioters arrested. There is great reason to fear, however, that there will be a worse tale to tell before to-

Such is the state of excitement that people have lost the guidance of reason. Some of the most respectable of the Jackson party are openencouraging and abetting the horrible work. A request has been sent to the Navy Yard and to Governer's Island for assistance from public meeting, on the 31st ult. the greamble U. S. troops.

passed the Senate on Wednesday, and was oragainst it. Some few amendments have been a conflict, as more slavish than the hireling made in its progress through the Senate, but nothing very material .- N. Y. Jour. Com.

Virginia Election - Returns have been received of the election in Henrico county, in officers, and to refuse obedience to the officer which Richmond is situated. John M. Botts, appointed to command; and urge the organizathe Anti Jackson candidate, has been re-elected by a majority of 110 votes over Wm. B. Randolph. The number of votes polled (830) is said to be greater than has ever before been

polled in the county.

The Washington Globe claims a triumph for the administration in Prince William and Albemarle counties; but the returns are not yet published.

The Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, for the Maryland District, commenced its session at Alexandria on Thursday the 3d. and closed on Friday the 11th instant. The following are the appointments of preachers for the ensuing year :-

DR. JOHN S. REESE, President. Baltimore Station (West)—Levi R. Reese Baltimore Station (East)—William Collier Georgetown-Thomas H. Stockton Tabernacle-D. E. Reese, Jr. Mount Olive-Henry Myers Alexandria—Augustus Webster
Anne Arundel—D. Davis, E. Williams Reisterstown—Wm. Kesley, Wm. Sexsmith Deer Creek—J. Porter, — M'Guiggan Deer Creek-J. Porter, — M'Guiggan Pipe Creek-Josiah Varden, Hugh Doyle Williamsport-Isaac Webster, J. W. Everest Shippensburg—N. Dorsey
Juniatta—J. Wright, — Rutledge
Prince William—R. T. Boyd Kent— Heritage, — Appleby Queen Anns—Samuel Rawleigh Talbot-Dorchester-G. Hamilton, A. Grove

Caroline— Snow Hill—Stephen P. Taylor, —— Clayton New Market - Crouse.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.
IMPORTANT-TREATY WITH

concluded signed and sealed on that day, in set- the wine, filled the same glass with water eign countries, brought to a satisfactory con- the whole day, in emptying, by repeated trials, clusion by the decision of the present adminis-tration and the ability of its displomatic agents. Among the most common consequences of in-Yet many of the very merchants who have profitted by these treaties to the amount of millions, are now exerting themselves with all God's appointment. Nothing will accommodate their might to put down the administration the parching fauces of a drunkard, but the gen-

own individual interests.

5 12 7 1	ANA	LYSIS	The same
Of the Voto			s Question.
States.	Yeas.	Nays.	Deficient.*
Maine	7 4	1	0
N. Hampshir		0	1
Massachusett	s 1	9	2 '
Rhode Island	1	1	0
Connecticut	0	6	0
Vermont	0	5	0
New York	28	9	3
New Jersey	5	0	1
Pennsylvania	11	16	1
Delaware	0	1	0
Maryland	3	4	1
Virginia	6	12	3
N. Carolina	6	7	0
S. Carolina	0	8	1
Georgia	3	3	3
. Kentucky	4	7	2
Tennessee	12	1	0
Ohio	11	8	0
Louisiana	0	2	1
Indiana	5	2	0
Missississipp	100	1	0
Illinois	2	1	0
Alabama	4	0	1
Missouri	0	2	0
,	114	106	20

*Including the Speaker, absentees, and va-

A young man, by the name of Merritt, of Davis, wife of Washington Davis, after a short

The State Convention of the Union party of South Carolina, opposed to the Test Oath, assembled at Greenville, on the 21th. Judge those who supported the civil authorities. A- Huger acted as President, with two vice presimongst the many who were seriously injured, dents, and two secretaries. The Convention were Joseph Blunt, Esq. Capt. Sinclair, Jos. was numerously attended, and the accounts L. Hayes, constable, Mr. Dunshee, the Police received from the members of the excitement. prevailing in the upper districts, are startling. The determination to resist to the utmost is re-

ported as unauimous and unconquerable.

The proceedings at large of the Greenville Convention are not yet published. The Charleston papers contain them in part, as reported to a public meeting by the delegates from that city, who had returned. The Convention adjourned on the 26th. Among their measures, was the appointment of a Committee of five, "to address the People of the United States on the subject of the Test Oath, and other oppressions of the minority in the State, and the persecution to which their devotion to

the Union has subjected them." The Charleston delegation reported to and resolutions adopted in Greenville. These papers reiterate the "unalterable determina-The Six Million Loan.—The bill from the tion" of the Union party "to resist the odious Assembly to loan the credit of this State to the Test Oath, and defend their rights and liberties people thereof, to the amount of \$6,000,000, to the last extremity," they compare the post-passed the Senate on Wednesday, and was ordered to its third reading. The year and nays that of the Poles, oppressed in their native on the final vote are not given, but from seve-ral votes taken on amendments, &c. we judge ponents, who would enforce the Test Oath by that about 17 were in favor of the bill, and four arms, or "follow their leaders to so disgraceful slaves of Russia."

The Convention express a hope that the Judiciary will interfere and relieve them; recommend the Unionists to vote only for Union tion of the militia regiments by the appointment of delegates from each regiment and company to form a permanent convention. The following incidents, detailed at the meeting, may serve to show the extent of the excitement

in the interior: Mr. SMITH said, that such was the state of feeling in districts through which they passed, that keepers of public houses refused to receive compensation for their entertainment, saying hey were determined to contribute their mite to the cause of freedom. Mr. Poinserr again rose and said, that his object was merely to state an incident, which occurred at Green-ville.—The Officers of a Regiment waited on him, saying, that if the odious Test Oath should be fastened upon the country, they were ready with their Regiment, to shoulder their mus kets and seek liberty of conscience and the rights of freemen in another clime; and desiring to know from him whether the General Gov ernment would not assign them a territory for that purpose.

CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—The horror of water is not more te narkable in dogs than in drunkards. Peiresc, the celebrated Italian antiquarian, was remarkable for his temperance in eating and drinking. In 1606, he accompanied the French Aml assador into England. He there encountered the noted Dr. Thorius a physician, in the reign of James I. who was a learned man, but the most thorough throated wine bibber in the realm, and who died of the plague, in 1629. Bayle relates a singular anecdote of the interview between Thorius and Peiresc. Dining together with other learned men, at a house in London, Thorics pledged Peirese, in an enormous bumper of strong wine; the glass was of a monstrous size; and Peirese, for a long time, and upon a variety of pretences, endeavored to avoi I acceptance of the challenge, but in vain. Before he drauk the humper, he SPAIN.

We have seen letters dated Madrid, February 19th, which announce that a treaty was self should purpose. He then, having drank tlement of the claims of the United States on naming the health of Dr. Thorius. Thorius, the Spanish nation. Thus after much and per-plexing delay, caused partly by political con-had been struck with thunder; but, finding no vulsions in Spain, and partly by a disposition way to avoid it, he fetched several profound to evade the just claims of our countrymen, our sighs; he put his mouth an hundred times to minister at the Court of Madrid has succeeded the brim of the glass, and as often withdrew it. in effecting an adjustment. This is the last of He called to his assistance all the fine sayings the batch of long deferred claims against for- of the Greek and Latin poets, and was almost

inveterate aversion to the natural beverage of it was produced.

Just at the moment when a disappointed, desperate junto of politicians—the same so sig-nally rebuked by the American People for their attempt upon the character of Mr. Van Buren were renewing their system of denunciation and assailing the President himself, the venerable Chief received a present of a PORCELAIN SNUFF-BOX, from an humble British soldier, which affected him more deeply and will be estimated more highly by the public, than the result of the four months' debate in the Scuate. The snuff-box is inscribed in golden letters, "To GEN. ANDREW JACKSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. accompanied by the following brief note within

"Presented by a British soldier, now employed in this species of manufacture, in remem-brance of the General's clemencey, while under him as a prisoner of war.

STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES. August, 1833."

On Saturday night last, in this town, Mrs. ANN MARIA FAULKNER, consort of Joshu

M. Faulkner, Esq. much lamented by a nu-merous circle of relatives and sciends.

In this town on Wednesday last, Thomas Dorsey, son of James P. Anderson, in the 6th year of his age In Caroline county on the 28th ult. Mary W.

last, with a party of gentlemen, on a fox chase in Quaker Neck.—While at the head of the chase, he was unfortunately thrown from his horse and instantly killed. He was not discovered for sometime afterwards.

Several hundred dollars have already been collected in N. York, to aid the Emigrant Poles lately arrived in that city. The Exchange board, made them a donation of \$250.

On the 1st inst Caleb P. Davis, Jr. son of Washington Davis, son of Caleb P. Davis. Esq. Sen. after two days illness, on the 3d inst. Washington Davis, son of Caleb P. Davis, Jr. son of Washington Davis, after two days illness, on the 3d inst. Washington Davis, son of Caleb P. Davis. Esq. Sen. after two days illness, and the sen of Caleb P. Davis, after two days illness, on the 3d inst. Washington Davis, son of Caleb P. Davis. Esq. Sen. after two days illness, on the 3d inst. Washington Davis, son of Caleb P. Davis. Esq. Sen. after two days illness.

At his residence, near Vienna, on the 29th ult. Mr. Jeremiah Colston, aged about 48 years. In Caroline county, on the 2nd inst. Thomas S. Jump, Esq. in the 37th year of his age, after two days illness.

At his residence, near Vienna, on the 29th ult. Mr. Jeremiah Colston, aged about 48 years. In Caroline county, on the 2nd inst. Thomas S. Jump, Esq. in the 37th year of his age, after two days illness.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT. April 11, 1834. Wheat, white, (no quotation.) Do, best red

do. yellow, 57 a 58 65 a 67 Oats;

P. TRAYSER.

BELL HANGER, (in the employ of John A. Stewart of Baltimore,) NOW IN EASTON Will remain in town for a few days, and will thankfully receive, and punctually aftend to any orders in his line of business. He may be seen at Mr. Lowe's Hotel. april 15 pd.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the under signed appointed by the Judges of Talbot county Court, commissioners to divide or value the ands and real estate of William Ozman, late of execution of the said commission agreeably to Ornamental Needle Work. law, on the premises, on Friday, 16th May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Signed LAMBERT W. SPENCER BENNETT BRACCO HENRY HOLLYDAY FAYETTE GIBSON JAMES MURRAY LLOYD.

Commissioners.

JOHN HARPER,

NFORMS the public generally, and Tailors Spring and Summer Fashions for 1834; and as he is legally authorised (by Mr. A. F. Saguaz, Reporter of Fashions of New York,) he now offers to the trade some beautiful Engravings, which can be seen at the subscriber's shop, adjoining Mr. Lowe's bar room, and opposite Mr. Wm. Loveday's Store, or they can be had at the reduced price of \$6 per year, to subscri-

The subscriber tenders his grateful acknowl edgements for the liberal patronage he has received since he commenced business in Easton, and from the assurance he has generally given satisfaction, he would invite the public to give him a call, as he is determined that neither expense nor pains shall be wanting on his part to please those who may favor him with their patronage. In a very short time, I expect to re-ceive other fashions in addition to those Reported by Mr. A. F. Saguaz; thereby gentlemen will be able to see, judge and determine for themselves, as to the style of fashion of their work. april 15 cow3t

THE STEAM BOAT

Maryland

WILL as usual leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at seven o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the com-pany's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via Castlebaven) Annapolis and Baltimore. sage from Baltimore to Castlebaven or Eas-

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

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

L. G. TAYLOR, Commander. To be drawn April 15th, 1834, The Del-

ware Lottery, Class No. 8 SCHEME. 1 prize of \$20,000 | 20 prizes 6.000 20 5,000 20 1,612 | 128

n proportion. Also the Virginia Dismal Swamp Lottery,

Class No. 7, draws April 19, 1834. GRAND SCHEME. 5.000 | 10 300 2,492 10 2.000 1 10 No prize less than \$12-Tickets \$10-Shares

in proportion at the Lottery oflice of P. SACKET, Easton, Md.

REMOVAL.

MANLOVE HAZEL,

INFORMS his customers and the public, that he has removed his Store to the room re-cently occupied by Miss Jackson, nearly oppo-site to the Easton Hotel, and next door to Mr. Graham's office, and Mr Lovellay's Store— Where he ntends to keep constantly on hand A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE & FANCY GCODS. Just received, and is now opening a fresh sup-uly of JAS. H. BENSON.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

suitable for the present season.
It is friends and the public are earnestly so licited to give him a call. Jan 14

NEW GOODS.

RICHARD P. SPENCER EGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally and is now opening and is now opening A new and handsome assortment of public generally that he has just received

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

CONSISTING OF Joths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets, English Merinoes, Calicoes, Merino, Thibet Wool and Valentia Shawls, 110-

siery, Gloves, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
GROCERIES, HARDWARD AND QUEENS WARE,
among which are some full setts of Dining &
Tea China, all of which he will sell on the most

accommodating terms for cash or in exchange for Country Kersey, Lindsey, Feathers, &c. He respectfully requests the public generally to call and look at his assertment. Easton, Nov. 5.

Miss E. Marcilly's Academy, FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUNG

No. 11, South Charles Street, Baltimore.

HIS Academy is situated in a pleasant part of the city of Baltimore, and enjoys all the acilities for Instruction, which may be derived from a numerous and literary community.— The Patronage with which, for a number of years, it has been favored, and the accomplishments of the Young Ladies who have left it. are the surest pledges of the excellence of the mode in which Instruction is conveyed, and of the attention paid to the deportment of the pupils. To those who wish to acquire a knowledge of the French Language, this Institution offers peculiar advantages It is the language of the family, and all the pupils are compelled to use it in the class-rooms, and during their hours of recreation.

The Course of Instruction embraces Reading; Writing; Grammar; Rhetoric; Composition; Arithmetic; Algebra; Geography; Astronomy; Chronology; Mythology; Logic; Ethics; Natural Philosophy; Chemistry; French; Spa-Tall of county, deceased, will proceed in the nish; Music; Dancing; Drawing; Plain and

The Discipline of the Academy is mild, but firm and regular.—The emulation of the pupils is excited by every gentle means; and their success is rewarded by an annual distribution of Premiums.

The pupils are not permitted to walk out un-attended. Their visiters are always received in the presence of some member of the family. During recreation, they are under the superintendence of one of their teachers.

TERMS:
Board and Tuition, per annum, \$1
Half Boarders, Tuition not included, \$200,00 Day Scholars, Children receive the Rudiments of Ed-20.00

ucation, at EXTRA CHARGES: French, per annum, \$20,00 For Boarders, this language is not an exra charge.

Spanish, Music, Drawing and Dancing, at the Professors' charges.
Ordinary Infirmary charges, not including

Doctor's fees,

Each Scholar must be provided with Bed and Bedding, or pay \$10 if furnished by the

Washing, per annum, Boarders pay the current charges, half yearin advance; - Day Scholars, quarterly.
Parents and Guardians, residing at a disance, are required to appoint a responsible agent in the city.

The Vacation commences the Monday on or after the 25th of July, and lasts until the first

References.—The Hon. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton; The Most Rev. Dr. Whitfield; The Rev. Dr. Deluoi; The Rev. Dr. Eocleston; The Rev. Dr. Wyatt; Philip E. Thomas; Wm. Tyson; R. B. Taney; W. E. George; Evan Poultney; D. Hoffman; L. Wethered; T. Ellicott, Esqrs.; Dr. Potter: Dr. Characteristics of repairs done in a neat and durable manner, and steel springs of every description made and repaired, all of which will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

The public's obedient servants, ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. A. & H., have also for sale and superior of the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. T. Ellicott, Esqrs.; Dr. Potter; Dr. Chatard; The Hon. B. Roman, Louisiana; The Hon. Wm. Gaston, North Carolina; L. A. Pitray, Esqrs. Charleston, S. C. april 12 lawfr4w

Easton and Baltimore Packet, BY WAY OF MILES RIVER. SCHOONER



WILLIAM AND HENRY.

JAMES STEWARD, Moster,
I'HE subscribers beg leave to inform the
public, that the above fine fast sailing, new and substancially built, copper fastened schooner, is now in complete order for the reception of freight and passengers; having a very com-modious cabin, she is well calculated for the accommodation of gentleman and ladies. She will commence running as a regular packet between the above places, and will leave Miles River Ferry on SUNDAY the 23d of March instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Bultimore—returning will leave Light-street wharf, Baltimore, opposite the store of A. B. Harrison, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the following WED
NESDAY, and will continue to run on the No prize less than \$6—Tickets \$5—Shares above named days during the season. She will take on board and land passengers at William Townsend's going to and from Baltimore.—Also the Virginia Dismal Swamp Lottery, All orders left at the Drug Store of Mossrs. Spencer & Willis, Easton, or with Mr. James Jorden, at the Ferry, will be strictly attended 1 prize of \$30,000 | 10 prizes of \$1,500 to. The subscribers, intending to use every 10,000 | 10 1,000 exertion to give general satisfaction, solicit

the patronage of the public.
WILLIAM TOWNSEND, &
JAMES STEWARD. N. B. For Capt. James Steward's capacity and attention to business as a commander of a vessel, the public are referred to Messrs. Nicholas Goldsborough, Tench Tilghman, Benjamin Bowdle and John Newnam, of this county. march 15 (G) .tf

FOR SALE.

A small farm in Miles River Neck, adjoining the lands of Col. Edward Lloyd and Dr. E. Spedden, called "Wheatland." This farm for wheat or corn—the improvements are, a two story framed house with kitchen, smoke house, stable, barn, &c. The above described farm will be sold low And in addition to his former stock he has and on accommodating terms.-Apply to A.

april 8

Administrator's Notice. THE subscriber having obtained letters of Administration on the personal estate of William Harwood, late of Talbot county, deceased, informs such as are due said estate, that unless they call upon the subscriber and settle with him, or make him satisfaction for the settlement of the same, he will not again call upon them, as he deems this a sufficient notice; therefore if any should neglect to attend to this notice, they must expect to be dealt with as the law directs, as the subscriber intends the law to be his guide in this case, without respect to persons. I certainly shall make my collections as soon as the law will admit me to do so.

HENRY D. HARWOOD, Adm'r.

of Wm. Harwood, dec'd.

Easton, march 25 3w

SPRING GOODS.

Wm. H. & P. Groome HAVE received in part, their Spring supply of GOODS, among which are a variety of
DOMESTIC MUSLINS, PLAIN AND
TWIL'D COTTON OSNABURGS,
PLAIDS AND STRIPES, BURLAPS, TOW LINENS, COTTON YARNS, &c. &c.

A. full supply of HARDWARE, GRO-CERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

Great Bargains! Great Bargains! ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT THE COACH, GIG & HARNESS



Manufactory

ANDERSON & HOPKINS

In the town of Easton, Talbot county, Md. THE subscribers take this method of returning their grateful acknowledgments to the gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for their liberal patronage, since they commenced the above business; and beg leave to inform them, and the public generally, that they have now on hand,

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF AR-TICLES IN THEIR LINE.

CONSISTING IN PART OF SNEW GIGS

price from 180 to 300 dollars, of various patterns and finish:—also SIX second hand ditto, of various prices; and TWO good

SULKEYS,

one of them is hung on Six Steel Springs; and SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

NEW HARNESS, all of which will be disposed of on moderate

terms, for cash or good paper, and liberal pri-ces given for old Carriages in exchange.

They have under way a first rate Coachee, and a number of Gigs, in an unfinished state, which can be finished at the shortest notice, and to any particular directions, according to order.

THEY HAVE ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MATERIALS.

in their line, of every description, from which by the assistance of the best workmen, and their own knowledge of the business, they are persuaded they can finish off as handsome and substantial Coachees, Barouches, Gigs, &c. &c. as any establishment in the State. All kinds

which can be bought low. Two boys of good steady habits, from 13 to 15 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, the one at the woodwork, and the other at the trimming branch of he business. Letters addressed to Anderson and Hopkins, Easton, Talbot county, Md., specifying the kind of carriages wanted, will he promptly attended to, and the carriage brought to their own door.

A, & H.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

Annapolis, March 15th, 1834.

ORDERED, That the Clerk of the Council cause to be published in two newspapers in the city of Baltimore, in two newspapers in the city of Annapolis, in two newspapers in the city of An pers in the city of Annapolis, in two newspa-pers in each county where there are two papers published, and in one paper in each county where but one paper is published, the act, en-titled, "An act making it penal to sell a certain description of property under certain cir-

COUNCIL CHAMBER IN compliance with the foregoing order, I request the Editors of the following newspapers, viz: the Republican and Gazette, at Annapolis; the Patriot and Chronicle, in Battimore; the Examiner and Herald, at Frederick; the Torch Light and Herald, at Hagerstown; the Civilian and Advocate, at Cumber-land; the Journal and Free Press, at Rock-ville; the Citizen and Republican, at Bel-Air; the Banner, at Upper Marlborough; the Republican, at Elkton; the Courant, at Port Deposit; the Inquirer, at Chestertown; the Times, at Centreville; the Gazette and Whig, at Easton; the Chronicle, at Cambridge; the Herald, at Princess Anne; and the Messenger, at Snow

der, once a week for three weeks.
THOS. CULBRETH, Clerk of the Councile

ACT.

Hill; to publish the act designated in said or-

In wit entitled an und making it penal to sell a certain description of property, under certain

circumstances. A small farm in Miles River Neck, adjoining the lands of Col. Edward Lloyd and Dr. E. Spedden, called "Wheatland." This farm is beautifully situated on Hunting Creek, (a river abounding with fish and oysters,) the land is of the best quality, and well calculated for wheat or corn—the improvements are, a second of the control of the co in whose possession such mulatio, negro, or negro slave shall be, to sell such mulatio, negro, or negro slave shall be, to sell such mulatio, negro, or negro slave, until such action of repleving thus made shall be void, unless an order of the Court authorising such sale be first had and obtained.

tained.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That every person, his, or her councellors, aiders, or abettors, who shall be duly convicted of selling or transporting such mulatto, negro, or negro slave, beyond the limits of this State, before the final decision of said action of replevin, or without an order of the Court as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the Penitentiary for a period of time not less than two nor more than ten years, to be treated as the law directs; Provided nevertheless, this second section shall not vided nevertheless, this second section shall not extend to any person or persons, who by the finding of the jury in such action of replevin, shall be determined to be the rightful owner or owners of such mulatto, negro, or negro slave.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, This engrossed bill, the original of which passed this House the 15th Murch, 1834, was this day read and assented to.

By order, LOUIS GASSAWAY, Clk.

By THE SENATE,
March 15, 1834.
This engrossed bill, the original of which
passed the Senate the 15th March, 1834, was
this day read and assented to.

By order,
JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Ch.
JAMES THOMAS.
ril 1 3w [L. s.] April 1

Baltimore, while on a visit to some of his friends but painful illness, near Chestertown, Md went out on Monday On the 1st inst Caleb P. Davis, Jr. son o

Do. ord. to good (Md.) Corn white, 57 a 58

CABINET MAKER. RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commence ed the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Ninde's Dr. Seudder's Eye | Hydriodate of Potash

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASON Strichnine, Cornine, ED MATERIALS in his line, which he is Pipperine, Oil Cubebs prepared to manufacture at the shortest no-Solidified Copiva, ice, into FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIP TIONS, and on the most reasonable terms.

The subscriber has a first rate HEARSE

and is well prepared to execute all orders for Coffins with neatness and despatch, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals. He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch. Easton, july 2

For Rent, And possession given immediately, the two story framed dwelling house on Washington street, recently occupied by John Meconekin, dec'd. P. F. THOMAS, Admr.

Removal. JAMES L. SMITH,

TAILOR, HABIT & RIDING-DRESS MAKER, Has removed his shop to the stand recently occupied by Mr. Ochler, COURT STREET. near the Market house, and between the stores of Mr. John T. Goldsmith and Mr. Thomas Grace; where he solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has received since he has

carried on business in Easton.

Ever thankful for the favors he has received. he assures his friends and the public, that his best exertions to please, will continue to be ex-erted. His cutting is regulated by the latest fashions from the cities, received periodically; and his work is done in as neat and substantial a manner as in most of the city shops. SCOURING.

Gentlemen having soiled or stained Cloth Clothes, can have them scoured, and put in order, so as to be little inferior in appearance to new In this branch of business, the subscriber hopes he will be able to render perfect satisfaction having been taught it by Mr. Oehler, whose work has been highly approved.

CLOCK AND WATCH



MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his ustomers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore with his winter suppy of MATERIALS, which is of the best quality; and is now ready to attend to any orders in his line of business, at the shortest notice and on very accommodating terms. He has also or hand, new Watches, Gilt and Steel Watch Chains, Keys, Razors, warranted to be of superior quality, Penknives, Scissors, Scissors Hooks Silver Thimbles, Silver Finger Guards, Brittania and Japan Candlesticks, Cut Glass Candle Guards, Snuffers and Trays, Razor Strops, Shaving Brushes, Boxes and Soap, Night Tapers, Purcussion Caps, by the box, Shoe and Butchers Knives, Shoe Thread, Blacking, Shoe and Tooth Brushes, Elastic Garters, Crayons and Slate Pencils, Curry Combs, Tweesers, Hinges, Tea Bells, Pins, Cloak Claps, Steel Pens, Hooks and Eyes, by the box, Tobacco Boxes, Hair Combs, fine tooth do., Cephalic Snuff, Spring Lancet Blades, Glass Internals, in association of Provinces and Colonies, at that Water Color Paints, Violin Strings, Smelling Bottles, Jewsharps, a large assortment, and a variety of other useful articles, which he will sell at a small advance for cash. He particularly invites his customers and the public in general to give him an early call, hear his prices and judge for themselves. The subscriber re-turns his sincere thanks for the many favours he has received from his customers and the public in general, and assures them that nothing still shall be wanting on his part, to give them the most entire satisfaction.

The public's humble servant. JAMES BENNY. Easton, December 14, 1833.

N. B. The highest cash price given for old Silver and Gold, or taken in exchage for work 90-Those persons having accounts that have

been standing over six months will please call and settle them, as money is at this time very much wanted in my business.

WAS commmitted to the Jail of Baltimore Lenary, 1834, by William A. Shæffer, Esq., of Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a muiatto man who call-himself JOHN JOHNSON, says he was borls free, and was raised by Joseph Gray, Caroline county, Eastern Shore Maryland. Said mulatto man is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 1-2 inches high, has a scar on the left side of hi nose caused by a cut, a small scar on the left hand near the wrist, a scar on the top of his 1 by the foot, caused by the cut of an axe. Had on when committed, a pair of drab country cloth pantaloons, red flanuel shirt, old guernsey

ad according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden. Baltimore city and county Jail. march 4

NOTICE is requested to be given, that a FAIR will be held in Easton, about the last of May next ensuing, to aid in procuring funds to build a Church at St. Michaels River ferry, on the N. West side of the river, upon a site recently given for the same—and all ladies disposed to contribute to its success, are most respectfully invited to give their aid.

INDEPENDENCE. HE excellent young Jack INDEPEND-ENCE, raised in Kentucky, by the gentleman who raised the fine mules owned by Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. and of the same stock, will stand the ensuing season at the but that he still lives, to give them CASH and Chapel, on every other Monday, Tuesday and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons Wednesday, and at the subscriber's farm, the having Negroes to dispose of, will please give remainder of the time. Being young he will him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore. be limited to 20 mares.
TERMS

Seven dollars the season, to be discharged by five, if paid by the 25th October. Insurance \$10, but \$8 will be received in full, if paid by the lat of April 1835, Insurance can only be made by special contract with the subscriber. Twenty-five cents to the groom in each case. EDWARD H. NABB.

Chapel, Talbot county, March 11, 1834.

JUST received and for Sale at the Druf Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Black Oxyde of Mer Morphine, Emetine, Phosphorus, Prussic Acid, Oil of Cantharadin,

Quinine, Cinchonine Suratoga Powders, Chloride Tooth Wash Denarcotized Lauda Extract of Bark, num. Do. Jalapp, Do. Colycinth Comp Ditto Opium, lodyne,

Cicuta, Belladona, Hyosciamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES, and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 1:

12 by 16, &c. Also-A quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachuetts, warranted gennine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash. Easton, dec 18

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Balti-more city and county, on the 26th day of Janu-ary, 1834, by Thomas Bailey, Esq. a justice of the peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself BENJAMIN DAY; says he was born free was raised by James Phænix, who lived on Pomonkey creek, Charles county, Maryland. Said colored man is about 25 years of age, ! feet 8 inches high, has a very large scar on his right arm and hand, a scar over his right, and one over his left eye. Had on when committed, a coarse drab roundabout and pantaloons, black silk vest, cotton shirt, coarse lace boots and an old fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described colored man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged ac-

cording to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
feb11 Baltimore city and county jail.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Queen Ann's county, on the 8th day of January, 1834, by William Harper, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county as a runaway, a woman who calls herself ELIZA BEDFORD, 5 feet high, about 28 years of age, dark complexion. Also a boy named BENJAMIN HARRIS 12 years of age, 4 feet 2 inches high, light complexion; the woman says they are the property

of William Rogers of Baltimore City.

The owner of the above described negroes are requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged according to law. THOS. SUDLER, Shff.

of Queen Ann's county.

PROPOSAL FOR PRINTING

THE JOURNALS OF THE CONVEN TIONS

OF THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND, Held in the City of Annapolis in the years 1774. 1775, and 1776.

The subscriber proposes to publish the Jourals of the Conventions of the Province of Marylandsin the years 1774, 1775 and 1776. It is believed that there is but one complete copy of these Journals now extant; and from the cumstance that they were printed in pamphlet form, and unbound, it may be fairly concluded that it too, must in a few years be destroyed by the mere decay of time. They are the only authentic evidence of the Political History of time formed for mutual protection against the Do. do. do. morocco do. improper assumption of power on the part of Do. do. do. plain, calf,

Internal Political History. This part of the history of Maryland it should her pride to hand down to posterity, not only on account of its deep interest, but as a public Mosheim, Coote and Gleig's State Record of the voluntary sacrifices, daring spirit, and determined resolution, of her citias, during this period of doubt and dismay. In the confident expectation that the citizen of Maryland will consider the proposed publication of suricient importance to entitle it to

embrace what may be termed the Domestic and

heir patronage, the subscriber is induced to J. GREEN.

The JOURNALS will be printed in one octavo olume, on good paper, and with a new type. Price, per copy, two dollars. March I, 1834.

53- Subscriptions received at this office.

Schooner Wrightson.



THE EASTON AND BALTIMORE Pollok's Course of Time, plain, 3 50 PACKET SCHOONER WRIGHTSON.

GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master,

WILL commence her regular trips be trock, blue, red and white Scotch cap, and pair of charges shees. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto man, is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law. my new packet now building and in a state of considerable forwardness. Thankful for past favore, every exertion will continue to be made oth by the captain and myself, to deserve a continuance of the same.

SAMUEL H. BENNY Easton Point.

Freight intended for the Wrightson can be eft at my granary at the Point; and all orders eft at the Drug store of Messrs. Thomas H Dawson & Son, will be promptly attended to. w (G) feb 25 S. H. B

A CARD.

WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the A WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents and where immediate attention will be paid

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

JOB PRINTING Neatly and expeditiously executed at the WHIG OFFICE.

new books.

JUST RECEIVED INQUIRIES CONCERNING THE IN TELLECTUAL POWERS, by J. Abercrombie, M. D. F. R. S.
[The Oritic an English periodical, speaks in he highest terms of commendation of this work]

ALSO, Geography of the Heavens, by E. H. Burritt Malte Brun's School Geography and Atlas Peter Pariey's Geography for children, illus-

trated with 75 engravings Peter Parley's History of the World, 75 engravings Mason on Self-Knowledge

Jones' Philosophy McIntyre on the Globes. Together with a very general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER, BLANK BOOKS, &c. &c.

For sale by EDWARD MULLIKIN. 8G-Books not on band, will be ordered and

obtained, withas little delay as practicable.

John Baker, Baltimore county. Had on when committed an old fur hat, striped yest, Kersey pantaloons and roundabout, cotton shirt, and Course Monroe shoes.

The owner of the above described runaway

negro, is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges, and take him away, othervise he will be discharged according to law. . JO: GRAHAM, Shff.

march 18 30-The Baltimore American, will please in-sert the above advertisement to the amount of 1, and charge this office.

New and Splendid Assortment of



BOOT & SHOES.

THE subscriber has just returned from Bal timore, and is now opening the best assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, that he has ever had. His friends and the public are requested to call and see him. He is determined to sell at the most reduced prices Md .- The prices upon which the services o for eash. He has also a great variety of Palm Red Rover will be rendered, are as follows, to for cash. He has been seen leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. &c.
PETER TARR.

Revised List of Books and Prices. The following works are offered for sale by JOHN J. HARROD.

TESTANT CHURCH. per doz. Retail.

BOOK AGENT OF THE METHODIST PRO Discipline M. P. Church, containing Constitution & Declaration of Rights, Hymn book M. P. Church, plain, sheep, Do. do. do. gilt & color'd 4 00 621 13 00 1 50 the Mother Country, yet none of these works Do. do. do. morocco, strap gilt, Shinn on the plan of Salvation, 14 09 1 50

694 Hunter's Sacred Biography, 3 42 00 4 50 volumes Church History, from the earliest period to 1826, 2 volumes 8 vo. Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind, Pocket Testaments, sheep, gilt colored. Academical Reader, a first rate class book for schools, 624

Introduction to the above rea-Saurin's Sermon's 36 00 3 75 Rollin's Ancient History, 2 vois. 48 00 Dr. Jenning's History of the Controversy in the Metho-

dist Episcopal Church, on the subject of introducing representation into the government of said Church, 9 00 1 00 Baxter's call to the Untrover-

Do. do. do. g Mason on Self-Knowledge, Mrs. Rowe's Devout Exercises, 2 50 Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, Life of Mrs. Fletcher, 6 00 Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander Watson, Paley,

Jenyns and Leslie, Polyglot Bibles, plain, 1 50 Do. Testaments, gilt, extra, 9 59 Clarke's Scripture Promises, 2 50 Watts on the Mind, 4 50 Western Lyre, an excellent se-lection of Church Music, a-

dapted to the most popular Psalma & Hymn book tunes, with patent notes, Dr. A. Clarke's advice to preachers and people, \$10 p. Fletcher's Address to Seekers ₩10 per 100 for salvation, stitched in neat

printed covers, \$12 per 100 Prideaux's Comexion of Sacred and Profane History, 48 00 William's on the Lord's Supper, 3 00 Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, now publishing in superi-or style, in 4to with 16 ele-

gant engravings, bound, Ditto, in calf, gilt, Do. morocco or calf, superbly gilt on back, sides & edges, Dr. Clarke's Commentary on 9 00 12 00 the Old and New Testament,

lettered. 15 00 Harrod's Collection of Camp Meeting Hymns, 03-Orders for any of the above books will be sceived by the subscriber, and forwardedwithout delay.

now publishing, bound and

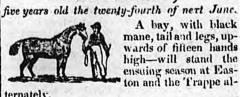
EDWARD MULLIKIN. Baston, Dec 7, 1833.

NOTICE.

The full bred horse SWEEPER DARE DEVIL, will stand the ensuing season, at Centreville and Head of Chester; to commence on the 21st March at Centreville, and continue the season out at the above naned places, alternate weeks at each. His pedigree will be seen in hand-bills.

The season will commence on Friday 21s March, and end on the 20th June. ROGER ADAMS. march 22

THE THOROUGHBRED HORSE UPTON.



A bay, with black mane, tail and legs, upwards of fifteen hands high-will stand the ensuing season at Easton and the Trappe al-

May Day (the sire of Upton,) was got by Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Talbot county, as a runaway, on Tuesday the 11th March inst., by Thomas C. Nicols, Esq. one of the State of Maryland's Justices of the peace, in and for Talbot county, a negro boy, who calls himself TOM MILLER, 5 feet 6 1-2 inches high, very black, and says he belongs to the peace in the belongs to the peace, in the belongs to the Virginian, his dam by Florizel, his grand dam his services within the reach of all who wish to improve their breed of horses-particulars hereafter in handbills. TERMS.

\$8 the springs chance and \$12 to ensure a mare in foal, 25 cents in each case to the groom. E. N. HAMBLETON, TENCH TILGHMAN.

april 8

BASHAW.

THE services of Bashaw will be rendered this season at \$5 the spring's chance, and \$10 to insure, 25 cents to the groom. His tands will be arranged to suit those who may be disposed to encourage him. The foals of Bashaw are very fine, and possessed of extra-ordinary spirit, several of them having been M. GOLDSBOROUGH.

N. GOLDSBOBOUGH.

THE CELEBRATED HORSE Red Rover,

Will stand at Fascon and the Trappe in Talbot county, and at New Market and Cambridge Dorchester county, Will stand at Easton and wit: six dollars the Spring's chance, twelve dollars to insure a mare in foal, three dollars the single leap; with 25 cents to the groom in each case. The insurance monies to be paid by the 25th January, 1835; the monies for the season to be paid by the 20th August next; the monies for the single leap to be paid at the time of service. - Mares insured and parted with before it is ascertained they are in foal, the persons putting will be held accountable for the insurance monies.

Red Rover is now 10 wears old, in fine stud condition, of the best blood in the country, as by reference to the annexed pedigree will ap-pear. Red Rover is a beautiful sorrel, nearly 16 hands high, with a bold and lofty carriage. with great bone and sinew; his general appearance commanding, admired and approved by

Red Rover will be at Easton on Tuesday 25th inst. at New Market on Thursday the 27th inst. at Cambridge on Saturday the 29th inst. and at the Trappe on Monday the 31st nst. and attend each stand alternately on the aforesaid days once in two weeks during the season. The season to commence on the 20th March instant, and end on the 20th June

PEDIGREE of the celebrated horse Red Rover. Red Rover was got by Chance Medley, out of the late James Nabb's Forrest Girl, who was got by Col. Tayloe's Oscar, and was pronounced one of the finest Oscar-mares ever raised on this shore; (for pedigree of Col. Tay-loe's Oscar, see Turf Register); his grand dam by Col. Lloyd's Vingt-un, (for pedigree of Vingt-un, see also Turf Register.) The grand am of Red Rover ran on the Centreville course the four mile heats, when in foal with the dam of Red Rover, and won the money, beating the second and third heats; and the dam of Red Rover (the Forest irl) when but 3 years old. ran on the Easton course, and won and took the purse, beating the second and third heats. Chance Medley was got by Col. Tayloe's imported horse Chance, (for pedigree of Chance see Turf Register, March No. 1833, page 324 and 325.) who was selected at a very high price in England, by the best Judges, or Col. Tayloe, and was imported in the year 810; he was the sire of Grimalkin, Speculator, Accident, Scape's colt, Chance, &c. all first rate runners in their day. Chance was got by Lurcher, his dam Reality, by Hyder Ally-Lurcher was by Dun Gannon, who was by Eclipse; his dam was by Vertunnes or Eclipse.—Hyder Ally was by Blank; his dam by Regulus.—Blank, the great g. g. g. grand sire of Red Rover, was gotten by the Godolphin Arabian out of the little Hartley mare; he was full brother to old Janus and old England. This mare was got by Bartlestt's Chil ders, full brother to Flying Childers; her dam Flying Whig, by William's Wood Stock Arabian; her grand dam by St. Victor's Barb; her great grand dam by Whynot, son of Fenwick's Barb. Dun Gannon was gotten by Eclipse, his dam by Herod, his grand dam Doris by Blank, his great grand dam by Spe-dulator, by Orab. The dam of Chance Med-ley the sire of Red Rover, was got by Young Diomead, by Col. Tayloe's Grey Diomead. dam by the imported horse Gabriel. Young Diomead's dam was got by Snap, a son of old Snap; her dam by Lightfoot, a son of old Cade,

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER. CERTIFICATE-We do hereby certify that Red Rover has been located as a stallion, since he was four years old, in this county, that we have seen many of his colts and believe him to be a vigorous and sure foal getter; his colts are large and well formed, and in general do him much credit. The blood of his sire, Chance Medley, cannot be excelled, either for its purity, or the value of its crosses; his dam by Oscar, his grand dam by Vingt-un, and g. g. dam an excellent racer, descended by Col. Lloyd's

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, NICHOLAS MARTIN. N. B. Few horses in this county hath propagated better colts than Red Rover, Their form, size and action, are generally admired. His three years old colts, more particularly invite attention. J. M. FAULKNER.

Easton, March 29, 1834.

READ THIS MOTICE!!!

HE subscriber's time having expired as Sheriff of Talbot county, he has legally authorised JOSEPH GRAHAM, Esq., the present Sheriff, to close his present business for him, which remains unsettled, both on executions and fees. This business must be closed hurtful as it may be to all parties concerned; but if the plaintiffs do not countermand executions, heretofore in my hands, and pay the Sheriff's costs and release him, on or before the 10TH OF MARCH NEXT, no excuse can be made to prevent advertisements from appearing in the papers and elsewhere.

It is unnecessary to say more on account of the fees, than that further indulgence will not be given, as all persons delinquent already know the fees have been long since due. J. M. FAULKNER, Late Sheriff

February 11, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber gives notice to all persons nterested, that it is necessary that business in his hands should be promptly closed, as he is determined that his securities shall not suffer

it is expected, attend to this notice-those who neglect must abide the consequences. JOS. GRAHAM, Shift.

If.

it 11 o'clock.

march 15

NOTICE.

HE annual meeting of the Female Bible Society of Talbot county, will be held in the Church at Easton, on Tursbay the 25th if the weather permit the attendance of the distant members, if not on the next favorable day.
The Rev. Mr. NICOLS, will address the society, and its members are therefore particular-ly requested to attend. But the Managers re-spectfully invite all who may feel an interest

in their proceedings to honor the anniversary

oy their presence. The Church will be open

MOTICE,

THE appointment of Constables for Talbo County is necessarily postponed until TUESDAY the 25th instant, in consequence of there not being a board of commissioners on l'uesday last.

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk. to the Commissioners for T. C.

NOTICE. HE subscriber intending to leave the Eastern Shore, about the 15th of April next, offers at private sale the following property viz: All the fixtures and implements necessary to the carrying on of the BAKING BUSINESS.

ALSO THE FIXTURES OF A Grocery, Confectionary and Variety Store, Including GLASS JARS, GLASS CASES,

&c. and the Goods which may be on hand at the above mentioned time. in a lucrative business, this situation embraces more advantages than are usually met with.

ore advantages than are
For particulars inquire of
FREDERICK F. NINDE,
Easton, Md. P. S. The subscriber will dispose of his Household Furniture,

ove mentioned time at publ The subscriber will continue the BAKING BUSINESS until his removal.

Jan 18 [G cowti]
The Baltimore American will copy the above once a week for 8w and charge the Whig

THE CELEBRATED HORSE Ivanhoe,

WILL be let to mares this season at four dollars the spring's chance, two dollars

dollars to insure a mare to be in foal. Season to commence at Easton on Wednesday the 26th March, Trappe 27th, Miles River on Monday, and at St. Michaels on Wednesday 2d April, and so on throughout the season. Ivanhoe was sired by Chester, out of a Oscar mare, and is

six years old this spring.
FAYETTE GIBSON. Talbot county, april 1

Maryland Eclipse. The thorough bred

the single leap, and seven

then alternately, at Easton and Centreville, a ers themselves, to prepare the sketches. week at each place during the season. He will be let to mares at the sum of twenty dol- low, to give, in the Congressional Globe, the lars the season, fifteen dollars the single leap, and thirty dollars to insure with foal, and fifty cents to the groom. The single leap payable before the mare goes to the horse—the at its close, and the insurance as soon as it is as certained the mare is in foal, or she is parted

Ecurse is a dark chesnut sorrel, near 16 the session, we may boast of affording the hands high, and possesses great strength and most important information, at the cheapes beauty; his colts are remarkably large, and possible price, and we look for a reimburse ine, and these upon the turf, give evidence of great speed. One of his colts bred by the pro prietor, and sold to a gentleman in New York proved to be a successful racer, running her mile in 1 minute 51 seconds both heats, and beating four others with ease.

He is the sire of Mr. Dorsey's Ann Page, he winner of the great sweepstakes, over the Central Course last Fall, beating four others-(the colts of American Eclipse, Sir Archie Tonson and Gohanna.) For a particular de-scription of Eclipse—his pedigree, and perfor-mances, &c. see handbill.

Those wishing to breed from Maryland E lipse, will leave their names with William K

NARRAGANSET HORSE. The splendid Nankeen coloured Narraganset Horse will stand, the ensuing season, at Easton and the CAR PA N. B. He is the sire of J. W. Jenkins', Ed-

JAMES SEWALL.

ward Eartin's and Ennalls Martin's horses, to whom reference is made for the quality of his Talbet county, des 28

MILLINERY.

Mrs. A. M. FAULKNER. HAVING concluded to resume the business of Millinery and Mantua-Making in the house heretofore conducted by her sister, his Mary Brown, and having engaged Miss Jackson and her sister Miss E. Brown, in whom see on and her sister blass bettern, in woonsteen blaces implicit confidence, flatters herself, and assures her former customers and the Ladies this and the adjacent counties, t' t she will re ceive the FASHIONS regularly from Philade phia and Baltimore, in season; and nothing or her part shall be wanting to please those who may think proper to patronize her.

CLOVER SEED

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ford.

THE subscribers have this day received a additional supply of CLOVER SEED of prime quality, which they will sell low.

Also,—Spades, Shovels, Hoes, &c.

WM. H. & P. GROOME.

\$10 REWARD.

LOST, a few days since, on the road leading from Centreville to Laston, or from Easton to Denton, an old RED MOROCCO POC. KET BOOK, containing several notes of hand and sundry other papers, of no use to any person but the owner. The above reward will be paid, and the grateful thanks of the owner, he leaving it with Mr. Mullikin, Post Master at Easton.

SAMUEL H. SHAW.

FOR RENT, THE ENSUING YEAR. THE House and Lot near the Point, where Captain Samuel Thomas resided. For terms apply to SAM'L. H. BENNY, agent

for Miss Thomas

POSTPONED SALE.

HE sale of the property at Cambridge Ferry, known usually by the name of "Aker" Ferry," on account of the bad state of the weather on Tuesday last, is postponed until Tues-DAY, the 15th of April inst., when it will be again offered at the same place, under the same terms as before stated in the advertisement. Those desirous of purchasing are requested to inspect the premises and attend on that day, as the sale will certainly take place at that time. SAM'L. HAMBLETON, Jr. Trustee.

> Branch Bank at Easton, MARCH 25th, 1834.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland have declared mers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of 3 per cent, on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in April inst.

By order, JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier. april 1

Congressional Globe. In the sheet (which will be found at the several Post offices at which we have subscribers) is presented a specimen of the paper and typography, through which, after the meeting of the next Congress, we propose to mend the appearance of the Globe. No other newspaper in the United States will be found, To persons wishing to invest a small capital after that period to surpass, and very few to equal, the beauty of its mechanical execution; and, we trust, by peculiar care and increased industry, to make it more worthy than it has hitherto been, in other respects, of the extensive and munificent subscription which has so enlarged its dimensions and improved its texture To the liberal patrons of the Globe, who have followed it with their favor from a feeble semi-weekly, printed at a job press, until it has become handsomely established, in an excellent office, of its own, with presses types, and "all appliances to boot," we true the unremitting efforts which we have made as our gradually increasing means have permitted, to render it worthy of the encouragement they have afforded, will be taken aproof that we are not wanting in grateful feeling for past support, nor in the spirit to deserve and win it, for the future, however we

may fail in the requisite ability. The present enlarged and improved publication, it will be observed by the prospectus annexed, will be given to subscribers, after the 1st of December, on the same terms on which the Globe has bitherto been furnished to subscribers.

In addition to the Daily and Semi Weekly, and Weekly, heretofore issued, it will be obi acreed, that we propose to publish "a Con-gressional Globe," exclusively devoted to the proceedings and debates in Congress. Thy paper will be printed at the close of every week, during the session of Congress, and will contain, in regular series, a succint and clear account of the proceedings of each day, togegether with a brief and condensed report of the speehes made on every topic brought unhorse, Maryland E-clipse is now at his stand in Easton, and will be in Centreville der discussion. In preparing these outlines, it is our purpose to employ industrious Re-porters, who will take Lloyd's Report of De-bates of Congress of 1789, as a sample for imder discussion. In preparing these outlines, on Monday the tenth of itation—and will also avail themselves, when-March inst., where he will remain a week, and ever it is permitted, of the notes of the speak-

We will also endeavor, if the space will almore elaborate and finished orations upon questions of great moment, as prepared by members themselves, for the public. We hope tobe able to effect this, by u sing brevier type, and the greatly increased page now presented to affording this weekly paper at the rate of one dollar, for all the numbers printed during ment for our labor and trouble, in a very mi nute profit, upon a very extensive sale and circulation of the numbers. That the subscription should be paid in advance, is therefore, rendered indispensable, and we throw ourselves upon the generosity of our friends, and ask the favor of them to volunteer their exertions to favor our object; and we especially solicit from the Editors with whom we exchange, a gratuitous insertion of this notice, together with the annexed terms.

THE TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Congressional Globe, publish ed weekly during the ses sion of Congress, presenting a nett abstract of the pro-ceeding of the Senate and House of Representatives in regular series, from day
to day, with brief reports
of the discussion of every
debated question.
Daily Globe,
Semi-Weekly Globe,
Weekly Globe,

Semi-weekly, per month,

\$10 per annum 82 50 "

\$1 per session.

50 cts.

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

OL. VI.--No. 49.

EASTON, MD .-- SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1834.

WHOLE No. 329

PATTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING (during the Session of Congress.) nd every TUESDAY MORNING, the res tue of the year-Br

DWARD MULLIKIN, PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. yable half yearly in advance.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, serted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and centy five cents for each subsequent inseron-larger advertisements in proportion.

CASH!

I WISH to purchase a number of Likely ERVANTS (slaves) of both sexes, from a-nut 12 to 25 years, of age, of good habits. hey are for two gentlemen, (citizens of thi r speculation. I can give the most unques nable satisfaction as to that, from one o e best houses in this city. Persons wishing to all business pertaining to the I part with their Slaves, will do well to call will be punctually attended to. communicate with me, as I will give, at all nes, the highest prices, in cash. JOHN BUSK,

Office, opposite the Exchange, South Gay street, Baltimore.

rhe union tavern



JOSHUA M. PAULKNER.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the 'UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Washigton and Goldsborough streets, immediately pposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John Leeds Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. Hayward, Jr. and directly that of Wm. R. rice, Esq. This house is situate in the most bionable and pleasant part of the town, witha few paces of the Court House; and a market (I cannot hesitate to say,) equal, if not su-perior, to any of a like population in this State and all the property is about to go through a thorough repair; which will enable him to entertain private families, parties or individuals in comfort—he intends keeping in his bar the best of Liquors, and his Table shell be furnished in season with such as the market will afford. He has provided Waiters, and has determined nothing on his Waiters, and has determined nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His lacks will run regularly to the Stram Bout deceased, are informed that a dividend of assets Maryland, for the accommodation of passenof the adjacent county at almost a moment's warning. Regular conveyances can be had from Easton to the principal cities-a four horse stage runs three times a week to Philadelphia via Centreville; the Steam Boat Mary. land twice a week to Baltimore, besides other conveyances in the two Easton Packets-so that passengers cannot fail to find an advantage in passing this way. Boarders will be accommodated on liberal terms by the day, week, month or year-he solicits the old customers of the house and the public generally, to call and see him.

Collector's Notice. THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for 1833, earnestly requests all those who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared to settle the same when called on. The Collector is bound to make payments to those who have claims on the county in a specified time, which is on or about the 20th February next. All persons who shall be found delinquent in settling their Taxes by the above time, will certainly have their property advertised, as I am bound to close the collections without respeet to persons.

PHILIP MACKEY, Collector of Talbot county.

sept 24

A Teacher Wanted, O take charge of the district school Greensborough, from 1st April to the

well recommended. BURRITT'S

GEOGRAPHY OF THE HEAVENS; And familiar Class Book of Astronomy, Accompanied by Colored Engravings, illus rating the Scenery of the Heavens, and the largest of the kind ever published in this country - The Plates of the Atlas, if spread out, would cover a square surface of more than TEN FEET. This work, as now published, con lains a greater mass of interesting matter, con-

any other. It is now being generally used in the institutions of the country from the the principal Seminaries of New England, and destiny which, in the opinion of all intelligent recommended to schools in general, by members of the Board of Examination of Yale College, as "A work more needed, and which, to obtain the whole series, the first numbers ingfor a number of years."
Published by F. J. HUNTINGTON, Hart-

Sold by Collins & Hannay, Jonathan Leavitt, and Roe Lockwood, New York; —O. Steel, Albany; —Desilver, Jun. and Thomas; Marshall, Clark & Co. and Goo. Latimer & Co. Philadelphia: —and located Philadelphia; and Joseph Jewett and James Anderson, Baltimore. Price 61 50.]

Easton and Baltimore Packet. SCHOONER

ROBINSON LEONARD, MASTER.

THE subscriber grateful for past favors of his friends and customers, and the public generally, legs leave to inform them that the Schooner EMILY JANE, will commence her regular route between Easton Point and Baltimore, on SUNDAY the 23d instant.—

Leaving Easton Point for Baltimore at nine leaves the street of the street o o'clock, in the morning, and returning, leave
Baltimore for Easton, on WEDNESDAY
the 26th instant, at nine o'clock, in the morning, and continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days, during the eason regularly. The Emily Jane is a substantial built vessel, coppered and copper fastened, and is now in complete order for the reception of freight or passengers. The Emily Jane has been sailing about six months and has proved be a very fine sailer, which is a great advantage to passengers and freighters also. All freights intended for the Emity Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere, at all times; and all orders left at the Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern,

The public's obedient servant, JOSHUA LEONARD. fab 18 .

> TO RENT FOR THE YEAR 1834.

That two story brick house on Washington street lately occupied by John Meconekin as a Cabinet Maker's shop. This house is well calculated for a merchant

or mechanic, is in good repair, and the stand is believed to be equal to any in this place for either purpose, being in the thoroughfare between the principal public houses. For terms apply WM. H. GROOME. Easten, feb 15 eow4w

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore bruary, 1834, by Henry W. Gray, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Balmore, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himselt LEVIN DOUGLASS, or JOB KNOCK, says he belongs to Mr. George Corbin, living near Horn Town, Eastern Shore, Virginia. Said negro man is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 1-4 inches high, has a scar on his left arm sear the about 20. his left arm, near the elbow, caused by a fall from a horse. Had on when committed a black worsted roundabout, drab country cloth pan-taloons, red flannel shirt, coarse shoes and old

FINAL NOTICE. will be made in a few days. Such as bave gers, when they can be conveyed to any part failed to render their accounts are requested to hand them in to the Register of Wills, without delay, otherwise they will be excluded. EDWARD MULLIKIN, Adm'r.

of Wm. B. Mullikin, dec'd.

NOTICE.

THE semi-annual examination of the stu-dents of the Parsonage Seminary, will take place at the Parsonage on TUESDAY the 15th inst., commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M. The parents and guardians of the boys, are respectfully invited to attend.

NOTICE. THE appointment of Overseers of the roads will be made on TUESDAY the 8th instant .-And the commissioners for Talbot county will meet every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in each week, for five weeks thereafter to hear appeals. THOS: C. NICOLS, Clk.

to the commissioners for Talbot county. april 5

EXTRA TELEGRAPH.

Feeling that a crisis has arrived, when it becomes the duty of every friend of his country to offer up his prejudices and his personal interests, so far as they are in conflict with the great end of redeeming the Government from the misrule which threatens the overthrow of the best interests of society, and believing that the establishment of some organ of communication, through which the advocates of constitional law end of the year; applications will be received until the 30th day of March, at which day an election will be held. None need apply except its accomplishment, the subscriber proposes to last of the law will admit me to do so.

JAMES STEWARD. publish a semi-monthly
EXTRA U. STATES TELEGRAPH.

To consist of sixteen large octavo pages, at the reduced rate of five dollars per annum, for five copies, or at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents

per annum, for a single copy.

It is intended to constitute a medium through which the ablest pens may address the poople, and all such are invited to contribute. It is especially recommended to the consideration of the State Rights Societies now springing up in every State of the Union, and will embody the leading facts, documents, and arguments, upon which the success of the principles which give other School book extant.

A variety of interesting facts and observations, embracing the latest improvements in the science, were derived directly from the French and English Observatories expressly for this Class book, and are not contained in any other. It is now being generally used in

a favor by noticing this proposition, and all per-sons who desire its success are requested to ob-

The first number will issue as soon as five housand subscribers are obtained.

DUFF GREEN.

march 7, 1834. Subscriptions received at this office. No. G. SINGLETON,
WILL open school on MONDAY the 3d of February, in the SADBATH SCHOOL ROOM, West street, in which the following branches will be taught, viz Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography. He solicits the patronage of parents and guardians in Easton and the vicinity, and will use exertions to give satisfaction, by attending stricily to advance the scholars in literature and morality. Terms of tuition—twelve deltars per annum, payable quarterly, and a moderate exercise the city of Annapolis, March 15th, 1834.

BET THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, Annapolis, March 15th, 1834.

BEDERED, That the Clerk of the Council cause to be published in two newspapers in each county where there are two papers in each county where the city of Annapolis, March 15th, 1834.

BET THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, Annapolis, March 15th, 1834. N. G. SINGLETON, dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and a mo-

W. W. HIGGINS

SADDLERY, which he is now opening. Those wishing to purchase will do well to give him an early

A SPLUNDID ASSORTMENT OF

63-Persons indebted to the subscriber of twelve months or more, and whose accounts have been presented, will confer a favor by making immediate payment. Also those indebt-ed on notes of hand which have been or are now due will please call and take them. dec 31

BOOKS. E DWARD MULLIKIN has for sale at his Store at the Post-Office, adjoining Mr.

Lowe's Hotel, Fox's Book of Martyrs Goodrich's Universal Geography Newton on the Prophecies Sturm's Reflections

Milton, Young, Gray, Beattie and Collins' Poems Sterne's Works Hemans, Heber, and Pollok's Poems Byron's Works

Pronouncing Bible Pronouncing Testament Prideaux's Connexions of Sacred and Profane History Watts on the mind Jay's Lectures

Bible Companion Malcom's Bible Dictionary Imitation of Christ, by Thomas a Kemp's Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander, Watson, Jenyns, Leslie and Paley

Baxter's Call to the unconverted

Saints' Rest

Græca Majora Græca Minora Cooper's Virgil Clarke's Cæsar Clarke's Homer Smarts' Cicere Cæsar Delphhini Horace Delphini Sallust Delphini Hutchinson's Xenophon Allen's Euclid Griesbach's Greek Testament Greek Exercises Anthon's Sallust Mair's Syntax Adams' Latin Grammar Ruddiman's do Titi Livii McIntyre on the Globes Bonnycastle's Algebra Polite Learning Blair's Loctures

Tytler's History Grimshaw's History of Rome do France do Greece do England do United States

Tooke's Pantheon Adams' Geography & Atlas Worcester's ditto ditto Worcester's ditto ditto Olney's ditto ditto Wanostrocht's French Grammar Nugent's French Dictionary Viri Romæ Kirkham's Grammar Murray's Grammar ditto Reader

der. &c. &c.

Academical Reader Walker's Dictionary Comley's Spelling Book Jess, Pike, Bennett and Gough's Arithmetic Bartlett's Reader Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books And variety of other Books, Paper, Inkpow

Administrator's Notice. THE subscriber having obtained letters of Administration on the personal estate of William Harwood, late of Talbot county, deceased, informs such as are due said estate, that unless they call upon the subscriber and settle take on board and land passengers at William with him, or make him satisfaction for the settlement of the same, he will not egain call upon All orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs. them, as he deems this a sufficient notice; therefore if any should neglect to attend to this notice, they must expect to be dealt with as the law directs, as the subscriber intends the law exertion to give generall satisfaction, solicit

as soon as the law will admit me to do so.
HENRY D. HARWOOD, Adm'r. of Wm. Harwood, dec'd. Easton, march 25 3w

SPRING GOODS.

Wm. H. & P. Groome HAVE received in part, their Spring supply of GOODS, among which are a variety of DOMESTIC MUSLINS, PLAIN AND TWIL'D COTTON OSNABURGS, PLAIDS AND STRIPES, BUR-LAPS, TOW LINENS, COT-TON YARNS, &c. &c.

A full supply of HARDWARE, GRO-CERIES, LIQUORS, &c. march 25

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the under signed appointed by the Judges of Talbot county Court, commissioners to divide or value the lands and real estate of William Ozman, late o College, as "A work more needed, and which, it is believed, will be more useful, than any other introduced into our Institutions of Learning for a number of years."

Talbot county, deceased, will proceed in the subcriptions may be enlarged.

Editors with whom we exchange will do us ing for a number of years."

Published by F. I. HILNTINGTON. Hart-

april 15

Signed
LAMBERT W. SPENCER
BENNETT BRACCO
HENRY HOLLYDAY
FAYETTE GIBSON JAMES MURRAY LLOYD.

COUNCIL CHAMBER. Annapolis, March 20th, 1834. IN compliance with the foregoing order, I request the Editors of the following newspapers, viz: the Republican and Gazette, at Amapolis; the Patriot and Chronicle, in Baltimore; the Examiner and Herald, at Frederick; the Torch Light and Herald, at Hagerstown; the Civilian and Advocate, at Cumber land; the Journal and Free Press, at Rock ville; the Citizen and Republican, at Bol-Air; the Banner, at Upper Marlborough; the Re-publican, at Elkton; the Courant, at Port Deposit; the Inquirer, at Chestertown; the Times, at Centreville; the Gazette and Whig, at Eas ton, the Chronicle, at Cambridge; the Herald, at Princess Anne; and the Messenger, at Snow Hill; to publish the act designated in said order, once a week for three weeks.
THOS. CULBRETH, Clerk

of the Council.

ACT.

An act entitled, an act making it penal to sell a certain description of property, under certain reumstances.

Acembly of Maryland, That whenever an action of replevin shall be brought in this State, and the property in dispute shall be any mulatto negro or negro slave, it shall not be lawful for either plaintiff or defendant, or any other person, in whose possession such mulatto, negro, or negre slave shall be, to sell such mulatto, negro. or negro slave, until such action of replevin shall first have been determined; and any sale this made shall be void, unless an order of the Court authorising such sale be first had and ob-

ta sed.

EC. 2. And be it enacted, That every person his, or her councellors, aiders, or abettors, who shall be duly convicted of selling or transporting such mulatto, negro, or negro slave, beyond the limits of this State, before the final decision of said action of replevin, or without an order of the Court as aforesaid, shall be deemed guitty of felony, and shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the Penitentiary for a period of time net less than two nor more than ten years, to be treated as the law directs; Provided nevertheless, this second section shall not extend to any person or persons, who by the finding of the jury in such action of replevin, shall be determined to be the rightful owner or owners of such mulatto, negro, or negro slave. Must ye then lose your golden bloom, And thus, like sunshine, die away?" owners of such mulatto, negro, or negro slave.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES. March 15, 1834. This engrossed bill, the original of which

passed this House the 15th Murch, 1834, was this day read and assented to.

By order,

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Clk.

By THE SENATE, March 15, 1834. This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate the 15th March, 1834, was his day read and assented to.

JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk. JAMES THOMAS.

April 1 Easton and Baltimore Packet, BY WAY OF MILES RIVER.



WILLIAM AND HENRY,

JAMES STEWARD, Master, THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that the above fine fast sailing, new and substancially built, copper fastened schoo-ner, is now in complete order for the reception of freight and passengers; having a very com-modious cabin, she is well calculated for the acinstant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore-returning will leave Light-street wharf, Balti-

ressel, the public are referred to Messrs. Nicholas Goldsborough, Tench Tilghman, Benjamin Bowdle and John Newnam, of this county. march 15 (G) tf

FOR SALE. A small farm in Miles River Neck, adjoining the lands of Col. Edward Lloyd and Dr. E. Spedden, called "Wheatland." This farm is beautifully situated on Hunting Creek, (a

POETRY.

THE CHOSEN FLOWER EARTH! thou hast flow'rs both bright and gay That well might suit the poet's lay. But all decline and fade away, In one short bour: And is there none that shous decay? No chosen Flower?

BEAUTY! thy buds what judging eye Can coldly pass unnoticed by, What heart so dead as can deny Thy magic power.
Yet not for thee alone I sigh,
Too fragile Flower!

Ambition too! thy garland rare, The slave-surrounded fool may wear, Thy galling throne, thy tinsell'd care, So oft the dower Of disappointment and despair; Thou guady Flower!

AFFECTION! round my heart entwine One sweet enduring flow'r of thine; One bud of tenderness to shine; In my lone bower: And all for thee, will I resign, My chosen Flower!

SHE SUNG OF LOVE. She sung of Love-while o'er her lyre The rosy rays of evening fell, As if to feed with their soft fire The soul within that trembling shell. The same rich light hung o'er her cheek, And played around those lips that sung, And spoke, as flowers would sing and speak, If love could lend their leaves a tongue.

But soon the West no longer burned, Each rosy ray from heaven withdrew. And, when to gaze again I turn'd,

The minstrel's form seemed fading too.

As if her light and heaven's were one, The glory all had left that frame;

And from her glimering lips the tone, As from a parting spirit came. Who ever lov'd but had the thought,
That he and all he lov'd must part? Fill'd with this fear I flew and caught That fading image to my heart— And cried, "Oh Love! is this thy doom? Oh, light of youth's resplendent day!

A FLOOD OF MISSISSIPPI.

RY JOHN J. AUDUBON. Many of our larger streams, such as the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Illinois, the Arkansas, and the Red River, exhibit, at seasons, the most extensive overflowings of their waters, to which the mame of floods is more appropriate than the term freshest, usually applied to the sudden risings of small streams. If we consider the vast extensive overflowings of their waters, to which the mame of floods is more appropriate struck with awe at the sight. Little or no current is met with, unless when the cance passes over the bed of a bayou. All is silent and metancholy unless when the mournful and metancholy unless when the cancer and metancholy unl

the causes which give rise to it. These are the sudden melting of the snows on the mountains, and heavy rains continued for several weeks. on a bluff bank of considerable elevation, the temperature, when the accumulated snows melt away simultaneously over the whole country, and the south easterly winds which then usually blows, brings along with it a con-tinued fall of heavy rains, which mingling with the dissolving snow deluges the alluvial portions of the western country, filling up the rivulets, ravines, creeks and small rivers. commodation of gentleman and ladies. She will commence running as a regular packet between the above places, and will leave Miles surprising height, but to overflow its banks, River Ferry on SUNDAY the 23d of March wherever the land is low. On such occasions the Ohio itself presents a splendid, and at the same time an appalling spectacle; but when more, opposite the store of A. B. Harrison, at its waters mingle with those of the Mississippi, 9 o'clock, A. M. on the following WED- then kind reader, it is the time to view an A-NESDAY, and will continue to run on the merican flood in all its astonishing magnifi-

At the foot of the falls of the Ohio, the water has been known to rise upwards of sixty feet above its lowest level. The river at this point, has already run a course of nearly seven hundred miles from its orgin at Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania, during which it has received the waters of its numberless tributaries, and overflowing all the bottom lands or valleys, has swept along the tences and dwellings which have been unable to resist its violence. I could N. B. For Capt. James Steward's capacity relate hundreds of incidents which might prove to you the dreadful effects of such an inundation, and which have been witnessed by thou-sands besides myself. I have known, for example, of a cow swimming through a window elevated at least seven feet from the ground, and sixty two above low water mark. The house was then surrounded with water from the Ohio, which runs in front of it, while the

to lose, and are usually known by the name of squatters, take this opportunity of traversing the woods in canoes for the purpose of procuring game, and particularly the skins of animals such as the deer and bear, which may be constituted in the state of the skins of animals such as the deer and bear, which may be constituted in the skins of verted into money. They resort to the low ridges, surrounded by the waters, and destroy thousands of deer, merely for their skins, leav-

ing the flesh to putrify.

The river itself, rolling its swollen waters along, presents a spectacle of the most imposing nature. Although no large vessels, unless propelled by steam, can now make its way a-gainst the current, it is seen covered by boats laden with produce, which running out from all the smaller streams, float silently towards the city of New Orleans, their owners meanwhile, not very well assured of finding a landing place even there. The water is covered with yellow foam and pumice the latter having floated from the rocky mountains of the north west. The eddies are larger and more powerful than ever. Here and there tracts of forests ful than ever. Here and there tracts of forests are observed undermined, the trees gradually giving way and falling into the stream. Cattle horses, bear and deer, are seen at times attempting to swim across the impetuous mass of foaming and boiling water; whilst here and there a vulture or an early is observed parch. there a vulture or an eagle is observed perched on a bloated carcass, tearing it up in pieces, as regardless of the flood as on former occasions it would have been of the numerous sawyers and planters with which the surface of the river and planters with which the surface of the river is covered when the water is low. Even the steamer is frequently distressed. The num-berless trees and logs that float along, break, its paddles and retard its progress. Besides, it is on such occasions difficult to procure fuel to maintain its fires; and it is only at very distant intervals that a wood-yard can be found which the water has not carried off.

Following the river in your cance, you reach those parts of the shores that are protected against the overflowing of the waters, and are called leves. There you find the whole population of the district at work, repairing and augmenting those artificial barriers which are several fest above the level of the fields. Every person appears to dread the opening of a crevasse, by which the waters may rush into his fields. In spite of all exertions, however, the crevasse opens, the water bursts impetuously over the plantations and lays waste the crops which so lately were blooming in all the lux-uriance of spring. It opens up a new channel, which, for aught I know to the contrary, may carry its waters even to the Mexican Gulf.

I have floated on the Mississippi and Ohio when thus swollen, and have, in different places visited the submersed lands of the interior, propelling a light cance by the aid of a paddle. sudden risings of small streams. If we consider the vast extent of country through which an inland navigation is afforded by the neverfailing supply of water furnished by these wonderful rivers, we cannot suppose them exceeded in magnitude by any other in the known world. It will easily be imagined what a wonderful spectacle must present itself to the eye of the traveller who, for the first time, views the encormous mass of waters collected from the vast central regions of our continent, booming along, turbit and swollen to overflowing, in the broad channels of the Mississippi and Ohio, the latter of which has a course of more than a thousand miles, and the former of several thousands. To give you some idea of a booming flood of these gignantic streams, it is necessary to state the waste of waters. On occasions like this,

When it happens that during a severe winter Alleghany mountains have been covered with snow to the depth of several feet, and the acsnow to the depth of several feet, and the ac-cumulated mass has remained unmelted for a length of time, the materials of a flood are thus. The mail-bag has often been carried through prepared. It now and then happens that the the immersed forests, in a cance, for even a winter is hurried on by a sudden increase of greater distance, in order to be forwarded to

greater distance, in order to be forwarded to Natchitochez.

But now, kind reader, observe this great flood gradually subsiding, and again see the mighty changes which it has effected. The mighty changes which it has effected. The waters have now been carried into the distant occean. The earth is every where covered by a deposite of middy loam, which, in drying, splits into deep and narrow chasms, presenting a reticulated appearance, and from which, as the weather becomes warmer, disagreeable, and at times noxious exhalations arise, and fill the learness status of the atmosphere was the the lower stratum of the atmosphere, as with a dense fog. The banks of the river have al-most every where been broken down in a greater or less degree. Large streams are now found to exist, where none were formerly to be seen, having forced their way in direct lines from the upper parts of the bends. These are, by the navigator called short-cuts. Some of them have proved large enough to produce a change in the navigation of the Mississippi. If I mistake not, one of these, known by the name of Grand Cut-off, and only a few miles in length, has diverted the river from its natural course, and has shortened it by fifty miles. The upper parts of the islands present a bulwark consisting of an enormous mass of floated trees of all kinds, which have lodged there.—Large sand banks have been completely removed by the impetuous whirls of the waters, and have been deposited in other places. Some appear quite new to the eye of the navigator, who has to mark their situation and bearings in his log-book. The trees on the margins of the banks have in many parts the Ohio, which runs in front of it, while the neighboring country was overflowed; yet the family did not remove from it, but remained in heard the lamentations of the farmer and planneighboring country was overflowed; yet the family did not remove from it, but remined in its upper portion, having previously taken off river abounding with fish and oysters, the leand is of the best quality, and well calculated for wheat or corn—the improvements are, a move house, stable, barn, &c. The above described farm will be sold low and on accommodating terms—Apply to A. Graham, or to the subscriber,

JAS. II. BENSON.

april 8

NOTICE.

By order of the President, a meeting of the board of managers of the T. C. F. Bible Society, will be held on Wednesday the 23d inst.—Punctual attendance is required.

april 15

P. TRAYSER,

BELL HANGER, (in the employ of John M. Stewart of Baltimore), now in Easton, will thankfully receive, and punctually attend to any orders in lis line of business. He may be seen at Mr. Lowo's Hote.

april 15

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the business aking in the sister, Miss Miss Jack in whom she herself, and he Ladies of she will re r Philadel. nothing on e those who ED.

received at ell low. ROOME road leading or from Eas. CCO POC. iotes of hand to any perowner, by

st Master at SHAW. 3t G YEAR, the Point, nas resided. Y, agent s Thomas.

E. oridge Ferof "Akers' of the weantil Tues. it will be er the same isement equested to hat day, as that time. Trustee.

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The usual duration of a flood is from four to six weeks, although, on some occasions, it is protracted to two months.

Every one knows how largely the idea of floods and cataclysms enters into the speculations of the geologist. If the streamlets of the European continent afford illustrations of the formation of strata, Low much more must the Mississipipi, with its ever-shifting sand banks, its crumbling shores, its enormous masses of drift timber, the source of future heds of coal, its extensive and varied alluvial deposits, and ats mighty mass of waters rolling sullenly along, like the flood of eternity!

DEBATE ON THE REPEAL OF THE FORCE BILL.

In Senate, Wednesday, April 9, 1834. Remarks of Mr. CALHOUN, in the Senate of the United States, on the Bill to repeal the Force Act, delivered on the 9th of April,

I have, said Mr. Calhoun, introduced this bill from a deep conviction, that the act which it proposes to repeal is in its tendency subverve of our political institutions, and fatal to the liberty and happiness of the country; which I trust to be able to establish to the satisfaction of the Senate should I be so fortunate as to obtain a dispassionate and favorable hearing.

In resting the repeal on this ground, it is not my intention to avail myself of the objections to the details of the act, as repugnant as many of them are to the principles of our Government. In illustration of the truth of this assertion, I might select that provision which vests in the President, in certain cases, of which he is made the judge, the entire force of the country, civil, military and naval, with the implied power of pledging the public faith for whatever expendiure he may chose to incur in its application .-And to prove how dangerous it is to vest such extraordinary powers in the Executive, I might avail myself of the experience, which we have had in the last few months of the aspiring character of that department of the Gorernment, and which bas furnished conclusive evidence of the danger of vesting in it even a a very limited discretion. It is not for me to judge of the propriety of the course, which the members of this body may think proper to pursue in reference to the question under consideration; but I must say, that I am at a loss to understand how any one, who ragards as I do, the acts to which I have referred, as palpable usupartions of power, and as indicating on the part of the executive a dangerous spirit of aggrandisement, can vote against the bill under consideration, and thereby virtually vote to continue in the President, the extraordinary and dangerous power in question. But it may be said, that the provision of the

act, which confers this power will expire by its own limitation at the termination of the present session. It is true, it will then cease to be law; but it is no less true, that the precedent, unless the act be expunged from the statute book, will live forever, ready, on any pretext of future danger, to be quoted as an authority to confer on the Chief Magistrate, similar, or even more dangerous powers, if more dangerous can be devised. We live in an eventful period, and among other things, we have had, recently, mpressive lessons on the danger of precedents. To them immediately we owe the act which has caused the present calamitous and dangerous condition of the country; which has been defended, almost solely on the ground of ferent from what it now is. With this knowledge of there facts, we must see that a bad precedent is as dangerous as the bad measure itself; and in some resoucts more so, as it may of the subject to refuse to vote against the repeal of the act, and thereby constitute a precedent to confer similar, or more dangerous powers hereafter, would be as dangerous as to vote for an act to vest permanently in the President the power in question.

But I pass over this and other objections, to the details, not much less formidable-I take a higher stand against the act-I object to the principle in which it originated-putting the details aside, on the ground, as I have stated, that they are subversive of our political institutions, and fatal in their tendency to the liberty and happiness of the country. Fortunately we are not left to conjecture or inference, as to what those principles are. It was openly proclaimed, both here and elsewhere; in the debates of this body and the proclamation and message of the President, in which the act originated, that the very basis on which it reststhe assumption on which only it could be supported was, that this Government had the final and conclusive right in the last resort, to judge of the extent of its powers, and that to execute its decision, it had the right to use all the means of the country, civil, military and fiscal, not only against individuals, or against the governments of the States, but against the States the nselves, and all acting under their authority, whether in a legislative, executive or judicial capacity.

ture and character of the act, it will be found in the history of the events, in which it took its origin. It originated, as we all know, in a controvesy between this Government and the State of South Carolina, in reference to a power, which involved the question of the constitutionality of a protective tariff. I do not intend to give the history of this controversy; it is sufficient for my purpose to say, that the State, in maintenance of what she believed to be her unquestionable power, assumed the highest ground; he placed herself on her sovereign authority as a constituent member of this Confederacy, and made her opposition to the encroachments or her rights through a convention of the people the only organ, by which, according to our the sovereign will of a State can be immediately and directly pronounced. This Government, on its part; in resistance to the action of the State, assumed the right to tram-aler upon the authority of the convention, and o look beyond the State to the individuals who composed it; not as forming a political com-munity, but as a mere mass of insolated individuals, without political character or authority; and thus asserted in the strongest manner not only the right of judging of its own powers but that of overlooking, in a contest for power, the very existence of the State itself, and of reornizing in the assertion of what it might claim to be its power, no other authority whatever in the system but its own.

Such being the principle in which this bill originated, we are brought to the consideration of a question of the deepest import. Is an act which assumes such powers for this government, consistent with the nature and character of our political institutions? It is not my intention in the discussion of this

since got at wart, see I year,

rate of about an inch in the day. When at its the least abatement of confidence in the posi- longs to him, is to annihilate the division, and height, it undergoes little fluctuation for some tions then assumed, or in the decisive bearing to vest the whole in him who possesses the right, days, and after this subsides as slowly as it which they ought to have against the act. So It would be no less absurd than for one in prifar otherwise, time and reflection have but vate life to divide his property with another served to confirm me in the impression which I and vest in that other the absolute and unconthen entertained; and without repeating the ar- ditional right to determine the extent of his guments, I now avail myself in this discussion, of the positions then established, and stand prepared to vindicate them against whatever assaults may be made upon them, come from which were then trought into controversy, I it thus strikes a fatal blow, at that fundamenshall now proceed to take the plainest and most tal distribution of power, which lies at the hotcommon sense view of our political institutions, regarding them merely in a matter of fact point of view, in order to ascertain the parts, and relations which they bear to each other.

Thus regarding our institutions, we are struck, on the first view, with the number and classification, and organization which pervades ment, in reference to the whole, as departments and yet there were instances however extraor State governments, in like manner, organized sequence of the power, which the act assureach State through its own seperate govern-This division of power into two parts, with distinct and independent governments, regularly parts into effect, constitutes the great striking government. and peculiar character of our system, without its great conservative principle.

the people and that of the government—be- alone in the midst of the desolation of the syswhich resides exclusively in the people, and an absolute and despotic majority. from which all authority is derived, and the delegated power or trust, conferred upon the gostead of being united in one general communi-

called into action, we shall find that its only ted, can preserve the liberty or secure the haporgan is a primary assemblage of the people, piness of the country? Need I show, that the precedents,—precedents almost solely on the ground of precedents almost solely on the ground of the people, piness of the country and for influence, precedents almost solely on the ground of the people, piness of the country and for influence, precedents almost solely on the ground of the people, piness of the country and for influence, precedents almost solely on the ground of the property and subserviency, an ascent through flattery and subserviency and subservi ized. It we trace historically the exertion of of such vast extent, that should at once, possess this power, in the formation of the governments sufficient power to hold the whole together, constituting our system, we shall find that without at the same time proving fatal to liberoriginally; on the separation of the thirteen ty. There never existed an example before, colonies from the crown of Great Britain, each of a free community spreading over such an give rise to acts even worse than itself, as in State for itself, through its own conventions, extent of territory; and the ablest and proformed separate Constitutions and governments, foundest thinkers, at the time, believed it to military services, which at times leads astray and that these governments, in turn, formed a be utterly impracticable that there should be, the most intelligent and virtuous people in the league or confederacy for the purpose of ex- Yet this difficult problem was solved—success- selection of rulers—how shall we explain his which, the States had a common interest. But who framed our Constitution. No, it was athis confederacy, proving incompetent for its object, was superceded by the present Constitution, which totally charged the character sult of a fortunate combination of circumstances. States, we shall find them precisely the same. our favor. a both, each State adopted the constitution through its own convention, by its separate act, come the apparently insuperable obstacle, which for itself; and was only bound, in consequence it presents, required that remarkable division, of its own adoption, without reference to the distribution and organization of power which, adoption of any other State. The only point in as I have stated, so remarkably distinguishes Constitution of each State. In Virginia, for panse would be resistless. Of this partition If farther evidence be required, as to the na-

> fused into a common mass. Such is our system; such are its parts, and tem, the act proposed to be repealed has, creet-such their relation to each other. I have ed one great consolidated government. Can it stated no fact that can be questioned, nor have be necessary for me to show, what must be the I omitted any which I am capable of perceiving. inevitable consequences -need I prove that all In reviewing the whole we must be no less consolidated governments—governments in which all are blended into one, than we are by the number and complexity of the parts. I know of no system, in either respect ancient or or that of an absolute and unchecked majority? modern, to be compared with it; and can compare it to nothing but that sublime and beau-tiful system of which our globe constitutes a part, and to which it bears, in many particu- that one interest may check the other, so as to ars, so striking a resemblace. In this system, this Government as we have seen, constitutes a part-a prominent, but a subordinate part, with defined, limited and restricted powers.

I now repeat the question, is the act which assumes for the Government, the right to interpret in the last resort, the extent of its powers, and to enforce its interpretation, against all other authority, consistent with our institutions To state the question is to answer it. We might with equal propriety, ask whether a Government of unlimited power is consistent with one of enumerated and restricted powers. I say unlimited, for I would hold his under-

share; which would be in fact to give him the whole-nor could I think much more highly of the understanding of him who does not percely that this exclusive right on the part of this what quarter they may. Without, then, re-opening the discussion of the last session, on the elementary principles of our Government, tween reserved and delegated powers; and that tem of our system. It also, by inevitable consequence destroys all distinction between constitutional and unconstitutional laws, making the latter to the full, as obligatory as the former; of which we had a remarkable example when the act proposed to be repealed, was be complexity of the parts-with the division, fore the Senate. It is well known, that the power in centroversy between this Governevery part of the system. It is, in fact, a systment and the State of South Carolina, had tem of government, and these, in turn, are a been pronounced to Le unconstitutional, by system of departments—a system in which go- the legislatures of most of the Southern States, vernment bears the same relation to govern- and also by many of the members of this body; do to departments, in reference to each parti- dinary it may appear, of members of the body cular government. As each government is voting to enforce an act which they believed to made up of the legislative, executive, and judi- be unconstitutional, and that too at the bazard cial departments, organized into one; so the of civil war. As strange as such a course must radically defective and incapable of effecting system is made up of this government, and the appear, it was the natural and legitimate coninto one system. So, too, as the powers which for this government; and illustrates, in the fact not much less calamitous than if attributaconstitute the respective governments, are di- strongest manner imaginable the truth of what vided and organized into departments, in like I have advanced. But to proceed. This unmanner in the formation of the governments, limited right of judging, as to its powers not their powers are classed into two distinct divi- only destroys as I have stated all distinction sions; the one containing powers local and pe between constitutional and unconstitutional culiar in their character, which the interests of acts, but merges in this; the very existence of the States require to be exercised by each the separate government of the States, by re-State, through a separate government; the ducing them from that independent and distinct other containing those which are more general existence, as co-governments, assigned to them and comprehensive, and which can be best ex- in the system, to mere subordinate and depenercised in some uniform mode, through a com- dent bodies, holding their power and existence mon government. The former of these divi- at the mercy of this Government. It stops not sions constitute what, in our system, are known here—it annihilates the States themselves. The as the reserved powers, and are exercised by right which it assumes of trampling upon the authority of a convention of the people of the ment. The latter are known as the delegated States, the only organ through which the soverpowers, and are exercised through this, the eighty of the States can exert itself, and to look common government of the several States, beyond the States to the individuals, who compose them, and to treat them as entirely des titute of all polititical character or power, organized into departments, legislative, ex-ocutive, and judicial, to carry their respective their sovereignty, and all their powers to bis

If we now raise our eyes and direct them toexample in ancient or modern times; and may wards that once beautiful system, with all its be regarded as the fundamental distribution of various separate, and independent parts, blendpower under the system, and as constituting ed into one harmonious whole, we must be If we extend our eyes beyond, we shall find disappeared; gone; absort ed; concentrated and the cause of all that has befallen us. That he another striking division, between the power of consolidated in this Government; which is left has done much to aggravate the evil, I acknow-

Will it be tolorated, that I should ask whe-ther an a t which has caused so complete a revernment, to effect the object of their creation. volution-which has entirely subverted our vance the interests of the country, and his own If we look still beyond, we shall find another political system, as it emanated from the hands reputation and fame. He certainly might have and most important division. The people, in of its creators, and reared in its place one in effected much good: He came into office unstead of being united in one general communi-ty, are divided into twenty-four States, each sequences, prove fatal to the lil erty and the rity which placed much in his power, for good orming distinct sovereign communities; and in happiness of these States. Can it be necessary or for evil; but either from a want of a just comwhich, seperately, the whole power of the sysfor me to prove that no other system that hutem ultimately resides.

for me to prove that no other system that hutem ultimately resides.

for me to prove that no other system that hutem ultimately resides. tem ultimately resides.

If we examine how this ultimate power is ceive, but that which this fatal act has subvertion to discharge them; or the improper influ-

ereising those powers, in the regulation of fully solved, by the wise and sagacious men of the system. If we compare the mode of the co-operating and leading the way to its formaadoption of this Constitution with that of the tion; directed by that kind Providence, which adoption of original constitutions of the several has so often and so signally disposed events in

To solve this difficult problem, and to overwhich they can be distinguished is the mutual our system; and which serve as so many breakcompact in which each State stipulated with waters to arrest the angry waves of power,the other to adopt it as a common Constitution. impelled by avarice and ambition; and which, Thus regarded, this constitution is in fact the driven furiously over a broad and unbroken exinstance, it is the Constitution of Virginia; and and breaking up of power into seperate parts, so too this Government and the laws which it the most remarkable division is that between enacts are, within the limits of the State, the the reserved and delegated powers which forms Government and the laws of the State. It is in the basis on which this and the separate govfact the Constitution and Government of the ernments of the States are organized, as the whole, because it is the Constitution and Go-great and primary departments of the system ernment of each part; and not the Constitution It is this important division, which mainly and Government of the parts because it is of gives that expansive character to our instituthe whole. The system commences with the tions, by means of which they have the capiciparts and ends with the whole. The parts are ty of being spread over the vast extent of our he units, and the whole the multiple, instead country, without exposing us on the one side of the whole being a unit and the parts the to the danger of disunion; or on the other, to the fractions. Thus viewed, each State has two loss of literty. Without this happy device, distinct Constitutions and Governments—a sep-arate Constitution and Government instituted, ed their independence, would have been comas I have stated, to regulate the object in which pelled to resolve themselves into small and hos each has a peculiar interest; and a general one tile communities, in despite of a common ori to regulate the interests common to all, and gin, a common language, and the common rebinding by a common compact, the whole into one community, in which the separate and independent existence of each State, as a sover-lave submitted quietly to the yoke of despotic

eign community, is preserved; instead of being power as the only alternative. In the place of this admirably contrived sys Need I demonstrate that it is on the contrary, the very essence of liberty, that the power should be so divided, distributed and organized. prevent the excessive action of the seperate inerests of the community against each other; on the principle that organized power can only be checked by organized power.

The truth of these doctrines were fully understood at the time of the formation of this Conquences of concentrating all the powers of the

front, or over the crupper behind, leaving its master in a situation not to be envied.

Unlike the mountain torrents and small rivers of other parts of the world, the Mississippir rises but slowly during these floods, continuing for several weeks to increase at the rate of about an inch in the day.

When at its constituer and converted are of the last session, and that the should have great personal topplarity, any distinction between a Government of unlimited powers, one which has an any other parts of the mountain torrents and small it to be distinctly understood, that I do not icel myself of the powers and to give one of the parts of the world, the Mississippir rises but slowly during these floods, continuing for several weeks to increase at the power and to give the system a fact trial, but they would have great personal topplarity, and distinction between a Government of unlimited powers, one which has an unlimited right to construct and entoric its power and to give the system a fact trial, but they would have great personal topplarity in the declining to renew that distinctly understood, that I do so exclusive and not biased their to the power and to give the system a fact trial, but they would have been forefold will certainly the flat understood.

But in declining to renew that the should have great personal to the standard of the power and to give the system a fact trial, but they would have been forefold will certainly the flat understood, that I do not itself ment of unlimited right to construct and not been more than men, if their relationship, there is to the power and to give the system a fact trial, but they would have been forefold will certainly the flat understood, that I do not itself ment of unlimited right to construct and not been more than men, if their relationship, there is to the power and to give the system a fact trial, but they would have been forefold will certainly the flat the should have great the power and to give the system a fact trial, but they would have been forefold will public virtue; that rapid growth of corruption and subserviency; that decline of patriotism; that increase of faction; that tendency to anar-chy, and finally, that visible approach of the absolute power of one man, which so lamenta-bly characterises times. Should there be any one, seeing, and acknowledging all these morhid, and dangerous symptoms, but should doubt, whether the disease is to be traced to the cause, which I have assigned, I would ask him to what other can it be attributed? There is no event; no, not in the political or moral world, more than in the physical, without an adequate cause. I would ask him does he attribute it to he people -to their want of sufficient intelligence and virtue, for self-government? If the rue cause may be traced to hem, very melancholy would be our situation; gloomy would be the prospect before us. If such be the fact, that our people are indeed incapable of self-go vernment, I know of no people upon earth, with whom we might not desire to change condition. When the day comes, when this people shall be compelled to surrender seif-government - a peoole so spirited and so long accustomed to libery, it will be indeed a day of revolution, of conulsion and blood, such as has rarely, if ever been witnessed in any age or country; and, unil compelled by irresistable evidence, so fearful a cause cannot be admitted.

· Can it be attributed to the nature of our sys tem of government! Shall we pronounce it the objects for which it was created? If that be in truth the case, our situation would be in ble to the people. To what other system could we resort: to a confederation. That has alrealy been tried, and has proved utterly inadequate. To consolidation? Reason and experience (as far as we have had experience) proclaims it to be the worst possible form. if the cause be not in the people or the system, to what can it be attributed, but some misap-prehension of the nature and character of our institutions, and consequent misdirection of ed in them; and I would, on this occasion, glad-their powers or functions. And it so, to what ly avoid so painful a duty, if I did not believe other misapprehension or misdirection, but that which directed our system towards consolidation, and consummated its movement in that direction in the act proposed to be repealed -That such is the fact—that this is the true explanation of all the symptoms of decay and corruption, which I have enumerated, is in reality our only consolation-furnishes the only hope, that can be rationally entertained of extricating ourselves from our present calamity, and of averting the still greater, that are im pending.

I know, that there are those, who take a di ferent, but in my opinion a very superficial view of the cause of our didiculties. They attribute it exclusively to those who are in ledge with pain. I had my full share of responthat inherent, primitive, creative power, tem, the sole and unrestricted representative of sibility in elevating him to power; and there ch resides exclusively in the people, and an absolute and despotic majority. personal and political, and I would rejoice had he so continued to conduct himself, as to adhis enemies. But the question recurs, how happens it, that he who has proved himself so illy qualified to fill the high station that he ocupies was elected by the people. If it be attributed to a misapprehension of his qualifications, or to an undue gratitude for distinguished selection of rulers-how shall we explain his re-election, after he had actually proved him-self so incompetent—after he had violated every pledge, which he had made previous to election; after he had disregarded the principles on which he had permitted his friends and partisans o place his elevation, and had outraged the eelings of the community by attempting to regulate the domestic intercourse and relations of society? Shall we say, that the feelings of gratitude for military services outweighed all this? or that the people with all this expense were incapable of forming a correct opinion of his conduct or character, or of understanding the tendency or the measures of his administration? I'm assert this, would be neither more nor less han to assert, that they have neither the inteligence, nor the virtue for self-government; as he very criterion by which their capacity in that respect is tested, is their ability duly to appreciate the character and conduct of pub lic rulers, and the true tendency of their public respect would in fact bring us back to the peode as the cause.

measures; and to admit their incapacity in that Tounderstand truly how the distinguished ndividual now at the head of the nation was elevated to this exalted station in despite of his acknowleged defects in several respects, & how he has retained his power among an intelligent and patrictic people, notwithstanding all the objections to his administration that have been stated, we must elevate our views from the individual and his qualification and conduct, to the working of the system itself; by which only, we can come to a knowledge of the true cause of our present condition; how we have arrived at it, and by what means we can extricate ourselves from its dangers and difficulties. I do not deem it necessary in taking this tiew to go back, and trace the operation of our government from the commencement, or fo point out the departure from its true princi-ples from the beginning, with the evils thence resulting, however interesting and instructive the investigation might be. I might show that from the first, beginning with the formation of the Constitution, there were two parties in the Convention; one in favor of tional, or what is the same thing, a consolida fed Government; and the other in favor of the confederative principle; how the latter from being in the minority at first gradually and after a long struggle, gained the ascen-dency; and how the fortunate result of that ency, terminated in the establishment of that beautiful complex, federative system of Government, which I lave attempted to ex-

I might show that the struggle between the two parties did not terminate with the adoption of the Constitution; that after it went into opestitution. It was then clearly foreseen and ration the national party gained the ascendency foretold, what must be the inevitable consesult of that ascendency was to give an impuls system in this government. Yes, we are in a state predicted; foretoid; prophecied from the beginning. All the calamities we have experienced, and those which are yet to come, are ting this to any sinister design. The party the result of the calamities we have experienced, and those which are yet to come, are

fore there was any experience as to the operation of the system, it is not suprising that one theoretical views should honestly have a decided influence on their public conduct. I pass over the intermediate events; the re-

ferson in consequence of that reaction in 1801 ence of this Government; and when the principles of consolidation gamed an entire ascendency in both Houses of Congress. Its first fruit was to give a sectional action to the Go- the canvass entered into with all that zeal

vernment, and of course a sectional character which belonged to the magnitude of the stake. to political parties—arraying the non-exporting States against the exporting, and the nor-patriotic purpose. The leading objects were thern against the southern section. It is my wish to speak of the events, to which of the practical operation of that consolidating ernment. It is true that the qualifications of tendency of the Government, which was con-

feel myself compelled to refer, in illustration and felt to be an oppressive action of the Gov summated by the act proposed to be repealed, believed to be, in many important particulars and which I believe to be the cause of all our defective; that he lacked experience, extensive evils, with the greatest possible moderation. I know how delicate a task it is to speak of recent political events, and of the actors concernthat truth and the public interest require it .-Without a full understanding of the events of this period, from '24 down to the present time, it is impossible that we can have a just knowlege of the cause of our present condition, or a clear perception of the means of remedying it. To avoid all personal feeling, I shall endeavor to recede, in imagination, a century from the present time, and from that distant position regard the events, to which I allude, in that spirit of philosophical inquiry, which an earnest seeker after truth, at so remote a day, may be supposed to be actuated. I feel I may be justi-fied in speaking with the less reserve of these events, as the great question, which, during the greater part of the period, so deeply agitatstruck with the mighty change! All have er, and see in the misconduct of Gen. Jackson ed the country, (the protective tariff) may disappeared; gone; absort ed; concentrated and the cause of all that has befallen us. That he now be considered as terminated in the adjustment of the last winter, never to be reagitated, is I trust; and of course, may be spoken of with he freedom of a passed event.

But to proceed with the narrative; the Presidential contest, which was terminated the next us, and put in peril the Union and literty of the year, placed the Executive Department in the country. It poured millions into the treasury possession of the same interest that controlled beyond even the most extravagant wants of the legislative; so that all departments of this the Government; and which, on the payment Government were united in favour of that of the public debt caused that hazardous junc great interest. The successful termination of ture, resulting from a large undisposable su the election in favor of the individual then plus revenue, which has spread such deep cor elevated to the Chief Magistracy, and for whom, I then and now, entertained kind feelings, may be attributed, in part, no doubt, to be considered as the first instance of the pre-

over the scene, we find the country divided in- to find the remedy. We directed a more dilito two great hostile and sectional partiesplaced in conflict on a question, believed to be on both sides of vital importance to their respective interests; and on the side of the weaker party, believed in addition, to involve a constitutional question of the greatest magnitude, and having a direct and important bearing on the duration of the liberty and Constitution of the country. In this conflict, we find both Houses of Congress with the Chief Magistrate, and of course the Government itself on the side of the dominant interest and identified with it, in principles and feelings In this state of things, a great and solenin question, what ought to be done? was forced on the decision of the minority. Should we acquiesce quietly would be to subject the proerty and industry of an entire section of the country to an unlimited and indefinite exaction: as it was openly avowed, that the protective two were pushed with equal zeal at the same system could only be perfected, by being carried to the point of prohibition, on all articles the fall of 1828, but a few months after the pasof which a sufficient supply could be made or manufactured in the country. To submit un-der such circumstances, would have been ac-cording to our view of the subject, a gross derilection both of interest and duty. impossible. But how could the majority be successfully opposed, possessed as they were of every Department of the Government How, in this state of things, could the minority effect a change in their favor, through the ordinary operations of the Government? They could fect no favorable change in this, or the other House—the majority, in-loth, but too faith-fully represented what their constitutents bewhom only, and not to us, they were responsible. The only branch of the government then on which the minority could act, and through which they could hope to effect a favorable elected by a majority of the whole electoral in his election, in proportion to their number and the unity of their voice. Here was all our hope, and to this point, all our efforts to effect change were necessarily directed; but even bere our power of acting with effect was limited to a narrow circle. It would have been hopeless to present a candidate openly and, fully identified with our own interest Defeat would have been the certain result had his acknowledged qualifications for intelligence, experience and patriotism been ever so great. We were thus forced, by inevitable those, who had honestly contributed to his eleconsequence,—a consequence neither to be avoided or resisted, to abandon the contest, or tale may be readily told—not a promise fulfilt-to select a candidate who, at best, was but a cd—not a measure adopted to correct the abuchoice of evils; one whose opinions were in-termediate or doubtful, on the subject which divided the two sections. However great the servative principles of our Government-not a hazard, or the objections to such a selection, look cast to the near approach of the payment of for such an office, it must be charged, not to us, the public debt-nor an effort made to reduce but to that action of the system, which compelled us to make the choice-compelling us by that consolidating tendency which had which had grown up under the protective systems under the control of this Government, tem from the hazard of a shock caused by a the States separately; the exercise of which gotten; and instead of attempting to control e-had necessarily given that direction to its vents, the Executive was only solicitous to oc-action, and which created and placed in con-

say unlimited, for I would hold his underthe result of the consolidating tendency of the standing in low estimation, who can make, government; and unless that tendency be arfor abilities, and no doubt honestly intended to

feeling and judgment. I (said Mr. C.) avail ty the most extensive, and least affected by myself of the occasion to avow my high respect for both of the great parties which divided the country in its early history. They were these recommendations others must be added both eminently honest and patriotic, and the in order to conciliate the feelings of the minoricy preference which each gave to its respective—that he should be identified for instance with views, resulted from a zealous attachment to them in interest, possess the same precry and the public interest. At that early period, bepursue the same industry. These qualifica-tions, all of which were made indispensible, by the juncture, pointed clearly to one man, and should believe that the danger was a tendency but one, General Jackson. There was how to anarchy, while the other believed it to be ever another circumstance which gave him owards despotism; and that these different great prominence and strength, and which greatly contributed to recommend him, as the opposing candidate. He had been defeated in the Presidential contest before the House of action against the national, or, as it was then Representatives (though returned with the called, federal party—the elevation of Mr. Jefhighest vote) under circumstances, which were supposed to involve a disregard of the public -and the gradual departure (from the influ-voice, I do not deem it necessary to enter inte ence of power) of the republican party, from an inquiry, as to the principles which controlled the principles which brought them into office—
I come down, at once, to the year eighteen hundred and twenty-four, when a protective tariff was for the first time adopted; when the the power to impose duties, granted for the didates, and their opinion of their respective purpose of raising revenue, was converted into an instrument of regulating, controlling, and organizing the entire capital and industry of the country, and placing them under the influthe legislative department.

These combined motives, as I have stated

pointed distinctly to General Jackson. Hew selected as the cardidate of the minority, and to effect a great political reform and to arrest if posible what he believed to be a dangerous, the individual, thus necessarily selected, were political information, and a command of temper, but it was believed, that his firmness of purpose and his natural sagacity, by calling to his aid the experience, the talents and patriotism of those who supported his claims, would compen-

sate for these defects. I do not deem it necessary to enter into a history of this interestrng and animated canvas. but there is one circumstance attending it; so striking; so full of instruction, and so illustra-tive of the point under consideration, that I cannot pass it in silence. The canvas soon ran into the great and absorbing question of the day; as all ordinary diseases run into the prevailing one. Those in power, sought to avail themselves of the popularity of the system with which they were identified. I speak it not in censure. It was natural, perhaps unavoidable. s connected with the morbid action of the lovernment. That portion of our allies, identified with the same interest, were, in like manner, and from the same motive and cause forced into a rivalry of zeal for the same interest. The result of these causes combined, with a monopolizing spirit of the protective system, was the tariff of 1828-that disastrous measure which has brought so many calamities upon ture, resulting from a large undisposable sur

ruption in every direction. This disastrous event, opened our eyes, (I mean myself and those immediately of with me,) as to the full extent of the danger and oppression of the protective system, and the hazard of failing to effect the reform intended gent and careful scrutiny into its provsions in order to ascertain fully the nature and character of our political system. We found that certain and effectual remedy, in that grea fundamental division of the powers of the system, between this government and its indepen dent co-departments—these; erate governments of the States, to be called into action; arrest the unconstitutional acts of this government, by the interposition of the State—the paramount source, from which as far as she is concerned both governments derive their power. But in relying on this, as our ultimate remedy, we did not abute our zeal in the Presidential canvass: we still hoped that General Jackson, if elected, would effect the necessary reform, and thereby supercede the necessity for calling into action the sovereign authority of the State, which we were anxious to avoid. With these views, the time: which double operation commenced in sage of the tariff act of that year; and at the meeting of the legislature of the State, at the same period, a paper known as the South Curolina Exposition, was reported to that body, containing a full development, as well on the constitutional point, as the operation of the protective system; preparatory to a state of things which might eventually render the action of the State necessary, in order to protect her rights and interests and to stay a course of policy which we believed, would, if not arrested, prove destructive of liberty and the Constitution. This movement, on the part of the State places Leyond all controversy, the true characlieved to be the interest of their section, to ter of the motives, which governed us in the Presidential canvass. We were not the mere partisans of the candidate we supported. We anned at a far more exalted object than his election-the defence of the rights of the State, and change, was the Executive. The President is the security of liberty and the Constitution. To this we held his election entirely subordinate. votes, and of course, the minority has a weight This we pursued unwarped by selfish or ambitious views.

The contest terminated in the elevation of him who now presides, but it soon became apparent that our apprehension, that we might be disappointed in the expected reform, was not without foundation. That occurred, which, we ought, perhaps, to have expected, and which under similar circumstances, has rarely failed to follow. He, who was elevated to power proved to be more solicitous to retain v had acquired, than to fulfil the expectations of ses of the system-not a step taken to arrest the progress of consolidation, and restore the congradually the duties, in order to prevent a surplus revenue, and to save the manufactories tem from the hazard of a shock caused by a the local and reserved powers, belonging to sudden reduction of the duties. All were forflict the two great sectional, political parties, increase his power. It required but little per-But it was not sufficient, that the opinion of etration to see that the position sought was a our candidate should not be fully in coincidence middle one between the contending partie; to with our own. That alone could not be suffi-be identified with no principle or policy, and to

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he person and the fortunes of a successful political chief. In a word, we had exhibited to our view, for the first time under our system, that most dangerous spectacle, in a country like ours, prerogative party, who take their creed wholly from the mandate of their chief. The times vere eminently propitious for the formation of Millions were poured into the such a party. Treasury by the high protective duties of 1828, turnishing an overflowing fund to secure the services of expectants and partisans. Against these superabundant means of power there was not, nor could there be, as things were situated, any effective resistance; all being necessarily withdrawn in consequence of the fierce contest between the two sections, which continued to rage with increasing violence, and which wasted the strength of the parties on each other, in stead of opposing the rapidly increasing-power of the Executive. This, and not the personal or military popularity of Gen. Jackson, is the true explanation of the fact, which has struck many with wonder, that no misconduct, that nameglect of duty, or perversion of the power of Government, however gross, has been able to to be a final settlement of the tariff question shake his power and popularity; and that the people have looked ally on, apparently bereaved of every patriotic sentiment, or joined to swell the tide of power with shouts of approbation at every act however outrageous. I do not doubt that his personal popularity, arising from his military achievements, contributed much to his clevation, (in fact it was one of the elements, as stated, which governed his selection as a cardidate) and to sustain him while in power; but I feel a perfect conviction that whatever advantage he has gained from this source, has been more than counterbalanced by the mismanagement and blunders of his administration. and that it would be equally difficult to expel from power any individual of sagacity and firmness, in the possession of that department, under the circumstances which he has held it Let us learn from the instructive history of this Government on the reserved powers of the States, and terminates in the concentration of all the powers of this Government in the person of a chief magistrate; and that unless the first be resisted, the latter follows by a necessary, resistless and inevitable law, as much so. as that which governs the movements of the solar system.

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As soon as it was perceived that he whom we had elevated to office, was, as I have stated, more intent to retain and augment his power than to meet the just expectations on which he than disunion. It is almost without example was supported, we totally despaired of relief and that free States should be disunited in consereform through the ordinary action of this Government, and separated, from that moment, from the administration; withdrew from the political contest here, and concentrated all our energies on that ultimate remody which we had taken the precaution to prepare, in order to be called into action in the event of things taking the direction which they had. An active discussion followed in the State, in

which the principles and character of our politcountry was exposed, was impressed upon the public mind. Still the determination was fixed under the most adverse circumstances not to act while there was a ray of hope of redress from the Government; and we according-ly waited the approach of the final payment of the public debt, when all pretexts for keeping up the extravagant duties of 1828 would cease. on both sides, by the opposition and the admin-istration, to be a final and permanent adjustdisposition to acquiesce in any reasonable adjustment, but it was impossible, consistently mit to the act. The protective principle was movements of this government. fully maintained; the reduction was small; and sections more equal than under the act of 1828. saw how much so large a permanent surplus must contribute to corrupt the country, and undermine our political institutions. Seeing limits the operation of the protective system; interposed, not to dissolve the Union, as was calumniously charged, but to compel an adinstment here or through a convention of the States, or, if an adjustment could not be had through either, to compel Congress to abandon

the protective system.

The moment was portentous. Our political system rocked to the centre. Whatever diseases existed within, engendered by long corruption and abuse, were struck to the surface. The proclamation and the message of the President republican party; and yet, such was the cor-ruption, such the subserviency to power, that new croed—suddenly; instantly; without the slightest hesitation. Never did a free people exhibit so degraded a spectacle; give such evidence of the loose attachment to principle, or greater subserviency to power. At this more results of the loose attachment to principle, or greater subserviency to power. At this more results of the loose attachment to principle, or greater subserviency to power. At this more results of the loose attachment to principle, or greater subserviency to power. At this more results of the loose attachment to principle, or greater subserviency to power. At this more results of the loose attachment to principle, or greater subserviency to power. At this more results of the loose attachment to principle, or greater subserviency to power. At this more results of the loose attachment to principle, or greater subserviency to power. At this more results of the loose attachment to principle, or greater subserviency to power. At this more results of the loose attachment to principle, or greater subserviency to power. At this more results of the loose attachment to principle, or greater subserviency to power. At this more results of the loose attachment to principle, or greater subserviency to power. At this more results of the loose attachment to principle, or greater subserviency to power. At this more results of the loose attachment to principle, or greater subserviency to power. exhibit so degraded a spectacle; give such evidence of the loose attachment to principle, or greater subserviency to power. At this moment the current of events tended towards descountry, there was at the time in the councils replie of the nation an individual who had the highest pies." weight of authority with the supporters of that system—one who had done more to advance it tian others-who was the most intimately iden-

than, and the power and patronage of the Joy- bursement which has nearly doubled the pub- thing."-Ardent spirit is the cause of incalcu- - She repaired to the house of her acquain-

symptoms, growing out of the former cause of the disease, which however may be overcome by skill and decision; unless, indeed, they should run into the lurking cause of another and most dangerous disease, with which it is intimately connected and excite it into action; I mean th rotten state of the currency. There are indications of a very dangerous and alarming character of this tendency, at the point where the

try of the State, to the amount of six millions of dollars in support of the bank-a measure all the power of parliament to sustain him, refused to adopt, because of its dangerous and

corrupting tendency.

Let us now turn, and inquire what would have been the course of events, if the State had not interposed, and things had been permitted to take their natural course. The act of 1832 to repeal the revenue collection act of last seswas proclaimed, as I have stated on both sides and of course, was intended to be a perminent compelled to omit some articles of moment allaw of the land. The revenue, as I have already stated, under that act, and the sales of public lands, would, in all probability, be not less than twenty-five millions of dollars per an- of the 1st instant. The anxiety with which num; a sum exceeding the legitimate wants of this Speech has been looked for would, howevby ten or eleven millions of dollars. Now, I ask, what would have been our situation, with so large an angular surface of the state of so large an annual surplus, and a fierce sectional conflict, raging between the northern and southern portions of the Union? If we find it so difficult to resist the usurpation of the Executive Department with a temporary surplus revenue, to continue at most but for one or two years, how much more difficult would it have been to resist, with a permanent surplus such as I have stated? If we find it so difficult to resist that department, when those who have interesting period that despotic power, under been seperated by the tariffare united, how utour system, commences with usurpation of this terly hopeless would have been the prospect of dently anticipate the resumption of active busiresistance were that question now open, and those who are now united against executive encroachments, were exhausting their strength against each other? Is it not obvious that the executive power, under such circumstances, would have been irresistable; and that we should have been compelled rapidly to despotism or disunion? One or the other would certainly have been our fate, if events had been permitted to move in the channel in which they were then flowing; and despotism much more probably than disunion. It is almost without example quence of the violence of internal conflicts; but very numerous are the cases in which such conflicts have terminated in the establishment of despotic power. The danger of disunion is small; that of despotism great. We have, however, I trust, escaped, for the present, the danger of both, for which we are indebted to that great conservative principle of our system which considers this government and that of the States as co-departments; and which provical institutions were fully investigated, and a el successful, although rejected by every State clear perception of the danger to which the but one; and although called into action, on the most trying occasion that can be imagined, and

I said that the danger has passed for the present. The seed of the disease still remains in the system. The act which I propose to repeal accompanied the adjustment of the tariff. It was passed solely on the ground of recognizing The near approach of that event caused the the principles in which it originated, and to especially of the act of 1832, which was proclaimed tablish them, as far as an act of Congress could do so, as the permanent law of the land. While these seeds remain, it will be in vain to expect ment of the protective system. We telt every a healthy state of the body politic; alternation; the loss of confidence; suspicion; jealousy, on the part of the weaker section at least, who with our views of the nature of our rights, and have experienced the bitter fruits that sprang the consequences involved in the contest, to sub- from those principles, must accompany the

the distribution of the burthen between the two without sprouting; unless removed, the genius of consolidation will again exhibit itself; but in Every effort was made to magnify the amount | what form, whether in the revival of the quesof reduction. With that view false and deceptions calculations were made, and that too in ly escaped; whether between north and south; legitimate wants of the Government, or at least nearly so. We were not to be imposed upon by such calculations. We clearly perceived that the income would be at least from 22 to 25 that the income would be at least from 22 to 25 to that the income would be at least from 22 to 25 to that the income would be at least from 22 to 25 to that the income would be at least from 22 to 25 to that the income would be at least from 22 to 25 to that the income would be at least from 22 to 25 to that the income would be at least from 22 to 25 to that the income would be at least from 22 to 25 to that the income would be at least from 22 to 25 to the triple of the front and dragged into the woods, and most inhumanly insulted and abused; her comb broken to fritters, and her great baughtiness and severity. One time Buckland fired the pistol, and it proved to have been so heavily loaded, that it flew back and multiple to the pistol, and it proved to have been so heavily loaded, that it flew back and wounded him in the face. At length Ellist have wounded him in the face. At length Ellist have as any establishment in the said he would go home, and started. E. told him he would go home, a corrupt, the community, is certain. Nor is it the road passes through a woods near which much less so that when it again revives, it will there is no house; it was in this by-place that pass through all those stages which we have witnessed, & in all human probability, consummate itself and terminate our hopes in a milthis, with a prospect of an indefinite continu-itary despotism. Reverse the scene—let the act ance of the heavy and useless tax levied, in the shape of duties, the State interposed, and by the principle of consolidation be forever sup-that interposition, prepared to arrest within its pressed, and that admirable and beautiful federative system, which I have so imperfectly portrayed, be firmly revived and renovated, health and vigor would be restored to the body politic, and our country may yet realize that permanent state of liberty, prosperty and greatness, which we all once so fondly hoped was our allotted destiny.

BE NOT TOO SURE.

I am a member of Temperance Society, not of an accommodation or omnibus society, in which either no pledge is empoyed, or extraappeared, containing doctrines never before of-licially avowed—going far beyond the extreme tenets of the federal party, and in direct conflict with all that had ever been entertained by the ordinary occasions are always excepted, but of temperance reform, that the use of ardent spirit and the traffic therein are MORALLY WRONG. both parties, forgetting the past, abandoning Two months ago, I would have sworn before a every political principle, however sacred or long entertained, rushed to the embrace of the rit was used in my family, in no firm, and

that for permission to attend me .- "You are

The declaration, which was made in the very for her parents to remove her from the city.

Yords, which I have employed, was a lesson of A case of equal, if not of greater interest, has Tickets 85—Halves 82 50—Quarters 81 25. The declaration, which was made in the very than others—who was the most intimately identified with it, and to whom, of course, the task of adjustment most appropriately belonged.—Fortunately, also, he had the disposition and the fortunately, and she concerved upon the side-board of the wile of a wealthy merchant, at whose house she visited, to wently many seem very unlikely that the last the last through their strength in mutual conflict, to without brandy. Decidedly the best mince pies a splendil pair of silver pitchers. Their elegance and richness attracted her particular at the deviation as this, should deprive the temperance thuse of the influence and example of whole had provided the fortunately and publicly known. A lady, residing in Chesnut street, of highly respectable connextications, and hitherto untainted character, had observed upon the side-board of the wealthy merchant, at whose house a splendil pair of silver p wisdom.-There are many well meaning peo-

but, art the power and parronage of the Jovernment of support. Hence a third lic expenditure, and which is so rapidly absorbarty; made up of those who were attached to party; made up of those who were attached to have said that the crisis is passed; yet there remains some troublesome and even dangerous gladly join in the application of an infallable

EASTON. MD.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1834.

Wie are again called upon to record the currency is the most disordered. I refer to the death of a member of Congress—the Hon. L. P. Dennis, Representative from the district ignorant of her name, perfectly recollected her composed of Worcester, Somerset and Dorchester counties. His fleath was announced in the Senate, on Wednesday, by Mr. Kent, nicasure now pending before the Legislature P. Dennis, Representative from the district of N. York to pledge the capital and the induswhich a British Minister (Lord Althorp) with in the Senate, on Wednesday, by Mr. Kent,

> In order to give entire in this morning's paper, the Speech of Mr. CALHOUN, on his bill sion,-usually termed the Force Act,-we are ready in type, among which is the report of the Board of Directors of the United States Bank,

We regret to be compelled to announce the of Georgetown," and also of the "Bank of Alexandria." The Cashiers of those institutions, in announcing the circumstance, speak of it as lingly sacrificed to veil the momentary in a mere suspension of specie payments, for the firmity of their relative, & save the honor of an sis in the banking history of the country," and ness, on a specie basis, with abundant resour-

NEW YORK ELECTION .- The New York papers up to Saturday afternoon, contain he final result of the election in that city.

By the returns for Mayor, Mr. Lawrence, lection, and to ascertain how many votes are lost by false tickets, with the name of G. G. instead of Gulian C. Verplanck."

The votes for Common Council were not entirely counted until 12 o'clock on Friday night, when it appeared that there was a majority of Anti-Jackson men in both Boards of the Common Council. The numbers in the Board of Aldermen stand-Anti-Jackson 9; Jackson 6; in the Assistants, Anti-Jackson 8; Jackson 7; making a majority of four on joint ballot.

Many reasons .- Mr. Clayton, who was the chairman of the former committee of investigation into the condition and conduct of the Bank and declared it to be a corrupt and dangerous institution, voted, on Friday last, against the appointment of another committee of investigaion. The Pensylvanian says he had thousand" reasons for it.

Horrid Transaction. - The New Hampshire Courier gives the following account of a shocking affair which lately occurred in Hooksett, in

"As a Miss Vaughan, a very respectable the town of Hooksett, was returning home from the residence of Samuel Head, Esq. on Sunday afternoon last, about 4 o'clock, she was waylaid by a deaf and dumb man, in the cmthe ruffian effected his infernal purpose, for which he now lies in Hopkinson jail, and for which if man of considerable information, much pains having been taken to educate him. Humanity weeps at the commission of such crimes, and the injured has the deep sympathics of a virtuous and moral community.

Crime in High Life.—The commission of crime appears often to be the result of a species of mono-mania. - There are on record many mstances of guilt which have exhibited itself in the foulest crimes, with the absence of all malice or motive, and from a mere impulse, frenzie and irrepressible, urging the perpetra-

Our citizens generally recollect a case of crime developing itself in a manner which clearly indicated the absence of all motive, and proved a deranged state of the intellect in the unfortunate offender. A Miss D—, was generally known to the citizens of Philadelphia a number of years since, for her singular pro-pensity to theft. Her father was immensely wealthy, and gratified her every wish. She had money sufficient to purchase all she could covet; yet so invincible was this strange disposition, that she would steal all she could lay her hands on. She was generally known; her failing pitied as a species of mono-mania, and her own feelings and those of her respectable friends, as much as possible, spared. When she entered a shop, the owner would watch her motions, ment the current of events tended towards despote authority in the person of the Chief Magistrate; on one side to clothe the President will go to sleep, or get weary."—"Oh no, will go to sleep, or get weary."—"Oh no, will go to sleep, or get weary."—"Oh no, mother," he replied, "do let me go. I think I maintain the ascendency of the protective system; and, on the other, to resist the loss of liberty at every hazard. Fortunately for the councils and pray why so?"—Why dear mammia," he replied, "I own I do love the brandy taste mines and allow her peaceably to depart. He would then send in a bill for the goods, which was in every case promptly and thankfully met. She was remarkby adroit in her mode of filching; and pray why so?"—Why dear mammia," he replied, "I own I do love the brandy taste mines and at length carried her singular and annoying to a recognity to an extent that made it persons. propensity to an extent that made it necessary

recently occurred in this city. We would not

mistress. The pitchers glistened in her eyes, the tempter whispered in her ear the possibility of gratifying her desire; and forgetful of duty of character, of every thing, she seized one with a trembling hand, and concealing it under her cloak, hastened out of the house and escaped. The mistress of the house entered the parlour shortly after, and found her visiter vanished. She glanced at the sideboard, missed the pitcher, and directed the servants to follow the thief. They did so, but without success. However, the servant who admitted the visiter, though

and in the House of Representatives by Mr. length among the visitors who daily crowded the door of the lady, the servant recognized the offender She was again ushered into the parlour. The servant hastened to her mistress who repaired to the room. The second pitche was gone. In the hall, however, she overtook the infatuated creature, and was shocked to discover, in the thief, a friend deservedly esteemed. She accused her of the offence. visiter denied the charge with the dignity of offended innocence. The lady of the house, however, opened her cloak; the pitcher was found in her hand, and the guilt of the poor wretch made manifest. The surprise and grief of the lady, the horror and affright of the con victed thief may be better imagined than de cribed. Aid was called, and this criminal in high life, was taken before the mayor. The relatives were apprised of the astounding and failure of the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank humilating affair, and hastened to the examination. They made every effort to compremise

the matter, and hush up the offence. Any amount of money would have been wilpresent, induced by the existing "singular crievalted family. All, however, proved unavailcircle," who was an object of just deference to the most respectable, was bound to answer the charge of larcehy at the next Mayor's Court. We fear that it will be found impossible to stay the prosecution; and the being who has breathed only the atmosphere of rank and fa shion, will be forced to attend among the filthy and degraded creatures who crowd the bar o a criminal court, and stand her trial, for the most unworthy and debased crime of which humanity can be guilty.

From the crrcumstances as related to us lackson candidate, out of 35,147 votes, had a and from the hitherto unimpeached character of majority of 179 over Mr. Verplanck. The Gen-the lady, we cannot but come to the conclusion that this is another instance of mono-mania eral Committee have appointed a committee to Nothing but partial derangement could have inquire into the legality of the Sixth Ward E- urged to the commission of a crime so base, so foolish, so wholly unnecessary. For the sake of humanity, for the sake of those who bear her name, and have enjoyed her friendship, we sincerely hope that the result of the trial will confirm our opinion .- Phil. Intel.

> Terri'le Warning against keeping bad Com pany. - Last Saturday evening, Mr. Buckland who is employed at the U. S. Armory at Springfield, Mass. became alarmed at the absence of a little son about eleven years old, and made in quiry of a boy by the name of Elliot, with whom he knew his son to be in the habit of associating. Elliot said that when he last saw him he was on the road to Boston; but knew nothing more. On Sunday morning an uncle of young Buckland being out near the Boston road, saw Elliot with a spade in his hand, and compelled him to go with him to the spot where he had seen his nephew. They had proceeded about two miles from town when Mr. Buckland saw a pistol lying by the side of the road. On this discovery, Ellot refused to go any farther. Strong suspicions were excited, and search being made little Buckland was found under the stairs of a hop-house at no great distance, coverd up with

leaves and almost dead. He was however able to make the following statement: He and Elliot, he said, had agreed to "As a Miss Vaughan, a very respectable run away to Boston, and started about noon. They went on out of the village, when they stopped to fire at a mark with a pistol which Ellist carried with him. Elliot required him to put up the mark, and twice fired so soon that the ball it. He went, and when stooping down, Elliot shot him, the ball passing through his body from the top of the left breast to the small of the left breast to the left breast to the left breast ing loaded the pistol threw something away into the bushes, and ordered Buckland to go and get for any crime he deserves the scaffold and hemp. the top of the left broast to the small of the back. Although deaf and dumb, he is said to be a He fell, and cried to Elliot that he was killed and begged him to belp him home, that he might die with his parents. This Elliot said he would not do, but that when he was dead he intended to lury him in the ground. After waiting some time and finding he did not die, Elliot went away, and Buckland succeeded in crawling to the anal above her and finding he was the control of the crawling to the spot where he was found: and it being very cold, covered himself with leaves as well as he was able. Elliot returned with a spade, but it had become dark, and he was unable to find him. On Sunday morning, he returned, and was seen as above stated. The night severely cold, which, while it increased the suffering of the poor boy, staunched the flowing of the blood. On Tuesday morning he was alive, and just able to speak, but in a very dangerous condition. The parents of both hoys are worthy people, and very deeply afflicted.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE. The Trustees of the Maryland Agriculural Society for the Eastern Shore will hold their next meeting at the residence of J. L. Chamberlaine, Esq. on THURSDAY the 24th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attendance of the members is particularly reques-

M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'ry.

April 19 To be drawn April 23rd, 1834, The Ma-ryland State Lottery, Class No. 8. SPLENDID SCHEME. 1 prize of \$25,000 | 20 prizes 8,000 20 5,000 20 1 3,000 155 1 2,490 126 150

MILLINERY.

Miss CATILIRINE JACKSON,

AKES this method to inform the ladies of this and the adjacent counties; that she intends carrying on the Millinery and Mantua Making, at the house heretofore occupied by Mrs. Ann Maria Faulkner, for that purpose. She hopes the old customers of the house, and the ladies generally, will patronize her, as she s determined to use her utmost endeavors to give general satisfaction.

NEW GOODS.

RICHARD P. SPENCER BEGS leave to inform his friends and the prieton public generally that he has just received nage. and is now opening A new and handsome assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets, English Merinous, Calicoes, Merino, Thibet Wool and Valentia Shawls, Ho-

Easton, Nov. 5.

Great Bargains! Great Bargains! COACH, GIG & HARNESS



Manufactory

ANDERSON & HOPKINS

In the town of Easton, Tulbot county, Md. THE subscribers take this method of returning their grateful acknowledgments to the gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for their liberal patronage, since they commenced the above business; and beg leave to inform them, and the public generally, that they have now on hand,

they have now on hand,

ASSORTMENT OF AR-

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Snew Glos,

price from 180 to 300 dollars, of various patterns and finish:—also SIX second hand ditto, of various prices; and TWO good

Sulkeys,

one of them is hung on Six Steel Springs; and SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

NEW HARNESS.

all of which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for cash or good paper, and liberal pri-

ces given for old Carriages in exchange.

They have under way a first rate Coachee and a number of Gigs, in an unfinished state, which can be finished at the shortest notice, and to any particular directions, according to

THEY HAVE ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MATERIALS.

The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. A. & H., have also for sale, a large and superior turning LATHE and TOOLS, which can be bought low. Two boys of good steady habits, from 13 to 15 years of age, will

for the remainder of the year,
The House on Washington st.
now occupied by the subscriber.
It has been kept for many years
as a tavern and retail grocery
store, and is a good stand for business.
Apply to H. D. HARWOOD. H. D. HARWOOD. Apply to H. D. april 1 (G) 3w Houses and Lots in Easton,

STILL FOR SALE. THE Subscriber offers at private sale, ont

the most accommodating terms, the following

property in Easton, that is to say;—

1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Washington street, next adjoining the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas, and now occupid by Mr. Peter Burgess. The Dwelling house, Office, Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired for an inconsiderable sum of money, and rendered a most convenient and agrecable residence, as the ground is spacious and runs en tirely through to Harrison Street, on which there is a small tenement.
2nd. The small brick Dwelling House, situ

ate on Washington street opposite to Port st. which leads to Easton Point- This lot runs

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.



GOVERNOR WOLCOTT.

Captain William Virdin, WILL leave Baltimore every THURSDAY morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhall, Corsica and Chesterlown, commencing on the 27th inst.—Returning will leave Chestertown on every FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock, Corsica at 10 o'clock, and Rockhall at 12 o'clock, noon. The Wolcorr has been much improved since last season in every respect, and the proprietors solicit for her a share of public patro-

WM. OWEN, Agent.

THE STEAM BOAT



Maryrand

GROCERIES, HARDWARD AND
QUEENS WARE,
among which are some full setts of Dining &
Tea China all of which he will sell on the most
accommodating terms for cash or in exchange
for Country Kersey, Lindsey, Feathers, &c.
He respectfully requests the public generally to call and look at his assortment.

Easton, Nov. 5.

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

On March 1 and 1 a

her routes from Baltimore, to Corsica and Chestertown, leaving Baltimore every Mon-day morning at 6 o'clock and return same day. assage as heretofore.

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

owner or owners thereof. By order, L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

april 15 Miss E. Marcilly's Academy,

OR THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUNG LADIES. No. 11, South Charles Street, Baltimore. I HIS Academy is situated in a pleusant part of the city of Baltimore, and enjoys all the acilities for Instruction, which may be derived

from a numerous and literary community.—
The Patronage with which, for a number of years, it has been favored, and the accomplishments of the Young Ladies who have left it, are the surest pledges of the excellence of the mode in which instruction is conveyed, and of

The Course of Instruction embraces Reading; Writing; Grammar; Rhetoric; Composi-

ing; Writing; Grammar; Rhetoric; Composition; Arithmetic; Algebra; Geography; Av enomy; Chronology; Mythology; Logic; Ethics;
Natural Philosophy; Chemistry; French; Spanish; Music; Dancing; Drawing; Plain and
Ornamental Needle Work.

The Discipline of the Academy is mild, but
firm and regular.—The emulation of the pupils
is excited by every gentle means; and their
success is rewarded by an annual distribution
of Premums. of Premiums.

The pupils are not permitted to walk out un-attended. Their visiters are always received in the presence of some member of the family.

During recreation; they are under the superintendence of one of their teachers.

Board and Tuition, per annum, \$200,00 Half Boarders, Tuition not included, 60,00 Days Scholars Scholars.

Children receive the Rudiments of Education, at EXTRA CHARGES: French, per annum, \$20,00
For Boarders, this language is not an ex-

ra charge. Spanish, Music, Drawing and Dancing, at

the Professors' charges.

Ordinary Infirmary charges, not including Doctor's fees,

Each Scholar must be provided with Bed and Bedding, or pay \$10 if furnished by the

institution.

Washing, per annum, 20,00
Boarders pay the current charges, half yearly in advance;—Day Scholars, quarterly.
Parents and Guardians, residing at a disfance, are required to appoint a responsible agent in the city.

The Vacation commences the Monday on or

after the 25th of July, and lasts until the first

which can be bought low. Two boys of good steady habits, from 13 to 15 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, the one at the woodwork, and the other at the trimming branch of the business. Letters addressed to Anderson and Hopkins, Easton, Talbot county, Md., specifying the kind of carriages wanted, will be promptly attended to, and the carriage brought to their own door.

feb 18 3m

A. & H.

To Rent,

To Rent, Esqrs. Charleston, S. C. april 12 lawfr4w

MARYLAND,

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS'
COURT,
April Term, A. D. 1834.
On application of James B. Rumbold, admr. of Thomas Swan late of Caroline county, dec'd. It is ordered, that he give the natice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of hree successive weeks, in one of the newspa-

pers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have herete set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this eighth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

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

IN COMPLANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
MALL Subscriber of Caroline county hath 100 prizes of \$1,000.

1 prize of \$20,000 | 100 prizes \$1,000 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 10

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JOHN J. HARROD, BOOK AGENT OF THE METHODIST PRO

TESTANT CHURCH. per doz. Retail. Discipline M. P. Church, containing Constitution & Declaration of Rights, Hymn book M. P. Church, plain, sheep, Do. do. do. gilt & color'd 5 00 Do. do. do. gilt, morocco, 6 00 8 00 Do. do. do. calf, gilt, Do. do. do. do. do. super 13 00 1 50 extra, Do. do. do. morocco do. 13 00 1 50 694 5 00 Do. do. do. plain, calf, Do. do. do. morocco, strap gilt, 10 00 1 25 Shinn on the plan of Salvation, 14 09 1 50 Hunter's Sacred Biography, 3 wolumes Mosheim, Coote and Gleig's Church History, from the earliest period to 1826, 2 vohunes S vo. Brown's Philosophy of the Hu-36 00 3 50 man Mind, Pocket Testaments, sheep, gilt Academical Reader, a first rate class book for schools, Introduction to the above rea-

der, Saurin's Sermon's 36 00 3 75 Rollin's Ancient History, 2 48 00 4 50 Dr. Jenning's History of the Controversy in the Metho-dist Episcopal Church, on the subject of introducing representation into the govern-9 00 1 00 ment of said Church, Baxter's call to the Untrover-Pollok's Course of Time, plain, Do. do. do. gilt, Mason on Self-Knowledge, Mrs. Rowe's Devout Exercises, 2 50

Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, Life of Mrs. Fletcher, Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander Watson, Paley, Jenyns and Leslie, Polygiot Bibles, plain, 15 00 Do. Testaments, gilt, extra, 9 59 Clarke's Scripture Promises, Watts on the Mind, Western Lyre, an excellent selection of Church Music, adapted to the most popular Psalmn & Hymn book tunes,

Dr. A. Clarke's advice to preachers and people, \$10 p ₹10 per 100 for salvation, stitched in neat printed covers, \$12 per 100 Prideaux's Connexion of Sacred and Profane-History, 48 00 William's on the Lord's Supper, 3 00 Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, now publishing in superi-or style, in 4to with 16 elegant engravings, bound. Ditto, in calf, gilt,

with patent notes.

Do. morocco or calf, superbly gilt on back, sides & edges, Dr. Clarke's Commentary on 9 00 12 00 the Old and New Testament now publishing, bound and Harrod's Collection of Camp Meeting Hymns,

Orders for any of the above books will be received by the subscriber, and forwarded without delay.

EDWARD MULLIKIN. Easton, Dec 7, 1833.

New and Splendid Assortment of



BOOT & SHOES.

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

april 9

Notice.

WAS committed to the jail of Talbot county, as a runaway, on Tuesday the 11th March inst., by Thomas C. Nicols, Esq. one of the State of Maryland's Justices of the peace, in and for Talbot county, a negro boy, who calls himself TOM MILLER, 5 feet 5 1-2 John Baker, Baltimore county. Had on when committed an old fur hat, striped vest, Kersey pantaloons and roundabout, cotton shirt, and course Monroe shoes. The owner of the above described runaway

pegro, is requested to come forward, prove pro perty pay charges, and take him away, other wise he will be discharged according to law.
JO: GRAHAM, Shift.
march 18 8w

83-The Baltimore American, will please in sert the above advertisement to the amount of \$1, and charge this office.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED

INQUIRIES CONCERNING THE IN TELLECTUAL POWERS, by J. Abercrombie, M. D. F. R. S.
[The Critic an English periodical, speaks in the highest terms of commendation of this work]

Geography of the Heavens, by E. H. Burritt Malte Brun's School Geography and Atlas Peter. Parley's Geography for children, illustrated with 75 engravings

Peter Parley's History of the World, 75 engravings

gravings Mason on Self-Knowledge Jones' Philosophy McIntyre on the Globes. Together with a very general assortment of CHOOL BOOKS, PAPER, BLANK

For sale by EDWARD MULLIKIN. 03-Books not on hand, will be ordered and tained, withas little delay as practicable.

THE CELEBRATED HORSE Red Rover,

Will stand at Easton and the Trappe in Talbot county and at New Market and Cambridge Dorchester county wit: six dollars the Spring's chance, twelve dollars to insure a mare in foal, three dollars the single leap; with 25 cents to the groom in each case. The insurance monies to be paid by the 25th January, 1835; the monies for the season to be paid by the 20th August next; the monies for the single leap to be paid at the time of service.—Mares insured and parted with becertained the mare is in foal, or she is parted fore it is ascertained they are in foal, the per-sons putting will be held accountable for the insurance monies.

Red Rover is now 10 years old, in fine stud condition, of the best blood in the country, as by reference to the annexed pedigree will appear. Red Rover is a beautiful sorrel, nearly pear. Red Rover is a beautiful sorter, 16 hands high, with a bold and lofty carriage, with great bone and sinew; his general appearance commanding, admired and approved by

Red Rover will be at Easton on Tuesday 25th inst. at New Market on Thursday the 27th inst. at Cambridge on Saturday the 29th inst. and at the Trappe on Monday the 31st nst, and attend each stand alternately on the aforesaid days once in two weeks during the season. The season to commence on the 20th March instant, and end on the 20th June

25

PEDIGREE of the celebrated horse Red Rover. Red Rover was got by Chance Medley, out of the late James Nabb's Forrest Girl, who was got by Col. Tayloe's Oscar, and was pronounced one of the finest Oscar mares ever raised on this shore; (for pedigree of Col. Tayloe's Oscar, see Turf Register); his grand dam by Col. Lloyd's Vingt-un, (for pedigree of Vingt-un, see also Turf Register.) The grand dam of Red Rover ran on the Centreville course the four mile heats, when in foal with the dam of Red Rover, and won the money, beating the second and third heats; and the dam of Red Rover (the Forest (irl) when but 3 years old. ran on the Easton course, and won and took the purse, beating the second and third heats. Chance Medley was got by Col. Tayloe's imported horse Chance, (for pedigree of Chance see Turf Register, March No. 1833, page 324 and 325.) who was selected at a high price in England, by the best Judges or Col. Tayloe, and was imported in the year 810: he was the sire of Grimalkin, Speculator, Accident, Scape's colt, Chance, &c. all first rate runners in their day. Chance was got by Lurcher, his dam Reality, by Hyder Ally-Lurcher was by Dun Gannon, who was by Eclipse; his dam was by Vertunnes or Eclipse.—Hyder Ally was by Blank; his dam by Regulus.—Blank, the great g. g. g. grand sire of Red Rover, was gotten by the Godolphin Arabian out of the little Hartley mare; he was full brother to old Janus and old England. This mare was got by Bartlestt's Childers, full brother to Flying Childers; her dam Flying Whig, by William's Wood Stock Arabian; her grand dam by St. Victor's viz: All the fixtures and implements neces-Barb; her great grand dam by Whynot, son of sary to the carrying on of the Fenwick's Barb. Dun Gannon was gotten by Eclipse, his dam by Herod, his grand dam Doris by Blank, his great grand dam by Speculator, by Crab. The dam of Chance Medley the sire of Red Rover, was got by Young Diomead, by Col. Tayloe's Grey Diomead, dam by the imported horse Gabriel. Young

Diomead's dam was got by Snap, a son of old Snap; her dam by Lightfoot, a son of old Cade.

&c. &c. &c.
JOSHUA M. FAULKNER. CERTIFICATE-We do hereby certify that Red Rover has been located as a stallion, since he seen many of his colts and believe him to be a vigorous and sure foal getter; his colts are large and well formed, and in general do him much credit. The blood of his sire, Chance Medley, cannot be excelled, either for its purity or the value of its crosses; his dam by Oscar

his grand dam by Vingt-un, and g. g. dam an excellent racer, descended by Col. Lloyd's EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, NICHOLAS MARTIN. N. B. Few horses in this county hath pro

pagated better colts than Red Rover, Their form, size and action, are generally admired. His three years old colts, more particularly in-

J. M. FAULKNER. Easton, March 29, 1834. mr29

BASHAW.

THE services of Bashaw will be rendered this season at \$5 the spring's chance, and \$10 to insure, 25 cents to the groom. His by their presence. The Church will be open stands will be arranged to suit those who may be disposed to encourage him. The foals of Bashaw are very fine, and possessed of extra-ordinary spirit, several of them having been tried.

M. GOLDSBOROUGH. N. GOLDSBOBOUGH.

THE THOROUGHBRED HORSE UPTON,



A bay, with black mane, tail and legs, upwards of fifteen hands high-will stand the ensuing season at Easton and the Trappe al-

May Day (the sire of Upton,) was got by Virginian, his dam by Florizel, his grand dam by Dare Devil, g. g. dam by Shark, his g. g. placed in the subscriber's hands, for settlement, and sundry other papers, or hand sundr Maryland Eclipse) by Hickory, his g. g. dam Maid of the Oaks, by Spread Eagle.—Upton will cover at a reduced price, that will place his services within the reach of all who wish to improve their breed of horses—particulars hereafter in handbills,

TERMS. \$8 the springs chance and \$12 to ensure a mare in foal, 25 cents in each case to the groom.

E. N. HAMBLETON,

TENCH TILGHMAN.

NOTICE.

The full bred horse SWEEPER DARE DEVIL, will stand the ensuing season, at Centreville and Head of Chester; to com-mence on the 21st March Centreville, and continue the

season out at the above naned places, alternate weeks at each. His pe-March, and end on the 20th June.

will be let to marcs at the sum of twenty dol-lars the season, lifteen dollars the single leap, The insurance monies to be paid by the and thirty dollars to insure with foal, and fifty hitherto been, in other respects, of the extencents to the groom. The single leap payable before the mare goes to the horse—the season season

Maryland Eclipse.

The

thorough bred

horse, Maryland E-

ECLIPSE is a dark chesnut sorre near 16 hands high, and possesses great strength and beauty; his colts are remarkably large, and tine, and these upon the turf, give evidence of great speed. One of his colts bred by the pro prietor, and sold to a gentleman in New York, proved to be a successful racer, running her nile in 1 minute 51 seconds both heats, and peating four others with ease.

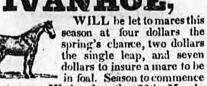
He is the sire of Mr. Dorsey's Ann Page the winner of the great sweepstakes, over the Central Course last Fall, beating four others-(the colts of American Eclipse, Sir Archie, Tonson and Gohanna.) For a particular description of Eclip his pedigree, and performances, &c. see handbill. JAMES SEWALL.

Those wishing to breed from Maryland E-clipse, will leave their names with William K. Lambdin, Easton. NARRAGANSET HORSE.

The splendid Nankeen coloured Narraganset Horse will stand, the ensuing season, at Easton and the Trappe. N. B. He is the sire of J. W. Jenkins', Ed ward Eartin's and Ennalls Martin's horses, to

whom reference is made for the quality of his Talbot county, dee 28

THE CELEBRATED HORSE IVANHOE,



at Easton on Wednesday the 26th March, Trappe 27th, Miles River on Monday, and at St. Michaels on Wednesday 2d April, and so on throughout the season. Ivanhoe was sired by Chester, out of a Oscar mare, and is six years old this spring.
FAYETTE GIBSON.

Talbot county, april 1

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to leave the Eastern Shore, about the 15th of April next, offers at private sale the following property sary to the carrying on of the

BAKING BUSINESS. ALSO THE FIXTURES OF A

Grocery, Confectionary and Variety Store.

Including GLASS JARS, GLASS CASES, &c. and the Goods which may be on hand a the above mentioned time. To persons wishing to invest a small capital

in a lucrative business, this situation embraces more advantages than are usually met with. For particulars inquire of FREDERICK F. NINDE,

Easton, Md P. S. The subscriber will dispose of his Household Furniture, at the above mentioned time at public sale. The subscriber will continue the

BAHING BUSINESS until his removal.

Jan 18 [G cowtf]
The Baltimore American will copy the above once a week for 8w and charge the Whig

NOTICE. THE annual meeting of the Female Bible Society of Talbot county, will be held in

the Church at Easton, on TUESDAY the 25th, if the weather permit the attendance of the distant members, if not on the next favorable day. The Rev. Mr. Nicols, will address the so-ciety, and its members are therefore particularly requested to attend. But the Managers re-spectfully invite all who may feel an interest in their proceedings to honor the anniversary march 15

NOTICE,

THE appointment of Constables for Talbot in April inst. county is necessarily postponed until TUESDAY the 25th instant, in consequence of there not being a board of commissioners on Tuesday last.

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk. to the Commissioners for T. C. march 15

NOTICE.

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

by any delay.

He also wishes to call attention to the notice neglect must abide the consequences.

JOS. GRAHAM, Shff.

READ THIS NOTICE

HE subscriber's time having expired as Sheriff of Talbot county, he has legally authorised JOSEPH GRAHAM, Esq., the authorised JUSEPH GRAHAM, Esq., the present Sheriff, to close his present business for him, which remains unsettled, both on executions and fees. This business must be closed, hurtful as it may be to all parties concerned; but if the plaintiffs do not countermand executions in the plaintiffs do not countermand executions. tions, heretofore in my hands, and pay the Sheriff's costs and release him, on or before the 10TH OF MARCH NEXT, no excuse can be made to prevent advertisements from ap-

Congressional Globé.

In the sheet (which will be found at the several Post offices at which we have subscri clipse is now at his stand in Easton, and will be in Centreville on Monday the tenth of the Monday the tenth of th March inst., where he will remain a week, and newspaper in the United States will be found, Red Rover will be rendered, are as follows, to week at each place during the season. He equal, the beauty of its mechanical execution; and where immediate attention will be paid and, we trust, by peculiar care and increased to fneir wishes. industry, to make it more worthy than it has sive and munificent subscription which has so enlarged its dimensions and improved its tex ture. To the liberal patrons of the Globe who have followed it with their favor from a feeble semi weekly, printed at a job press, until it has become handsomely established, it an excellent oflice, of its own, with presses types, and "all appliances to boot," we trus the unremitting efforts which we have made is our gradually increasing means have per mitted, to render it worthy of the encourage ment they have afforded, will be taken a proof that we are not wanting in grateful feel ing for past support, nor in the spirit to de serve and win it, for the future, however w may fail in the requisite ability.

The present enlarged and improved publication, it will be observed by the prospectus which the Globe has hitherto been furnished to subscribers.

In addition to the Daily and Semi Weekly and Weekly, heretofore issued, it will be ob served, that we propose to publish "a Con gressional Globe," exclusively devoted to the proceedings and debates in Congress. Thy paper will be printed at the close of every week, during the session of Congress, and will contain, in regular series, a succint and clear account of the proceedings of each day, togegether with a brief and condensed report of he speehes made on every topic brought under discussion. In preparing these outlines it is our purpose to employ industrious Reporters, who will take Lloyd's Report of Debates of Congress of 1789, as a sample for im itation-and will also avail themselves, when ever it is permitted, of the notes of the speak ers themselves, to prepare the sketches.

We will also endea or, if the space will al low, to give, in the Congressional Globe, the more elaborate and finished orations upon questions of great moment, as prepared by members themselves, for the public. We hope tobe able to effect this, by using brevier type and the greatly increased page now presented In affording this weekly paper at the rate of one dollar, for all the numbers printed during the session, we may boast of affording the most important information, at the cheapes possible price, and we look for a reimburse ment for our labor and trouble, in a very mi nute profit, upon a very extensive sale and circulation of the numbers. That the subscription should be paid in advance, is therefore, rendered indispensable, and we throw ourselves upon the generosity of our friends, and ask the favor of them to volunteer their exertions to favor our object;—and we especially solicit from the Editors with whom we exchange, a gratuitous insertion of this notice, together with the annexed terms.

THE TERMS OF THE GLOBE. Congressional Globe, publish-

ed weekly during the ses sion of Congress, presenting a nett abstract of the pro cerding of the Senate and \$1 per session. House of Representatives in regular series, from day to day, with brief reports of the discussion of every

debated question. Semi-Weekly Globe, \$5 " \$2 50 " Weekly Globe, For less than a year. Daily per mouth,

Semi-weekly, per month, 50 cts POSTPONED SALE.

\$1

THE sale of the property at Cambridge Ferry, known usually by the name of "Akers' Ann's county, on the 8th day of January, 1834, Ferry," on account of the bad state of the wea- by William Harper, a Justice of the Peace, in ther on Tucsday last, is postponed until Tues- and for said county as a runaway, a woman DAY, the 15th of April inst., when it will be who calls berself ELIZA BEDFORD, 5 feet again offered at the same place, under the same high, about 28 years of age, dark complexion. terms as before stated in the advertisement.— Also a boy named BENJAMIN HARRIS, Those desirous of purchasing are requested to inspect the premises and attend on that day, as plexion; the woman says they are the property the sale will certainly take place at that time.
SAM'L. HAMBLETON, Jr. Trustee.

Branch Bank at Easton,

MARCH 25th, 1834. THE President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of 3 per cent, on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday By order

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier. april 1

CLOVER SEED.

THE subscribers have this day received an additional supply of CLOVER SEED of prime quality, which they will sell low.

Also,—Spades, Shovels, Hoes, &c.

WM. H. & P. GROOME.

\$10 REWARD.

LOST, a few days since, on the road leading

FOR RENT, THE ENSUING YEAR. THE House and Lot near the Point THE House and Dot near the where Captain Samuel Thomas resided.

For terms apply to SAM'L. H. BENNY, agent for Miss Thomas.

MILLINERY.

dec 31

Mrs. A. M. FAULKNER, HAVING concluded to resume the business of Millinery and Mantua-Making in the

house heretofore conducted by her sister, Miss Mary Brown, and having engaged Miss Jack-son and her sister Miss E. Brown, in whom she places implicit confidence, flatters herself, and med places, alternate weeks at each. His peligree will be seen in hand-bills.

The season will commence on Friday 21s March, and end on the 20th June.

ROGER ADAMS.

The season will commence on Friday 21s March 22 tf

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ROGER ADAMS.

ROGER ADAMS. A CARD.

WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the A. owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginhaving Negroes to dispose of, will please give

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

Schooner Wrightson.



THE EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET SCHOONER WRIGHTSON

GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master, WILL commence her regular trips be tween the two places, on WEDNES annexed, will be given to subscribers, after the 1st of December, on the same terms on which the Globe has hitherto been furnished Baltimore on SATURDAY morning follow ng at the same hour, and will continue to sail egularly on those days, until superseded by considerable forwardness. Thankful for past favors, every exertion will continue to be made both by the captain and myself, to deserve a continuance of the same.

SAMUEL H. BENNY, Easton Point

Freight intended for the Wrightson can be eft at my granary at the Point; and all orders left at the Drug store of Messrs. Thomas H Dawson & Son, will be promptly attended to.
feb 25 w (G) S. H. B

PROPOSAL

FOR PRINTING THE JOURNALS OF THE CONVEN TIONS

OF THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND, Held in the City of Annapolis in the years 1774, 1775, and 1776.

The subscriber proposes to publish the Journals of the Conventions of the Province of Maryland in the years 1774, 1775 and 1776. It is believed that there is but one complete copy of these Journals now extant; and from the circumstance that they were printed in pamphlet form, and unbound, it may be fairly concluded that it too, must in a few years be destroyed by the mere decay of time. They are the only authentic evidence of the Political History of Maryland, during that interesting and unquiet period. Although we have, in abundance, histories of Maryland, as connected with the just returned from Baltimore with his winter association of Provinces and Colonies, at that suppy of MATERIALS, which is of the best time formed for mutual protection against the quality; and is now ready to attend to any orders improper assumption of power on the part of in his line of business, at the shortest notice and the Mother Country, yet none of these works on very accommodating terms. He has also on embrace what may be termed the Domestic and hand, new Watches, Gilt and Steel Watch

Internal Political History.
This part of the history of Maryland it should be her pride to hand down to posterity, not only on account of its deep interest, but as a public State Record of the voluntary sacrifices, daring spirit, and determined resolution, of her citizens, during this period of doubt and dismay. In the confident expectation that the citizens of Maryland will consider the proposed publi- and Tooth Brushes, Elastic Garters, Crayons

J. GREEN.

Price, per copy, two dollars. March 1, 1834.

80-Subscriptions received at this office. WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Queen 12 years of age, 4 feet 2 inches high, light com-

of William Rogers of Baltimore City. The owner of the above described negroe are requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take them away, otherwise

they will be discharged according to law. THOS. SUDLER, Shff. of Queen Ann's county.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 26th day of January, 1834, by Thomas Bailey, Esq. a justice of the peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself BENJAMIN DAY; says he was born free, was raised by James Phœnix, who lived on Pomonkey creek, Charles county, Maryland. Said colored man is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, has a very large scar on his right arm and hand, a scar over his right, and one over his left eye. Had on when committed, a coarse drab roundabout and pantaloons, black silk vest, cotton shirt, coarse lace boots and an

D. W. HUDSON, Warden, Baltimore city and county jail.

JUST received and for Sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER. A PRESH SUPPLY OF

MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c. AMONG WHICH ARE:

Dr. Scudder's Eye | Hydriodate of Potash Water, Black Oxyde of Mer Morphine, Emetine, cury, Phosphorus, Prussic Strichnine, Cornine, Pipperine, Oil Cubebs Solidified Copiva, Acid, Quinine, Cinchonine Oil of Cantharadin.

Easton, dec 18

Saratoga Powders, Chloride Tooth Wash Extract of Bark, Danarcotized Lauda Lo. Jalapp, Do. Colycinth Comp Ditto Opium, Cicuta, Belladona, Hyosciamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES.

and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12 12 by 16, &cc. Also-A quantity of FRESH GARDEN SELDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.

JOB PRINTING Neatly and expeditiously executed at the WHIG OFFICE.

SAMUEL OZMON CABINET MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commence ed the above business in the house formarly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Ninde Bakery.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with He has just returned from Dammore, with first rate assortment of WELL SEASON ED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest no ice, into FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIP. TIONS, and on the most reasonable terms,

The subscriber has a first rate HEARSE, and is well prepared to execute all orders for Coslins with neatness and despatch, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals. He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line

with neatness and despatch.

Easton, july 2 For Rent,

And possession given immediately, the two story framed dwelling house on Washington street, recently occupied by John Meconekin, dec'd. P. F. THOMAS, Admr.

Removal.

JAMES L. SMITH. TAILOR, HABIT & RIDING-DRESS MAKER Has removed his shop to the stand recently occupied by Mr. Ochler, COURT STREET near the Market house, and between the stores of Mr. John T. Goldsmith and Mr. Thomas Grace; where he solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has received since he has carried on business in Easton.

Ever thankful for the favors he has received. ne assures his friends and the public, that his best exertions to please, will continue to be exerted. His cutting is regulated by the latest fashions from the cities, received periodically; and his work is done in as neat and substantial a manner as in most of the city shops.

SCOURING. Gentlemen having soiled or stained Cloth Clothes, can have them scoured, and put in order so as to be little inferior in appearance to new In this branch of business, the subscriber hopes he will be able to render perfect satisfaction, having been taught it by Mr. Oehler, whose work has been highly approved.

CLOCK AND WATCH



THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has Chains, Keys, Razors, warranted to be of superior quality, Penknives, Scissors, Scissors Hooks, Silver Thimbles, Silver Finger Guards, Brittania and Japan Candlesticks, Cut Glass Candle Guards, Snuffers and Trays, Razor Strops, Shaving Brushes, Boxes and Soap, Night Ta-pers, Purcussion Caps, by the box, Shoe and Butchers Knives, Shoe Thread, Blacking, Shoe cation of sufficient importance to entitle it to and Slate Pencils, Curry Combs, Tweesers, their patronage, the subscriber is induced to issue this proposal.

Hinges, Tea Bells, Pins, Cloak Claps, Steel Pens, Hooks and Eyes, by the box, Tobacco The JOURNALS will be printed in one octavo

Boxes, Hair Combs, fine tooth do., Cephalic
volume, on good paper, and with a new type.

Snuff, Spring Lancet Blades, Glass inkstands, Water Color Paints, Violin Strings, Smelling Bottles, Jewsharps, a large assortment, and a variety of other useful articles, which he will sell at a small advance for cash. He particularly invites his customers and the public in general to give him an early call, hear his prices and judge for themselves. The subscriber re-turns his sincere thanks for the many favours he has received from his customers and the pub-lic in general, and assures them that nothing still shall be wanting on his part, to give them

the most entire satisfaction. The public's humble servant, JAMES BENNY. Easton, December 14, 1833. N. B. The highest cash price given for old Silver and Gold, or taken in exchage for work

03-Those persons having accounts that have been standing over six months will please call and settle them, as money is at this time very much wanted in my business. J. B.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore bruary, 1834, by William A. Shæffer, Esq., of Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Ball timore, as a runaway, a mulatto man who call-himself JOHN JOHNSON, says he was bor's free, and was raised by Joseph Gray, Caroline county, Eastern Shore Maryland. Said mulatto man is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 1-2 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose caused by a cut, a small scar on the left hand near the wrist, a scar on the top of his right foot, caused by the cut of an axe. Had on when constitution forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law. of coarse shoes. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto man, is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharg-

ed according to law. D. W. HUDSON, Warden. Baltimore city and county Jail.

march 4 3w NOTICE is requested to be given, that a FAIR will be held in Easton, about the last of May next ensuing, to aid in procuring funds to build a Church at St. Michaels River ferry, on the N. West side of the river, upon a site recently given for the same—and all ladies disposed to disposed to contribute to its success, are most respectfully invited to give their aid.

INDEPENDENCE. THE excellent young Jack INDEPEND.

ENCE, raised in Kentucky, by the gentleman who raised the fine mules owned by Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. and of the same stock, will stand the stock, will stand the ensuing season at the Chapel, on every other Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and at the subscriber's farm, the remainder of the time. Being young he will be li fi ited to 20 mares.

-TERMS Seven dollars the season, to be discharged by five, if paid by the 25th October. Insurance \$10, but \$8 will be received in full, if paid by the 1st of April 1835. Insurance can only be made by special contract with the subscriber. Twenty-five cents to the groom in each case. EDWARD NABB.

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

EDWARD MULLIKIN, PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS

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

No subscription discontinued until all arreages are settled, without the approbation of

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, serted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion-larger advertisements in proportion.

CASH!

They are for two gentlemen, (citizens of thi by promoting a surronder of political prejudice State) for their own individual use, and not and personal intersts, unite those who disapfor speculation. I can give the most unques prove of the manner in which the Government tionable satisfaction as to that, from one o is now administered, in a common effort to resthe best houses in this city. Persons wishing cue the institutions of the country from the or communicate with me, as I will give, at all and disinterested persons, otherwise awaits us. times, the highest prices, in cash.

JOHN BUSK.

Office, opposite the Exchange, South Gay street, Baltimore.

THE UNION TAVERN



JOSHUA M. FAULKNER,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to this friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately composite the Bank, adjoining the office of John of Wm. R. Hearly opposite to that of Wm. R. Hearly opposite to that of Wm. R. April 5, 1834. in a few paces of the Court House; and a market (I cannot hesitate to say,) equal, if not su-perior, to any of a like population in this State -he is also gratified in assuring the public, that he has advantages this tavern never before had, viz. A comfortable dwelling adjoining not heretofore attached to the property, and all the property is about to go through a thorough repair; which will enable him to entertain private families, parties or individuals in comfort—he intends keeping in his barthe best of Liquors, and his Table shall be furnish. ed in season with such as the market will afford. He has provided attentive Ostlers and Waiters, and has determined nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His Hacks will run regularly to the Steam Boat Maryland, for the accommodation of passengers, when they can be conveyed to any part of the adjacent county at almost a moment's Regular conveyances can be had from Easton to the principal cities-a four horse stage runs three times a week to Philadelphia via Centreville; the Steam Boat Maryland twice a week to Baltimore, besides other conveyances in the two Easton Packets-so that passengers cannot fail to find an advantage in passing this way. Boarders will be accommodated on liberal terms by the day, week, month or year-he solicits the old customers of the house and the public generally, to call and see him.

Collector's Notice. THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections' for 1833, earnestly requests all those who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared to settle the same when called on. The Col-lector is bound to make payments to those who have claims on the county in a specified time, which is on or about the 20th February next. All persons who shall be found delinquent in settling their Taxes by the above time, will certainly have their property advertised, as I am bound to close the collections without res-

PHILIP MACKEY, Collector of Talbot county. sept 24

A Teacher Wanted, O take charge of the district school in Greensborough, from 1st April to the end of the year; applications will be received until the 30th day of March, at which day an election will be held. None need apply except well recommended. march 4

BURRITT'S

GEOGRAPHY OF THE HEAVENS;

And familiar Class Book of Astronomy,

Accompanied by Colored Engravings, illustrating the Scenery of the Heavens, and the largest of the bind ever published in this country — The Plates of the Atlas, if spread out, would cover a square surface of more than TEN FEET. This work, as now published, con tains a greater mass of interesting matter, con nected with the study of the heavens, than any

other School book extant.

A variety of interesting facts and observa tions, embracing the latest improvements in the science, were derived directly from the French and English Observatories expressly for this Class book, and are not contained in any other. It is now being generally used in the principal Seminaries of New England, and

ingfor a number of years."
Published by F. J. HUNTINGTON, Hartford, Conn.: and
Sold by Colline & Hannay, Jonathan Leavitt,

Sold by Collins & Hannay, Jonathan Leavitt, and Roe Lockwood, New York;—O. Steel, Albany;—Desilver, Jun. and Thomas; Marshall, Clark & Co. and Geo. Latimer & Co. Philadelphia;—and Joseph Jewett and James Anderson, Baltimore.—[Price \$1 50.]

EXTRA TELEGRAPH.

Feeling that a crisis has arrived, when it becomes the duty of every friend of his country to offer up his prejudices and his personal interests, so far as they are in conflict with the great end of redeeming the Government from the misrule which threatens the overthrow of the best interests of society, and believing that the establishment of some organ of communication, through which the advocates of constitional law

To consist of sixteen large octavo pages, at the reduced rate of five dollars per annum, for five copies, or at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents

per annum, for a single copy.

It is intended to constitute a medium through which the ablest pens may address the poople, and all such are invited to contribute. It is especially recommended to the consideration of the State Rights Societies now springing up in every State of the Union, and will embody the I WISH fo purchase a number of Likely SERVANTS (slaves) of both sexes, from about 12 to 25 years of age, of good habits.—

which the success of the principles which give them life, depend. In a word, its great end will be to harmonise conflicting opinions, and by promoting a surrender of political prejudice

> With a view to enable subsequent subscribers to obtain the whole series, the first numbers will be stereotyped, and new editions issued as the subcriptions may be enlarged.
>
> Editors with whom we exchange will do us

> favor by noticing this proposition, and all persons who desire its success are requested to obain subscribers. tAll subscriptions must be paid in advance.
>
> The first number will issue as soon as five

housand subscribers are obtained.

DUFF GREEN. march 7, 1834.

Subscriptions received at this office.

FINAL NOTICE. All persons having claims against the estate of William B. Mullikin, late of Talbot county, deceased, are informed that a dividend of assets

NOTICE.

THE appointment of Overseers of the roads will be made on Tuesday the 8th instant.— And the commissioners for Talbot county will meet every Tuesday and FRIDAY, in each week, for five weeks thereafter to hear appeals. THOS: C. NICOLS, Clk.

to the commissioners for Talbot county.

Easton and Baltimore Packet. SCHOONER



ROBINSON LEONARD, MASTER.

THE subscriber grateful for past favors of his friends and customers, and the public generally, begs leave to inform them that the Schooner EMILY JANE, will commence her regular route between Easton Point and Baltimore, on SUNDAY the 23d instant.— Leaving Easton Point for Baltimore at nine o'clock, in the morning, and returning, leave Baltimore for Easton, on WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, at nine o'clock, in the morning and continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days, during the season regularly. The Emily Jane is a substantial built vessel, coppered and copper fastened, and is now in complete order for the reception of freight or passengers. The Emily Jane has been sailing about six months and has proved be a very fine sailer, which is a great advanters at a present or passengers and freighters also. All tage to passengers and freighters also. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere, at all times; and all orders left at the Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will be punctually attended to.

The public's obedient servant,
JOSHUA LEONARD.

TO RENT

FOR THE YEAR 1834.

That two story brick house on Washington street lately occupied by John Meconekin as a Cabinet Maker's shop.

This house is well calculated for a merchant

or mechanic, is in good repair, and the stand is believed to be equal to any in this place for either purpose, being in the thoroughlare between the principal public houses. For terms apply WM. H. GROOME.

eow4w

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 16th day of February, 1834, by Henry W. Gray, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Balmore, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himselt LEVIN DOUGLASS, or JOB KNOCK, says he belongs to Mr. George members of the Board of Examination of Yale College, as "A work more needed, and which, it is believed, will be more useful, than any other introduced into our Institutions of Learning for a number of years."

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Y order of the President, a meeting of the Doard of managers of the T, C. F. Bible Society, will be held on Wednesday the 23d inst.—Punctual attendance is required.

Society, will be held on Wednesday the 23d inst.—Punctual attendance is required.

Society, will be held on Wednesday the 23d inst.—Punctual attendance is required.

Society, will be held on Wednesday the 23d inst.—Punctual attendance is required. worsted roundabout, drab country cloth pan-taloons, red flanpel shirt, coarse shoes and old black fur hat. The owner (if any) of the a-bove described negro man, is requested to come

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of Administration on the personal estate of William Harwood, late of Talbot county, deceased, informs such as are due said estate, that unless they call upon the subscriber and settle with him, or make him satisfaction for the settle with him and option of the best quality, and well calculated for the weary ones of earth tlement of the same, he will not again call upon them, as he deems this a sufficient notice; therefore if any should neglect to attend to this nocan address the public intelligence, at a price within the reach of every citizen, is essential to its accomplishment, the subscriber proposes to publish a semi-monthly publish a semi as soon as the law will admit me to do so.
HENRY D. HARWOOD, Adm'r.

of Wm. Harwood, dec'd. Easton, march 25 3w

SPRING GOODS.

Wm. H. & P. Groome

HAVE received in part, their Spring supply of GOODS, among which are a variety of DOMESTIC MUSLINS, PLAIN AND THE subscribers beg leave to inform the TWIL'D COTTON OSNABURGS, PLAIDS AND STRIPES, BUR-LAPS, TOW LINENS, COT-TON YARNS, &c. &c.

A full supply of HARDWARE, GRO-CERIES, LIQUORS, &c. march 25 4t

WILL open school on MONDAY the 3d of February, in the SABBATH SCHOOL 9 o'clock, A. M. on the following WED-ROOM, West street, in which the following branches will be taught, viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and General and land passengers at William Township. He solicite the patroners of parates. ography. He solicits the patronage of parents Townsend's going to and from Baltimore.—and guardians in Easton and the vicinity, and All orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs. will use exertions to give satisfaction, by at- Spencer & Willis, Easton, or with Mr. James tending stricily to advance the scholars in lite- Jorden, at the Ferry, will be strictly attended tending strictly to advance the scholars in literature and morality. Terms of tuition—twelve to. The subscribers, intending to use every dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and a moderate compensation for fuel.

W. W. HIGGINS

JAMES STEWARD.

JAMES STEWARD.

AS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SADDLERY,

E DWARD MULLIKIN has for sale at his Store at the Post-Office, adjoining Mr. Lowe's Hotel,

Fox's Book of Martyrs Goodrich's Universal Geography Newton on the Prophecies Sturm's Reflections

Milton, Young, Gray, Beattie and Collins' Poems Sterne's Works

Hemans, Heber, and Pollok's Poems Byron's Works Pronouncing Bible Pronouncing Testament

Prideaux's Connexions of Sacred and Pro fane History
Watts on the mind
Jay's Lectures

Bible Companion Malcom's Bible Dictionary Imitation of Christ, by Thomas a Kempis
Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander,
Watson, Jenyus, Leslie and Paley
Baxter's Call to the unconverted

Saints' Rest Græca Majora Græca Minora Cooper's Virgil Clarke's Cæsar Clarke's Homer Smarts' Cicere Cæsar Delphhini Horace Delphini Sallust Delphini Hutchinson's Xenophon Allen's Euclid Griesbach's Greek Testament Greek Exercises Anthon's Sallust Mair's Syntax Adams' Latin Grammar Ruddiman's do do Titi Livii McIntyre on the Globes Bonnycastle's Algebra Polite Learning

Blair's Lectures Blair's Outlines of Ancient History Tytler's History Grimshaw's History of Rome France do

England do do United States Tooke's Pantheon Adams' Geography & Atlas Worcester's ditto ditto Olney's ditto ditto Wanostrocht's French Grammar

Nugent's French Dictionary Viri Romæ Kirkham's Grammar Murray's Grammar ditto Reader Academical Reader Walker's Dictionary

Greece

Comley's Spelling Book Jess, Pike, Bennett and Gough's Arithmets: Bartlett's Reader Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books And variety of other Books, Paper, Inkpow

april 15 pd.

for wheat or corn—the improvements are, a They are pressing on, and their bosoms heave. For the morn of heavenly birth.

Easton and Baltimore Packet, BY WAY OF MILES RIVER. SCHOONER



WILLIAM AND HENRY,

and substancially built, copper fastened schooner, is now in complete order for the reception of freight and passengers; having a very commodious cabin, she is well calculated for the accommodation of gentleman and ladies. She will commence running as a regular packet between the above places, and will leave Miles River Ferry on SUNDAY the 23d of March N. G. SINGLETON, instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore—re-turning will leave Light-street wharf, Balti-

N. B. For Capt. James Steward's capacity

no. B. For Capt. James Steward scapachy and attention to business as a commander of a vessel, the public are referred to Messrs. Nicho-las Goldsborough, Tench Tilghman, Benjamin Bowdle and John Newnum, of this county. march 15 (G) tf

NOTICE.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

The semi-annual examination of the students of the Parsonage Seminary, will take place at the Parsonage on TUESDAY the 15th inst., commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The parents and guardians of the boys, are respectfully invited to attend.

The parents and guardians of the boys, are respectfully invited to attend.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Annapolis, March 20th, 1834. In compliance with the foregoing order, I request the Editors of the following newsper, viz: the Regulation and Gazette, at Annapolis; the Patriot and Chronicle, in Baltimore; the Examiner and Herald, at Frederick Technical and Technical States. rick; the Torch Light and Herald, at Hagerstown; the Civilian and Advocate, at Cumber-land; the Journal and Free Press, at Rockville; the Citizen and Republican, at Bel-Air; the Banner, at Upper Marlborough; the Re-publican, at Elkton; the Courant, at Port De-posit; the Inquirer, at Chestertown; the Times, at Centreville; the Gazette and Whig, at Easton; the Chronicle, at Cambridge; the Herald, at Princess Anne; and the Messenger, at Snow Hill: to publish the act designated in said order, once a week for three weeks.
THOS. CULBRETH, Clerk

ACT.

An act entitled, an act making it penal to sell a certain description of property, under certain

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That whenever an action of replevin shall be brought in this State, and the property in dispute shall be any mulature. You advertised your watch," be to negro or negro slave, it shall not be lawful for either plaintiff or defendant, or any other person. in whose possession such mulatto, negro, or negro slave shall be, to sell such mulatto, negro, or negro slave, until such action of replevin shall first have been determined; and any sale thus made shall be void, unless an order of the Court authorising such sale be first had and ob-

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That every person, his, or her councellors, aiders, or abettors, who shall be duly convicted of selling or transporting such mulatto, negro, or negro slave, beyond the limits of this State, before the final decision of said action of replevin, or without an order of the Court as aforesaid, shall be deemed guity of felony, and shall be sentenced to un-dergo a confinement in the Penitentiary for a period of time not less than two nor more than extend to any person or persons, who by the finding of the jury in such action of replevin, shall be determined to be the rightful owner or owners of such mulatto, negro, or negro slave.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES This engrossed bill, the original of which passed this House the 15th March, 1834, was this day real and the second secon

this day read and assented to. By order, LOUIS GASSAWAY, Clk.

BY THE SENATE, March 15, 1834. This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate the 15th March, 1834, was this day read and assented to.

By order, JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk. JAMES THOMAS.

MILLINERY.

Miss CATHARINE JACKSON.

TAKES this method to inform the ladies of this and the adjacent counties, that she in-P. TRAYSER,

BELL HANGER, (in the employ of John
A. Stewart of Baltimore,) Now in Easton,
Will that fully receive, and punctually
attend to any orders in his line of business. He
may be seen at Mr. Lowe's Hotel.

This and the adjacent counties, that she intends carrying on the Millinery and Mantua
Making, at the house heretofore occupied by Mrs. Ann Maria Faulkner, for that purpose.
She hopes the old customers of the house, and the wig in which he was disenveloped, and the operation as the stranger of the operation of the history of during that year.

1832 to 4,722,770 70

1833 to 3,275,694 62

So that without any orders to but in the natural course of business, the wans transported from the latt of July to the latt watch. The physician started back watch. The physician started back

EARTH'S WEARY ONES. By Mrs. Jane E. Locke.

For the weary ones of earthtwo story framed house with kitchen, smoke house, stable, barn, &c. The above described farm will be sold low of joy and hope—they long to die:

By the lamp's high flaming light, Where pipe and tabret their notes prolong,

And jewels are sparkling bright. In the show of beauty, of mirth and pride, Light down the mazy dance they glide; By the pallid cheek 'neath the smiles they wear, And the smothered sigh, ye may trace them

They are deck'd in the ruby's ruddy glow, And wealth of the far down sea; And the diamond shines but to mock their wo, And proclaim the spirit free. But alas, alas, for the fond hopes crushed, For the tones of love in the dark tomb hushed, For affection changed and vows forgot-Nor gems, nor pearls, can that memory blot.

Raise ye the veil at the festal hour, From that fair unfurrowed brow;—
A bride—but wo for the bride groom's bower— The grave ye may open now:—
From the glittering robes of royalty,
Peers the broken heart through the stinken eye;

And the wreath of fame crowns the weary band-Mid the honored crowd, the hopeless stand. Ye may trace them in the house of prayer,

On the lowly bended knee— With uplifted eye and a brow of care— The burthened soul to free. Then open the grave—they are pressing on. In beauty and youth, but a visage wan, In festal halls—'neath the laurel's wave. They are weary of earth—open the grave

THE MYSTERIOUS ROBBER, OR THE STOLEN WATCH.

The following was related to us a few days since by a gentleman of New York. A singular robbery recently took place in our city, the circumstances connected with which have produced quite a sensation. One of the most respectable physicians of New York who resides in the upper part of Broadway, was, while attending the Italian Opera one evening a few weeks since robbed of his watch. It was a family piece, and had been handed down from father to son for several generations, hence it was prized far beyond its real value. - In order to regain it, if possible, the physician advertised for it in several of the public journals of the day, offering one hundred dellars for its recovery and "no question to be asked the person who should return it." A few days after the publication of the advertisement, he received a note through the post office, stating that if he should appear in the bar room of the opera house at a certain hour on a designated evening, the watch would be returned. The physician laughed at the note, pronounced it a quiz, but, nevertheless, so auxious was he to gain his watch, that he cherished the faintest hope upon the sub-ject, and determined to attend the opera. Accordingly, at the hour designated, he appeared in the bar room, and after looking round upon the company for a few minutes, without observ-ing any one who seemed desirous of an interview returned into one of the boxes. Still anxious bowever, he a few minutes after again passed debts to the Bank and the offices, and then not however, he a few minutes after again passed

into the bar room. It was comparatively va- having more than four months to run. cant, but he had been there but a few seconds. when a fine, tall, genteelly dressed young man came up to him, and with a sivery voice and affable manner inquired the hour. The physician hesitated a minute, cast an inquisive glance was the Board to diminish its business, until it sician hesitated a minute, cast an inquisive glance upon the stranger, and observed, with some-what of irritation, that some scoundrel had a short time before robbed him of his watch.-'Indeed!' coolly replied the stranger and drawing an old fashioned gold watch from his pocket, he held it before the physician, and with a smile observed, "the true time, I believe, Sir?" The physician immediately recognised the

stolen watch, and made an effort to grasp it .as a nan of honour, expecting to meet a man of honour. You advertised your watch," he continued, "and pledged your honour as a gentleman to reward with one hundred dollars the individual who should return it to you. We meet, therefore, so far as the law is concerned,

meet, therefore, so far as the law is concerned, upon neutral ground. Here is your watch, sir. My part of the contract is fulfilled, and I appeal to you as a gentleman to perform yours.

The physician hesitated—was evidently confused and agitated. After a moment's pause he took the watch, stated that he did not expect to meet the author of the note addressed to him—confessed that he had not provided himself with the money, but pledged his word that if the stranger would accompany him to his residence, the reward should immediately be paid. "Without hesitation," said the stranger, and putting his arm though that of the physician, the two walked out of the opera house and up the community, did not advise any curtailment of the loans, but merely vise any curtailment of the loans depend on the 18t the two walked out of the opera house and up period of time set less than two nor more than ten years, to be treated as the law directs; Proposed nevertheless, this second section shall not dred dollar note. He politely bowed and de-

It is further stated that the physician felt much curiosity to discover the stranger—con-versed freely upon the subject with the friends, and indeed endeavored to detect him in every way possible without having recourse to the police office. About a fortnight after the re-

down stairs, opened the door, and ushered an tween the 1st of July and the 1st of October old man into the hall, who in the most pressing for many successive years. That reduction as and startling manner demanded to be shown to Dr. S. in private. The Doctor was abruptly summoned, and expecting some urgent case, demanded his immediate attention, had hurried down to his study, into which the old man had already been ushered. He immediatly commenced stating a case of extreme distress— said that his wife was subject to temporary fits of madness and had just been seized with a paroxysm of the most violent character. He proceeded to give an account of the history of the case, but before he had entered deeply into

with astonishment—the stranger continued, "I have chosen a stormy night for this visit, sir, but however calm my demeanor, youthful my features, or composed my manner, my life is necessarily one of storm. It is now a fortnight since we met, and have you redeemed forthight since we met, and have you redeemed your promise to receive your watch and ask no questions—implying that you sought your property alone and not vengeance upon the wretch—I know the meaning of the parts—who was forced by his accursed destiny to seem a thief? Can you, before God and your conscience, affirm that you have acted a generous part—an honourable part? You cannot—I tell you here in this shawdowy room—at this midnight hour—that you cannot. You have midnight hour—that you cannot. You have described me—my person—my appearance—my manner to a hundred of your particular friends—have done every thing but visit the office of the police with a detailed account of my person and the whole transaction. You have foodited and the whole transaction. have forfeited your honour, and even now through your confidential representations, the ministers of justice—the myrmidons of the police—are eager for my arrest,—are hunting me with the spirit of tigers seeking for a victim. Sir, beware! You provoke a desperate man when you make me your foe, I am no thief—I did not filch from you the watch that I restored to you. Again I say beware. I know you thoroughly and wish you well. But villain as I may be, I may not be hunted down with

impunity. A minute more, and the doctor was alone in his chamber. The young robber is yet at large.—Philad. Inq.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

April 8th, 1834.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held his day, Mr. Eyre, from the Committee on the Offices, presented the following report, which was read. Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Ser-

geant, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the said report be approved and published.

Extract from the minutes.
S. JAUDON, Cashier.

The Committee on the Offices deem the close of the first quarter of the year, a proper deca-sion to present a review of the measures adopt-ed by them in conformity to the instructions of the Board, on the 24th of September, and 21st

January. During the summer of 1833, it became manifest that the Executive of the United States meditated some signal act of hostility to the Bank; and, accordingly, the Board took early measures to provide against it. For this pur-pose, they began by preventing the increase of business of the Bank—by diminishing the time of the loans, so as to make the funds of the Bank more available, and finally to protect the western offices against a repetition of the effort made during the last year, it is believed from the same quarter, to cause a run upon them.—Accordingly, on the 13th of August, 1883, the

Board adopted the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That for the present, and until
the further order of the Board, the amount of 'bills discounted," shall not be increased at the

Bank and the several offices.

2. Resolved, 'That the Bills of Exchange purchased at the Bank and all the offices, ex-

cept the five western offices, shall not have more than ninety days to run.

3. Resolved, That the five western offices be instructed to purchase no Bills of Exchange, except those payable in the Atlantic cities, not having more than ninety days to run—or those

This was the only measure then de cessary, the Board being anxious to make the became necessary, that when, on the 16th of August, the government directors offered a re-solution "for the gradual reduction of the business of the institution throughout all sections of the country," the Board declined even the con-

sideration of it.
It was not until the 24th of September, that as the indications of an approaching act of ag-gression were multiplied, the Board, ap-pointed a committee of seven members, "to take into consideration what measures it was necessary and proper should be adopted on the part of the Bank in consequence of the recent intimations that the deposites of the govern-

ment were to be moved.

The committee, still unwilling to diminish its accommodation to the community, did not advise any curtailment of the loans, but merely

13th of August from the five Western offices to the offices of Burlington, Utica, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Natchez and New Orleans. 2d. That all the other offices should likewise

purchase bills only on the Atlantic cities, New Orleans and Mobile, not having more than 90 days to run.
3d. To increase the rates of buying bills of

exchange.

4th. To restrict the receipts of the state bank notes to those in the same place with the offi-

ces: -and 5th. 'Po collect the debts due by distant state police office. About a forming the stormiest covery of his watch and on one of the stormiest nights of the season the bell at the physican's door was rung with great violence. It was near midnight—the winds howled and the streets were flooded, the water running above the gutters, and rendering even the side walks that during the summer, in the interval between the old and new crop, commercial operations and the loans founded on them subside.

This may be seen in the following statement of almost impassible.

This may be seen in the following statement of the reduction of the business of the bank between the lst of July and the 1st of October That reduction as banks.

In 1823 to 1,240,436 14 1824 to 2,119,291 31 1825 to 2,131,436 75 1826 to 3,012,258 41 1827 to 2,215,818 61

1828 to 1,473,926 98 1829 to 3,258,080 10 1830 to 2,710,644 14 1831 an increase under the peculiar

ABB.

the same he will rged by paid by scriber.

Leaving the aggregate reduction, 3,275,694 62 If was probably in consequence of ignorance of the business of the country that the Secretary assigne has a reason for removing the Deposites, the "curtailments" and the "oppressive system of policy" of the Bank, that the returns of the Bank showed a reduction from August to October of \$4,066;145 21.

He ought to have seen from the statements furnished to him, that there were no curtailments at all. He ought further to have known that this "opprossive system" consisted of a voluntary reduction by the maturity of bills of exchange drawn at New Orleans to the amount \$2,037,099 59 1,018,215 90

of bills drawn at other places,

3,055,315 49 Making And of a voluntary diminution. 1,010,830 71 of local loans of

4,066,145 21 This very reduction in the local loans moreover consisted merely of a voluntary payment by a mercantile house, under an arrangement for paying the 3 per cents in Europe by which

the orders on the bank-secret drafts suppress- excessive importations -for this that it defraywire distributed for the purpose of being sud- the payment of the three per cents. in 1832,dealy used, while the bank was ignorant of and also, in the same year assumed the pay their existence. It was then for the first time ment of the debt to foreigners, lest their ishing its accommodations to the community. On the 5th of October, the committee ap-

following resolution, which was adopted: "That the committee on the offices be authorsed to direct such a gradual reduction in the amount and the time of the loans at the respec-tive offices, as may in their judgment be made without inconvenience to the customers of the Bank or the community."

The committee endeavored to execute this authority in such a manner as would ac- the property of its stockholders-and whether complish the object of securing the bank without injuring the community, and they accord-should be recalled from the borrowers in greated in the Congress of the United States, comingly directed a reduction of the loans in conter or less proportions, was a matter for them, posed of the Senate and House of Representaformity to the situation of each office, while at and for them alone to decide. If, therefore, in the same time the purchase of domestic bills the effort to sustain its credit, the Directors of was left as unrestricted as the state of the bank the Bank had reduced its loans more rapidly permitted, in order to facilitate the reduction of than consisted with public convenience, the relocal loans, and also provide the means of trans- proach should be on the aggressors who had mitting the proceeds of these reductions to the made this act of self-defence necessary. exposed parts of the establishment.

seen in the annexed comparative statement. marked A, of the condition of the bank on the Executive, and a desire to extort from public 1st of October and the 1st of April respective. suffering a continuance of its charter. Nothing

From this table it appears that the total amount of reduction

But from this should be deduc!ed the operations of the old suspended debt at the agencies at Cincinnati and Chilicothe, which being settlements in, or for real estate, and not connected with this movement,they amount to

So that the actual reduction of loans from the 1st of Outober to 1st April, has been only During the same period the reduction of deposites was

following statement:

	Louns.		Public Deposites.	Private Deposite	sit
1 40.	60.094.202.93	93	9.868,435 58	8,008,862 78	78
	57 210 604 38	8	8.232.311 18	7,285,041	83
n. 1,	54,453,104 67	19	5,162,260 63	6,827,173 10	2
#				5,0000	5
iry 1.	54.11.461 70	20	4,230,509 63	6,73-1,500 00	3
lary I	uary 1, 54,812,973 64	3	3,066,561 72	6,715,312 60	3
11	66 167.829 86	98	2,604,233 62	7,343,120 92	3
	54 806.817 62	62	2,932,866 74	7,166,028 21	5
Polucti	Reduction of Public Deposites,	Dep	osites,	\$6,435,568 84	
	Private Deposites,	e Dei	posites,	842,834 57	
				7,778,403 41	
aluchi.	oduction of loans			5,057,527 12	

During the same period the accommodation on hand at these several periods: \$3,211,385 Oct. 1. \$4,719,972 Feb. 1.

Nov. 1. Dec. 1. April, 3,519,335 Leaving the monthly average, \$3,464,956 and laws, but in derogation of both."

In the same period the Bank has purchased of Domestic Bills of Exchange,

And of Foreign Bills, In the same time it has paid off its Branch Notes, which it was not obliged to pay except where is-sued, at Baltimore, Philadelphia,

New York and Boston, alone the sum of Having thus succeeded in bringing the funds of the Bank into a state of control, ready to be applied in whatever quarter they be most nee-, the committee in the month of March directed the Southern Offices to abstain from increasing the amount of their purchases of do mestic bills of exchange beyond their incomes.

Such is the history and the present state of the reductions directed by the committee. The examination of it will present the follow

ing result. Ist. That the Bank never directed any curtailment of its Loans until the actual removal of

d. That the only actual reduction of Loan took place from the 1st of Oct. to the 1st of

Vhile at the same time the Public and Private Deposits were re-. That from the 1st Dec. 1933,

to the 1st April, 1834, the Loans have not been reduced, but on tho contrary have actually been increasing, and are greater on the 1st of April, 1834, than on the 1st of Oct. 1833, by 350,712 95 While during that same period

the Public Deposits had decreased no less than tth. That the total reduction of Loans from 1st of Oct. to the 1st-

5.057,537 22 While the Public Deposites had been reduced \$6,035,568 84 Private Deposits 812,831 57 Private Deposits

Making an aggregate being a reduction of loans less by nearly three millions, than the reduction of deposits.

5th. That so far from cramping the trade of the country, it has actually purchased from the 1st of October to the 1st of April of domestic and foreign bills of Exchange

ith. That the State Banks were

permitted to be indebted to the Bank an average amount of These statements may be not inappropriatey closed of by a few remarks.

Up to the 1st of October, 1833, the Bank bills on London were substituted for the sum of the U. States was responsible for the general of \$1,046,678 60, advanced to them; so that condition of the Currency of the country. Afthere was not one dollar of involuntary reductive years of effort and sacrifice, it had brought tion of the loans at the very moment when the the currency and the exchanges of the Union Secretary gave as a reason for removing the into a condition probably better, in many redeposites, the oppressive curtailments of the spects, than existed elsewhere. With this responsibility was mingled the duty of averting About the 1st of October the removal of the every calamity, and mitigating every shock deposites took place. Without a moment's that might, by deranging the currency, injure previous notice, the bonds actually in the bank the community. It was for this purpose that vere withdrawn from it-and it has since ap- the Bank interposed in the disastrous crisis of peared that while the Treasury was sending 1825,—for this that it extended its loans in daily and weekly lists, professing to contain all 1831 until the country could recover from its ed from the list, to the amount of \$2,300,000 ed, out of its own funds, the cost of postponing that the bank yielded to the necessity of dimin- mands might add to the troubles of a pestilence which was disordering the commerce of the country. It was for this, in short, that, at all pointed on the 2 tth of September, reported the times and under all circumstances, the currency and the exchanges were objects of its constant solicitude.

On the 1st of October, 1833, the violation of and peculiar. the charter of the Bank put an end to all that responsibility. On that day, the Bank of the U. States, as a component part of the financial system established by Congress, in which the public currency, ceased to exist. It became that property should continue to be lent, or ter or less proportions, was a matter for them,

It has indeed been asserted, that the Bank The progress of these reductions will be has made oppressive curtailments; and the motives ascribed for them are unkindness to the can be more groundless than the allegation, exsible reduction, consistent with its own securi-True, it is, that since the Bank refused to

tive offices, it has been the object of embittered hostility; and equally true t at this very removal of the deposites was declared, by the Se retary of the Treasury who refused to make it, to be a "vindictive" act, against the institution. But these are feelings which the Directors of the Bank cannot possibly reciprocate.-Nor would they deem so meanly of the spirit 5,057,527 12 and intelligence of their countrymen, as to be- numerous and weighty. He is liable to imheve that they would be driven to support what peachment for high crimes and misdemeanors, their judgments disapproved by any This will be more perspicuously seen in the ences which the Bank could possibly occasion. So far from having the remotest wish to cause such sufferings, the Bank, if it has erred, has erred on the gentler side of looking less to its own interests than to those of the country .-For that extreme forbearance, however, it finds dates or instructions, in the same manner and an adequate justification in the extraordinary position in which the country is now placed.

The violation of the laws committed by the Executive, is of itself calculated, by destroying confidence, and breaking down the established currency, to convulse and effect the coun'ry. In such a crisis the Bank, unwilling to aggravate there evils, has forborne to press its claims, lut rather endeavored to mitigate: the severity will still continue to do so, whenever it can be duty and must be its chief care.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION. Thursday, April 17, 1834. Several messages were received from the

President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his Private Secretary; among them the following PROTEST:

To the Senate of the United States: It appears by the published journal of the Senate that on the 25th of December last, a resolution was offered by a member of the Senate, which, after a protracted debate, was, on the given to the State Banks will be exhibited tweaty-eighth day of March last, modified by in the following statement of the Balances the mover, and passed by the votes of tweaty due from them, and the amount of their Notes six Senators out of forty-six, "who were present and voted, to the following words, viz.

Resolved, That the President, in the late 4,489,217 March 1. 2,035,985 Executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue his assumed a relation to the public revenue his assumed an architecture. 2,195,480 lie revenue, his assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the constitution

> Having had the honor, through the voluntary suffrages of the American People, to fill the 832,788,704 office of President of the United States during 1,882,620 the period which may be presumed to have been referred to in this resolution, it is sufficiently evident that the censure it inflicts was intended for myself. Without notice, unbeard and untried, I thus find myself charged on the records of the Senate, and in a form hitherto unknown in our history, with the high crime of violating the laws and constitution of my coun-

ity.
It can saldom be necessary for any Department of the Government, when assailed in conversation, or debate, or by the strictures of the press or of popular assemblies, to step out of its ordinary path for the purpose of vindicating its conduct or of pointing out any irregularity or injustice in the manner of the attack But when the chief Executive Magistrate is,

"Yeas-Messrs. Bibb, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Kent, Kaight, Leigh, Mangum, Naudain, Poindex-ter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robins, Silshee, took place from the 1st of Oct. to the 1st of December, when the Loans were diminished. Tyler, Waggaman, Webster, 26. 85,641,038 26 Nays—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Forsyth, discussed and passed, not as a joint, but as a separate resolution. It asserts no Legislative olic Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King, of Ala. King of Ga. Linn, M. Kean, Moore, Morris, Robinson, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, White, Wilkins, Wright, 20.

Government, in its official capacity in a public any view or expectation of its issuing in a law both of those results, as constituting the whole both, be only the more conspicuous and manner and by its recorded sentence, but with out precedent, competent authority, or just cause, declared guilty of a breach of the laws action. and constitution, it is dee to his station, to public opinion, and to a proper self-respect, that the officer thus denounced should promptly expose the wrong which has been done.

In the present case moreover, there is even stronger necessity for such a vindication. By an express provision of the constitution, before the President of the United States can enter on the execution of his office he is required to take an oath or affirmation in the follow

faithfully execute the office of President of the late to the officers of the Senate, to their cham-United States; and will, to the best of my ability preserve pretect, and defend the consti-

tation of the United States. The duty of defending, so far as in him lies the integrity of the constitution, would indeed have resulted from the very nature of his office. but by thus expressing it in the official oath or affirmation, which in this respect, differs from that of every other functionary, the founders of emnity and force. Bound to the performance of this duty by the oath I have taken, by the ican People, and by the ties which unite my every earthly interest with the welfare and glory of my country; and perfectly convinced that the discussion and passage of the above mentioned resolution were not only quauthorized by the constitution, but in many respects amenable to it, is undeniable .- But under the repuguant to its provisions and subversive of provisions of the constitution, it would seem to the rights secured by it to other co-ordinate departments, I deem it an imperative duty to maintain the supremacy of that sacred instru- the operation of the Judicial power of the Senment, and the immunities of the department ate, except in cases and under the forms preintrusted to my care, by all means consistent with my own lawful powers, with the rights of others, and with the genius of our civil institutions. To this end, I have caused this, my the United States, shall be removed from office so can protest against the aforesaid proceedings on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, to be placed on the files of the Executive Department, and to be transmited to the Senate.

It is alike due to the subject, the Senate, and the People, that the views which I have taken the Senate "shall have the sole power to try all of the proceedings referred to, and which compel me to regard them in the light that has purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation"been mentioned, should be exhibited at length and with the freedom and firmness, which are required by an occasion so unprecedented

Under the constitution of the United States the powers and functions of the various departments o the Federal Government, and their responsibilities for violation or accelect of duty, are clearly defined or result by necessary inference. The Legislative power, subject to the qualified negative of the President, is vesives. The Executive power is vested exclusively in the President, except that in the conclusion of treaties and in certain appointments to office, he is to act with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Judicial power is rested exclusively in the Sup one and other to removal from office, and to the complete Courts of the United States, except in cases of and immutable disfranchisement prescribed impeachment, for which purpose he accusatopower is vested in the Horse of Representa-

which have been mentioned, there is an occacept the causes assigned for it. So far from sional intermixture of the powers of the differmaking any unnecessary curtailments, it has ent departments, yet with these exceptions, journals of the Senate—published to the nation been seen that the Bank has made the least pos- e. ch of the three great departments is inde- and to the world—made a part of our enduring pendent of the other in its sphere of action; and archives-and incorporated in the history of when it deviates from that sphere is not respon- the age. - The punishment of removal from made so in the constitution. In every other re-strue, follow this decision; nor would it have People, without power of right to control or censure each other in the service of their com-

the degree which that superior has prescribed.

ves, and that of hearing and determining, in the

Senate. But although for the sp cal purposes

The responsibilities of the President are d. on due conviction, to removal from attic and perpetual disqualification; and notwithstanding such conviction, he may also be indicted and punished according to law. He is also liable to the private action of any party who may have been injured by his illegal manto the same extent as the humblest functionary. In addition to the responsibilities which may thus be enforced by impeachment, criminal prosecution, or suit at law, he is also accountable at the bar of public opinion, for every act of his administration. Subject only to the re-

straints of Truth and Justice, the free People of the United States have the undoubted right as in lividuals or collectively, orally or in writof the injuries inflicted on the community. It ing, at such times, and in such language and form as they may think proper, to discuss his done with safety. But that safety is its first official conduct, and to express and promulgate their opinions concerning it. Indirectly, his conduct may come under review in either branch of the Legislature, or in the Senate when acting in its Executive capacity, and so far as the executive or legislative proceedings of these bodies may require it it may be examined by them. These are believed to be the proper and only modes, in which the President of the United States is to be held accountable for

> Tested by these principles, the resolution of the Senate is wholly unauthorized by the constitution, and in derogation of its entire spirit It assumes that a single branch of the Legislative Department may for the purposes of a public censure, and without any view to legisation or impeachment, take up, consider, and lecide upon, the official acts of the Executive. But in no part of the constitution is the Presiin no part of that instrument is any such power

his official conduct.

conferred on either branch of the Legislature. The justice of these conclusions will be illustrated and confirmed by a brief analysis of the powers of the Senate, and a comparison of

their recent proceedings with those powers. The high functions assigned by the consti ution to the Senate, are in their nature either Legislative, Executive or Judicial. It is only in the exercise of its Judicial powers, when sitting as a Court oftrial of Impeachmets, that the Senate is expressly authorized and necessarily required to consider and decide upon the conduct of the President, or any other public officer. Indirectly however, as has dready been suggested, it may frequently be called on to perform that office. Cases may occur in the course of its Legislative or Execulive proceedings, in which it may be indispensi ble to the proper exercise of its powers, that it should inquire into, and decide upon, the conduct of the President or other public officers; and in every such case, its constitutional right to do so is cheerfully conceded. But to authorize the Senate to enter on such a task in its Legislative or Executive capacity, the inquiry must actually grow out of and tend to some Legislative or Executive action, and the decision when expressed must take the form of some appro priate Legislative or Executive act. The resolution in question was introduced,

power, proposes no Legislative action; and

neither possesses the form nor any of the at-

or joint resolution, or in the repeal of any law or of the punishment they prescribed. The judg-joint resolution, or in any other Legislative ment of guilty by the highest tribunal in the

Whilst wanting both the form and substance of a Legislative measure, it is equally manifest, that the resolution was not justified by any of the Executive powers conferred on the Senate. These powers relate exclusively to the consideration of treaties and nominations to office; and they are exercised in se ret session, and with closed doors. This resolution does not apply to any treaty or nomination, and was passed in a public session.

Nor does this proceeding in any way belong I do solemny swear (or affirm) that I will to that class of incidental resolutions which reber, and other appertenances, or to subjects of order, and other matters of the like nature-in all which either House may lawfully proceed without any co-operation with the other, or with the president.

On the contary the whole phrasology and sense of the resolution seem to be judicial. Its ssence, true character, and only practical fiect, are to be found in the conduct which our Republic have given to it a peculiar sol- it charges upon the President, and in the judgnent which it pronounces on that conduct. The reselution therefore, though discussed and strongest obligations of gratitude to the Amer- adopted by the Senute in its Legislative capaity, is in itsoffice, and in all its characteris-

cs, essentially judicial. That the Senate possesses a high judicial ower, and that instances may occur in which the President of the United States will be be equally plain that neither the President nor any other officer can be rightfully subjected to scribed by the constitution.

The constitution declares that "the President, Vice President, and all civil offices of bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors"-that the House of Representatives 'shall have the sole power of impeachment"-that impeachments"-that" when sitting for that that "when the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside"-that 'no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present"-and that "judgment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of ionor, trust, or profit, under the United States."
The resolution above quoted, charges in sub-

the public revenue, the President has usurped the constitution and laws, and that in doing so he violated both. Any such act constitutes a high crime-one of the highest, indeed, which the I resident can commit -a crime which justly exposes him to impeachment by the House of Representatives, and upon due conviction,

by the constitution. The resolution, then, was in substance as impeachment of the President; and in its pasthe Senate, that he is guilty of an impeachable offence. requisite number did not concur in the result. But the moral influence of a solemn declaration, mon superior, save only in the manner and to by a majority of the Senate, that the accused is guilty of the offence charged upon him, has been as effectually secured, as if the like declaration had been made upon an impeachment expressed in the same terms. Indeed, a reater practical effect has been not sufficient to authorize a judgment of guilty on an impeachment, were numerous enough to carry that resolution.

That the resolution does not expressly alledge that the assumption of power and authority, which it condemns, was intentional view of its character and effect. The act thus design in the individual to whom it is imputed, and being unlawful in its character, the legal conclusion is, that it was prompted by improper motives, and committed with an unlawful intent. The charge is not of a mistake in the exercise of supposed powers, but of the assamption of powers not conferred by the constitution and laws, but in derogation of both and nothing is suggested to excuse or palliate the turnitude of the act. In the absence of any such excuse, or palliation, there is only room for one inference; and that is, that the intent was unlawful and corrupt. Besides, the resolution not only contains no mitigating suggestion, but on the contrary, it holds up the act complained of as justly obnoxious to censure and reprobation; and thus as distinctly stamps t with impurity of motive, as if the strongest

pithets had been used. The President of the United States, thereore, has been, by a majority of his constitutional triers, accused and found guilty of an apeachable offence; but in no part of this proceeding have the directions of the constituion been observed.

The impeachment, instead of being preferred and prosecuted by the House of Representalent subjected to any such responsibility; and tives, originated in the Senate, and was prosecuted without the aid or concurrence of the ther House. The oath or affirmation prescribed by the constitution, was not taken by the Senators: the Chief Justice did not preside; no notice of the charge was given to the accused: and no opportunity afforded him to respond to the accusation to meet his accusers face to face. to cross examine the witnesses, to procure counteracting testimeny, or to be heard in defence. The safe-guards and formalities which the constitution has connected with the power of impeachment, were doubtless supposed by the framers of that instrument, to be essential to the protection of the public servant, to the attainment of justice and to the order, impartiality, and dignity of the procedure. These safe guards and formalities were not only practically disregarded, in the commencement and conduct of these proceedings, but in their result I find myself convicted by less than two thirds of the members present, of an impeachable of-

In vain may it be alledged in defence of this proceeding that the form of the resolution is not hat of an impeachment; or of a judgment thereupon; that the punishment prescribed in the constitution does not follow its adoption, or that in this case, no impeachment is to be expected from the House of Representatives. It is because it did not assume the form of an im-peachment, that it is the more palpably repug-nant to the constitution; for it is through that form only that the President is udicially responsible to the Schate, and though neither removal from office nor future disqu alifiction tributes of a Legislative measure. It does not

by one of the most important branches of the appear to have been entertained or pasced, with framers of the constitution considered either or ident, and of the constitution, as at re-Union: the stigma it would inflict on the offender, his family and fame: and the perpetual garded, but some of the first principle. record on the Journal, handing down to future generations the stery of his disgrace, were doubtless regarded by them as the bitterest portions, if not the very essence of that punishment. So far, therefore, as some of its most lic revenue, the President has assumed upon material parts are concerned, the passage, recording, and promulgating of the resolution, are an attempt to bring them on the President, in a manner unauthorised by the constitution. To shield him and other officers who are liable to impeachment, from consequences so momen-tous, except when really merited by official delinguencies, the constitution has most carefully guarded the whole process of impeachment A unjority of the House of Representatives must think the officer guilty, before he can be charged. Two thirds of the Senate must pronounce him guilty, or he is deemed to be innocent. Forty-six Senators appear by the journal to have been present when the vote on the resolution was taken. If, after all the solemnities of an impeachment, thirty of those Senators had voted that the President was guilty, yet would he have been acquitted, but by the mode of proecceding adopted in the present case, a lasting record of conviction has been entered up by the votes of twenty six Senators, without an impeachment or trial; whilst the constitution expressly declares that to the entry of such a udgment, an accusation by the House of Representatives, a trial by the Senate, and a concurrence of two thirds in the vote of guilty. shall be indispensable prerequisites.

Whether or not an impeachment was to be expected from the House of Representatives, was a point on which the Senate had no consti-

Admitting that there was reason to believe hat a violation of the constitution and laws had een actually committed by the President, still t was the duty of the Scnate, as his sole constitutional judges, to wait for an impeachment until the other House should think proper to proceedings in relation to the public revenue. prefer it. The members of the Senate could intended. On the contrary, every legal and Thim guity of an impeachable offence, the House of Representatives would perform its constitutional duty, by arraigning the offender before the justice of his country. The contrary pre-sumption would involve an implication derogastance that in certain proceedings relating to tory to the integrity and honor of the Repre- acts of the President, which it denounced as a sentatives of the People. But suppose the susauthority and power not conferred upon him by picion thus implied were actually entertained, and for good cause, how can it justify the as- when, perhaps, it was apprehended that a masumption by the Senate of powers not conferred jority might not sustain the specific accusation by the constitution?

> which the Senate and the President have been striking illustration of the soundness and necesplaced by this proceeding, to perceive its utter sity of the rules which forbid vague and indefiincompatibility with the provisions and the spi- nite generalities, and require a reasonable cerrit of the constitution, and with the plainest die- tainty in all judicial allegations, and a more tates of humanity and justice. If the House of Representatives shall be of

opinion that there is just ground for the censure sage amounts to a declaration by a majority of pronounced upon the President, then will it be tainly be regarded, not as a vindication of any the soleann duty of that House to prefer the pro- particular provision of the law or the coustin-And as such it is spread upon the per accusation, and to cause him to be brought to trial by the constitutional tribunal. But in what condition would be find that tribunal? A to be easily repelled, but yet sufficiently premajority of its members have already considered the case, and have not only formed but expermit the political interference of the Execu- s ble to the others, further than it is expressly office and future disqualification, dose not, it is pressed a deliberate judgment upon its merits, have been intended to accomplish, it is obvious It is the policy of our benign system of juriss.cct, each of them is the cocqual of the other vollowed the like decision, if the regular form prudence, to secure, in all criminal proceedings, two, and all are the servants of the American of proceedings had been pursued, because the and even in the most trivial litigations, a fair, and even in the most trivial litigations, a fair, unprejudiced and impartial trial. And surely should be secured to the highest officer of the government.

The constitution makes the House of Representatives the exclusive judges, in the first in- will that great contest with arbitrary power, stance, of the question, whether the President which had established in statutes, in bills of hable offence. A macause the votes given for the resolution, though jority of the Senate, whose interference with of government, the right of every citizen, to a this preliminary question, has, for the best of notice before trial, to a hearing before convicall reasons, been studiously excluded, anticipate tion, and to an impartial tribunal for deciding the action of the House of Representatives, as- on the charge, have been waged in vain. sume not only the function which belongs exclusively to that body, but convert themselves into accusors, witnesses, counsel, and judges, and corrupt, is no answer to the preceding and prejudge the whole case. Thus presenting the appalling spectacle, in a free state, of judges of the constitution and laws, were clearly withcondemned, necessarily implies volition and going through a labored preparation for an im- in the limits of the Executive authority. They partial hearing and decision, by a previous ex parte investigation and sentence against the Treasury, because he would not, contrary to

supposed offender. There is no more settled axiom in that government whence we derived the model of this part of our constitution than, that "the Lords cannot impeach any to them elves, nor join in the accusation, because they are judges." Independently of the general reasons on which this rule is founded, its propriety and importance are greatly increased by the nature of the impeaching power. The power of arraigning the high officers of government, before a tribunal whose sentence may expel them from their seats and brand them as in amous, is eminently a popular remedy-a remedy designed to be employed for the protection of private right and public liberty, agamst the abuses of injustice and the encroachments of arbitrary power .-But the framers of the constitution were absolutely unaware, that this formidable instrument had been, and might be abused: and that from its very nature, an impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors, whatever might be its result, would in most cases be accompadied by so much of dishonor and reproach, solicitude and suffering, as to make the power of preferring it, one of the highest solemnity and importance. It was due to both these considerations that the impeaching power should be lodged in the hands of those who, from the mode of the'r election and the tenure of their offices, would most accurately express the popular will, and at the same time be most directly and speedily

amenable to the people.

The theory of these wise and benignant intentions is in the present case, effectually defeated by the proceedings of the Senate. The members of that body represent, not the people, but the States; and though they undoubt-edly are responsible to the States, yet, from their extended term of service, the effect of that responsibility, during the whole period of that term, must very much depend upon their own impressions of its obligatory force. When body, thus constituted, expresses, beforehand, its opinion in a particular case, and thus indirectly invites a prosecution, it not only assumes a power intended for wise reasons to be confind to others, but it shields the latter from exclusive and personal responsibility under which the whole scheme of this part of the constitu-

Such would be some of the objections to this procedure, even if it were admitted that there s just ground for imputing to the President the offences charged in the resolution. But, if, on the other hand, the House of Representatives in his profession, and always in possession of shall be of opinion that there is no reason for the confidence of his countrymen. His modes. charging them upon him, and shall therefore deem it improper to prefer an impeachment, then will the violation of privilogo as it respects casues, yet it is not to be presumed, that the that House, of justice as it regards the Presi- Delegate to the General Assambly of Mary-

pressive.

The constitutional made of precedure of impeachment has not only I cen what an ral right and enlightened jarispruses e. e. been violated in the very form of the re one o. It carefully abstains from averting in which of "the late proceedings in relation to the pub himself authority and power not conferred by the constitution and laws." It carefully estains from specifying what laws or what parts of the constitution have been violated,-Why was not the certainty of the offence-"!! nature and cause of the accusation"-set out in the manner required in the constitution, before even the humblest individual, for the smallest crime, can be exposed to condemnation? Such specification was due to the accused, that he might direct his defence to the real points of attack; to the People, that they might clearly understand in what particulars their institution had been violated; and to the truth and certain ty of our public annals. As the record new stands, whilst the resolution plainly charges upon the President at least one act of usurpation in "the late Executive proceedings in re-lation to the public revenue," and is so framed that those Senators who believe that one such act, and only one, had been committed, could assent to it, its language is yet broad enough to include several such acts; and so it may have seen regarded by some of those who voted for

it. But though the accusation is thus comprenensive in the censures it implies, there is no such certainty of time, place, or circumstance, as to exhibit the particular conclusion of fact or law which induced any one Senator to vote for it. And it may well have happened, that whilst one Senator believed that some particuturional right to speculate, and in respect to lar act embraced in the resolution, was an arwhich, even had it possessed the spirit of pro- bitrary and unconstitutional assumption of powphecy, its anticipations would have furnished or, others of the majority may have deemed that very act both constitutional and expedient or if not expedient, yet still within the pale of the constitution. And thus a majority of the Senators may have been enabled to cencur, in a vague and undefined accusation, that the President, in the course of "the late Executive had violated the constitution and laws; whilst, have no right to infer that no impeachment was if a separate vote had been taken in respect to each particular act, included within the generrational presumption on their partought to have al terms, the accusers of the President might, been, that if there was good reason to believe on any such vote, have been found in the mino Still further to exemplify this feature of the

proceeding, it is important to be remarked, that the resolution, as originally offered to the Senate, specified, with adequate precision certain violatica of the constitution and laws; and that it was not until the very close of the debate, and contained in it, that the resolution was so mo-It is only necessary to look at the condition in diffied as to assume its present form. A more glaring instance of the violation of those rules, has seldom been exhibited. In this view of the resolution, it must cer-

tion, but simply as an official rebuke or condemuatory sentence, too general and indefinite cise to bring into discredit the conduct and motives of the executive. But whatever it may that the vague, general and abstract form of the resolution, is in perfect keeping with those other departures from first principles and settled improvements in jurisprudence, so properit cannot be less important, that such a trial ly the hoast of free countries in modern times. And it is not too much to say, of the whole of these proceedings, that if they shall be approved and sustained by an intelligent people, then rights, in sacred charters, and in constitutions

If the resolution had been left in its original form, it is not to be presumed that it could ever have received the assent of a majority of the Senate, for the acts therein specified as violations are the "dismissing of the late Secretary of the his sense of his own duty, remove the money of the United States in deposite with the Bank of the United States and its branches, in confermity with the President's opinion; and appointing his successor to effect such removal-But as no other specification has been done." has been substituted, and as these were the executive proceedings "in relation to the public reuenue," principally referred to in the course of the discussion, they will doubtless be gencrally regarded as the acts intended to be denounced as "an assumption of power and authority not conferred by the constitution or laws but in derogation of both." It is therefore due to the occasion that a condensed summary of the views of the executive in respect to them, should be here exhibited.

To be concluded in our next.

CONGRESS. TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1834. IN SENATE.

A Message was received from the House of Representatives, by Walter S. Franklin, Esq. their clerk, notifying the Senate of the death of the Hon. LITTLETON PURNELL DENNIS, late a member of that House, from the State of Maryland; and that his funeral would take place from the Hall of the House of Representatives, to-morrow at 12 o'clock. The Message having been read,

Mr. Kent, of Maryland, rose and said-Mr. President: The message which has just Leen read, announces to you, and to the Senate, the death of the late Mr. DENNIS, one of the Representatives from the State of . lary land, in the other branch of Congress. Already, Mr. President, our feelings have been repeatedly agonized by the sudden death of several of our associates, in the legislative labors of the session, and the one that has just been made known to us is little less sudden than those

that have preceded it. But a few days since, and the deceased was busily engaged in the attentive discharge of he duties of his station, and he is now numbered with the dead. He is gone to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns." Truly has it been said, "in the midst of life we it was intended to be exercised, and reverses are in death." The deceased was a notive of Somerset County, in Md. a prominent member of a highly respectable family, in the 50th year of his age, and although of a delicate constitution, was justifiable in looking forward yet to many years of usefulness and happiness He was a member of the Bar, justly esteemed unassuming, and retiring habits, could no-conceal from them his good sense, and high atainments; and early in life he was returned a solution Hesol attand t DENNI testimon leceased ing crap On m The S HOU The Living Mr. dressed LITTLE sentative land, I d week ha liveratio of this I. What a

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land, and has been continued in the discharge of his legislative labors, with but little inter-ruption to the period of his decease. Mr. Kent then submitted the following re-

solution, which was unanimously adopted: Mesolved unanimously, That the Senate will attend the funeral of the Hon. LITTLETON P. DENNIS, late a member of the House of Representatives, from the State of Maryland, at the hour of 12 o'clock to morrow, and as a testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, they will go into mourning by wearing crape round the left arm for thirty days. On motion of Mr. Kent,

The Senate then adjourned HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Journal of yesterday's Proceedings to the restoration in 1660, by John L. Bozman, baying been read, on the opening of the House Mr. STODDERT, of Maryland, rose, and addressed the House as follows:

Mr. SPEAKER, in announcing the death of LITTLETON PURNELL DENNIS, a Representative on this floor from the State of Maryland, I discharge a sad and solemn duty. Not a week has clasped since he mingled in the de-Inversation, and co-operated in the active duties of this House; he now sleeps the sleep of death. What an impressive illustration of the instability of human lile-"of what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue."

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The deceased stood to me, sir, in the double relation of colleague and friend. I knew him long and well. He was a useful, benevolent, and estimable man, and has finished his course in honor. He was no tame and ordinary character; and although his modesty may have delayed the developement of his faculties for public service, during his brief connection with this House, his State is not left without proofs of this legislative prudence and skill. He served her in both branches of her Legislature for many years, with honor and ability. He was well gifted by nature, well educated, and well principled. His native sagacity, sound judgment and decision, and purity of purpose, made him what he was, a capable and honest public agent. The brave, generous, open, and manly qualities of his nature secured him the confidence and affections of the people among whom he lived, and made it their delight to honor

He is gone hence, sir, but his memory will survive, embalmed in the kindly regards of those who knew and appreciated his noble and manly qualities, and unembittered and untarnished by a single act of meanness, injustice and oppression. He died, as he had lived, deserving and possessing the warm-hearted esteem of many, the illwill of none. As the last act of respectful duty which it remains for friendship to perform, I move you, sir, the following resolutions: Resolved, That the Members of this House

PUBNELL DENNIS, at 12 o'clock, to-morrow. Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to take order for superintending the Funeral of ittleton Purnell Dennis, deceased, late a Member of this House from the State of Mary-

Resolved, That the members of this House will testify their respect to the memory of Littleton P. Dennis, by wearing crape on the left arm for thirty days

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate to notify that body of the death of Littleton P. Dennis, late one of the Representatives from the State of Maryland, and that his funeral will take place tomorrow, at 12 o'clock, from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The above resolutions and order were unanimously adopted; and then The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1834

EASTON, MD.

Passengers in the steamboat on Friday night last, brought us a rumour in regard to a paper which the President had sent in to the Senate, and the excitement produced in that body. We Saturday, containing the President's Protest a-

however, together with some other things equalit entire this morning.

The National Intelligencer gives the following account of the proceedings of the Senate, on the reception by that body of the Protest addressed to it by the President of the U. States

Resolutions of the Senate, touching the removal of the Public Deposites. The Message seemed to have been expected, at least during departed friend,—a native-son of Maryland,—the morning: for there was gathered an unusu- have been justly appreciated by my fellow citally early audience of both sexes. The Senate, however, was not full. . Mr. Webster, Mr. Chambers, and Mr. Bell were still absent; Mr. accompanied his lady, who is in ill health, on invading the province of the bookseller. her way to a watering place in Virginia, where

she is to stay some weeks.

the Secretary of the Senate, Mr. Poindexter rectly; also that I have son a assurance of this addressed the chair. In indignant terms he dopaper merely, signed by Andrew Jackson. In any view, considering it a document not respectful to the Senate, he moved that it be not received. On this motion a debate ensued, which continued until 5 o'clock, in which the motion Mr. Frelinghuysen, and Mr. Southard, and either house of the Assembly may think proper opposed by Mr. Benton and Mr. King of Alabama. But before taking any question, on motion of Mr. Leigh, the Sonate adjourned. And

so the matter rests." The Telegraph, in speaking of this document, says-

"Great excitement was produced by it in the Senate. It was denounced in the warmest manner by Messrs. Poindexter, Sprague, Freling-huysen, and Southard. The latter particularwas most eloquent in his remarks-so was

Mr. Sprague.
"Mr. Leigh has the floor for to-day. He Mr. Sprague.

"Mr. Leigh has the floor for to-day. He proposed to adjourn, as he could not then discuss the subject with the calmness proper to it, on account of the boiling passions within his.

In this town, on Saturday morning last, Mrs. Leigh has the floor for to-day. He Caroline, consort of John Stevens, Esq. N. B. The grand dam of my horse Dey of and daughter of Gen. Solomon Dickinson.

In this town, on the 7th instant, Mrs. Ann and Dev of Algier's.

E. N. H. account of the boiling passions within his VERNEN.

We lay before our readers the following pro cedings in the Legislature of Maryland, as a subject in which every citizen of Moryland is interested :-

REPORT

Of the Joint Committee on the State Library. which was referred the letter of John Leeds
Kerr, Esq., offering for the acceptance of the
Legislature, the Auto-graph copy of a History
of Maryland, from its first settlement in 1633,
to the restoration in 1660, by John L. Rozenset,
deceased, REPODE. enclosing a letter from JOHN LEEDS KERR

deceased, REPORT: That they have given to the subject all the reflection and examination, which the great pressure of other business, at this late period of the session, would allow-but as that examination has been necessarily too cursory, and in- thinks he can offer them very low; he invites sufficient to enable them to express a decided opinion as to its merits, they content themselves with recommending, with great respect and deference for its distinguished author, that this evidence of his literary labors be referred to B. S. Pigman and Charles F. Mayer, Esquires, for the purpose of their carefully examining the same, and reporting to the Legislature at its next session, upon the expediency of publishing said Listory.

To Thomas Wright, Esq. Speaker of the House of Delegates of Maryland,-

SIR,—
I beg leave, through you, as the presidng officer of one branch of the General Assembly, to offer for its acceptance, the autograph MS of a history of Maryland, from its first settlement, in 1633, to the restoration in 1660, by John Leeds Bozman, deceased.

An introduction to a history of Maryland. in print about twelve hundred pages, in octavo. and to become due thereon. Such is a general description of this work.— It is derived from the written memorials which then existed in the public archives of the State, from general history, annals and ancient journals, and all other pure sources, to which the auxious inquiries and curious research of the writer could gain him access; and it comprises a history of the Province, during the directed, against Samuel T. Watts, adam, of Samuel Watts, adam, of most interesting and eventful periods of its pro-gress, through many difficulties and disasters, Hambleton, and one at the suit of John W. to a prosperous and regular government. Every intelligent and patriotic citizen will delight Court house, in the town of Easton, on TUESto trace therein the origin of many of our civil and political institutions, as well as the causes hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. which first led to the emigration of our ances-tors hither; and he may perhaps feel a peculiar head of herses, 1 colt 3 years old, 3 colts 2

his qualifications for the task he assumed, it catted Gabriet, all seized and taken as the promay not become me to say much, if any thing. To the scholar and the critic, as well as to the Watts, to satisfy the aforesaid writs of fi. fa. plain, sensible and patriotic reader, who can and the interest and cost due and to become due teel the utility and importance of a faithful history of his native country, the character of the work and the fame of its author must be alike submitted; and I fell assured that the most competent judges and those who best know the difhave now received the Baltimore American of best appreciate the efforts and merits of the adbest appreciate the efforts and merits of the adissued out of Talbot county court, and to

ive citizen.

gainst the recent proceedings of the Senate, in which his acts in relation to the public revenue are censured. The great length of the Protest, are censured. The great length of the Protest, order to awaken their curiosity to a history of on TUESDAY the 30th day of May next, the first settlement of their ancestors and their between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, P. M. ly beyond our control, prevents our publishing early transactions here; and less so would it be the following property, to wit: -all that lot or towards their enlightened representatives, who parcel of ground, being part of a tract of land compose the General Assembly to superadd inry of any important period of our existence as ton, containing one half an acre of land, more

not breed money for the Treasury, nor will it, and costs due, and to become due thereon. "The moment the Senate was called to order by a jot or tittle, elevate or depress the inter-yesterday, (Thursday,) the Private Secretary ests of any political party; but, it will impart of the President of the United States, presented and of the beneath an a Message to the Senate, protesting against the ancestors and may inspire them with a more patriotic attachment to the land of their birth; whilst to me it will afford the most grateful recollection that the literary labors of a very dear

I might, perhaps, with some exertions to obtain individual subscriptions and the ordinary A. M. and 4 c'clock, P. M. the following propatronage of the legislature, have made profit Forsyth, Mr. Preston, and Mr. Porter, were by the publication of the work; but, I prefer the honor of its adoption by the State to any emolument that could be derived from my

Nevertheless, sir, there is one indispensable condition to this donation, even if it should be As soon as the last word of the Message, as printed and published within two years, at the its reading was concluded, fell from the lips of latest, from this date, and that it be printed corcondition precedent.

I desire very much to see the story of most nounced the Massage, which he declared could interesting incidents and events and those valnot be considered an Executive Message, as not pertaining to any of the public occasions on which the President of the United States is any which the President of the United States is audering of time—to say nothing of any merit in
thorised by the Constitution to address himself the philosophical and political reflections by to the Senate. He considered it an unofficial which they are connected together; and I could scarcely see, without mortification and whom regret, the cherished literary offspring of a colts. friend mangled as it might be in the press, for

want of the proper auspices.

The work described will be left in the care of Thomas Culbreth, Esq., Clerk of the Counwas supported by Mr. Poindexter, Mr. Sprague, cil, for the inspection of any committee that

to appoint. I have the honor to be sir, Most respectfully, Your obedient servant, JOHN LEEDS KERR. Annapolis, Feb. 21st, 1834.

DIED, In this county on the 12th instant, after a long and painful illess, Mrs. Frances Harriss, in the 70th year of her age.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store house in Easton,

A VERY HANDSOME SUPPLY OF FRESH

GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, CHINA

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

&c. &c. &c.

each of which he thinks is very complete, and having been purchased at reduced prices, he the attention of his friends and the public generally to an inspection of the same, to judge for hemselves.

Easton, april 22 tf

Eastern Shore Jockey Club. THE members of the Eastern Shore Jockey Club are requested to meet at Mr. Lowe' Club are requested to meet at Mr. Lowe's For further particulars apply to Joseph Gra-Hotel in Easton, on Tucsday the 20th of May ham in Easton, or the subscriber on the prenext, in order to decide on a suitable site for mises. a course, for the ensuing fall races.

A. GRAHAM, Sec'ry.

Easton, april 22

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fi. Fa. issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, against Wrightson Jones, one at the suit of Wm. Skinner, and the other at the suit of Samuel E. H. and J. Ellicott, will be sold at the An introduction to a history of Maryland, mugi P. H. and J. Editect, win be sold at the written by my departed friend and relative, front door of the Court House, in the town of was published in the year eighteen hundred and eleven. The reasons which induced that publication, without the entire history itself, were and bis property, viz. all that farm or tract of land sit. assigned by the writer in his preface, and his property, viz. all that farm or tract of land sit-design to complete the history, at some future that on Broad Crock, near St. Michaels, where time, was therein intimated. He continued, the said Jones now resides, and known by the for several years, with the utmost zeal to pursue name of Beverly, purchased by him of the this literary task, to him a delightful occupa- heirs of Richard Spencer, and containing one tion .- but the rapid decline of his health defeat- hundred and ninety nine acres of land more or ad in part the object of his ardent ambition. less, and all that farm adjoining, which was Although his determination had been to bring purchased by said Jones from William Skin-his history down to the Revolution, in 1776, he ner, containing one hundred and four and a felt himself admonished to close his task and quarter acres of land more or less—also a lot of stopped at the period of the Restoration, in 1660. ground in the town of St. Michaels, with a So far this history, with numerous corrections large two story brick dwelling house, and othand additions to the introduction and an appen- er improvements thereon, all seized and taken dix of notes and illustrations, was accurately as the lands and tenements of said Wrightson written out by the author, himself, and prepar- Jones, and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid will attend the Funeral of the late Luttleron ed for the press and would altogether comprise writs of fier facias and the interest and cost due Attendance by

JO: GRAHAM, Shff. epril 22

Sheriff's Sale.

Jenkins, will be sold at the front door of the legree of gratification in possessing this first years old, 7 head of cattle, 1 yoke of steers, 4 essay to a regular history of the State, by a na- head of sheep, I negro woman named Henny ve citizen.

1 ditto Mary, 1 boy called Stephen, 1 girl call-Of the learning or ability of the author, or of cd Rachel, 1 boy called Charles, and one boy perty of Samuel T. Watts, as admr. of Samuel Watts, to satisfy the aforesaid writs of fi. fa.

JO: GRAHAM, Shft.

Sheriff's Sale. me directed against Joseph Chain, both at the

ducements, to those which their own minds will farm of Dr. Deany, containing 10 acres of suggest, to the attainment of an authentic histo- land, more or less-also a lot of land near Easa separate people here.

or less, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid claims and the debts, interest

Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, former Shift.
of Talbot county.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed, at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, against William Anderson, will be sold at public sale, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 13th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, perty, to wit:-all the right, title, interest and claim, of him the said Wm. Anderson, of, in and to, that Farm or plantation situate on the mouth of Tuckahoe Creek, called, Advantage, and said to c mtain 140 ac e: of land, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni, debt, interest and costs due and to be-

Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, former Shff. april 22 of Talbot county.

come due thereon.

NARRAGANSET HORSE. The splendid Nankeen coloured Narraganset Horse will stand, the ensuing season, at Easton and the Trappe.

N. B. He is the sire of J. W. Jenkins', Ed-

ward Eartin's and Ennalls Martin's horses, to whom reference is made for the quality of his

To JOHN W. JENKINS. Dear Sir,—In answer to your queries specting the Pedigree of your Nankin colored Horse, I can only state that I crossed from Baltimore to Annapolis, in the steambort Miryland, with the gentleman who bred your horse, who informed me that his dam was a at the reduced price of \$6 per year, to subscrithorough bred Narraganset, and highly prized for her superior paces—that he sent her to the 'Dey of Algiers," and paid forty dollars for a spring's chance, and that your horse was the produce. He spoke in the highest terms of the and from the assurance he has generally given dam; and I can state with great sincerity that I have the highest opinion of the "Dey of Al-

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't.
EDWD. N. HAMBLETON.

giers," the sire of your horse, and of his proge-

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Wednesday the 30th inst., I will sell at auction at my residence, near Dover Bridge, in Talbot county, all my household and kitchen furniture, a coachee and pair of horses a horse cart and some cows and hogs. Also a quantity of locust and cedar logs and posts .-Among the household furniture, are valuable beds, an elegant set of mahogany tables, sideboard, sofa, &c. of the newest fashions, and su perior quality-at the same time (if not before rented,) I will offer for rent for the balance of the year, my dwelling house, garden, lot, and one-third of the produce of the orchard with fire wood. A credit of six months will be given on all sums above five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale-on al sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required.

WM. H. HAYWARD. april 22 (G)

FOR SALE.

A FARM near St. Michaels, that I purchased of William Skinner. This farm lies on a prong of Broad Creek, and is considered a very healthy situation, and contains one hundred and four acres of land. The improvements are a framed dwelling, barn and corn house .-W. JONES. april 22

SPECIAL NOTICE

A law having been passed by the last General Assembly, and being now in force, to authorize Joshua M. Faulkner, late sheriff of Talbot County or his assigns to complete his collection of fees, &c and the said fees being assigned by Faulkner to his securites, who are with said Faulkner, under executions to the according to law, and will press them by order of said assigns to complete the collection by May Court-and the Securities hope and expect, that as they have a large sum to raise and the collection of these fees is the principal source of relief for them, and the amount du from each individual being comparative y small that there will be no difficulty presented in any quarter, as the collection must be made.

WM. C. RIDGAWAY, District No. 1. JNO. HARRINGTON, Dictrict No. 2. J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 3. EDWARD ROE, District No. 4. april 22

JOHN B. FIRBANKS, Cartwheel, Plough and Wagon WRIGHT,

ESPECTFULLY returns his thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the liberal support already received, and begs leave to state, that he still continues to carry on (at his old stand, on Washington street near the tan-yard of Messrs. 11. E. Bateman & Co., and next door to R. Spencer's Smith Shop,) the at ove business in all its various branches Also the manufacture of Agricultural Implements, such as ploughs, harrows,drags, rollers cultivators, corn cradles, wheat drags, cart saddles, hames, and wheat cradles, all of which will be made to order at the shortest possible notice, and in as neat and substantial a manner, as any other establishment in the State.

Repairs of every description done at the most moderate prices, and with the greatest dispatch. Being a practical mechanic and having car-ried on Col. Edward Lloyd's shop for near 3 years, (to whom he refers the public,) and inending to execute in person the orders for all he wheat cradles, with which he may be favored, he intends to warrant all work sent out of the shop to work well. He has also a large assortment of materials in his line of every description, and well seasoned, and intends keep- one of them is hung on Six Steel Springs; and a ing on hand ready made wheels of differen sizes and heights. april 22 3w

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE. The Trustees of the Maryland Agricul-tural Society for the Eastern Shore will hold their next meeting at the residence of J. L. Chamberlaine, Esq. on THURSDAY the 24th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. A punctual atendance of the members is particularly reques-

M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'ry. April 19

REMOVAL.

MANLOVE HAZEL, INFORMS his customers and the public, hat he has removed his Store to the room recently occupied by Miss Jackson, nearly opposite to the Easton Hotel, and next door to Mr. Graham's office, and Mr Loveday's Store—Where he ntends to keep constantly on hand A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS. And in addition to his former stock he has ust received, and is now opening a fresh sup-

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

uitable for the present season.

His friends and the public are earnestly so licited to give him a call.

To Rent,

for the remainder of the year,
The House on Washington st The House on ...
now occupied by the subscriber.
It has been kept for many years
as a tavern and retail grocery
store, and is a good stand for business.
Apply to H. D. HARWOOD.

JOHN HARPER, NFORMS the public generally, and Tailors especially, that he has just received the

Spring and Summer Fashions for 1834; and as he is legally authorised (by Mr. A. F. Saguaz, Reporter of Fashions of New York,) he now offers to the trade some beautiful Engravings which can be seen at the subscriber's shop, ad joining Mr. Lowe's bar room, and opposite Mr. Wm. Loveday's Store, or they can be had

The subscriber tenders his grateful acknowl edgements for the liberal patronage he has re-ceived since he commenced business in Easton satisfaction, he would invite the public to give pense nor pains shall be wanting on his part to please those who may favor him with their patronage. In a very short time, I expect to receive other fashions in addition to those Reported by Mr. A. F. Saguaz; thereby gentlef men will be able to see, judge and determine for themselves, as to the style of fashion of their work.

Of the subscriber, situate on Aurora street in Easton. The Rev. Dr. Deluol; The Rev. Dr. Wyatt; Philip E. Thomas; this establishment for a private family render it a most desirable purchase. Also, a convenient building lot near the same, and the subscriber, or to the style of fashion of their work.

Of the subscriber, situate on Aurora street the Rev. Dr. Deluol; The Rev. Dr. Deluol; The Rev. Dr. Wyatt; Philip E. Thomas; the work of the subscriber, and advantages of the Rev. Dr. Deluol; The Rev him a call, as he is determined that neither exwork. april 15

1 prize of \$20,000 | 100 prizes \$1,000 5,000 | 30 prizes \$1,000 150 2,236 1 128 Tickets only \$6-Halves \$3-Quarters \$1 50 at the Lottery office of

To be drawn April 23rd, 1834, The Ma-

200

ryland State Lottery, Class No. 8. SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of 825,000 | 20 prizes 8,000 | 20

Dismal Swamp Lottery, Class No. 8. MAMMOTH SCHEME.

5,000

3,000 | 155

2,490 | 126

Tickets \$5-Halves \$2 50-Quarters \$1 25.

100 prizes of \$1,000.

april 19 NEW GOODS.

P. SACKET, Easton, Md.

RICHARD P. SPENCER EGS leave to inform his friends and the and is now opening

A new and handsome assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets, English Merinoes, Calicoes, Merino, Thibet Wool and Valentia Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.

GROCERIES, HARDWARD AND QUEENS WARE,

mong which are some full setts of Dining & Tea China, all of which he will sell on the mos accommodating terms for cash or in exchange for Country Kersey, Lindsey, Feathers, &c. He respectfully requests the public generalto call and look at his assortment. Easton. Nov. 5.

Great Bargains! Great Bargains! ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT THE COACH, GIG & HARNESS



Manufactory

ANDERSON & HOPKINS In the town of Easton, Talbot county, Md.

THE subscribers take this method of return ing their grateful acknowledgments to the gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for their liberal patronage, since they com-menced the above business; and beg leave to menced the above business; and beg leave to pany a what leave Easton every Wednesday inform them, and the public generally, that turning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF AR-TICLES IN THEIR LINE, CONSISTING IN PART OF

SNEW CICS,

price from 180 to 300 dollars, of various pat-terns and finish:—also SIX second hand ditto, of various prices; and TWO good

Sulkeys,

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW HARNESS,

terms, for cash or good paper, and liberal prices given for old Carriages in exchange. They have under way a first rate Coachee and a number of Gigs, in an unfinished state, which can be finished at the shortest notice, and to any particular directions, according to The Patronage with which, for a number of

THEY HAVE ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MATERIALS.

in their line, of every description, from which in their line, of every description, from which by the assistance of the best workmen, and their own knowledge of the business, they are offers peculiar advantages. It is the language persuaded v.ey can finish off as handsome and of the family, and all the pupils are compelled substantial Coachees, Barouches, Gigs, &c. &c. to use it in the class-rooms, and during their as any establishment in the State. All kinds of repairs done in a neat and durable manner, and steel springs of every description made and ing; Writing; Grammar; Rhetorie; Composirepaired, all of which will be done at the shortion; Arithmetic; Algebra; Geography; Astroest notice and on reasonable terms.

The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
N. B. A. & H., have also for sale, a large and superior turning LATHE and TOOLS, which can be bought low. Two boys of good steady habits, from 13 to 15 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, the one at the woodwork, and the other at the trimming branch of of Premiums. the business. Letters addressed to Anderson A. & H.

Houses and Lots in Easton. STILL FOR SALE. THE Subscriber offers at private sale, ont the most accommodating terms, the following

feb 18 3m

property in Easton, that is to say;-1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Wash ington street, next adjoining the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas, and now occupid by Mr. Peter Burgess. The Dwelling house, Office, Spanish, Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired the Profess for an inconsiderable sum of money, and rendered a most convenient and agreeable resi

there is a small tenement. 2nd. 'I'he small brick Dwelling House, situ ate on Washington street opposite to Port st. which leads to Easton Point- This lot runs also through to Harrison street, embracing also a small tenement thereon.

3d. The 2d Dwelling House from the south of the block of brick buildings commonly called Earle's Row; on Washington street ex after the 25th of July, and lasts until the first

Perry Hall, Oct. 9, 1839.

MARYLAND, CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS'

COURT, April Term, A. D. 1834.
On application of James B. Rumbold, admr.
of Thomas Swan late of Caroline county, dec'd. 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 the same be To be drawn May 3d, 1831, the Virginia published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this eighth day of April, A. D ed, this eighth day of April, A. D eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

WM. A. FORD, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county. IN COMPIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, Letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Swan, public generally that he has just received sons having claims against the said deceaslate of Caroline county, deceased; all pered's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the twenty-sixth of October next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this eighth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty four.

JAMES B. RUMBOLD, Adm'r. of Thomas Swan, dec'd. 3w april 12

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE STEAM BOAT

GOVERNOR WOLCOTT, Captain William Virdin,

WILL leave Baltimore every THURSDAY VV morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhall, Cor-sica and Chestertown, commencing on the 27 th inst.—Returning will leave Chestertown on every FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock, Corsica at 10 o'clock, and Rockhall at 12 o'clock, noon

The Wolcorr has been much improved since last season in every respect, and the pro-prictors solicit for her a share of public patro-

WM. OWEN, Agent. march 22



Maryland WILL as usual leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at seven o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; re-

Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore. Pas-sage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Eas-On Monday the 21st inst, she will commence her routes from Baltimore, to Corsica and Chestertown, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock and return same day.

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

L. G. TAYLOR, Commander. april 15

Miss E. Marcilly's Academy, FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUNG

LADIES.

all of which will be disposed of on moderate No. 11, South Charles Street, Baltimore. THIS Academy is situated in a pleasant part abilities for Instruction, which may be derived from a numerous and literary community .years, it has been favored, and the accomplishments of the Young Ladies who have left it, are the surest pledges of the excellence of the mode in which Instruction is conveyed, and of he attention paid to the deportment of the pu-

> hours of recreation. The Course of Instruction embraces Readnomy; Chronology; Mythology; Logic; Ethics; Natural Philosophy; Chomistry; French; Spa-

nish; Music; Dancing; Drawing; Plain and Ornamental Needle Work. The Discipline of the Academy is mild, but firm and regular.—The emulation of the pupils is excited by every gentle means; and their success is rewarded by an annual distribution

The pupils are not permitted to walk out unand Hopkins, Easton, Talbot county, Md., specifying the kind of carriages wanted, will be promptly attended to, and the carriage brought to their own door. TERMS:

Board and Tuition, per annum, \$200,00 If alf Boarders, Tuition not included, 60,00 \$200,00 Day Scholars, Children receive the Rudiments of Ed-60,00 20,00 ucation, at EXTRA CHARGES:

French, per annum, 820,00
For Boarders, this language is not an ex-820,00 Spanish, Music, Drawing and Dancing, at

the Professors' charges. Ordinary Infirmary charges, not including dered a most convenient and agreeable residence, as the ground is spacious and runs on tirely through to Harrison Street, on which and Bedding, or pay \$10 it furnished by the

institution. Washing, per annum, Boarders pay the current charges, half year-in advance;—Day Scholars, quarterly. Parents and Guardians, residing at a dis-

tance, are required to appoint a responsible agent in the city. The Vacation commences the Monday on or

tended.

4th. That commodious and agreeable dwelling house and garden, formerly the residence of the subscriber, situate on Aurora street The Rev. Dr. Deluol; The Rev. Dr. Eccles-

april 12 lawfr4w

y to y of k of fer-int-nich tien ex-blic urse enc-au-au-

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the asuse formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Bakery. He-has just returned from Baltimore, with

first rate assortment of WELL SEASON ED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest noice, into FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIP TIONS, and on the most reasonable terms. The subscriber has a first rate HEARSE

and is well prepared to execute all orders for Coffine with neatures and despatch, and the lodyne, strictest attention will be paid to funerals. He has also a first rate TURNER; in his

employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch. Easton, july 2

NOTICE is requested to be given, that a tast of May next ensuing, to aid in procuring funds to build a Charch at St. Michaels River ferry, on the N. West side of the river, upon site recently given for the same-and all lade disposed to contribute to its success, are most respectfully invited to give their aid.

INDEPENDENCE.

THE excellent young Jack INDEPEND-ENCE, raised in Kentucky, by the gentleman who raised the fine mules owned by Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. and of the same stock, will stand the ensuing season at the feet 8 inches high, has a very large scar on his Chapel, on every other Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and at the subscriber's farm, the one over his left eye. Had on when committed, remainder of the time. Being young he will a coarse drab roundabout and pantaloons, black be li E ited to 20 mares. -TERMS-

Seven dollars the season, to be discharged by five, if paid by the 25th October. Insurance \$10, but \$8 will be received in full, if paid by the 1st of April 1835. Insurance can only be made by special contract with the subscriber.

Twenty-five cents to the groom in each case.

EDWARD NABB.

WAS commmitted to the Jail of Baltimore bruary, 1834, by William A. Shæffer, Esq., of Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a mulatto man who call-himself JOHN JOHNSON, says he was borls free, and was raised by Joseph Gray, Caroline 12 years of age, 4 feet 2 inches high, light com-county, Eastern Shore Maryland. Said mulatto man is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 1-2 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose caused by a cut, a small scar on the left are requested to come forward prove property, hand near the wrist, a scar on the top of his right foot, caused by the cut of ansaxe. Had on when committed, a pair of drab country cloth pantaloons, red flannel shirt, old guernsey frock, blue, red and white Scotch cap, and pair of coarse shoes. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto man, is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharg-D. W. HUDSON, Warden.

Baltimore city and county Jail. march 4

For Rent,

And possession given immediately the two story framed dwening occu-on Washington street, recently occuthe two story framed dwelling house pied by John Meconekin, dec'd. P. F. THOMAS, Admr.

Removal.

JAMES L. SMITH,

TAILOR, HABIT & RIDING-DRESS MAKER, Has removed his shop to the stand recently occupied by Mr. Oehler, COURT STREET, of Mr. John T. Goldsmith and Mr. Thomas Grace; where he solicits a continuance of the Liberal patronage he has received since he has carried on business in Easton. Ever thankful for the favors he has received.

he assures his friends and the public, that his best exertions to please, will continue to be ex erted. His cutting is regulated by the latest fashions from the cities, received periodically and his work is done in as next and substantia a manner as in most of the city shops. SCOURING. Gentlemen having soiled or stained Cloth

Clothes, can have them scoured, and put in order, so as to be little inferior in appearance to new In this branch of business, the subscriber hopes he will be able to render perfect satisfaction, having been taught it by Mr. Ochler, whose work has been highly approved.

CLCCK AND WATCH



MAKING

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore with his winter suppy of MATERIALS, which is of the best quality; and is now ready to attend to any orders in his line of business, at the shortest notice and on very accommodating terms. He has also on hand, new Watches, Gilt and Steel Watch Chains, Keys, Razors, warranted to be of superior quality Penknives, Scissors, Scissors Hooks, Silver Thimbles, Silver Finger Guards, Brittania and Japan Candlesticks, Cut Glass Candle Guards, Snuffers and Trays, Razor Strops, Shaving Brushes, Boxes and Soap, Night Tapers, Purcussion Caps, by the box, Shoe and Butchers Knives, Shoe Thread, Blacking, Shoe and Tooth Brushes, Elastic Garters, Crayons and Slate Pencils, Curry Combs, Tweesers Flutes, Harmonicons. Parliament and Butt Hinges, Tea Bells, Pins, Cloak Claps, Steel Pens, Hooks and Eyes, by the box, Tobacco Boxes, Hair Combs, fine tooth do., Cephalic Snuff, Spring Lancet Blades, Glass Inkstands, Water Color Paints, Violin Strings, Smelling Bottles, Jewsharps, a large assortment, and a variety of other useful articles, which he will sell at a small advance for cash. He particularly invites his customers and the public in general to give him an early call, hear his prices and judge for themselves. The subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the many favours he has received from his customers and the public in general, and assures them that nothing cation of sufficient importance to entitle it to still shall be wanting on his part, to give them their patronage, the subscriber is induced to the most entire satisfaction. The public's humble servan

JAMES BENNY. Easton, December 14, 1833.

N. B. The highest cash price given for old Silver and Gold, or taken in exchage for work

By-Those persons having accounts that have been standing over six months will please call and settle them, as money is at this time very truch wanted in my business.

JUST received and for Sale at the Dru? Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, Sc.

AMONG WHICH ARE: Water, Morphine, Emetine, cury, Phosphorus, Prussic Striehnine, Cornine, Pipperine, Oil Cubebs Acid, Quinine, Cinchonine Solidifi d Copiva. Stratoga Powders, Chloride Tooth Wash Oil of Cantharadin, Denarcotized Lauda Extract of Bark,

Do. Jalapp. Ditto Opium, Do. Colycinth Comp Cicuta, Belladona, Hyosciamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES, and GLASS, of all sizes, 9 by 10, 10 by 13

12 by 16, &c. Also-A quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachu-son but the owner. The above reward will be setts, warranted genuine, all of which will be paid, and the grateful thanks of the owner, by disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 26th day of January, 1834, by Thomas Bailey, Esq. a justice of the peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, us a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself BENJAMIN DAY; says he was born free, was raised by James Phoenix, who lived on Pomonkey creek, Charles county, Maryland. Said colored man is about 25 years of age, 5 silk vest, cotton shirt, course lace boots and an old fur bat. The owner (if any) of the above described colored man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden,

Baltimore city and county jail.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Queen Ann's county, on the 8th day of January, 1834, by William Harper, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county as a runaway, a woman who calls herself ELIZA BEDFORD, 5 feet high, about 28 years of age, dark complexion. Also a boy named BENJAMIN HARRIS plexion; the woman says they are the property of William Rogers of Baltimore City.

The owner of the above described negroes pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged according to law.
THOS. SUDLER, Shift.

of Queen Ann's county.

A CARD.

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

N. B. All papers that have copied my fordiscontinue the others.

Schooner Wrightson.



THE EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET

SCHOONER WRIGHTSON. GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master,

WILL commence her regular trips between the two places, on WEDNES DAY morning next, 26th of February—leaving Easton at 9 o'clock. Returning will leave Baltimore on SATURDAY morning follow ng at the same hour, and will continue to sail egularly on those days, until superseded by cation, it will be observed by the prospectus my new packet now building and in a state of annexed, will be given to subscribers, after considerable forwardness. Thankful for past the 1st of December, on the same terms on favors every exertion will continue to be made which the Globe has hitherte been furnished both by the captain and myself, to deserve a continuance of the same.

SAMUEL H. BENNY, Easton Point

Freight intended for the Wrightson can be left at my granary at the Point; and all orders left at the Drug store of Messrs. Thomas H Dawson & Son, will be promptly attended to contain, in regular series, a succint and clear w (G)

PROPOSAL

FOR PRINTING THE JOURNALS OF THE CONVEN-

OF THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND, 1775, and 1776.

The subscriber proposes to publish the Journals of the Conventions of the Province of Ma-more elaborate and finished orations upon ryland in the years 1774, 1775 and 1776. It is questions of great moment, as prepared by believed that there is but one complete copy of members themselves, for the public. We hope these Journals now extant; and from the circumstance that they were printed in pamphlet and the greatly increased page now presented form, and unbound, it may be fairly concluded In affording this weekly paper at the rate of that it too, must in a few years be destroyed by the mero decay of time. They are the only the mero decay of time. They are the only authentic evidence of the Political History of Maryland, during that interesting and unquiet period. Although we have, in abundance, histories of Maryland, as connected with the association of Provinces and Colonies, at that time formed for mutual protection against the improper assumption of power on the part of fore, rendered indispensable, and we throw the Mother Country, yet none of these works embrace what may be termed the Domestic and Internal Political History.

This part of the history of Maryland it should be her pride to hand down to posterity, not only on account of its deep interest, but as a public State Record of the voluntary sacrifices, daring spirit, and determined resolution, of her citi-

zens, during this period of doubt and dismay. In the confident expectation that the citizens of Maryland will consider the proposed publitheir patronage, the subscriber is induced to issue this proposal.

The JOURNALS will be printed in one octave volume, on good paper, and with a new type. Price, per copy, two dollars.

83-Subscriptions received at this office. JOB PRINTING Neatly and expeditiously executed at the WHIG OFFICE. NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the underigned appointed by the Judges of Talbot county Court, commissioners to divide or value the lands and real estate of William Ozman, late of Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Ninde's Dr. Scudder's Eye Hydriodate of Potash law, on the premises, on Friday, 16th May Black Oxyde of Mer next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Signed LAMBERT W. SPENCER BENNETT BRACCO HENRY HOLLYDAY FAYETTE GIBSON JAMES MURRAY LLOYD. Commissioners.

\$10 REWARD.

OST, a few days since, on the road leading from Centreville to Easton, or from Easton to Denton, an old RED MOROCCO POC-KET BOOK, containing several notes of hand and sundry other papers, of no use to any perleaving it with Mr. Mullikin, Post Master at Easton. SAMUEL II. SHAW.

FOR RENT, THE ENSUING YEAR THE House and Lot near the Point, where Captain Samuel Thomas resided. For terms apply to SAM'L. H. BENNY, agent for Miss Thomas.

> Branch Bank at Easton, Mancii 25th, 1834.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared Dividend of 3 per cent, on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in April inst.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

CLOVER SEED.

THE subscribers have this day received an additional supply of CLOVER SEED of prime quality, which they will sell low.

Also,—Spades, Shovels, Hoes, &c.

WM. H. & P. GROOME.

POSTPONED SALE.

III E sale of the property at Cambridge Ferry, known usually by the name of "Akers' on account of the bad state of the weather on Tuesday last, is postponed until Tues-DAY, the 15th of April inst., when it will be again offered at the same place, under the same terms as before stated in the advertisement. Those desirous of purchasing are requested to inspect the premises and attend on that day, as the sale will certainly take place at that fine. SAM'L. HAMBLETON, Jr. Trustee.

Congressional Globe.

In the sheet (which will be found at the several Post offices at which we have subscribers) is presented a specimen of the paper and typography, through which, after the meeting of the next Congress, we propose to mend the appearance of the Globe. No other mer Advertisement, will copy the above, and newspaper in the United States will be found, after that period to surpass, and very few to equal, the beauty of its mechanical execution; and, we trust, by peculiar core and increased industry, to make it more worthy than it has hitherto been, in other respects, of the extensive and munificent subscription which has so enlarged its dimensions and improved its texture. To the liberal patrons of the Globe, who have followed it with their favor from a feeble semi weekly, printed at a job press, until it has become handsomely established, in an excellent office, of its own, with presses ypes, and "all appliances to boot," we trus the unremitting efforts which we have made as our gradually increasing means have permitted, to render it worthy of the encouragement they have afforded, will be taken a proof that we are not wanting in grateful feel ing for past support, nor in the spirit to deserve and win it, for the future, however we may fail in the requisite ability.

The present enlarged and improved publication, it will be observed by the prospectus to subscribers.

In addition to the Daily and Semi Weekly and Weekly, heretofore issued, it will be ob served, that we propose to publish "a Con gressional Globe," exclusively devoted to the proceedings and debates in Congress. Thy paper will be printed at the close of every week, during the session of Congress, and will account of the proceedings of each day, toge-gether with a brief and condensed report of the speehes made on every topic brought under discussion. In preparing these outlines it is our purpose to employ industrious Reporters, who will take Lloyd's Report of De bates of Congress of 1789, as a sample for im itation-and will also avail themselves, when Held in the City of Annapolis in the years 1774, ever it is permitted, of the notes of the speak ers themselves, to prepare the sketches.

We will also endeavor, if the space will allow, to give, in the Congressional Globe, the tobe able to effect this, by using brevier type, one dollar, for all the numbers printed during the session, we may boast of affording the most important information, at the cheapes possible price, and we look for a reimburse ment for our labor and trouble, in a very minute profit, upon a very extensive sale and circulation of the numbers. That the subscription should be paid in advance, is thereourselves upon the generosity of our friends, and ask the favor of them to volunteer their exertions to favor our object;-and we especially solicit from the Editors with whom we exchange, a gratuitous insertion of this notice, together with the annexed terms.

THE TERMS OF THE GLOBE. Congressional Globe, publish ed weekly during the ses sion of Congress, presenting a nett abstract of the pro ceeding of the Senate and \$1 per session. House of Representatives in regular series, from day to day, with brief reports of the discussion of every

debated question. \$10 per annum Daily Globe, Semi-Weekly Globe, Weekly Globe, For less than a year. 52 50 W Daily per month, Semi-weekly, per month, 50 cta:

READ THIS NOTICE!!!

HE subscriber's time having expired as Talbot county, deceased, will proceed in the execution of the said commission agreeably to present Sheriff, to close his present business for him, which remains unsettled, both on executions and fees. This business must be closed hurtful as it may be to all parties concerned but if the plaintiffs do not countermand execu tions, heretofore in my hands, and pay the Sheriff's costs and release him, on or before the 10 TH OF MARCH NEXT, no excuse can be made to prevent advertisements from appearing in the papers and elsewhere.

It is unnecessary to say more on account of the fees, than that further indulgence will not five years old the twenty-fourth of next June. be given, as all persons delinquent already know the fees have been long since due.
J. M. FAULKNER, Late Sheriff February 11, 1834. G

NOTICE.

HE subscriber intending to leave the Eastern Shore, about the 15th of April next offers at private sale the following property viz: All the fixtures and implements neces sary to the carrying on of the

BAKING BUSINESS. ALSO THE FIXTURES OF A Grocery, Confectionary and Vari-

ety Store, Including GLASS JARS, GLASS CASES, &c. and the Goods which may be on hand at

the above mentioned time. To persons wishing to invest a small capital in a lucrative business, this situation embraces nore advantages than are usually met with.

For particulars inquire of FREDERICK F. NINDE, Easton, Md. P. S. The subscriber will dispose of his

Household Furniture, at the above mentioned time at public sale. The subscriber will continue the

- BARING BUSINESS

until his removal. Jan 18 [G cowtf]
The Baltimore American will copy the above once a week for 8w and charge the Whig

NOTICE. THE annual meeting of the Female Bible Society of Talbot county, will be held in he Church at Easton, on TUESDAY the 25th f the weather permit the attendance of the dis tant members, if not on the next favorable day The Rev. Mr. Nicols, will address the society, and its members are therefore particular-

ly requested to attend. But the Managers re-spectfully invite all who may feel an interest in their proceedings to honor the anniversary by their presence. The Church will be ope at 11 o'clock. march 15

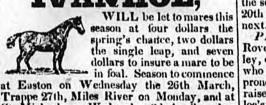
NOTICE.

THE appointment of Constables for Talhot County is necessarily postponed until 25th January, 1835; the monies for the season to be paid by the 25th instant; in consequence of there not being a board of commissioners on Tuesday last. THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.

to the Commissioners for T. C. march 15

NARRAGANSET HORSE.
The splendid Nankeen coloured The splendid Nankeen coloured Narraganset Horse will stand, the ensuing season, at Easton and the Trappe. ensuing season, at Easton and the B. He is the sire of J. W. Jenkins', Ed-

THE CELEBRATED HORSE IVANHOE,



at Easton on Wednesday the 26th March, Prappe 27th, Miles River on Monday, and at St. Michaels on Wednesday 2d April, and so on throughout the season. Ivanhoe was sired by Chester, out of a Oscar mare, and is six years old this spring.
FAYETTE GIBSON.

Talbot county, april 1

NOTICE.

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

by any delay.

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

cf



March inst., where he will remain a week, and then alternately, at Easton and Centreville, a

week at each place during the season. He week at each place during the season. He will be let to mares at the sum of twenty dollars the season, fifteen dollars the single leap, and thirty dollars to insure with foal, and fifty cents to the groom. The single leap payable lars the season, fifteen dollars the single leap, and thirty dollars to insure with foal, and fifty cents to the groom. The single leap payable before the mare goes to the horse—the season at its close, and the insurance as soon as it is ascertained the mare is in foal, or she is parted ECLIPSE is a dark chesnut sorrel, near 16

hands high, and possesses great strength and beauty; his colts are remarkably large, and fine, and these upon the turf, give evidence of great speed. One of his colts bred by the pro prietor, and sold to a gentleman in New York, large and well formed, and in general do him proved to be a successful racer, running her much credit. The blood of his sire, Chance mile in 1 minute 51 seconds both heats, and Medley, cannot be excelled, either for its purity beating four others with ease. He is the sire of Mr. Dorsey's Ann Page.

the winner of the great sweepstakes, over the Central Course last Fall, beating four others— Traveller. (the colts of American Eclipse, Sir Archie Tonson and Gohanna.) For a particular de scription of Eclipse—his pedigree, and performances, &c. see handbill. - JAMES SEWALL.

Those wishing to breed from Maryland I lipse, will leave their names with William K Lambdin, Easton.

Bashaw.

THE services of Bashaw will be rendered this season at \$5 the spring's chance, and \$10 to insure, 25 cents to the groom. stands will be arranged to suit those who may be disposed to encourage him. The foals of Bashaw are very fine, and possessed of extra-ordinary spirit, several of them having been tricd.

M. GOLDSBOROUGH. N. GOLDSBOBOUGH. april 1 3w

THE THOROUGHBRED HORSE

UPTON,

A bay, with black mane, tail and legs, upwards of fifteen hands high-will stand the ensuing season at Eas-

ton and the Trappe al-

May Day (the sire of Upton,) was got by Virginian, his dam by Florizel, his grand dam by Dare Devil, g. g. dam by Shark, his g. g. g. dam by Apollo, out of the imported mare Jenny Cameron. Upton's dam, Jessie, was got by Telegraph, (the sice of Bachelor's dam) his grand dam Lady of the Lake, (the dam of Maryland Edisse) by History. Maryland Eclipse) by Hickory, his g. g. dam Maid of the Oaks, by Spread Eagle.—Upton will cover at a reduced price, that will place his services within the reach of all who wish to improve their breed of horses-particulars hereafter in handbills. TERMS.

\$8 the springs chance and \$12 to ensure a mare in foal, 25 cents in each case to the groom. E. N. HAMBLETON, TENCH TILGHMAN.

NOTICE. The full bred horse SWEEPER DARE DEVIL, will stand the ensuing season, at Centreville and Head of Chester; to commence on the 21st Marchhe Centreville, and continue ta-

season out at the above named places, alternate weeks at each. His pedigree will be seen in hand-bills. The season will commence on Friday 21s March, and end on the 20th June.

ROGER ADAMS. march 22 tf

THE CELEBRATED HORSE

Red Rover,

Will stand at Easton and the Trappe in Talbot county, and at New Market and Cambridge Dorchester county, Md.—The prices upon which the services of Red Rover will be rendered, are as follows, to wit: six dollars the Spring's chance, twelve dollars to insure a mare in foal, three dollars the single leap; with 25 cents to the groom in each case. The insurance monfes to be paid by the fore it is ascertained they are in foal, the per-sons putting will be held accountable for the nsurance monies.

Red Rover is now 10 years old, in fine stud condition, of the best blood in the country, as by reference to the annexed pedigree will appear. Red Rover is a beautiful sorrel, nearly 16 hands high, with a bold and lofty carriage, with great bone and sinew; his general appearance commanding, admired and approved by

inst. and at the Trappe on Monday the 31st nst, and attend each stand alternately on the aforesaid days once in two weeks during The season to commence on the

20th March instant, and end on the 20th June PEDIGREE of the celebrated horse Red the single leap, and seven dollars to insure a mare to be who was got by Col. Tayloe's Oscar, and was pronounced one of the finest Oscar mares ever raised on this shore; (for pedigree of Col. Tay-loe's Oscar, see Turf Register); his grand dam by Col. Lloyd's Vingt-un, (for pedigree of Vingt-un, see also Turf Register.) The grand dam of Red Rover ran on the Centreville course the four mile heats, when in foal with the dam of Red Rover, and won the money, beating the second and third heats; and the dam of Red Rover (the Forest Girl) when but 3 years old ran on the Easton course, and won and took the purse, beating the second and third heats. Chance Medley was got by Col. Tayloe's imported horse Chance, (for pedigree of Chance see Turf Register, March No. 1833, page 324 and 325.) who was selected at a very high price in England, by the best Judges, or Col. Tayloe, and was imported in the year 810; he was the sire of Grimalkin, Speculator, Accident, Scape's colt, Chance, &c. all first rate runners in their day. Chance was got by Lurcher, his dam Reality, by Hyder Ally-Lurcher was by Dun Gannon, who was by Eclipse; his dam was by Vertunnes or Eclipse.—Hyder Ally was by Blank; his dam by Regulus.—Blank, the great g. g. g. grand sire of Red Rover, was gotten by the Godol-Phin Arabian out of the little Hartley mare; he was full brother to old Janus and old England. This mare was got by Bartlestt's Chilis now at his ders, full brother to Flying Childers; her dam stand in Easton, and Flying Whig, by William's Wood Stock will be in Centreville Arabian; her grand dam by St. Victor's on Monday the tenth of Barb; her great grand dam by Whynot, son of Fenwick's Barb. Dun Gannon was goken by Eclipse, his dam by Herod, his grand dam Doris by Blank, his great grand dam by Spe-Diomead's dam was got by Snap, a son of old Snap; her dam by Lightfoot, a son of old Cade. &c. &c. &c. JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.

CERTIFICATE-We do hereby certify that Red Rover has been located as a stallion, since he was four years old, in this county, that we have seen many of his colts and believe him to be a vigorous and sure foal getter; his colts are or the value of its crosses; his dam by Oscar his grand dam by Vingt-un, and g. g. dam an excellent racer, descended by Col. Lloyd's

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, NICHOLAS MARTIN. N. B. Few horses in this county hath pro pagated better colts than Red Rover, Their orm, size and action, are generally admired. His three years old colts, more particularly in-J. M. FAULKNER.

Easton, March 29, 1834

NEW BOOKS

JUST RECEIVED INQUIRIES CONCERNING THEFT TELLECTUAL POWERS, by J. A. crombie, M. D. F. R. S.

[The Critic an English periodical, speaks the highest terms of commendation of this work] ALSO, Geography of the Heavens, by E. H. Burritt Malte Brun's School Geography and Atlas Peter Parley's Geography for children, illus-

trated with 75 engravings
Peter Parley's History of the World, 75 en gravings Mason on Self-Knowledge Jones' Philosophy

McIntyre on the Globes. Together with a very general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER, BLANK BOOKS, &c. &c.

For sale by

EDWARD MULLIKIN.

Ry-Books not on hand, will be ordered and tained with as little delay as practicable.

Notice.

WAS committed to the jail of Talbot county, as a runaway, on Tuesday the 11th March inst., by Thomas C. Nicols, Esq. one of the State of Maryland's Justices of the peace, in and for Talbot county, a negro boy, who calls himself TOM MILLER, 5 feet 6 1-2 inches high, very black, and says he belongs to John Baker, Baltimore county. Had on when committed an old fur hat, striped vest, Kersey pantaloons and roundabout, cotton shirt, and course Monroe shoes.

The owner of the above described runaway negro, is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
JO: GRAHAM, Shif. march 18 8w

05-The Baltimore American, will please insert the above advertisement to the amount of \$1, and charge this office.

New and Splendid Assortment of



BOOT & SHOES. THE subscriber has just returned from Bal-

timore, and is now opening the best assortment of BOO'TS and SHOES, that he has ever had. His friends and the public are requested to call and see him. He is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for eash. He lms also a great variety of Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. &c.
PETER TARR.

Revised List of Books and Prices. The following works are offered for sale by JOHN J. HARROD. BOOK AGENT OF THE METHODIST PRO-

TESTANT CHURCH. per doz. Retail. Discipline M. P. Church. containing Constitution & Declaration of Rights, 83 25 Hymn book M. P. Church, plain, sheep, Do. do. do. gilt & color'd 4 00 50 sheep Do. do. do. gilt, morocco, 6 00

8 00 1 00 13 00 1 50 Do. do. do. morocco do. 13 00 1 50 Do. do. do. plain, calf, 5 00 Do. do. do. morocco, 10 00 1 25 strap gilt, Shinn on the plan of Salvation, 14 09 1'50

Hunter's Sacred Biography, 3 42 00 4 50 volumes Mosheim, Coote and Gleig's Church History, from the earliest period to 1820, 2 volumes 8 vo. 48 00 5 00 Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind. 36 00 3 50

Pocket Testaments, sheep, gilt colored, 50 Academical Reader, a first rate 5 50 624 class book for schools, Introduction to the above rea-2 50 25

der. 36 00 3 75 Saurin's Sermon's Rollin's Ancient History, 2 48 00 4 50 Dr. Jenning's History of the Controversy in the Metho-

dist Episcopal Church, on the subject of introducing representation into the govern-0 00 1 00 ment of said Church, Baxter's call to the Untrover-50 374 Pollok's Course of Time, plain, 3 50 gilt,

4 50 2 50 Do. Mason on Self-Knowledge, Mrs. Rowe's Devout Exercises, 2 50 Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, Life of Mrs. Fletcher, 50 75 6 00 Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander Watson, Paley, Jenyns and Leslie, Polyglot Bibles, plain, 12 00 1 25

Do. Testaments, gilt, extra, 9 59 1 00 Clarke's Scripture Promises, 2 50 Watts on the Mind, 4 50 Western Lyre, an excellent se-lection of Church Music, adapted to the most popular Psalmn & Hymn book tunes, 7 00 with patent notes,

Dr. A. Clarke's advice to prea-\$10 per 100 chers and people, Fletcher's Address to Seekers for salvation, stitched in neat 812 per 100 printed covers, Prideaux's Connexion of Sacred and Profane History, 48 00 5 00

William's on the Lord's Supper, 3 00 Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, now publishing in superi-or style, in 4to with 16 ele-87 50 9 00 gant engravings, bound, Ditto, in calf, gilt,

Do. morocco or calf, superbly gilt on back, sides & 9 00 12 00 edges, Dr. Clarke's Commentary on the Old and New Testament. now publishing, bound and

, 15 00 lettered. larrod's Collection of Camp Meeting Hymns, Orders for any of the above books will be received by the subscriber, and forwarded without delay.

EDWARD MULLIKIN. Easton, Dec 7, 1833.

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

and every TUESDAY MORNING, the res ide of the year-BY EDWARD MULLIKIN.

PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM

payable half yearly in advance.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion-larger advertisements in proportion.

Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for 1833, earnestly requests all those who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared to settle the same when called on. The Collector is bound to make payments to those who bave claims on the county in a specified time, which is on or about the 20th February next. All persons who shall be found delinquent in settling their Taxes by the above time, will certainly have their property advertised, as I am bound to close the collections without respect to persons.

PHILIP MACKEY. Collector of Talbot county.

sept 24

A Teacher Wanted. 10 take charge of the district school Greensborough, from 1st April to the and of the year; applications will be received until the 30th day of March, at which day an election will be held. None need apply except

well recommended. 3t march 4

CASH!

WISH to purchase a number of Likely SERVANTS (slaves) of both sexes, from a bout 12 to 25 years of age, of good habits.-They are for two gentlemen, (citizens of thi State) for their own individual use, and not for speculation. I can give the most unques tionable satisfaction as to that, from one o the best houses in this city. Persons wishing to part with their Slaves, will do well to call or communicate with me, as I will give, at all times, the highest prices, in cash.
JOHN BUSK,

Office, opposite the Exchange, South Gay street, Baltimore.

THE UNION TAVERN



JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.

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

BURRITT'S

GEOGRAPHY OF THE HEAVENS; And familiar Class Book of Astronomy.

Accompanied by Colored Engravings, illustrating the Scenery of the Heavens, and the largest of the kind ever published in this country -The Plates of the Atlas, if spread out, would cover a square surface of more than TEN PEET. This work, as now published, con tains a greater mass of interesting matter, connected with the study of the heavens, than any other School book extant.

A variety of interesting facts and observa tions, embracing the latest improvements in the science, were derived directly from the French and English Observatories expressly for this Class book, and are not contained in any other. It is now being generally used in the principal Seminaries of New England, and is recommended to schools in general, by members of the Board of Examination of Yale.

College the institutions of the country from the destiny which, in the opinion of all intelligent and disinterested persons, otherwise awaits us.

With a view to enable subsequent subscribers to obtain the whole series, the first numbers of the Board of Examination of Yale. College, as "A work more needed, and which, it is believed, will be more useful, than any other introduced into pur Institutions of Learningfor a number of years."
Published by F. J. HUNTINGTON, Hart-

Sold by Collins & Hanney, Jonathan Leavitt, and Ros Lockwood, New York;—O. Steel, Albany;—Desilver, Jun. and Thomas; Marshall, Clark & Co. and Ges, Latimer & Co. Philadelphia;—and Joseph Jewett and James Anderson, Baltimore.—Price \$1 59.]

Easton and Baltimore Packet. SCHOONER

EMILY JANE.

ROBINSON LEONARD, MASTER.

THE subscriber grateful for past favors of his friends and customers, and the public generally, begs leave to inform them that the Schooler EMILY JANE, will commence her regular route between Easton Point and Baltimore, on SUNDAY the 23d instant.— Leaving Easton Point for Baltimore at nine o'clock, in the morning, and returning, leave Baltimore for Easton, on WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, at nine o'clock, in the morning,and continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days, during the season regularly. The Emily Jane is a substantial built vessel, coppered and copper fastened, and is now in complete order for the reception of freight or passengers. The Emily Jane has been sailing about six months and has proved be a very fine sailer, which is a great advantage to passengers and freighters also. All freights intended for the Emily Jaie will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere, at all times; and all orders left at the Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will be punctually attended to.
The public's obedient servant,
JOSHUA LEONARD.

TO RENT

FOR THE YEAR 1834. Washington street lately occupied by John Meconekin as a Cabinet Maker's shop.

This house is well calculated for a merchant and the stand is

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 16th day of February, 1834, by Henry W. Gray, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Balmore, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himselt LEVIN DOUGLASS, or JOB KNOCK, says he belongs to Mr. George Corbin, living near Horn Town, Eastern Shore, Virginia. Said negro man is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 1-4 inches high, has a scar on his left arm, near the elbow, caused by a fall from a horse. Had on when committed a black warsted roundshout drab country cloth name worsted roundabout, drab country cloth pan-finding of the jury in such action of replevin, talons, red flannel shirt, coarse shoes and old shall be determined to be the rightful owner or black fur bat. The owner (if any) of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be is charged ac-

cording to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore city and county Jail. march 4

FINAL NOTICE. All persons having claims against the estate of William B. Mullikin, late of Talbot county, PESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform deceased, are informed that a dividend of assets this friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the land them in to the Register of Wills, without JOS. H. NICHE

delay, otherwise they will be excluded.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, Adm'r. of Wm. B. Mullikin, dec'd.

NOTICE.

THE semi-annual examination of the students of the Parsonage Seminary, will take place at the Parsonage on TUESDAY the 15th inst., commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.
The parents and guardians of the boys, are respectfully invited to attend.

NOTICE. THE appointment of Overseers of the roads will be made on Tuesday the 8th instant.— And the commissioners for Talbot county will meet every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in each week, for five weeks thereafter to hear appeals.
THOS: C. NICOLS, Clk.

to the commissioners for Talbot ounty. april 5

EXTRA TELEGRAPH.

Feeling that a crisis has arrived, when it becomes the duty of every friend of his country to offer up his prejudices and his personal interests, so far as they are in conflict with the great end of redeeming the Government from the misrule which threatens the overthrow of the best interests of society, and believing that the establishment of some organ of communication, through which the advocates of constitional law can address the public intelligence, at a price within the reach of every citizen, is essential to its accomplishment, the subscriber proposes to publish a semi-monthly EXTRA U. STATES TELEGRAPH.

To consist of sixteen large octavo pages, at the reduced rate of five dollars per annum, for five copies, or at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents

per annum, for a single copy.

It is intended to constitute a medium through which the ablest pens may address the poople, and all such are invited to contribute. It is especially recommended to the consideration of the State Rights Societies now springing up in every State of the Union, and will embody the leading facts, documents, and arguments, upon which the suprass of the principles which give them life, depend. In a word, its great end will be to harmonise conflicting opinions, and by promoting a surrender of political prejudice and personal intersts, unite those who disappared the manner in which the Course prove of the manner in which the Government is now administered, in a common effort to res-

will be stereotyped, and new editions issued as the subcriptions may be enlarged.

Editors with whom we exchange will do us a favor by noticing this proposition, and all per-sons who desire its success are requested to ob-

ain subscribers.

tAll subscriptions must be paid in advance.

The first number will issue as soon as five housand subscribers are obtained.

DUFF GREEN. march 7, 1834. Subscriptions received at this office.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, Annapolis, March 15th, 1834.

ORDERED, That the Clerk of the Council cause to be published in two newspapers in the city of Baltimore, in two newspapers in each county where there are two papers published, and ir one paper in each county where but one paper is published, the act, entitled, "An act making it penal to sell a certificial." titled, "An act making it penal to sell a cer-tain description of property under certain cir-cumstances."

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Annapolis, March 20th, 1834.

IN compliance with the foregoing order, I request the Editors of the following newspapers, viz! the Republican and Gazette, at Annapolis; the Patriot and Chronicle, in Bal-timore; the Examiner and Herald, at Frederick; the Torch Light and Herald, at Hagerstown; the Civilian and Advocate, at Cumber-land; the Journal and Free Press, at Rockville; the Citizen and Republican, at Bel-Air; the Banner, at Upper Marlborough; the Republican, at Elkton; the Courant, at Port De-posit; the Inquirer, at Chestertown; the Times, at Centreville; the Gazette and Whig, at Euston; the Chronicle, at Cambridge; the Herald, at Princess Anne; and the Messenger, at Snow Hill; to publish the act designated in said order, once a week for three weeks.
THOS. CULBRETH, Clerk

of the Council.

ACT. An act entitled, an act making ' penal to sell a certain description of property, under certain

circumstances. That two story brick house on Washington street lately occupied by John Meconekin as a Cabinet Maker's shop.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That whenever an action of replevin shall be brought in this State, and the property in dispute shall be any mulation negro or negro slave, it shall not be a significant or negro or negro slave. This house is well calculated for a merchant or mechanic, is in good repair, and the stand is believed to be equal to any in this place for either purpose, being in the thoroughfare between the principal public houses. For terms apply WM. H. GROOME.

Easten, feb 15 eow4w

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That every person, his, or her councellors, aiders, or abettors who shall be duly convicted of selling or transporting such mulatto, negro, or negro slave, beyond the limits of this State, before the final decision of said action of replevin, or without an order of the Court as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the Penitentiary for a period of time net less than two nor more than ten years, to be treated as the law directs; Provided nevertheless, this second section shall not extend to any person or persons, who by the owners of such mulatto, negro, or negro slave.

By THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, March 15, 1834. This engrossed bill, the original of which passed this House the 15th March, 1834, was

this day read and assented to. By order, LOUIS GASSAWAY, Clk.

BY THE SENATE, March 15, 1834. This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate the 15th March, 1834, was

JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk. JAMES THOMAS. April 1

Easton and Baltimore Packet, BY WAY OF MILES RIVER. SCHOONER



WILLIAM AND HENRY.

JAMES STEWARD, Master,

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that the above fine fast sailing, new and substancially built, cooper fastened school ner, is now in complete order for the reception of freight and passengers; having a very com-modious cabin, she is well calculated for the accommodation of gentleman and ladies. She will commence running as a regular packet be-tween the above places, and will leave Miles River Ferry on SUNDAY the 23d of March instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore-re turning will leave Light-street wharf, Balti-more, opposite the store of A. B. Harrison, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the following WED-NESDAY, and will continue to run on the above named days during the season. She will take on board and land passengers at William Townsend's geing to and from Baltimore.—All orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs.

Spencer & Willis, Easton, or with Mr. James

HAVE received in part, their Spring supply of GOODS, among which are a variety of Mr. John Leeds Kerr.

TWIL'D COTTON OSNABURGS, PLAIDS AND STRIPES, BUR-Perry Hall, Oct. 9, 1898. Jorden, at the Ferry, will be strictly attended to. The subscribers, intending to use every exertion to give general satisfaction, solicit the patronage of the public. WHLIAM TOWNSEND, &

JAMES STEWARD. N. B. For Capt. James Steward's capacity and attention to business as a commander of a vessel, the public are referred to Messrs. Nicholas Goldsborough, Tench Tilghman, Benjamin Bowdle and John Newnam, of this county. march 15 (G) tf

FOR SALE. A small farm in Miles River Neck, adjoining the lands of Col. Edward Lloyd and Dr. E. Spedden, called "Wheatland." This farm is beautifully situated on Hunting Creek, (a river abounding with fish and oysters,) the land is of the best quality, and well calculated dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and a mofor wheat or corn—the improvements are, a two story framed house with kitchen, amoke house, stable, barn, &c. The above described farm will be sold low

and on accommodating terms.—Apply to A Graham, or to the subscriber, JAS. H. BENSON.

FOR SALE.

A FARM near St. Michaels, that I purchased of William Skinner. This farm lies on a prong of Broad Creek, and is considered a very healthy situation, and contains one hundred and four acres of land. The improvements are a framed dwelling, barn and corn house.—

For further particulars apply to Joseph Graham in Easton, or the subscriber on the premises.

W. JONES.

NOTICE.

Py order of the Preadent, a meeting of the board of managers of the T. C. F. Bible Societ, will be held on Wednesday the 23d inst.—Purctual attendance is required. april 15

P. TRAYSER,

BELL HANGER, (in the employ of John A Squart of Baltimore,) NOW IN EASTON, WILL remain in town for a few days, and will thankfully receive, and punctually attent to any orders in his line of business. He may be seen at Mr. Lowe's Hotel. apr 15 pd. -

BOOKS. EDWARD MULLIKIN has for sale at his Store at the Post-Office, adjoining Mr. Lowe's Hotel, Fox's Book of Martyrs

Goodrich's Universal Geography New ton on the Prophecies Sturm's Reflections Milyon, Young, Gray, Beattie and Collins

Sterne's Works Hemans, Heber, and Pollok's Poems Byron's Works
Pronouncing Bible
Pronouncing Testament
Priceaun's Connexions of Sacred and Prothe History
With an allowing

The History
Wests on the mind
Jays Lectures
Bible Companion
Me com's Bible Dictionary
Impation of Christ, by Thomas a Kempis

Evilences of Christianity, by Alexander,
Vatson, Jenyns, Leslie and Paley
Baylor's Call to the unconverted
Saints' Rest
Graca Majora
Gr. ca Minora
Gr. ca Winora Cooper's Virgil Clarke's Cæsar Clarke's Homer

Sm.rts' Cicere
Cæsar Delphini
Ho ace Delphini
Satlust Delphini
Hutchinson's Xenophon Allen's Euclid Gresbach's Greek Testament Greek Exercises

Anthon's Sallust Mair's Syntax Adams' Latin Grammar Ruidiman's do do Tis Livii

Tit Livii
McIntyre on the Globes
Bonnycastle's Algebra
Polite Learning
Blar's Lectures
Blar's Outlines of Ancient History
Tyter's History
Gramshaw's History of Rome .] do France Greece England

do. do Toke's Pantheon Acoms' Geography & Atlas Worcester's ditte ditto Olney's ditto ditto Wanostrocht's French Grammar Nugent's French Dictionary

Viri Romæ Kirkham's Grammar Murray's Grammar ditto Reader Walker's Dictionary Comley's Spelling Book Jess, Pike, Bennett and Gough's Arithmetic Bartlett's Reader

Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books And variety of other Books, Paper, Inkpow

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SAIDIDILERY.

which he is now opening. Those wishing to purchase will do well to give him an early

Persons indebted to the subscriber of twelve months or more, and whose accounts have been presented, will confer a favor by making immediate payment. Also those indebted on notes of hand which have been or are now due will please call and take them. dec 31

SPRING GOODS.

Wm. H. & P. Groome

HAVE received in part, their Spring sup-PLAIDS AND STRIPES, BUR-LAPS, TOW LINENS, COT-

N. G. SINGLETON ing, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography. He solicits the patronage of parents and guardians in Easton and the vicinity, and edgen will use exertions to give satisfaction, by attending stricily to advance the scholars in lite-

derate compensation for fuel. Administrator's Notice. THE subscriber having obtained letters of Administration on the personal estate of William Harwood, late of Talbot county, deceased, informs such as are due said estate, that unless they call upon the subscriber and settle with him, or make him satisfaction for the set-tlement of the same, he will not again call upon them, as he deems this a sufficient notice; therefore if any should neglect to attend to this notice, they must expect to be dealt with as the law directs, us the subscriber intends the law to be his guide in this case, without respect to persons. I certainly shall make my collections as soon as the law will admit me to do so.

HENRY D. HARWOOD, Adm'r.

of Wm. Harwood, dec'd. Easton, march 25 Sw

Great Bargains! Great Bargains! ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT THE COACH, GIG & HARNESS



MANUFACTORY

ANDERSON & HOPKINS

In the town of Easton, Talbot county, Md. THE subscribers take this method of return-The subscribers take this method of returning their grateful acknowledgments to the gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for their liberal patronage, since they commenced the above business; and beg leave to inform them, and the public generally, that they have now on hand,

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF AR-

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF AR-TICLES IN THEIR LINE, CONSISTING IN PART OF

SNEW GIGS, price from 180 to 300 dollars, of various pat-terns and finish:—also SIX second hand ditto, of various prices; and TWO good

Sulkeys,

one of them is hung on Six Steel Springs; and SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

NEW HARNESS.

all of which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for cash or good paper, and liberal prices given for old Carriages in exchange.

They have under way a first rate Coachee, and a number of Gigs, in an unfinished state, which can be finished at the shortest notice,

substantial Coachees, Barouches, Gigs, &c. &c. an impartial tribunal for deciding on the charge, as any establishment in the State. of repairs done in a neat and durable manner, and steel springs of every description made and repaired, all of which will be done at the short-

A. & H. feb 18 3m Houses and Lots in Easton,

STILL FOR SALE. THE Subscriber offers at private sale, ont the most accommodating terms, the following property in Easton, that is to say;—
1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Wash-

ington street, next adjoining the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas, and now occupid by Mr. Peter Burgess. The Dwelling house, Office, Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired for an inconsiderable may be repaired dered a most convenient and agreeable residence, as the ground is spacious and runs en tirely through to Harrison Street, on which

there is a small tenement. 2nd. The small brick Dwelling House, situ ate on Washington street opposite to Port st. which leads to Easton Point- This lot runs also through to Harrison street, embracing also a small tenement thereon.

3d. The 2d Dwelling House from the south of the block of brick buildings commonly called Earle's Row; on Washington street ex

4th. That commodious and agreeable dwelling house and gardes, formerly the residence of the subscriber, situate on Aurora street in Easton. The situation and advantages o this establishment for a private family render it a most desirable purchase. Also, a conve-

he is legally authorised (by Mr. A. F. Saguaz, Reporter of Fashions of New York,) he now offers to the trade some beautiful Engravings,

The subscriber tenders his grateful acknowl-

edgements for the liberal patronage he has re-ceived since he commenced business in Easton, and from the assurance he has generally given and from the assurance he has generally given cers, for whose conduct the President is responsible, while it is taken from him in relation to him a call, as he is determined that neither expensions. pense nor pains shall be wanting on his part to sible. In the government from which many of the fundamental principles of our system are

eow3t

To Rent, for the remainder of the year, The House on Washington st now occupied by the subscriber.
It has been kept for many years
as a tavern and retail grocery

store, and is a good stand for business.

Apply to

H. D. HARWOOD. Apply to (G) 8w

PUETRY.

THE BETTER LAND.

"I hear thee speak of the better land, Thou callest its children a happy band; Mothers! oh where is that radiant shore; Shall we seek it, and weep no more? Is it where the flower of the orange blows, And the fire flies glance through the myrtle

boughs." "Not there, not there, my child !"

"Is it where the feathery palm trees rise, And the date grows ripe under sunny skies? Or, midst the green islands of glittering seas, Where fragrant forests perfame the breeze, And strange, bright birds, on their starry wings Bear the rich hues of all glorious things? "Not there, not there, my child!"

" Is it far away, in some region old,

-"Not there, not there, my child!"

"Eye hath not seen it, my gentle boy, Ear hath not heard its deep songs of joy; Dreams cannot picture a world so fair— Sorrows and death may not enter there; Time doth not breathe on its fadeless bloom, Far beyond the clouds and beyond the tomb,
—It is there, it is there, my child!"

PROTEST OF THE PRESIDENT.

In this view of the resolution it must certainly be regarded, not as a vindication of any par-ticular provision of the law or the constitution, but simply as an official rebuke or condemnatory sentence, too general and indefinite to be easily repelled, but yet sufficiently precise to bring into discredit the conduct and motives of the Executive. But whatever it may have been intended to accomplish, it is obvious that the vague, general, and abstract form of the resolution is in respect tessions with those other which can be finished at the shortest notice, and to any particular directions, according to order.

THEY HAVE ALSO A LARGE ASSERTMENT OF in their line, of every description, from which by the assistance of the best workmen, and their own knowledge of the business, they are persuaded they can finish off as handsome and substantial Coachees, Barouches, Gigs, &c. &c.

All kinds have been waged in vain.

If the resolution had been left in its original repaired, all of which will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

The public's obedient servants,

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. A. & H., have also for sale, a large and superior turning LATHE and TOOLS, which can be bought low. Two boys of good steady habits, from 13 to 15 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, the one at the work, and the other at the trimming branch of the business. Letters addressed to Anderson and Hopkins, Easton, Talbot county, Md., specifying the kind of carriages wanted, will be promptly attended to, and the carriage brought to their own door.

feb 18 3m

A. & H. form, it is not to be presumed that it could ever nue, principally referred to in the course of the discussion, they will doubtless be generally regarded as the acts intended to be denounced s "an assumption of authority and r conferred by the constitution or laws, but in derogation of both." It is therefore due to the occasion that a condensed summary of the views of the Executive in respect to them, should be here exhibited.

By the constitution, "the Executive power is vested in a President of the U. States."— Among the duties imposed upon him, and which he is sworn to perform, is that of "taking care that the large he fifthfully avented." care that the laws be faithfully executed."-Being thus made responsible for the entire action of the Executive Department, it was but reasonable that the power of appointing, oversing and controlling those who execute the laws—a power in its nature executive—should remain in his hands. It is, therefore, not only his right, but the constitution makes it his duty, to "nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint," all "officers of the U. States whose appointments are not in the constitution otherwise provided for," with a proviso that the appointment of inferior officers may be vested in the President alone. in the Courts of Justice, or in the Heads of

The Executive power vested in the Senate, is neither that of "nominating" nor "appointing." It is merely a check upon the Executive power of appointment. If individuals are proposed for appointment by the President, by them deemed incompetent or unworthy, they may withhold their consent, and the appointment cannot be made. They check the action of the Executive, but cannot, in relation to those very subjects, act themselves, nor direct them. Selections are still made by the President dent, and the negative given to the Senate, TON YARNS, &c. &c.

ALSO,
A full supply of HARDWARE, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.
march 25

A full supply of HARDWARE, GROSpring and Summer Fashions for 1834; and as he is legally authorised (by Mr. A. F. Saguaz, he whole Executive power being vested in

Departments.

the President, who is responsible for its exercise, it is a necessary consequence, that he should WILL open school on MONDAY the 3d of which can be seen at the subscriber's shop, adjoining Mr. Lowe's bar room, and opposite to aid him in the performance of his duties, and pranches will be taught, viz. Spelling, Read-the reduced price of \$6 per year, to subscriber's shop, adjoining Mr. Wm. Loveday's Store, or they can be had at the reduced price of \$6 per year, to subscriber's shop, adjoining Mr. Wm. Loveday's Store, or they can be had at the reduced price of \$6 per year, to subscriber's shop, adjoining Mr. Wm. Loveday's Store, or they can be had at the reduced price of \$6 per year, to subscriber's shop, adjoining Mr. Wm. Loveday's Store, or they can be had at the reduced price of \$6 per year, to subscriber's shop, adjoining Mr. Wm. Loveday's Store, or they can be had at the reduced price of \$6 per year, to subscriber's shop, adjoining Mr. Wm. Loveday's Store, or they can be had at the reduced price of \$6 per year, to subscriber's shop, adjoining Mr. Wm. Loveday's Store, or they can be had at the reduced price of \$6 per year, to subscriber's shop, adjoining Mr. Wm. Loveday's Store, or they can be had at the reduced price of \$6 per year, to subscriber's shop, adjoining Mr. Wm. Loveday's Store, or they can be had at the reduced price of \$6 per year, to subscriber's shop, adjoining Mr. Wm. Loveday's Store, or they can be had at the reduced price of \$6 per year, to subscriber's shop, adjoining Mr. Wm. Loveday's Store, or they can be had to discharge them when he is no longer willing to be responsible for their acts. moval, which, like that of appointment, is an original Executive power, is left unchecked by the constitution in relation to all executive offiplease those who may favor him with their patronage. In a very short time, I expect to receive other fashions in addition to those Reported by Mr. A. F. Saguaz; thereby gentlemen will be able to see, judge and determine to take the judges out of this general power of for themselves, as to the style of fashion of their removal, and thus make them independent of the executive, that the tenure of their offices are changed to good behaviour. Nor is it conwas changed to good behaviour. Nor is it conceivable, why they are placed in our constitu-tion, upon a tenure different from that of all other officers appointed by the executive, un-

But if there were any just ground for doubt on the face of the constitution, whether all exe-cutive officers are removeable at the will of the President, it is obviated by the contemporan-ous construction of the instrument, and the u-niform practice under it.

The power of removal was a topic of solems

debate in the Congress of 1789, while organizing the administrative departments of the go-vernment, and it was finally decided, that the President derived from the constitution, the power of removal, so far as it regards that department for whose acts he is responsible. Although the delate covered the whole ground, embracing the Treasury as well as all the other Executive Departments, it arose on a motion to strike out of the bill to establish a Department of Foreign Affairs, since called the Department of State, a clause declaring the Secretary "to be removable from office by the President of the U. States." After that motion had been decided in the negative, it was perceived that these words did not convey the ense of the House of Representatives, in relation to the true source of the power of removal. With the avowed object of preventing any future inference, that this power was exercised by the President in virtue of a grant from Congress, when in fact that body considered it as derived from the constitution, the words which had been the subject of debate were struck out, and in lieu thereof a clause was inserted in a provision concerning the ChiefClerk of the Department, which declared that "whenever the said principal officer shall be removed from office by the President of the U. States, or in any other case of vacancy," the Chief Clerk should, during such vacancy, have charge of the papers of the office. This change having been made for the express purpose of declaring the sense of Congress, that the President derived the power of removal from the constitution, the act as it passed has always been considered as a full expression of the sense of the Legislature, on this important part of the American constitution.

Here then we have the concurrent authority of President Washington, of the Senate, and the House of Representatives, numbers of whom had taken an active part in the convention which framed the constitution, and in the State conventions, which adopted it, that the moneys were first placed in the State Banks, President derived an unqualified power of reand then in the former Bank of the U. States. moval from that instrument itself, which is beyond the reach of Legislative authority. Upon this principal the government has now been steadily administered for about forty-five years, during which there have been numerous removals made by the President or by his direction, embracing every grade of Executive officers, from the Heads of Departments to the messengers of Bureaus.

of 1789, was considered on the same footing as the other Executive: Departments, and in the act establishing it, the precise words were incorporated indicative of the sense of Congress that the President derives his power to remove the Secretary from the constitution, which appear in the act establishing the Department of Foreign Affairs. An assistant Secretary of the Treasury was created, and it was provided that he should take charge of the books and papers of the Department "whenever the Secretary shall be removed from office by the President of the U. States." The Secretary of the Treasury being appointed by the President, and being considered as constitutionally removable by him, it appears never to have occurred to any one in the Congress of 1789, or since, until very recently, that he was other than an Chief Magistrate in the execution of the laws, subject, like all other Heads of Departments. to his supervision and control. No such idea us an officer of the Congress can be found in itself to those who organized the government. There are officers of each House, the appointment of which is authorised by the constitution, but all officers referred to in that instrument. as coming within the appointing power of the President, whether established thereby of cre-President, whether established thereby or created by law, are "Officers of the U. States." fully executed, than other laws enjoining dutary of the Treasury is the officer of Congress, for the perpetuation of our republican institucountability to them as one body, as any office is created by law, of whatever name or character, the appointment of the person or persons to fill it, devolves by the consti-tution upon the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, unless it be an inferior office, and the appointment be vested by the law itself, "in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the Heads of Departments."

But at the time of the organization of the Treasury Department, an instance occurred which distinctly evinces the unanimous concurrence of the first Congress in the principle that the Treasury Department is wholly Executive in its character and responsibilities .-A motion was made to strike out the provisions of the bill making it the duty of the Secretary "to digest and report plans for the imand for the support of public credit," on the ground that a would give the Executive Department of the government too much influence and power in Congress. The motion was not opposed on the ground that the Secretary was the officer of Congress and responsible to that body, which would have been conclusive, if admitted, but on other grounds which conce ded his Executive character throughout. The whole discussion evinces an unanimous concurrence in the principle, that the Secretary of the Treasury is wholly an Executive officer, and the struggle of the minority was to restrict his power as such.

From that time down to the present, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Treasurer, Register, Comptrollers, Auditors and Clerks, who fill the offices of that Department, have in the practice of the government, been considered and treated as on the same footing with corresponding grades of officers in all the other Ex-

ocutive Departments. The custody of the public property, under such regulations as may be prescribed by legislative authority, has always been considered an appropriate function of the Executive Deportment in this and all other governments. In accordance with this principle, every species of property belonging to the U. States, (excepting that which is in the use of the several co ordinate departments of the government, as means to aid them in performing their appropriate functions,) is in charge of officers apjointed by the President, whether it be land or buildings or merchandise, or provi-sions, or clothing or arms and munitions The superintendents and keepers of the whole are appointed by the President, responsible to him, and removable at his will.

Public money is but a species of public property. It cannot be raised by taxation or cusioms, nor brought into the treasury in any other way, except by law; but whenever or howsoever obtained, its custody always has been and always must be, unless the constitution be changed, intrusted to the Executive Department. No officer can be created by Congress for the purpose of taking charge of it, whose a pointment would not, by the constitution a o ice devolve on the President, and who would not be responsible to him for the faithful performance of his duties. The legislative power may undoubtedly bind him and the President. by any laws they may think proper to enact; they may prescribe in what place particular pertions of the public money shall be kept direct that supplies for the army or navy shall be kept in particular stores; and it will be the

the Executive Department of the government. Were the Congress to assume, with or without a legislative act the power of appointing offi-cers independently of the President, to take charge and custody of the public property contained in the military and naval arsenals, magazines, and storehouses, it is believed that such an act would be regarded by all as a palpuble usurpation of Executive power, subversive of the form as well as the fundamental principles of our government. But where is the difference in principle whether the public property be in the form of arms, munitions of war, and supplies or in gold and silver, or bank notes. None can be perceived-none is believed to exist. Congress cannot, therefore take out of the hands of the Executive Department, the custody of the public property or mo-ney, without an assumption of Executive power, and a subversion of the first principles o the constitution.

The Congress of the U. States have never passed an act imperatively directing that the public moneys shall be kept in any particular place or places. From the origin of the government to the year 1816, the statute book was wholly silent on the subject. In 1789 a Treasurer was created, subordinate to the Secretary of the A'reasury, and through him to the Presi dent. He was required to give bond, safely to keep, and faithfully to disburse the public moneys, without any direction as to the manner or places in which they should be kept. By reference to the practice of the government, it is found, that from its organization, the Secretary of the Treasury, acting under the supervision of the President, designated the places the public moneys should be kept, and specially directed all transfers from place to place.— This practice was continued, with the silent acquiescence of Congress, from 1789, down to 1816; and although many banks were selected and discharged, and although a portion of the transferred to the State Banks, no legislation was thought necessary by Congress, and all the operations were originated and perfected by Executive authority. The Secretary of the Treasury, responsible to the President, and with his approbation, made contracts and arrangements in relation to the whole subject matter, which was thus entirely committed to the di-The Treasury Department, in the discussions rection of the President, under his responsibilities to the American People, and to those who were authorized to impeach and punish him

for any breach of this important trust. The act of 1816, establishing the Bank of the United States, directed the deposites of public money to be made in that bank and its branche; in places in which the said banks and branches thereof may be established, "unless the Secretary of the treasury should otherwise order and direct," in which event he was requiret to give his reasons to Congress. but a continuation of his pre-existing powers as the Head of an Executive Department, to direct where the deposites should be made, with the superadded obligation of giving his reasons to Congress for making them elsewhere right to make that interference offe tive; and if than in the Bank of the United States and its branches. It is not to be considered that this tion be silently acquiesced in, we may reasonaexecutive officer, the mere instrument of the provision in any degree altered the relation between the Secretary of the Treasury and the resident, as he released the latter from his ment. The Senate may refuse, except on the constitutional obligation to take care that the condition that he will surrender his opinion to laws be faithfully executed." On the contratheirs and obey their will, to perform their own our obligations to the great Ruler of nations of the Chief Magistrate elected by the People the constitution, or appears to have suggested ry it increased his responsibilities, by adding constitutional functions, to pass the necessary another to the long list of laws which it was his duty to carry into effect.

It would be an extraordinary result, if because the person charged by law with a pubion to the former, because the neglect is in his presence, and the remedy at hand.

It cannot be doubted that it was the local buty of the Secretary of the Treasury to order and direct the deposites of the public money to be made elsewhere than in the Bank of the United States, whenever sufficient reasons existed for making the change. If, in such a case, he neglected or refused to act, he would neglect or refuse to execute the law.

What would then be the sworn duty of the President Could he say that the constitution did not bind him to see the law faithfully executed, because it was one of his Secretaries, and not himself upon whom the service was specially imposed Might be not be asked whether there was any such limitation to his obligations prescribed in the constitution Whether he is not equally bound to take care had the President exercised, without a questhat the laws be faithfully executed, whether they impose duties on the highest officer of State, or the lowest subordinate in any of the Departments. Might be not be told, that it was for the sole purpose of causing all execu-tive officers, from the highest to the lowest, aithfully to perform the services required of them by law-that the people of the United States have made him their Chief Magistrate. and the constitution has clothed him with the entire executive power, of this government? The principles implied in these questions ap-

pear too plain to need elucidation. But here, also, we have a cotemporaneou construction of the act, which shows that it was not understood as in any way changing the relations between the President and Secretary of the Treasury, or as placing the latter out o executive control, even in relation to the deposites of the public money. Nor on this point are we left to any equivocal festimony. The ecuments of the Treasury Department show that the Secretary of the Treasury did apply to the President, and obtain his approbation and sanction to the original transfer of the public eposites to the present bank of the United States, and did carry the measure into effect in bedience to his decision. They also show that transfers of the public deposites from the branches of the Bank of the United States to State Banks at Chilicothe, Cincinnati and Louisville in 1819, were made with the approbation of the President, and by his authority. They show, that upon all important questions appertaining to his Department, whether they elated to the public deposites or other matters, it was the constant practice of the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain for his acts the approval and sanction of the President. These and the principles on which they were founded, were known to all the departments of the Go-

called in question.

Thus was it settled by the constitution, the laws, and the whole practice of the Governnont, that the entire executive power is vested n the President of the United States; that as incident to that power, the right of appointing and removing those officers who are to aid him in the execution of the laws, with such restrictions only as the constitution prescribes, is vested in the President; that the Secretary the Treasury is one of those officers; that the custody of the public property and money is an executive function, which, in relation to the noney, has always been exercised through the secretary of the Treasury and his subordinates;

ing relation to them, consults the chief magistrate, and obtains his approval and sanction; that the law establishing the Bank, did not as it could not, change the relation between the President and the Secrectary: did not release he former from his obligation to see the la faithfully executed, nor the Litter from the President's supervision and control; that afterwards, and before, the Secretary did in fact consult, and obtain the sanction of the President. t transfers and removals of the public deposites and that all departments of the Government and the nation itself, approved or acquiesced in these acts an I principles, as in strict conformity

rican People, of the Bank of the United States, made it expedient, and its exposed abuses and corruptions, made it, in my opinion, the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, to place the moneys of the United States in other depositories. The Secretary did not concur in that pinion, and declined giving the necessary order and direction. So glaring were the abuses and corruption of the Bank, so evident its fixed purpose to persovere in them, and so pa pable its design, by its mose; and power, to control the Government and change its character, that I deemed it the imperative duty of the Executive authority, by the exertion of every power confided to it by the constitution and laws, to cheek its career, and lessen its ability to do mischief, even in the painful alternative of dismissing the Head of one of the Departments. At the time the removal was made, other causes sufficient to justify it exsted; but if they had not, the Secretary would have been dismissed for this cause only.

His place supplied by one whose opinions were well known to me, and whose frank expresion of them, in another situation, and whose generous sacrifices of interest and feeling, when unexpectedly called to the station ic now occupies, ought forever to have sheilded his motives from suspicion, and his character from reproach. In accordance with the opinions long before expressed by him, he proceeded, with my sanction, to make arrangements for depositing the moneys of the United States in other safe institutions.

The resolution of the Senate, as originally framed, and as passed if it refers to these acts, presupposes a right in that body to interfere with the exercise of Executive power, If the principle be once admitted, it is not difficult to perceive where it may end. If, by a mere denunciation like this resolution, the President should ever be induced to act, in a matter of official duty, contrary to the honest convictions of his own mind, in compliance with the vishes of the Senate, he co still t onal independence of the Execut v : Department would be as effectually destroyed, and its power as effectually transierred to the Senate, as if that end had been accomplished by an amendment of

the constitution. But if the Senate have a right to interfere with the Executive power, they have also the the assertion of the power implied in the resolubly apprehend that it will be followed, at some laws to sanction appropriations proposed by the House of Representatives, and to confirm proper nominations made by the President. It has already been maintained (and it is not conceivable that the resolution of the Senate can be lic duty, is one of the Secretaries, it were less ceivable that the resolution of the Senate can be the duty of the President to see that law faith- based on any other principle) that the Secrepropriety, and on similar grounds, may the Secretary of State, the Secretaries of War and Navy, and the Postmaster General, each in succession, be declared independent of the President, the subordinates of Congress, and removable only with the concurrence of the Senate. Followed to its consequences, this princaple will be found effectually to destroy one co-ordinate Department, of the Government to concentrate in the hands of the Senate the whole Executive power, and to leave the President as powerless as he would be useless

-the shadow of authority, after the substance had departed. The time and the occasion which bave called forth the resolution of the Senate, seem to impose upon me an additional obligation not to pass it over in silence. Nearly forty five years tion as to his rightful authority, those powers for the recent assumption of which he is now denounced. The vicissitudes of peace and war had attended our Government; violent parties, watchful to take advantage of any eeming usurpation on the part of the Executive, had distracted our councils; frequent removals, or forced resignations, in every sens tantamount to removals, had been made of the Secretary and other officers of the Treasury; and yet, in no one instance is it known, that any man, whether patriot or partisan, had raised his voice against it as a violation of the Constitution. The expediency and justice of such changes, in reference to public officers of all grades, have frequently been the topics of discussion; but the constitutional right of the President to appoint, control, and remove the Head of the Treasury, as well as all other Departments, seems to have been universally conceded. And what is the occasion upon which other principles have been first officially asserted—The Bank of the United States, a great moneyed monopoly, had attempted obtain a renewal of its charter, by controlling the elections of the people and the action of the Government. The use of its corporate funds and power in that attempt, was fully disclosed; and it was made known to the President that the corporation was putting in train the same course of measures, with the view of making another vigorous effort, through an control public opinion and force the Government to yield to it demands.

This with its corruption of the press, its violation of its charter, its exclusion of the Government Directors from its proceedings, its neglect of duty, and arrogant pretension, made it, in the opinion of the President incompatible with the public interest and the safety of our vernment, to Congress, and the country, and, institutions, that it should be longer employed until very recently, appear never to have been as the fiscal agent of the Treasury. A Scorptary of the treasury, appointed in the recess of the Senate, who had not been confirmed by that body, and whom the President might or might not at his pleasure nominate to them, refused to do what his superior in the Executive Department considered the most impurative of his duties, and became in fact, however innocent his motives, the protector of the Bank. And on this occasion it is discovered for the first time, that those who framed the constitution misunderstood it; that the first Congress and all its successors have been under a delusion; that the practice of near forty five years, is but a contin-Secretary of the Treasury and his subordinates; sury is not responsible to the President; and that in the performance of these, duties, he is that to remove him is a violation of the constithe President to see that the law is faith. subject to the supervision and control of the lution and laws, for which the President de-

nals of the Senate.

There are also some other circumstances connected with the discussion and passage of the disapprobation, the renewed attempt in Conresolution to which I feel it to be, not only my gress to secure the passage of a bill prov-right, but my duty to refer. It appears by the ing for the disposal of the public domain upon right, but my duty to refer. It appears by the ing for the disposal of the journal of the Senate, that among the twenty the principles proposed by Mr. Clay, inassix Senators who voted for the resolution on much as we believe that such a law would be its original form, were one of the Senators unequal in its operations, and unjust in its refrom the State of Maine, the two Senators sults." from New Jersey, and one of the Senators from Ohio. It also appears by the same jour- the principles set forth in the late veto message nal, and by the files of the Senate, that the Le- upon that subject," and, gislature of these states had severally expressed their opinions in respect to the Executive pro- be instructed, and our Representatives reques-

passed a preamble and series of resolutions in deposites; and to oppose the passage of the

he following words: "Whereas, at an early period after the election of An Irew Jackson to the presidency, in accordance with the sentiments which ad unformly expressed, the attention of Congress was called to the constitutionally and exediency of the renewal of the charter of the sentatives.' J. States Bank: And whereas, the Bank has transcended its chartered limits in the manabandoned the object of its creation, by engagpower and influence to emit arrass the administy and power not conferred by the constitution which the trusts reposed in it have been execution of the powers, conferred have, destroyed the confidence of the public in the officers of the Bank and demonstrated that such powers endanger the stability of republican institutions Therefore, Resolved, That in the removal or the public deposites from the Bank of the Union States, as well as in the manner of their reval we recog . se in the administration an ad-

mance of a public duty. Resolved, That this Legislature entertain the same opinion as heretofore expressed by preof the United States ought not to be recharter-

berence to constitutional rights, and the perior-

n the Congress of the United States be instruct pic of remark. ted, and the Representatives be requested, to oprose the restoration of the deposites and the enewal of the charter of the United States Bank.

On the 11th of January, 1831, the House of Assembly and Council composing the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, passed a preamble and a series of resolutions in the follow-

ing words:
"Whereas the present crisis in our public affairs calls for a decided expression of the voice tion of the laws, then is there no direct respon of the people of this State: and whereas we consider it the undoubted right of the several States of this Government, to which is committed the to instruct those who represent their interests care of the national finances. And it is in the in the council of the nation, in all matters power of the Bank of the United States, or any which intimately concern the public weal, and may affect the happiness or well being of the if a Secretary shall be found to accord with people: Therefore,

"1. Be it Resolved by the Council and General Assembly of this State, That while we acfor his mercies to us as a people, that we have been preserved alike from foreign war, from the evils of internal commotions and the machinations of designing and ambitious men who would prostrate the fair fabric of our Union; that we ought, nevertheless, to humble ourselves in His presence and implore His aid

"2. Resolved, That we have undiminished venerable patriot who now holds the distinguished post of Chief Magistrate of this nation and whose purity of purpose and elevated motives have so often received the unqualified approbation of a large majority of his fellow citizens.

"3. Resolved, That we view with agitation and alarm the existence of a great moneyed in-the Senate shall bereafter be frequently pursued corportion, which threatens to embarrass the it is not only obvious that the harmony of the and alarm the existence of a great moneyed inoperations of the Government, and by means relations between the President and the Senate of its unbounded influence upon the currency of will be destroyed, but that other and graver efthe country, to scatter distress and ruin throughout the community; and, that we, therefore, so- the Senate be submitted to by the President, lemnly believe the present Bank of the United the confidence of the People in his ability and States ought not to be rechartered.

'4. Resolved, That our Senators in Congress oc instructed, and our members of the House good required its adoption.

"5. Resolved, That the Governor be requesto each of our Senators and Representatives and injustice. Either of these results would im-

On the 21st day of February last the Legislature of the same State, reiterated the opinions of some of its provisions. and instructions beforegiven by joint resolutions

Jersey have not seen any reason to depart from interference in the elections of the People, to of a sovereign State openly expressed in its Le-

tion in the following words:

sion of Congress: And whereas it is abundantly evident that said Bank has exercised powers derogatory to the spirit of our free institutions and dangerous to the liberties of these U.States. And whereas there is just reason to doubt the constitutional power of Congress to grant acts such a result. It is not of their motives or de-

fully executed—yet will the custody remain in President, and in all important measures have perves to stand forever dishonored on the jour-tion should be no longer used as a depository of succeed me in it; to the Repr sentative to the public funds.
"Resolved, also, That we view with decided

"Resolved, also, That we heartily approve of

"Resolved, That our Senator in Congress During the last year, the approaching termination, according to the provisions of its charter, and the solemn decision of the Amelican People of the Rank of the People of the People of the Rank of the People of land bill containing the principles adopted in the act upon that subject passed at the last session of by their character and tendency, to concen-

Resolved That the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions of each of our Senators and Repre-

It is thus seen that four Senators have declared by their votes that the President, in agement of its business transactions, and has the late Executive proceedings in relation to abandoned the object of its creation, by engagtration of the General Government, and by and laws, but in derogation of both, "whilst bringing insolvency and distress upon the the Legislatures of their respective States had commercial community. And whereas, the deliberately approved those very proceedings, public security from such an institution consists as consistent with the constitution and demanless in its present pecuniary capacity to dis-charge its habilities than in the fidelity with which the trusts reposed in it have been execu-ments of the Legislatures as above expressed ted: And whereas the abuse and mesapplica- there would have been but twenty-four votes of forty-six for censuring the President, the unprecedented record of his conviction I not have been placed upon the journals of Senute.

thus referring to the resolutions and in ions of State Legislatures, I disclaim and liate all authority or design to interfere enate to their own consciences, their conments, and their country. The facts now ines, and are important to the just develope-Legislatures of this State that the Bank ment of the principles and interests involved i in, as well as to the proper vindication of the Executive Department; and with that view "Resolved, That the Senators of this State and that view only, are they here made the to-

The dangerous tendency of the doctrine which denies to the President the power of suising, directing and removing the Secretaof the Treasury in like manner with the o her Executive officers would soon be mani test in practice, were the doctrine to be catab-lished. The President is the direct representative of the American People, but the Secretaries are not. If the Secretary of the Treasury be independent of the President in the execusibility to the People in that important branch other corporation, body of men or individuals them in opinion, or can be induced in practice to them in opinion, or can be induced in practice to supported by powerful monopolies and aristhe whole action of the Government, (so far as happiness, or their liberties protection; but in and responsible to them.

But the evil tendency of the particular doctrine adverted to, though sufficiently serious, would be as nothing in comparison with the pernicious consequences which would inevitably low from the approbation and allowance by the People, and the pratice by the Senate, of free. If the Amighty Being who has hitherthe unconstitutional power of arraigning and to sustained and protected me, will but vouch ated by law, are "Officers of the U. States."

No joint power of appointment is given to the two flowers of Congress, nor is there any active flowers of Congress, nor is there are any active flowers of Congress, nor is there are any active flowers of Congress, nor is there are any active flowers of Congress, nor is there are any active flowers of Congress, nor is there are any active flowers of Congress, nor is there are any active flowers instrumental sident has no right to control him, and conjugate with pleasure enjoyed.

States. It is upon subordinate officers or private citations, and for a continuance of that unexampled prosperity which our country has hitherto enjoyed. foundations of the Government; to disturb the my country, and die contented with the belief, "2. Resolved, That we have undiminished harmonious action of its different Departments that I have contributed, in some small degree, and to break down the checks and balances by which the wisdom of its framers sought to ensure its stability and usefulness.

The honest differences of opinion which occasionly exist between the Senate and the President, in regard to matters in which both are the part of the Executive Department; and to obliged to participate, are sufficiently embar- the end, also, that my motives and views in rassing. But if the course recently adopted by fects will ultimately ensue. If the censures of virtue, and the character and usefulness of his administration, will soon be at an end, and the real power of the Government will fall into the f Representatives be requested to sustain, by hands of a body, holding their officers for long their votes and influence, the course adopted terms, not elected by the people, and not to them by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Taney, directly responsible. If, on the other hand, the in relation to the Bank of the United States illegal censures of the Senate should be resistand the deposites of the Government moneys, ed by the President, collisions and angry conbelieving as we do the course of the Secretary troversies might ensue, discreditable in their to have been constitutional, and that the public progress, and in the end compelling the people to adopt the conclusion, either that their Chief Magistate was unworthy of their respect, or ted to forward a copy of the above resolutions that the Senate was chargeable with calumny from this State in the Congress of the United pair public confidence in the perfection of the States." frame work, or to the practical abandonment

The influence of such poceedings on the other in the following words:

"Resolved by the Council and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That they do adhere to the resolutions passed by them on the 11th day of January last, relative to the President of the United States, the Bank of the United States, and the course of Mr. Taney in the Covernment decessites."

In inducted of such peccentings of the other peccentings of the other such peccentings of the other s removing the Government deposites." to produce. And who does not perceive that "Resolved, That the Legislature of New such contempt of the Federal constitution, by one of its most important Departments, would such resolutions sinks the passage thereof; and it is their wish that they should receive from our Senators and Reprentatives of this State in the Congress of the United States, that attention and obedience which are due to the opinion ments of the Government, and the States which compose our confederated Union, instead of gislative capacity.

On the 2d of January, 1834, the Senate and ing those who may offend, to be reclaimed or House of Representatives composing the Legispunished in the manner pointed out in the contacture of Ohio, passed a preamble and resoluon in the following words:
"Whereas there is reason to believe that and anarchy, instead of order and law; until at the Bank of the United States will attempt to length some form of aristocratic power would obtain a renewal of its charter at the present ses- be established on the ruins of the constitution, sion of Congress: And whereas it is abundantly or the States be broken into separate commu-

constitutional power of Congress to grant acts of incorporation for banking purpose out of the signs, but only of the tendency of their acts, District of Columbia: And whereas we believe the proper disposal of the public lands to be of the ulmost importance to the People of these United States, and that honor and good faith required their equitable distribution:

Therefore,

"Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That we consider the removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the United States as required by the best interests of our country, and that a proper sense of public duty imperiously demanded that that institutive duty imperiously demanded that that institutive lands are such a result. It is not of their motives or designs, but only of the tendency of their acts, that it is my duty to speak. It is, if possible to make Senators themselves sensible to make Senators themselves sensible of the danger which lurks under the precedent set in their resolution, and at any rate to perform my land their resolution, and at any rate to perform my land their resolution, and at any rate to perform my land their resolution of the government, that I have been compelled to point out the consequences to which the discussion and passage of the resolution may lead, if the tendency of the measure be not checked in its inception.

It is due to the sequency of their acts, that it is my duty to speak. It is, if possible to make Senators themselves sensible to the its its in the date of the resolution, and at any rate to perform my date of the date.

people, whose constitution prerogative been unlawfully assumed; to the People and the States; and to the constitution they have a tablished; that I should not permit its possions to be broken dewn by sach an attack the Executive Department, without at he some effort "to p. a erve, protect, and delad them." With this view, and for the reasons which have been stated, I do hereby SOLEMN-LY PROTEST against the aforementioned pro-ceedings of the Senate, as unauthorized by the constitution; contrary to its spirit and to several of its express provisions; subversive of that distribution of the powers of government which t has ordained and established; destructive of the checks and safegards by which those powers were intended, on the one land, to be controll. ed, and on the other to be protected; and calculated by their immediate and collateral effects. trate in the hands of a body not directly amenable to the People, a degree of influence and power dangerous to their liberties, and fatal to the constitution of their choice. The resolution of the Senate contains an inputation upon my private as well upon my

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public character; and as it must stand forever on their journals, I cannot close this substitute for that defence which I have not been allowed to present in the ordinary form, without remarking, that I have lived in vain, if it le necessary to enter into a formal vindication of my character and purposes from such an imputation. In vain do I bear upon my person nduring memorials of that contest in which American liberty was purchased-in vain have I cince periled property, fame, and life, in de-fence of the rights and privileges so dearly bought-in vain am I now, without a personal aspiration, or the hope of individual advantage, encountering responsibilities and dangers, from which, by mere inactivity in relation to a single point, I might have been exempt-if any serious doubts can be entertained as to the purity of my purposes and motives. If I had been ambitious, I should have sought an allithe responsibility due from members of ance with that powerful institution which even now aspires to no divided empire. If I had been venal, I should have sold myself to its designs-had I preferred personal comfort and official ease to the performance of my arduous duty, I should have ceased to molest it. In the history of conquerors and usurpers, never in the fire of youth, nor in the vigor of manhood, could I find an attraction to lure me from the path of duty; and now, I shall scarcely find an inducement to commence their career of ambition, when gray hairs and a decaying frame, instead of inviting to toil and battle, call me to the contemplation of other worlds, where conquerors cease to be honored, and usurpers expiate their crimes.

The only ambition I can feel, is to acquit myself to Him to whom I must soon render an account of my stewardship, to serve my fellow men, and live respected and honored in the history of my country. No; the ambition which leads me on, is an anxious desire, and a fixed determination, to return to the people, unimpaired, the sacred trust they have confided to my charge; to heal the wounds of the constitution and preserve it from further violation; to persuade my countrymen, so far as I may, that it is not in a splendid Government, a plain system, void of pomp, protecting all, and granting favors to none-dispensing its blessings like the dews of Heaven, unseen and unfelt, save in the freshness and beauty they contribute to produce. It is such a Government that the genius of our People requires-such an one only under which our States may re-main for ages to come, united, prosperous, and to increase the value and prolong the duration

of American Liberty.
To the end that the resolution of the Senate may not be hereafter drawn into precedent, with the authority, of silent acquiescence on the Executive proceedings denounced in that resolution, may be known to my fellow citizens, to the world, and to all posterity, I respectfully request that this Message and Protest may be entered at length on the Journals of the Senate.
ANDREW JACKSON. April 15th, 1834.

NORFOLK, April 16th, 1831. ARRIVAL OF U. S. SCH. ENTER-PRIZE.

The U. S. schr Enterprize, LA. Com. Downing, 37 days from Rio Janeiro, arrived at the Naval anchorage this morning.—Officers and crew all well.

The U. S. ship Peacock, Capt. Geisinger, and schr Boxer, Lt. Com. Farraugt, were at Rio 8th March, all well—the former waiting the arrival of the Natchez-the latter repairing. The U. S. ship Ontarjo, Capt. Salter, had

sailed for the River La Plata.

The U. S. ship Natchez, Capt. Zantinger, bearing the broad pendant of Com. Woolsey, was daily looked for at Rio from Montevidee.

The U. S. ship Lexington, Capt McKeever, sailed for Portsmouth, N. H. 8 days previous to the military of the East.

the sailing of the Enterprize.
Licut. Com. William F. Shieds, late Com mander of the Boxer, and Midshipman William H. Brown, late acting sailing master of the Peacock, (for his examination) came pasengers in the Enterprize. The E. left at Rio Ships Extio, Walker, for N. York in 10 days and Brig Sabra, Winslow, for Richmond, in 7 do. The Brig Barbary, Brown, after being 10 days out, bound to Antwerp, had put back leaky. No news at Rio-Markets look-

List of Officers of the Enterprise. Samuel W. Downing, Lieut. Commanding. Timothy B. Benham, 1st Lieut. James M. Watson, 2d do. George Blacknal, Ass. Surgeon

William P. Zantzinger, Purser. Alexander C. Maury, Act'g Master. Richard Forrest, Thomas T. Hunter, Levis Handy, Alex'r M. Pennock, John D'Camp, John Mooney, William P. Milnor, Midship nen, come home for their examination. Charles Fales, Gunner.

Edward Harrison, Act'g Boatswain. Charles B. Wright, Purser's Steward.

From the Boston Mercantile Journal. Go a-head girls! We are glad to see the fair sex come boldly forward, in support of the cause of Temperanne. They are deeply interested in the success of this cause. The happiness and misery of themselves and children, are intimated. ness and misery of themselves and children, are intimately connected with it. A remanstrance, signed by fifty-six ladics, of Northfield, was lately presented to the Commissioners of Franklin County, against the licensing of any retailer in that town. If the Commissioners possess a spark of the gallantry of the old school, of course they will comply with the request of the fair remonstrants—For "When a lady's in the case,

All other things of sourse give place."

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SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1834.

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The President, on Monday sent to the Sen ate a message explanatory of certain expressions in his Protest message, in regard to the custod, of public property and public money. in which he says, "I think it proper to state that it was not my intention to deny in the said message, the power and right of the Legislative Department to provide by law for the custody, safe-keeping, and disposition of the public money and property of the United States."

Virginia Elections .- The National Intelligencer contains a table of returns from fortyseven counties and towns, which give 37 members for the opposition, and 23 for the administration. This, however, is so small a part of of which, Mr. K. addressed the Senate at conthe State, as to make it still difficult to form an siderable length. opinion as to which party will triumph.

The Globe continues to speak confidently of the success of the administration party, and the restoration of Mr. Rives to the Senate.

The Presidents and Directors of the Bank of which they are now elected.

failure of the Salisbury Bank, in the last Prin- Banks in the District of Columbia; which was cess Anne Herald:-

Bank of Salisbury, April 21, 1834. cie payment.

In consequence of the great excitement which pervades the minds of the people in relation to the currency of the country, every effort to sustain the Bank has proved unavailing, and not until compelled have they determined to adopt a course so repugnant to their feelings and injurious to the interests of this community.

But notwithstanding this temporary suspension of active business, the Board have the most unlimited confidence in the solvency of the in-

all its obligations.

The Board would therefore earnestly entreat assure them that as speedily as practicable, they will avail themselves of funds and cancel all

their liabilities.
Holders of notes on the Bank, and the holders of certificates of special deposites, whether such certificates have arrived at maturity or not, will be allowed the privilege of depositing the same at the rate of six per centum per annum. The President and Cashier are also authorized to redeem the notes of the Bank and certificates of deposite with promisory notes which have been discounted by the Bank, if

they should be preferred.

By order,
WILLIAM H. RIDER, Cashier.

The subjoined Law, passed at the last session of the Legislature of Maryland, is of importance to many of our fellow citizens:ting to persons of colour, who are

to be free after the expiration of a term of Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall and may be liwful from and after the passage of this act, for the several County Courts in this State to authorise the master or owner of any slave for a term of years, to sell the unexpired time of said

misconduct, the County Courts aforesaid shall may be in a similar require, and be satisfied with the testimony of Cecil Republican, disinterested witnesses, that the party applying for such grant, has distinctly and particularly notified such servants of the existence and effect of this law, and that this information has failed to correct his or her habits, before they

proceed to issue any such grant of authority. And whereas it is represented to this General Assembly, that negroes and mulattees held to labour for a term of years, frequently abscond, and thus deprive their owners of the labour and service due them, and who, when by great ef-fort and expense are reclaimed, it is found by experience that such negroes or mulattees have little difficulty in continuing to abscond, until the authority of the owner is put at complete defia ice, and the value of their service complete-

ly lost; for remedy whereof
Be it enacted, That upon the apprehension of any such negro or mulatto servant, it shall and may be lawful for the County Courts of this State to adjudge and extend the term of service to a longer term, so as fully to indemnify the master or mistress for all expenses and loss oc-casioned by the absconding of such servants.

And be it enacted, That upon the application

of any master or mistress, or other person legally authorised by such master or mistress, to calculated to do injury to the character of the the County where such acquitted but when our own opinion is susmaster or mistress or their agent may reside, tained by every individual we have conversed upon the apprehension of such absconding service, it shall be lawful for such Court at its service. sion, to grant an order for the sale of all the right of the master or mistress in and to said ne gro or mulatto servant, to any persons within or without this State. Provided said Court and the without this State. Provided said Court shall be of opinion that such absconding of such slave we are to consisted by improver conduct.

or mulatto servant out of this State, and hold the same to service for and during the term set furth in said order, and no longer.

And be it enacted, That upon the passage of any order by the Court for the sale of any negro or servant, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of said agrow with a copy of the Dead of Manumission, where he may be entitled to freedom by manumission, under seal of office, and in case said negro or nulatto may be entitled to freedom by manumission, under seal of office, and in case said negro or nulatto may be entitled to freedom by manumission, under seal of the Kalmazso, where two young gentlement, and case, upon application to the Rogister of Wills where the will shall be recorded, from which is and the duty of said Clerk to make application, and the duty of said Register to make out for as in any simple of the duty of said Clerk to make application, and the duty of said Register to make out for as in any simple of the Malmazso, where two young gentlement, and provided a pair of pistols, to be used in case said Clerk to make application, and the duty of said Register to make out for as any simple of a valuable and performs a little contage in which I is amusticated to his freedom by will, then and in that where the will shall be recorded, from which I was contrived by the provided a pair of pistols, to be used in case sind Clerk to make application, and the duty of said Register to make out for as any of the contribution.

It is a usual leave Baltimore every Agents in America and in Africa, and individual to Agents in America and in Africa, and individual colonists. Agents in America and in Africa, and individual colonists. Agents in America and in Africa, and individual colonists. Agents in America and in Africa, and individual colonists. Agents in America and in Africa, and individual colonists. Agents in America and in Africa, and individual colonists. Agents in America and in Africa, and individual colonists. Agents and in Africa, and individual colonists. Agents and in Africa, an

as may be necessary to show when and on what ture; a saw, an axe, a wood knife, and a jack they were overtaken before the knot was tied. sale, under seal of office, the expense of which see our little group at this moment.

true copy from the original law, passed by both am writing; while the other having just got the law is evident: branches of the Legislature, at December sestimated branches of the Legislature, at December sestimated by the law is evident. sion, 1833. Given under our hands at the City of Annapolis, this 10th day of April, 1834. LOUIS GASSAWAY,

JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk. Senate Md.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Friday the 18th, several memorials were presented on the removal of the deposites, of which the only important one was that presented by Mr. Kent, from 800 citizens of Prince George's county, Md., opposed to

Mr. LEIGH spoke two or three hours on Mr. Poindexter's motion not to receive the Manifasto of the President. After he had concluded on motion of Mr. Ewing, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

The House assembled at the usual hour. After the transaction of the morning business, Potomac, at Alexandria, and of the Farmers' Mr. Polk of Ten. made a motion, which did Potomac, at Alexandria, and of the Farmers not prevail, to take up the General Appropria-Bank of Alexandria, have given a voluntary tion Bill. Mr. Heath asked leave of the house Bank of Alexandria, have given to introduce a resolution, for directing the ac-obligation, binding themselves, in their indivi-dual capacities, for all liabilities of those Banks, the United Stases, after the 1st of May next; which may be created during the terms for which was rejused. Mr. Jarvis moved to suspend the rules of the House, to enable him to offer a resolution for the appointment of a com-We find the following notice concerning the mittee to investigate the causes of the failure of refused. Mr. Wise also asked leave to introduce certain resolutions on the subject of the bank Bank of Salisbury, April 21, 1834. deposites, asserting the power of Congress over the President and Directors of this institution, having duly investigated its affairs, and call of the House was moved. After occupy-maturely deliberated upon the expediency of ing considerable time in this call, the question its continued operations under the existing un-precedentedly severe demands for specie, have reception of Mr. Wise's resolutions, and negcome to the painful conclusion to announce to atived. Mr. Peyton made a similar applica the public its mability to continue longer spe- tion for the introduction of certain resolutions of an opposite character, but subsequently withdrew it. The House then adjourned.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday. reports of committeee, &c., were presented. After which, the rules of the House were, on motion of Mr. CLAYTON, suspended, to enable him to offer the following resolution, (as mo-dified on motion of Mr. PLUMMER:)

Resolved, That a Special Committee be apstitution, and assure the public that its resources pointed, for the purpose of inquiring into the are abundant and amply sufficient to discharge expediency of equalizing and reducing the salaries of officers, and all other expenses of Government, in every department thereof, where the holders of the notes and certificates of special deposite not to sacrifice their claims, and they also, to abolish such offices as may be deemed unnecessary; and, also of increasing the com-pensation of officers whose sularies or emoluments are inadequate to the services performed by them; and, also, into the expediency of reducing the compensation and mileage of the members of Congress, and that they have power to report by billior otherwise.

. The resolution was agreed to, on a vote taken by ayes and noes.

Mr. Wise renewed his application for leave

to introduce certain resolutions on the subject of the bank deposites, and moved a suspension of the rules of the House, which was refused. Mr. PEYTON made a similar application and motion, which was also negatived.

Mr. ALLAN asked leave to offer an explanation, with regard to the vote he had given in the preceeding day, in connexion with some remarks which had appeared in the city papers;

but leave was not granted.

After disposing of the bills on the Speaker's table, the House proceeded to the orders of the day; and the remainder of the sitting was occupied in the consideration of private bills.

informed us that this morning about three o'clock the Bank of the Canal across Broad slave, when his or her conduct is so notoriously Creek gave way and left the bed thereof pervicious and turbulent, to any person who will feetly clear of water. The Danage is incalcutransport such servant beyond the limits of the lable, the Banks and Tow Path baving in fectly clear of water. The Danage is incalcuconsequence fallen in at several other places. Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That except as Five vessels are lying in the Canal at Chesato cases of slaves now imprisoned for allegal peake without a drop of water, and many others may be in a similar situation east thereof.-

> Infatuation.-Half the boxes at the Tremont yesterday, were sold at auction, at an advance of \$236; one box was knocked off to an individual, whose pocket, it is to be pre-sumed has not been affected by the removal of the deposits, for an advance of \$50! This was for the extraordinary privilege of witnessing public in our land of religion and liberty, it the last appearance of the Kembles. So much would have produced an overwhelming stream for "Hard Times!" But some would include of mercy composed of men and money sufficient their mania for theatrical exhibitons, if the to fertilize the whole of this dreary region consequence was utter ruin to themselves and An unlimited field is fast opening in this imconnexions .- Boston paper.

STEBBINGS ACQUITTED.

It will be recollected that GEORGE STEB charge of the murder of Miss EVELINA CUN-NINGHAM, in 1825. On Friday, the 11th inst., the Grand Jury found a Bill, and on

It is with reluctance we express a sentiment

slave was not occasioned by improper conduct on the part of his owner or owner's agent. from the custody of the Sheriff, and almost im-

through removing the remains of our game 0 3 6 12 24 48 96 192 dinner, prepared and cooked by his chums, is each double the preceding, and afterwards add now sitting with a long pipe in his mouth, 4 to each, we shall have a series denoting the watching a coffee pot which streams up so from the live embers that no light considerfrom the live embers that no light consideration would induce me to part with the interest 4.7 10 16 23 52 100 196 at law in its contents. Their Louse which Mer- Ve-Earth Mars. Jupi-Sa- Urahas been thus occupied for three months, as a cuty, nus. perfect pattern of neatness, though as it consists but of a single room, no little ingenuity is re-but of a single room, no little ingenuity is re-quired to arrange their books, house keeping and 52, 100, and 196, the respective distances eserve even an appearance in such a bandoox. They have already sufficient tusiness, they tell me, to sustain their moderate household, and as the Indians supply them with a-

thus with persons of finished education and ac- fill up the vacancy; and in 1801, Prazzi, of complished manners under as humble a roof as this in the wikls of Michigan. For so rapid is the growth of society here, that he who aims at a prominent station in the new community, in the station in the new community is the station in the new community. ing settlement. Two years ago the first man raised his log hut in the county of Caloun; it has now a population of 1500, and I mates would grace any socity, however relined.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser. INTERESTING FROM AFRICA.

The following paragraphs are extracts from a letter, addressed by the Rev. John Hersey, of Baltimore to the Editors of the Christain Advocate of this city. We are under obligations to those gentlemen for the use of this, and other forces. other favors. The present letter is not only very interesting but very favorable.

from Baltimore, we arrived at Monrovia in Liberia. Most of our company suffered much from sea sickness, otherwise we have been mer cifully favored with excellent health.

After remaining a few days at Monrovia and Grand Bassa we proceeded on our voyage and reached this place, (Cape Palmas) on the 11th of Febuary. We found the natives of the country anxious to receive and comfort their brehern from America. Our intention and object in visiting this country was immediately communicated to the King of Cape Town who expressed promptly his approbation our views, and his entire willingness to receive and accomodate us in his country. The day following two other Kings having received the inforposition with joy; and after the necessary negosation reserving to themselves only the peaceable possession of their own towns and farms.

One circumstance connected with this prompt and mutually agreeable negociation, is worthy of particular notice. It was the unwavering opinion of those best acquainted with the native character, that no negociation could possibly be effected with them without a supply of rum to be used on the occasion; and also to form part of the price of their land. When Dr. Hall informed them that we did not use it ourselves and could not think of furnishing them with an article calculated to injure them, they immediately consented to dispense with it on condition that they should receive fifty dollars in specie to supply the deficiency. This was much less than could have been expected, consequently their offer was promptly and joyful met by the

Agent.
Other Kings have manifestel not only a willinguess, to receive Americans to settle among them, but there also exists among many of the tlemen from the vicinity of the Canal has just tribes, an anxiety to have their children educations and the control of the canal has just tribes, an anxiety to have their children educations and the control of the canal has just tribes, an anxiety to have their children educations and the control of the canal has just tribes, an anxiety to have their children educations are control of the canal has just tribes, an anxiety to have their children educations are control of the canal has just tribes, an anxiety to have their children educations are control of the canal has just tribes, an anxiety to have their children educations are control of the canal has just tribes, an anxiety to have their children educations are control of the canal has just tribes, an anxiety to have their children educations are control of the canal has just tribes, an anxiety to have their children educations are control of the canal has just tribes, and the canal has a control of the canal has just tribes, an anxiety to have their children educations are control of the canal has just tribes, an anxiety to have their children educations are control of the canal has a contr ted. In a word, there is a great and effectual doo opening in this interesting and extensive coun-

try to preach the everlasting gospel.

When we first landed the great and small pressed around us, to welcome us who were really strangers as friends to their shores and their bumble residence. I was particularly intorested and pleased to see two or three hundred children from four to sixteen years old, crewding around and eagerly reaching their little hands to press mine in token of their friendship and joy. Although they were naked bo-dy and soul, yet their appearance was not offen-sive but deeply and solemnly interesting.—

mense continent where servants of the Lord may enter in and labor; where they may literal-

ly preach the gospel to the poor.
It is my fixed determination to spend my BINGS, some months since, was arrested and days in Africa unless I can serve this impor-committed to the jail at this place, on the tant cause more effectally by a visit to the United States.

The African climate is much more agreeainst., the Grand Jury found a Bill, and on Thursday last, he was brought up for trial. The sterday about 4 o'clock, the Jury retired to their room, and after an absence of about 2 hours, returned with a verdict of Not Guilty!

It is with reluctance we express a sentiment. It is with reluctance we express a sentiment. is very true that all foreigners, white or color-ed must expect to be attacked by a fever pecu-liar to this climate soon after their arrival in this country; but with care and medical assistance those of sound constitutions will generally pass safely through this ordeal; and after

coffee and rice may be reared in great abundance and all the fruits of tropical climates. and the part of his owner or owner's agent.

And be it enacted, That the said order shall express the term of service of said negro or inulatto servant, and it shall be lawful for the purchaser or purchasers to remove said negro or mulatto servant out of this State, and hold the same to service for and during the term set of the colonists. Notice the same to service for and during the term set of the colonists. Notice the same to service for and during the term set of the colonists. Notice the same to service for and during the term set of the colonists. Notice the same to service for and during the term set of the colonists. Notice the same to service for and during the term set of the colonists. Notice the same to service for and during the term set of the colonists. Notice the same to service for and proposed to the term set of the colonists. Notice the same to service for and proposed to the term set of the colonists. Notice the same to service for and proposed to the term set of the colonists. Notice the same to service for and proposed to the term set of the colonists. Notice the same to service for and proposed to the term set of the colonists. Notice the term set of the colonists and the same to service for and proposed the same to service for and proposed the same to service for and proposed the service of the colonists. Notice the proposed the same to service for and proposed the same to service for any service for and proposed the same to service for any service for any service for any servic

terms said negro is entitled to his freedom, to-plane, being their only tools. It would amuse gether with the order of the Court directing the you not a little, to look thri ugh the window, and

sale, under seal of office, the expense of which shall be paid out of the purchase money.

And be it enacted, That all laws contrary to the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

We hereby certify that the aforegoing is a drawing a declaration at the table on which I in a horizontal line the series of figures of which

If 10 represents the distance of the Earth, 4 pparatus, and sporting equipments, so as to of Jupiter, Saturn, and Uranus. This law was known as far as 100, before the discovery of Uranus; and the distance being found to correspond, affords a very remarkable confirmation of its truth. But it will be observed there bundance of provisions, they have ample leisure is a deficiency of one term between Mars and to devote to study.

This led philosophers to suspect the It is far from uncommon, however, to meet existence of a planet at the distance required to white Pallas, Juno, and Vesta-all of which have their orbits so near each other as to lead astronomers to believe that these are the fraghave passed an evening in more than one mud plastered wigwam, whose fair and elegant intered into pieces by some internal explosion, or the shock of a conjet .- London paper.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

April 22, 1834. 81 08 a 1 11 Wheat, Susquehanna, Do. Maryland, 1 00 a 1 05 Corn, white. 55 a 56 do. yellow. 60 a 62

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of nine writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed by the Clerk thereof, against John W. Jenkins, at the suits of the following persons, viz: 1 at the suit of Joseph Pogue, Joshua G. Spry and Edwin Watkins, 1 at the suit of Geo. R. Gaither, Richard W. Marriott and Thomas S. Harwood, 1 at the suit of Heary Duhring, I at the suit of Francis Woolv and Thomas Welsh, 1 at the suit of Aaron Kellee and Moses Kempton, I at the suit of Win. Bromwell and Attred T. Moore, 1 at the suit of Thomas and James Wood. 1 at the suit of William Cook and Joseph Snowden, and 1 at the suit of Samael Harvey, Samuel Harvey, Jr. and Jomation of our arrival came together; and after seph Harvey, will be sold at the front door of Dr. Hall, the agent for the Maryland Coloniza-Court House in the town of Easton; on tion Society, had explained the views and TUESDAY the 29th day of May next for wishes of our Society they all received the proand o o'clock, P. M. of said day, all that tract ciations, which did not continue more than one of land with the improvements thereon, situate hour, the Kings promptly agreed to dispose on Choptank River, purchased by said Jenkins of the entire country, (consisting of about four of Samuel Mackey, and where said Jenkins hundred square miles,) for a moderate compenty seven acres of land, more or less, all seized & aken as the lands and tenements of John W Jenkins, and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned Fieri Facias, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

A ttendance by JOS. GRAHAM, Shff.

To be drawn May the 1st, 1934, The Literature Lottery, Class No. 18. SCHEME. \$6,000 | 20 prizes 3,000 30 2,090 | 64 1,500 | 112 1.288 | 112 1,000 2184

56 1-4 cents. Lowest prize \$2 50. To be drawn May 3d, 1834, the Virginia Dismal Swamp Lottery, Class No. 8.

MAMMOTH SCHEME. 100 prizes of \$1,000. 5.000 30

1 prize of \$20,000 | 100 prizes \$1,000 4,000 30 3,000 128 2,236 | 128 Tickets only \$6-Halves \$3-Quarters \$1 50 at the Lottery office of P. SACKET, Easton, Md.

SPECIAL NOTICE

A law having been passed by the last Gen-eral Assembly, and being now in force, to au-thorize Joshua M. Faulkner, late sheriff of Tathot County or his assigns to complete his collection of fees, &c. and the said fees being assigned by Faulkner to his securites, who are with said Faulkner, under executions to the next court, May term : The subscribers being duty authorized and required by said Securities to complete said collections by next Court, hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will immediately enter upon said collections according to law, and will press them by order of said assigns to complete the collection by May Court-and the Securities hope and ex pect; that as they have a large sum to raise and the collection of these fees is the principal source of relief for them, and the amount due from each individual being comparative'y small that there will be no difficulty presented in any

quarier, as the collection must be made:

WM. C. RIDGAWAY, District No. 1.

JNO. HARRINGTON, District No. 2.

J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 3.

EDWARD ROE, District No. 4.

THE STEAM BOAT



WILL as usual leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at seven

Miss E. Marcilly's Academy, FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUNG LADIES.

No. 11, South Charles Street, Baltimore. HIS Academy is situated in a pleasant part of the city of Baltimore, and enjoys all the

abilities for Instruction, which may be derived from a numerous and literary community.— The Patronage with which, for a number of years, it has been favored, and the accomplishments of the Young Ladies who have left it, are the surest pledges of the excellence of the supply consists of are the surest pledges of the excellence of the mode in which Instruction is conveyed, and of the attention paid to the deportment of the pupils. To those who wish to acquire a knowledge of the French Language, this Institution offers peculiar advantages It is the language of the family, and all the pupils are compelled to use it in the class-rooms, and during their hours of recreation.

The Course of Instruction embraces Read ing; Writing; Grammar; Rhetoric; Composi-tion; Arithmetic; Algebra; Geography; Astro-nomy; Chronology; Mythology; Logic; Ethics; Natural Philosophy; Chemistry; French; Spanish; Music; Dancing; Drawing; Plain and Ornamental Needle Work.

The Discipline of the Academy is mild, but

of Premiums.

The pupils are not permitted to walk out un-attended. Their visiters are always received in the presence of some member of the family During recreation, they are under the superintendence of one of their teachers.

ucation, at
EXTRA CHARGES: French, per annum, \$20,00 For Bearders, this language is not an ex-

ra charge. Spanish, Music, Drawing and Dancing, at he Professors' charges. Ordinary Infirmary charges, not including

Doctor's fees, 8,00
Each Scholar must be provided with Bed and Bedding, or pay \$10 if furnished by the nstitution.

Washing, per annum, 20.00 Boarders pay the current charges, half yeary in advance; — Day Scholars, quarterly.

Parents and Guardians, residing at a distance, are required to appoint a responsible a-

gent in the city.

The Vacation commences the Monday on or

After the 25th of July, and lasts until the first Monday in September.

References,—The Hon. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton; The Most Rev. Dr. Whitfield; The Rev. Dr. Deluol; The Rev. Dr. Ecclestive ton; The Rev. Dr. Wyatt; Philip E. Thomas; Wm. Tyson; R. B. Taney; W. E. George; Evan Poultney; D. Hoffman; L. Wethered; T. Ellicott, Esgra.; Dr. Potter; Dr. Chatard; The Hon. B. Roman, Louisiana, The Hon. Wm. Gaston, North Carolina; L. A. Pitray, Esqrs. Charleston, S. C. april 12 lawfr4w

Also the manufacture of Agricultural Imple- thereon. ments, such as ploughs, harrows,drags, rollers, cultivators, corn cradles, wheat drags, cart saddles, hames, and wheat cradles, all of which Tickets \$2,25-Halves \$1 12 1-2-Quarters as any other establishment in the State. Repairs of every description done at the most

moderate prices, and with the greatest dispatch. Being a practical mechanic and having car-ried on Col. Edward Lloyd's shop for near 3 ed, he intends to warrant all work sent out of the shop to work well. He has also a large assortment of materials in his line of every desizes and heights. april 22 3w (G)

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Wednesday the 30th inst., I will sell at U auction at my residence, near Dover Bridge, in Talbot county, all my household and kitchen furniture, a coachee and pair of horses a horse cart and some cows and bogs. Als quantity of locust and cedar logs and posts .-Among the household furniture, are valuable beds, an elegant set of mahogany tables, side-board, sofa, &c. of the newest fashions, and surequired.

WM. H. HAYWARD. (G) april 22

NEW GOODS. RICHARD P. SPENCER BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received A new opening
A new and handsome assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. CONSISTING OF

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets, English Merinoes, Calicoes, Merino, Thibet Wool and Valentia Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
GROCERIES, HARDWARD AND
QUEENS WARE,
among which are some full setts of Dining &

Tea China, all of which he will sell on the most commodating terms for cash or in exchange or Country Kersey, Lindsey, Feathers, &c. He respectfully requests the public general-y to call and look at his assortment.

To Rent,

for the remainder of the year,

The House on Washington st.
now occupied by the subscriber.
It has been kept for many years
as a tavern and retail grocery
store, and is a good stand for busmess.

Apply to

H. D. HARWOOD. (G) 3w

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store house in Easton,

A VERY HANDSOME SUPPLY OF FRESH

DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, &c. &c. &c.

each of which he thinks is very complete, and having been purchased at reduced prices, he thinks he can offer them very low; he invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to an inspection of the same, to judge for bemselves. Easton, april 22 tf

Eastern Shore Jockey Club.

THE members of the Eastern Shore Jockey firm and regular.—The emulation of the pupils is excited by every gentle means; and their Hotel in Eastern, on Tuesday the 20th of May success is rewarded by an annual distribution next, in order to decide on a suitable site for a course, for the ensuing fall races.

A. GRAHAM, Sec'ry.

Sheriff's Sale.

Board and Tuition, per annum, \$200,00 Half Boarders, Tuition not included, 60,00 Mm. Skinner, and the other at the suit of Samuel E. H. and J. Ellicott, will be sold at the county Court and to me directed, against Wrightson Jones, one at the suit of Samuel E. H. and J. Ellicott, will be sold at the court door of the Court House, in the town of 20,00 front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 18th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following an exproperty, viz. all that farm or tract of land situate on Broad Creek, near St. Michaels, where the said Jones now resides, and known by the name of Beverly, purchased by him of the heirs of Richard Spencer, and containing one hundred and ninety nine acres of land more or less, and all that farm adjoining, which was purchased by said Jones from William Skinner, containing one hundred and four and a quarter acres of land more or less—also a lot of ground in the town of St. Michaels, with a large two story brick dwelling house, and other improvements thereon, all seized and taken as the lands and tenements of said Wrightson Jones, and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid writs of fieri facins and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by JO: GRAHAM, Shft. epril 22

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of three writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, against Samuel T. Watts, admr. of Samuel Watts, two at the suit of Edward N. Hambleton, and one at the suit of John W. Jenkins, will be sold at the front door of the JOHN B. FIRBANKS,
Cartwheel, Plough and Wagon
WRIGHT,

RESPECTFULLY returns his thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the liberal support already received, and begs leave to state, that he still continues to carry on (at his old stand, on Washington street, ucar the tan-yard of Messrs. H. E. Bateman & Co., and next door to R. Spencer's Smith Shop,) the above tusiness in all its various branches. Also the manufacture of Agricultural Imple-Court house, in the town of Easton, on TUES-

JO: GRAHAM, She

Sheriff's Sale. will be made to order at the shortest possione notice, and in as neat and substantial a manner, as any other establishment in the State.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed against Joseph Chain, both at the suits of Gerard T. Hopkins and Benjamin P. Being a practical mechanic and having carried on Col. Edward Lloyd's shop for near 3 years, (to whom he refers the public,) and intending to execute in person the orders for all the wheat cradles, with which he may be favorable in the wheat cradles, with which he may be favorable. Be intended to write all that lot or the collowing property, to wit:—all that lot or parcel of ground, being part of a tract of land called Clifton, situate on Dover road, near the sortment of materials in his line of every de-scription, and well seasoned, and intends keep-ing on hand ready made wheels of different ton, containing one half an acre of land, more or less, taken and will be sold to pay and satis-fy the aforesaid claims and the debts, interest

and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, former Shff.
of Talbot county.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me di-rected, at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, against beds, an elegant set of mahogany tables, sideboard, sofa, &c. of the newest fashions, and superior quality—at the same time (if not before
rented,) I will offer for rent for the balance of
the year, my dwelling house, garden, lot, and
one-third of the produce of the orchard with
fire wood. A credit of six months will be
given on all sums above five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security,
bearing interest from the day of sale—on all
sums of and under five dollars the cash will be
required. will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid ven-ditioni, debt, interest and costs due and to bacome due thereon.

Attendance given by
WM, TOWNSEND, former Shft.
of Talbot county.

NARRAGANSET HORSE. The splendid Nankeen coloured
Narraganset Horse will stand, the
ensuing season, at Easton and the
Trappe.
N. B. He is the sire of J. W. Jenkins', Ed-

ward Eartin's and Ennalls Martin's horses, to whom reference is made for the quality of his

To John W. Jenkins.

Dear Sir,—In answer to your queries respecting the Pedigree of your Nankin colored Horse, I can only state that I crossed from Baltimore to Annapolis, in the steambest In-Baltimore to Annapolis, in the steambest Maryland, with the gentleman who bred your horse, who informed me that his dam was a thorough bred Narraganset, and highly prized for her superior paces—that he sent her to the "Dey of Algiers," and paid forty dollars for a spring's chance, and that your horse was the produce. He spoke in the highest terms of the dam; and I can state with great sincerity that I have the highest opinion of the "Dey of Algiers," the sire of your horse, and of his progeny. I am, Sir, very respectfully, Your ob't serv't.

EDWD, N. HAMBLETON.

EDWD, N. HAMBLETON.

15th April, 1834.

N. B. The grand dem of my horse Dey of Algiers, was got by the sire of your horse, Mason's Dey of Algier's, april 23.

N. H.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the neuse formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Ninde's

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASON ED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest noice, into FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIP. TIONS, and on the most reasonable terms.

The subscriber has a first rate HEARSE, and is well prepared to execute all orders for Cotfins with neatness and despatch, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals. He has also a first rate TURNER in his

with neatness and despatch. Faston, july 2

NOTICE is requested to be given, that a FAIR will be held in Easton, about the last of May next ensuing, to aid in procuring funds to build a Church at St. Michaels River ferry, on the N. West side of the river, upon a site recently given for the same-and all ladie disposed to contribute to its success, are most respectfully invited to give their aid.

INDEPENDENCE

THE excellent young Jack INDEPEND-L ENCE, raised in Kentucky, by the gentleman who raised the fine mules owned by Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. and of the same stock, will stand the ensuing season at the Chapel, on every other Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and at the subscriber's farm, the emainder of the time. Being young he will le li E ited to 20 mares. -TERMS-

Seven dollars the season, to be discharged by five, if paid by the 25th October. Insurance \$10, but \$8 will be received in full, if paid by the 1st of April 1835. Insurance can only be made by special contract with the subscriber. Twenty-five cents to the groom in each case. EDWARD NABB.

WAS communited to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 11th day of February, 1834, by William A. Shæffer, Esq., of Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a mulatto man who call-linself JOHN JOHNSON, says he was borls free, and was raised by Joseph Gray, Caroline county, Eastern Shore Maryland. Said mu-latto man is about 2S years of age, 5 feet 7 1-2 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose caused by a cut, a small scar on the left hand near the wrist, a scar on the top of his right foot, caused by the cut of an axe. Had on when committed, a pair of drab country cloth pantaloons, red flannel shirt, old guernsey frock, blue, red and white Scotch cap, and pair of coarse shoes. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto man, is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharg-

od according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden. Baltimore city and county Jail.

For Rent,

And possession given immediately, the two story framed dwelling house on Washington street, recently occupied by John Meconekin, dec'd. P. F. THOMAS, Admr.

Removal.

JAMES L. SMITH,

Has removed his shop to the stand recently occupied by Mr. Oehler, COURT STREET, near the Market house, and between the country of William Rogers of Baltimore City. near the Market house, and between the stores of Mr. John T. Goldsmith and Mr. Thomas Grace; where he solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has received since he has

carried on business in Easton.

Ever thankful for the favors he has received he assures his friends and the public, that his best exertions to please, will continue to be exerted. His cutting is regulated by the latest fashions from the cities, received periodically; and his work is done in as neat and substantial a manner as in most of the city shops.

SCOURING. Gentlemen having soiled or stained Cloth Clothes, can have them scoured, and put in order so as to be little inferior in appearance to new In this branch of business, the subscriber hopes he will be able to render perfect satisfaction, having been taught it by Mr. Ochler, whose work has been highly approved.

CLOCK AND WATCH



THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore with his winter suppy of MATERIALS, which is of the best quality; and is now ready to attend to any orders old fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above in his line of business, at the shortest notice and ! on very accommodating terms. He has also on hand, new Watches, Gilt and Steel Watch Chains, Keys, Razors, warranted to be of superior quality, Penknives, Scissors, Scissors Hooks, Silver Thimbles, Silver Finger Guards, Brittania and Japan Candlesticks, Cut Glass Candle Guards, Snuffers and Trays, Razor Strops, Shaving Brushes, Boxes and Soap, Night Ta-pers, Purcussion Caps, by the box, Shoe and Butchers Knives, Shoe Thread, Blacking, Shoe and Tooth Brushes, Elastic Garters, Crayons and State Pencils, Curry Combs, Tweesers, Flutes, Harmonicons. Parliament and But Hinges, Tea Bells, Pins, Cloak Claps, Steel Pens, Hooks and Eyes, by the box, Tobacco Boxes, Hair Combs, fine tooth do., Cephalic Snuff, Spring Lancet Blades, Glass Inkstands, Morphine, Emetine, Water Color Paints, Violin Strings, Smelling Strichnine, Cornine, Bottles, Jewsharps, a large assortment, and a Pipperine, Oil Cube variety of other useful articles, which he will sell at a small advance for cash. He particularly invites his customers and the public in Denarcotized Laud general to give him an early call, hear his prices and judge for themselves. The subscriber re-turns his sincere thanks for the many favours he has received from his customers and the public in general, and assures them that nothing still shall be wanting on his part, to give them the most entire satisfaction. The public's humble servant,

JAMES BENNY. Easton, December 14, 1833. N. B. The highest cash price given for old Silver and Gold, or taken in exchage for work

been standing over six months will please call and settle them, as money is at this time very much wanted in my business.

J. B.

PROPOSAL

FOR PRINTING THE JOURNALS OF THE CONVEN-TIONS

OF THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND, Held in the City of Annapolis in the years 1774, 1775, and 1776.

The subscriber proposes to publish the Journals of the Conventions of the Province of Macumstance that they were printed in pamphlet enlarged its dimensions and improved its tex form, and unbound, it may be fairly concluded ture. To the liberal patrons of the Globe employ, who will execute all orders in his line | period. Although we have, in abundance, istories of Maryland, as connected with the the Mother Country, yet none of these works embrace what may be termed the Domestic and

Internal Political History.

This part of the history of Maryland it should may fail in the requisite ability. be her pride to hand down to posterity, not only on account of its deep interest, but as a public State Record of the voluntary sacrifices, daring spirit, and determined resolution, of her citizens, during this period of doubt and dismay.

In the confident expectation that the citizens of Maryland will consider the proposed publication of sufficient importance to entitle it to heir patronage, the subscriber is induced to ssue this proposal. J. GREEN.

The JOURNALS will be printed in one octavo volume, on good paper, and with a new type. Price, per copy, two dollars. March 1, 1831.

10-Subscriptions received at this office.

Schooner Wrightson.



THE EASTON AND BALTIMORE

SCHOONER WRIGHTSON, GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master,

WILL commence her regular trips between the two places, on WEDNES DAY morning next, 26th of February—leav DAY morning next, 20th of February—leav In affording this weekly paper at the rate of ing Easton at 9 o'clock. Returning will leave one dollar, for all the numbers printed during Baltimore on SATURDAY morning follow the session, we may boast of affording the ng at the same hour, and will continue to sail most important information, at the cheapes egularly on those days, until superseded by possible price, and we look for a reimburse my new packet now building and in a state of ment for our labor and trouble, in a very mi considerable forwardness. Thankful for past nute profit, upon a very extensive sale and favors, every exertion will continue to be made circulation of the numbers. That the subboth by the captain and myself, to deserve a scription should be paid in advance, is therecontinuance of the same.

SAMUEL H. BENNY, Easton Point

Freight intended for the Wrightson can be left at my granary at the Point; and all orders left at the Drug store of Messrs. Thomas H Dawson & Son, will be promptly attended te. feb 25 w (G) S. H. B

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Queen Ann's county, on the 8th day of January, 1834, by William Harper, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county as a runaway, a woman who calls herself ELIZA BEDFORD, 5 feet high, about 28 years of age, dark complexion. Also a boy named BENJAMIN HARRIS, 12 years of age, 4 feet 2 inches high, light com-

The owner of the above described negroes Weekly Globe,

of Queen Ann's county.

A CARD.

WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the ia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as Company for the last six months, which will has been artfully represented by his opponents, be payable to the Stockholders or their legal out that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore. and where immediate attention will be paid

N. B. All papers that have conied my for mer Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others. oct 9

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 26th day of January, 1834, by Thomas Bailey, Esq. a justice of the peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man; who calls himself BENJAMIN DAY; says he was born free, was raised by James Phoenix, who lived or described colored man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged ac-

cording to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden, Baltimore city and county jail.

JUST received and for Sale at the Druf Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

GLASS, &c. AMONG WHICH ARE:

Dr. Scudder's Eye | Hydriodate of Potash Black Oxyde of Mer Water, Pipperine, Oil Cubebs Solidified Copiva,

Phosphorus, Prussic Quinine, Cinchonine Saratoga Powders, Denarcotized Lauda Chloride Tooth Wash Extract of Bark, Do. Jaiapp, Do. Colycinth Comp Ditto Opium, fodyne.

Cicuta, Belladona, Hyosciamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES, and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12 12 hy 16, &c.

Also-A quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachu-setts, warranted genuine, all of which will be isposed of at reduced prices for Cash. Easton, dec 18

JOB PRINTING Neatly and expeditiously executed at the WHIG OFFICE. Congressional Globe.

In the sheet (which will be found at the bers) is presented a specimen of the pape and typography, through which, after the meeting of the next Congress, we propose to mend the appearance of the Globe. No other newspaper in the United States will be found, after that period to surpass, and very few to then alternately, at Easton and Centreville, a equal, the beauty of its mechanical execution; and, we trust, by peculiar care and increased ryland in the years 1774, 1775 and 1776. It is industry, to make it more worthy than it has lars the season, fifteen dollars the single leap, believed that there is but one complete copy of hitherto been, in other respects, of the extenthese Journals now extant; and from the cir- sive and munificent subscription which has so form, and unbound, it may be fairly concluded ture. To the liberal patrons of the Globe, that it too, must in a few years be destroyed by who have followed it with their favor from a the mere decay of time. They are the only feeble semi-weekly, printed at a job press, authentic evidence of the Political History of until it has become handsomely established, in Maryland, during that in e resting and unquiet an excellent office, of its own, with presses types, and "all appliances to boot," we true beauty; his colts are remarkably large, and the unremitting efforts which we have made association of Provinces and Colonies, at that as our gradually increasing means have pertime formed for mutual protection against the mitted, to render it worthy of the encourageimproper assumption of power on the part of ment they have afforded, will be taken a proof that we are not wanting in grateful feel ing for past support, nor in the spirit to de-

> may fail in the requisite ability. . The present enlarged and improved publiration, it will be observed by the prospectus annexed, will be given to subscribers, after the 1st of December, on the same terms on which the Globe has hitherto been furnished to subscribers.

> In addition to the Daily and Semi Weekly, and Weekly, heretofore issued, it will be obi served, that we propose to publish "a Con-gessional Globe," exclusively devoted to the proceedings and debates in Congress. Thy paper will be printed at the close of every week, during the session of Congress, and wil contain, in regular series, a succint and clear account of the proceedings of each day, togegether with a brief and condensed report of the speehes made on every topic brought under discussion. In preparing these outlines it is our purpose to employ industrious Re porters, who will take Lloyd's Report of De bates of Congress of 1789, as a sample for im itation-and will also avail themselves, when ever it is permitted, of the notes of the speak rs themselves, to prepare the sketches.

We will also endeavor, if the space will allow, to give, in the Congressional Globe, the more elaborate and finished orations upon questions of great moment, as prepared by nembers themselves, for the public. We hope tobe able to effect this, by using brevier type, and the greatly increased page now presented fore, rendered indispensable, and we throw ourselves upon the generosity of our friends, and ask the favor of them to volunteer their exertions to favor our object; - and we especially solicit from the Editors with whom we exchange, a gratuitous insertion of this notice, together with the annexed terms,

THE TERMS OF THE GLOBE. Congressional Globe, published weekly during the ses sion of Congress, presenting a nett abstract of the pro ceeding of the Senate and \$1 per session. in regular series, from day

to day, with brief reports of the discussion of every debated question. Semi-Weekly Globe, \$2 50 "

For less than a year. Daily per month, Semi-weekly, per month, 50 cts.

Branch Bank at Easton,

MARCH 25th, 1834.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared A . owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virgin- a Dividend of 3 per cent, on the Stock of the representatives, on or after the first Monday in April inst. By order

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

CLOVER SEED.

THE subscribers have this day received an additional supply of CLOVER SEED of prime quality, which they will sell low.

Also,—Spades, Shovels, Hoes, &c.

WM. H. & P. GROOME.

\$10 REWARD.

LOST, a few days since, on the road leading from Centreville to Easton, or from Easton to Denton, an old RED MOROCCO POC-Pomonkey creek, Charles county, Maryland. ton to Denton, an old RED MOROCCO POC-Said colored man is about 25 years of age, 5 Said colored man is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, has a very large scar on his right arm and hand, a scar over his right, and one over his left eye. Had on when committed, a coarse drab roundabout and pantaloons, black a coarse drab roundabout and pantaloons, black cotton shirt coarse lace boots and an

FOR RENT, THE ENSUING YEAR, THE House and Lot near the Point, where Captain Samuel Thomas resided. For terms apply to SAM'L. H. BENNY, agent

for Miss Thomas.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the undersigned appointed by the Judges of Talbot coun-MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILs, ty Court, commissioners to divide or value the Talbot county, deceased, will proceed in the execution of the said commission agreeably to law, on the premiss, on Friday, 16th May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Signed LAMBERT W. SPENCER BENNETT BRACCO HENRY HOLLYDAY FAYETTE GIBSON

JAMES MURRAY LLOYD. Commissioners. april 15

MILLINERY.

Miss CATHARINE JACKSON. TAKES this method to inform the ladies this and the adjacent counties, that she intends carrying on the Millinery and Mantua Making, at the house heretofore occupied by Mrs. Ann Maria Faulkner, for that purpose. She hopes the old customers of the house, and the ladies generally, will patronize her, as she s determined to use her utmost endeavors to ive general satisfaction. ive general satisfaction.

Maryland Eclipse.



on Monday the tenth of March inst., where he will remain a week, and week at each place during the season. He will be let to mares at the sum of twenty dolcents to the groom. The single leap payable at its close, and the insurance as soon as it is ascertained the mare is in foal, or she is parted

ECIAPSE is a dark chesnut sorrel, near 16 hands high, and possesses great strength and fine, and these upon the turf, give evidence of great speed. One of his colts bred by the pro prietor, and sold to a gentleman in New York, proved to be a successful racer, running her mile in 1 minute 51 seconds both heats, and beating four others with ease.

He is the sire of Mr. Dorsey's Ann Page he winner of the great sweepstakes, over the Central Course last Fall, beating four othersthe colts of American Eclipse, Sir Archie, Tonson and Gohanna.) For a particular description of Eclipse—his pedigree, and perfor-mances, &c. see handbill. JAMES SEWALL.

Those wishing to breed from Maryland E lipse, will leave their names with William K. Lambdin, Easton.

THE CELEBRATED HORSE

IVANHOE.

WILL be let to mares this season at four dollars the spring's chance, two dollars the single leap, and seven dollars to insure a mare to be

in foal. Season to commence at Easton on Wednesday the 26th March, Crappe 27th, Miles River on Monday, and at St. Michaels on Wednesday 2d April, and so on throughout the season. Ivanhoe was sired by Chester, out of a Oscar mare, and is six years old this spring.

FAYETTE GIBSON.

Talbot county, april 1

NOTICE.

THE subscriber gives notice to all persons nterested, that it is necessary that business in his hands should be promptly closed, as he is determined that his securities shall not suffer

by any delay.

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

JOS. GRAHAM, Shff.

NOTICE. THE annual meeting of the Female Bible Society of Talbot county, will be held in the Church at Easton, on TUESDAY the 25th f the weather permit the attendance of the distant members, if not on the next favorable day The Rev. Mr. Nicols, will address the society, and its members are therefore particular ly requested to attend. But the Managers re spectfully invite all who may feel an interest in their proceedings to honor the anniversary by their presence. The Church will be open at 11 o'clock.

- Notice.

THE appointment of Constables for Talbot Tuesday the 25th instant, in consequence of there not being a board of commissioners or Tuesday last.

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk. to the Commissioners for T. C.

MARYLAND, CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS'

April Term, A. D. 1834.
On application of James B. Rumbold, admr
of Thomas Swan late of Caroline county, dec'd. 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 the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this eighth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber of Caroline county light obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, Letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Swan, late of Caroline county, deceased; all per-sons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the twenty-sixth of October next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this eighth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty

JAMES B. RUMBOLD, Adm'r, of Thomas Swan, dec'd. oril 12

STEAM BOAT NOTICE

THE STEAM BOAT GOVERNOR WOLCOTT.

Captain William Virdin,

WILL leave Baltimore every THURSDAY morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhall, Cor-

WM. OWEN, Agept.

Revised List of Books and Prices. The following works are offered for sale by JOHN J. HARROD.

BOOK AGENT OF THE METHODIST PRO-TESTANT CHURCH.

per doz. Retail. Discipline M. P. Church, containing Constitution 83 25 374 & Declaration of Rights 4 00 Do. do. do. gilt & color'd sheep Do. do. do. gilt, morocco, Do. do. do. calf, gilt, Do. do. do. do. do, super 8 00 1 00 13 00 extra, Do. do. do. morocco do. 13 00 1 50 5 00 Do. do. do. plain, calf, Do. do. do. morocco. 10 00 strap gilt, Shinn on the plan of Salvation, 14 00 1 50 Hunter's Sacred Biography, 3 volumes Mosheim, Coote and Gleig's Church History, from the earliest period to 1826, 2 volumes 8 vo.

Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind, Pocket Testaments, sheep, gilt colored, Academical Reader, a first rate class book for schools, Introduction to the above rea-2 50 Saurin's Sermon's 36 00 3 75 Rollin's Ancient History, 2 48 00 4 50 Dr. Jenning's History of the

Controversy in the Metho-dist Episcopal Church, on the subject of introducing representation into the government of said Church Baxter's call to the Untrover-Pollok's Course of Time, plain, Do.

9 00 1 00

3 50 do. do. gilt, Mason on Self-Knowledge, Mrs. Rowe's Devout Exercises, 2 50 Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, Life of Mrs. Fletcher, Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander Watson, Paley, Jenyns and Leslie, 12 00 1 25 Polyglot Bibles, plain, 15 00 Do. Testaments, gilt, extra, 9 59

Clarke's Scripture Promises, Watts on the Mind, Western Lyre, an excellent selection of Church Music, adapted to the most popular Psalmn & Hymn book tunes, with patent notes, Dr. A. Clarke's advice to preachers and people, \$10 p \$10 per 100

for salvation, stitched in neat printed covers, \$12 per 100 Prideaux's Connexion of Sacred and Profane History, William's on the Lord's Supper, 3 00 Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, now publishing in superior style, in 4to with 16 ele-

gant engravings, bound, Ditto, in calf, gilt, Do. morocco or calf, superbly gilt on back, sides & 9 00 12 00 edges, r. Clarke's Commentary on the Old and New Testament now publishing, bound and

lettered, Harrod's Collection of Camp Meeting Hymns,

Or-Orders for any of the above books will be received by the subscriber, and forwarded with-

EDWARD MULLIKIN.

Easton, Dec 7, 1833.

NEW BOOKS

JUST RECEIVED INQUIRIES CONCERNING THE IN TELLECTUAL POWERS, by J. Abercrombie, M. D. F. R. S.

[The Critic an English periodical, speaks in the highest terms of commendation of this work]

ALSO, Geography of the Heavens, by E. H. Burritt Malte Brun's School Geography and Atlas Peter Parley's Geography for children, illus-trated with 75 engravings Peter Parley's History of the World, 75 en-

gravings Mason on Self-Knowledge Jones' Philosophy McIntyre on the Globes. Together with a very general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER, BLANK BOOKS, &c. &c.

For sale by EDWARD MULLIKIN. Books not on hand, will be ordered an obtained with as little delay as practicable

New and Splendid Assortment of



Boot & Shoes.

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

april 9

Notice.

WAS committed to the jail of Talbot county, as a runaway, on Tuesday the 11th March inst., by Thomas C. Nicols, Esq. one of the State of Maryland's Justices of the peace in and for Talbot county, a negro boy, who calls himself TOM MILLER, 5 feet 6 1-2 inches high, very black, and says he belongs to John Baker, Baltimore county. Had on when committed an old fur hat, striped vest, Kersey pantaloons and roundabout, cotton shirt, and

course Monroe shoes. The owner of the above described runaway negro, is requested to come forward, prove pro-perty pay charges, and take him away, other-wise he will be discharged according to law. JO: GRAHAM, Shff.

8w 83-The Baltimore American, will please in-sert the above advertisement to the amount of \$1, and charge this office.

THE CELEBRATED HORSE

Red Rover. Will stand at Easter and

The Trappe in Talbet cone. and at New Market and Can--The prices upon which the services of Red Rover will be rendered, are as follows, to wit: six dollars the Spring's chance, twelve dollars to insure a mare in foal, three dollars the single leap; with 25 cents to the groom in each case. The insurance monies to be paid by the 25th January, 1835; the monies for the season to be paid by the 20th August next; the monies for the single leap to be paid at the time of service.—Mares insured and parted with before it is ascertained they are in foal, the per-sons putting will be held accountable for the nsurance monies.

Red Rover is now 10 years old, in fine stud condition, of the best blood in the country, as by reference to the annexed pedigree will appear. Red Rover is a beautiful sorrel, nearly 16 hands high, with a bold and lofty carriage with great bone and sinew; his general appearance commanding, admired and approved by

Red Rover will be at Easton on Tuesday 25th inst. at New Market on Thursday the 27th inst. at Cambridge on Saturday the 29th inst. and at the Trappe on Monday the 31st nst, and attend each stand alternately on the aforesaid days once in two weeks during the season. The season to commence on the 20th March instant, and end on the 20th June

PEDIGREE of the celebrated horse Red Rover. Red Rover was got by Chance Med-ley, out of the late James Nabb's Forrest Girl, who was got by Col. Tayloe's Oscar, and was pronounced one of the finest Oscar mares ever raised on this shore; (for pedigree of Col. Tay-loe's Oscar, see Turf Register); his grand dam by Col. Lloyd's Vingt-un, (for pedigree of Vingt-un, see also Turf Register.) The grand dam of Red Rover ran on the Centreville course the four mile heats, when in foal with the dam of Red Rover, and won the money, beating the second and third heats; and the dam of Red Rover (the Forest Girl) when but 3 years old ran on the Easton course, and won and took the purse, beating the second and third heats. Chance Medley was got by Col. Tayloe's imported horse Chance, (for pedigree of Chance see Turf Register, March No. 1833, page 324 and 325.) who was selected at a very high price in England, by the best Judges, or Col. Tayloe, and was imported in the year 810; he was the sire of Grimalkin, Speculator, Accident, Scape's colt, Chance, &c. all first rate runners in their day. Chance was got by Lurcher, his dam Reality, by Hyder Ally-Lurcher was by Dun Gannon, who was by Eclipse; his dam was by Vertumnes or Eclipse.—Hyder Ally was by Blank; his dam by Regulus.—Blank, the great g. g. g. grand sire of Red Rover, was gotten by the Godolphin Arabian out of the little Hardes. phin Arabian out of the little Hartley marc; he was full brother to old Janus and old England. This mare was got by Bartlestt's Childers, full brother to Flying Childers; her dam Flying Whig, by William's Wood Stock Arabian; her grand dam by St. Victor's Barb; her great grand dam by Whynot, son of Fenwick's Barb. Dun Gannon was gotten by Eclipse, his dam by Herod, his grand dam Doris by Blank, his great grand dain by Spe-culator, by Crab. The dam of Chance Medey the sire of Red Rover, was got by Young Diomead, by Col. Tayloe's Grey Diomead dam by the imported horse Gabriel. Young Diomead's dam was got by Snap, a son of old Snap; her dam by Lightfoot, a son of old Cade, &c. &c. &c.
JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.

CERTIFICATE-We do hereby certify that Red Rover has been located as a stallion since he was four years old, in this co seen many of his colts and believe him to be a vigorous and sure foal getter; his colts are large and well formed, and in general do him much credit. The blood of his sire, Chance Medley, cannot be excelled, either for its purity, or the value of its crosses; his dam by Oscar, his grand dam by Vingt-un, and g. g. dam an excellent racer, descended by Col. Lloyd's

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, NICHOLAS MARTIN.

N. B. Few horses in this county hath pro pagated better colts than Red Rover, Their form, size and action, are generally admired. His three years old colts, more particularly invite attention.

J. M. FAULKNER. Easton, March 29, 1834.

NOTICE. The full bred horse SWEEPER DARE DEVIL, will stand the casuing season, at Centreville and Head of Chester; to commence on the 21st Marchhe Centreville, and continue taseason out at the above na-

med places, alternate weeks at each. His pedigree will be seen in hand-bills.

The season will commence on Friday 21s March, and end on the 20th June. ROGER ADAMS.

THE THOROUGHBRED HORSE



Traveller.

UPTON.

five years old the twenty-fourth of next June. A bay, with black mane, tail and legs, up-wards of fifteen hands high-will stand the ensuing season at Eas-ton and the Trappe al-

Virginian, his dam by Florizel, his grand dam by Dare Devil, g. g. dam by Shark, his g. g. g. dam by Apollo, out of the imported mare Jenny Cameron. Upton's dam, Jessie, was got by Telegraph, (the sice of Bachelor's dam) his grand dam Lady of the Lake, (the dam of Morelord Felices) by Hickory, his g. g. dam Maryland Eclipse) by Hickory, his g. g. dam Maid of the Oaks, by Spread Eagle.—Upton will cover at a reduced price, that will place his services within the reach of all who wish to improve their breed of horses—particulars

hereafter in handbills. TERMS. 88 the springs chance and \$12 to ensure a mare in foal, 25 cents in each case to the groom. E. N. HAMBLETON, TENCH TILGHMAN.

BASHAW.

THE services of Bashaw will be rendered this season at \$5 the spring's chance, and \$10 to insure, 25 cents to the groom. His stands will be arranged to suit those who may be disposed to encourage him. The foals of Bashaw are very fine, and possessed of extra-ordinary spirit, several of them having been

M. GOLDSBOROUGH.

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

and every TUESDAY MORNING, the res idue of the year-Br

EDWARD MULLIKIN PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS

Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. payable half yearly in advance. No subscription discontinued until all arrea

i seried three times for One Dellar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion-larger advertisements in proportion.

THE UNION TAVERN

EASTON, MARYLAND.



JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.

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

BURRITT'S

oct 1

GEOGRAPHY OF THE HEAVENS;

And familiar Class Book of Astronomy.

Accompanied by Colored Engravings, illustrating the Scenery of the Heavens, and the largest of the kind ever published in this country - The Plates of the Atlas, if spread out, would cover a square surface of more than TEN FEET. This work, as now published, con tains a greater mass of interesting matter, connected with the study of the heavens, than any

other School book extant. A variety of interesting facts and observa tions, embracing the latest improvements in the science, were derived directly from the French and English Observatories expressly for this Class book, and are not contained in any other. It is now being generally used in the principal Seminaries of New England, and is recommended to schools in general, by members of the Board of Examination of Yale College, as A work more needed, and which, it is believed, will be more useful, than any other introduced into our Institutions of Learning for a number of years."
Published by F. J. HUNTINGTON, Hart-

Sold by Collins & Hannay, Jonathan Leavitt, and Roe Lockwood, New York;—O. Steel, Albany; - Desilver, Jun. and Thomas; Mar-shall, Clark & Co. and Geo. Latimer & Co. Philadelphia; and Joseph Jewett and James Anderson, Baltimore. [Price \$1 50.]

CASH!

I WISH to purchase a number of Likely SERVANTS (slaves) of both sexes, from about 12 to 25 years of age, of good habits.— They are for two gentlemen, (citizens of thi State) for their own individual use, and nof for speculation. I can give the most unques tionable satisfaction as to that, from one o the best houses in this city. Persons wishing to part with their Slaves, will do well to call or communicate with me, as I will give, at all times, the highest prices, in cash.

JOHN BUSK. Office, opposite the Exchange, South Gay street, Baltimore.

Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for 1833, earnestly requests all those who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared to settle the same when called on. The Collector is bound to make payments to those who have claims on the county in a specified time, which is on or about the 20th February next. All persons who shall be found delinquent in settling their Taxes by the above time, will certainly have their property advertised, as I am bound to close the collections without respect to persons.

PHILIP MACKEY. Collector of Talbot county.

sept 24

A Teacher Wanted, To take charge of the district school in Greensborough, from 1st April to the end of the year; applications will be received until the 30th day of March, at which day an election will be held. None need apply except well recommended. well recommended. march 4

EXTRA TELEGRAPH.

Feeling that a crisis has arrived, when it becomes the duty of every friend of his country to offer up his prejudices and his personal interests, so far as they are in conflict with the great end of redceming the Government from the misrule which threatens the overthrow of the best interests of society, and believing that the establishment of some organ of communication, through which the advocates of constitional law can address the public intelligence, at a price within the reach of every citizen, is essential to its accomplishment, the subscriber proposes to publish a semi-monthly EXTRA U. STATES TELEGRAPH.

he publisher.

EATRA U. STATES TEDESTATES tages at the reduced rate of five dollars per annum, for five copies, or at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents r annum, for a single copy.

It is intended to constitute a medium through which the ablest pens may address the people, and all such are invited to contribute. It is especially recommended to the consideration of the State Rights Societies now springing up in every State of the Union, and will embody the leading facts, documents, and arguments, upon which the success of the principles which give them life, depend. In a word, its great end will be to harmonise conflicting opinions, and by promoting a surrender of political prejudice and personal intersts, unite those who disapprove of the manner in which the Government is now administered, in a common effort to rescue the institutions of the country from the destiny which, in the opinion of all intelligent and disinterested persons, otherwise awaits us.

With a view to enable subsequent subscribers to obtain the whole series, the first numbers

a favor by noticing this proposition, and all persons who desire its success are requested to obain subscribers.

tAll subscriptions must be paid in advance. The first number will issue as soon as five housand subscribers are obtained.

DUFF GREEN.

march 7, 1834. Subscriptions received at this office.

FINAL NOTICE. All persons having claims against the estate of William B. Mullikin, late of Talbet county, deceased, are informed that a dividend of assets will be made in a few days. Such as have failed to render their accounts are requested to hand them in to the Register of Wills, without

delay, otherwise they will be excluded.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, Adm'r.

of Wm. B. Mullikin, dec'd.

April 5, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE semi-annual examination of the students of the Parsonage Seminary, will take place at the Parsonage on TUESDAY the 15th inst., commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M. The parents and guardians of the boys, are respectfully invited to attend. april 5

THOS: C. NICOLS, Clk.

to the commissioners for Talbot county.

april 5 WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore v city and county, on the 16th day of February, 1834, by Henry W. Gray, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Balmore, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himselt LEVIN DOUGLASS, or JOB KNOCK, says he belongs to Mr. George Corbin, living near Horn Town, Eastern Shore, Virginia. Said negro man is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 1-4 inches high, has a scar on his left arm, near the elbow, caused by a fall from a horse. Had on when committed a black worsted roundabout, drab country cloth pantaloons, red flannel shirt, coarse shoes and old ville; the Citizen and Republican, at Bel-Air; black fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charmes and take him away, otherwise he will be ischarged ac-

cording to law. D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore city and county Jail.

TO RENT FOR THE YEAR 1834.

That two story brick house on Washington street lately occupied by John Meconekin as a Cabinet
Maker's shop.
This house is well calculated for a merchant

or mechanic, is in good repair, and the standis believed to be equal to any in this place for either purpose, being in the thoroughfare between the principal public houses. For terms apply WM. H. GROOME. Easten, feb 15 eow4w

Faston and Baltimore Packet.



ROBINSON LEONARD, MASTER.

THE subscriber grateful for past favors of THE subscriber grateful for past favors of his friends and customers, and the public generally, begs leave to inform them that the Schooner EMILY JANE, will commence her regular route between Easton Point and Baltimore, on SUNDAY the 23d instant.—Leaving Easton Point for Baltimore at nine Leaving Easton Point, and returning, leave vided nevertheless, this second section shall not a vided nevertheless, this second section shall not a vided nevertheless, this second section shall not a vided nevertheless. o'clock, in the morning, and returning, leave Baltimore for Easton, on WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, at nine o'clock, in the morning, and continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days, during the season regularly. The Emily Jane is a substantial built vessel, coppered and copper fastened, and is now in complete order for the reception of freight or passengers. The Emily Jane has been sailing about six months and has recently the determined to be the rightful owner or owners of such mulatto, negro, or negro slave.

By the House of Delegates,
March 15, 1834.

This engrossed bill, the original of which been sailing about six months and has proved been sailing about six months and has proved be a very fine sailer, which is a great advan-tage to passengers and freighters also. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be hankfully received at the Granary at Easter Point, or elsewhere, at all times; and all orders left at the Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson &

Son, or with Robert Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will be punctually attended to.

The public's obedient servant,

JOSHUA LEONARD.

A small farm in Miles River Neck, adjoining the lands of Col. Edward Lloyd and Dr. E. Spedden, called "Wheatland." This farm s beautifully situated on Hunting Creek, (a iver abounding with fish and oysters,) the and is of the best quality, and well calculated for wheat or corn—the improvements are, a two story framed house with kitchen, smoke house, stable, barn, &c. The above described farm will be sold low and on accommodating terms. - Apply to A. Graham, or to the subscriber, JAS. H. BENSON.

FOR SALE. A FARM near St. Michaels, that I purchased of William Skinner. This farm lies on a prong of Broad Creek, and is considered a very healthy situation, and contains one hundred and four acres of land. The improvements are a framed dwelling, barn and corn house .-For further particulars apply to Joseph Graham in Easton, or the subscriber on the pre-mises. W. JONES. april 22

Easton and Baltimore Packet, BY WAY OF MILES RIVER. SCHOONER



WILLIAM AND HENRY,

JAMES STEWARD, Master,

HE subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that the above fine fast sailing, new and substancially built, copper fastened schoo-ner, is new in complete order for the reception call. of freight and passengers; having a very commodous cabin, she is well calculated for the accommodation of gentleman and ladies. She will commence running as a regular packet between the above places, and will leave Miles River Ferry on SUNDAY the 23d of March instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore-returning will leave Light-street wharf, Balti-niore, opposite the store of A. B. Harrison, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the following WED-NESDAY, and will continue to run on the above named days during the season She will take on board and land passengers at William Townsend's going to and from Baltimore.— All orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs. Spencer & Willis, Easton, or with Mr. James Jorden, at the Ferry, will be strictly attended to. The subscribers, intending to use every exertion to give general satisfaction, solicit the patronage of the public. WILLIAM TOWNSEND, &

JAMES STEWARD. N. B. For Capt. James Steward's capacity

and attention to business as a commander of a vessel, the public are referred to Messrs. Nicholas Goldsborough, Tench Tilghman, Benjamin Bowdle and John Newnam, of this county.

NOTICE.

THE appointment of Overseers of the roads will be made on Tuesday the 8th instant.

And the commissioners for Tatbot county will meet every Tuesday and Friday, in each county where there are two papers in each county where there are two papers.

By The House of Delegates,

Anapolis, March 15th, 1834.

ORDERED, That the Clerk of the County will be made on Tuesday the 8th instant.

The rapid change in the climate of England is to be attributed to the clearing of the forests of Canada, and the Northen States of the American Union. The increasing prevalence and some increasing warmth of the westerly winds. BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

> COUNCIL CHAMBER, Annapolis, March 20th, 1834. IN compliance with the foregoing order, I request the Editors of the following newsnapers, viz: the Republican and Gazette, at Annapolis; the Patriot and Chronicle, in Baltimore; the Examiner and Herald, at Frede rick; the Torch Light and Herald, at Hagerstown; the Civilian and Advocate, at Cumber-land; the Journal and Free Press, at Rockthe Banner, at Upper Marlborough; the Republican, at Elkton; the Courant, at Port Deposit; the Inquirer, at Chestertown; the Times, at Centreville; the Gazette and Whig, at Easton; the Chronicle, at Cambridge; the Herald, at Princess Anne; and the Messenger, at Snow Hill; to publish the act designated in said or-

der, once a week for three weeks.
THOS. CULBRETH, Clerk of the Council.

ACT.

An act entitled, an act making it penal to sell a certain description of property, under certain circumstances.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That whenever an action of replevin shall be brought in this State, and the property in dispute shall be any mulatto negro or negro slave, it shall not be lawful for either plaintiff or defendant, or any other person, in whose possession such mulatto, negro, or negro slave shall be, to sell such mulatto, negro, or negro slave, until such action of replevin shall first have been determined; and any sale thus made shall be void, unless an order of the Court authorising such sale be first had and ob-

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That every person, his, or her councellors, aiders, or abettors, who shall be duly convicted of selling or transporting such mulatto, negro, or negro slave, beyond the limits of this State, before the final extend to any person or persons, who by the finding of the jury in such action of replevin,

this day read and assented to.

By order, LOUIS GASSAWAY, Clk. By THE SENATE, March 16, 1834. This engrossed bill, the original of which assed the Senate the 15th March, 1834, was

this day read and assented to. By order, JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk. April 1 JAMES THOMAS.

N. G. SINGLETON. WILL open school on MONDAY the 3d of February, in the SABBATH SCHOOL ROOM, West street, in which the following

tranches will be tare it, viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography. He solicits the patronage of parents and guardians in Easton and the vicinity, and will use exertions to give satisfaction, by at-tending aricily to advance the scholars in literature and morality. Terms of tuition-twelve dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and a mo-derate compensation for fuel.

Administrator's Notice. ceased, informs such as are due said estate, that unless they call upon the subscriber and settle

with him, or make him satisfaction for the settlement of the same, he will not again call upon them, ashe deems this a sufficient notice; therefore if any should neglect to attend to this notice, they must expect to be dealt with as the law directs, as the subscriber intends the law to be his guide in this case, without respect to persons. I certainly shall make my collections

as soon as the law will admit me to do so.
HCNRY D. HARWOOD, Adm'r. of Win. Harwood, dec'd. Easton, march 25 3w

W. W. HIGGINS AS just received from Philadelphia and

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SADDLERY

which he is now opening. Those wishing to purchase will do well to give him an early 33-Parsons indebted to the subscriber of twelve months or more, and whose accounts have leen presented, will confer a favor by ma-king in mediate payment. Also those indebt-ed on votes of hand which have been or are now due will please call and take them.

SPRING GOODS.

Wm. H. & P. Groome

HAVE received in part, their Spring supy of GOODS, among which are a variety of Parents and Guardians, residing at a dis-OMESTIC MUSLINS, PLAIN AND tance, are required to appoint a responsible a-TWIL'D COTTON OSNABURGS,
TLAIDS AND STRIPES, BUR-LAPS, TOW LINENS, COTTON YARNS, &c. &c.

A full supply of HARDWARE, GRO-CERIES, LIQUORS, &c. march 25

NOTICE. BY order of the President, a meeting of the board of managers of the T. C. F. Bible Society, will be held on Wednesday the 23d

BOOKS

EDWARD MULLIKIN has for sale at his Store at the Post-Office, adjoining Mr. Lowe's Hotel, Fox's Book of Martyrs

Goodrich's Universal Geography Newton on the Prophecies Sturm's Reflections Milton, Young, Gray, Beattie and Collins' Poems Sterne's Works Hemans, Heber, and Pollok's Poems

Byron's Works Pronouncing Bible Pronouncing Testament Prideaux's Connexions of Sacred and Profane History Watts on the mind Jay's Lectures Bible Companion Malcom's Bible Dictionary Imitation of Christ, by Thomas a Kempis

Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander Watson, Jenyns, Leslie and Palcy Baxter's Call to the unconverted Saints' Rest Græca Majora Græca Minora Cooper's Virgil Clarke's Homer Smarts' Cicere Cæsar Delphhini Horace Delphmi

Sallust Delphini Hutchinson's Xenophon Allen's Euclid Griesbach's Greek Testament Greek Exercises nthon's Sallust Mair's Syntax Adams' Latin Grammar Ruddiman's do iti Livii McIntyre on the Globes Bonnycastle's Algebra Polite Learning

Blair's Lectures Blair's Outlines of Ancient History Tytler's History Grimshaw's History of Rome France do do do England United States do

Tooke's Pantheon Adams' Geography & Atlas Worcester's ditto Olney's ditto ditto Wanostrocht's French Grammar Nugent's French Dictionary Viri Romæ Kirkham's Grammar Murray's Grammar ditto Reader Academical Reader Walker's Dictionary

Comley's Spelling Book
Jess, Pike, Bennett and Gough's Arithmetic
Bartlett's Reader
Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books And variety of other Books, Paper, Inkpow-

Miss E. Marcilly's Academy, FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUNG LADIES.

No. 11, South Charles Street, Baltimore.

IIIS Academy is situated in a pleasant part of the city of Baltimore, and enjoys all the from a numerous and literary community .-The Patronage with which, for a number of years, it has been favored, and the accomplishments of the Young Ladies who have left it. are the surest pledges of the excellence of the mode in which Instruction is conveyed, and of the attention paid to the deportment of the pu-HE subscriber having obtained letters of edge of the French Language, this Institution William Harwood, late of Talliet county, defort the family, and all the punits are compelled of the family, and all the pupils are compelled to use it in the class-rooms, and during their hours of recreation.

The Course of Instruction embraces Reading; Writing; Grammar; Rhetoric; Composi tion; Arithmetic; Algebra; Geography; Astro-nomy; Chronology; Mythology; Logic; Ethics; Natural Philosophy; Chemistry; French; Spanish; Music; Dancing; Drawing; Plain and Ornamental Needle Work.
The Discipline of the Academy is mild, but

firm and regular.—The emulation of the pupils is excited by every gentle means; and their success is rewarded by an annual distribution of Premiums.

The pupils are not permitted to walk out un-attended. Their visiters are always received in the presence of some member of the family.

During recreation, they are under the superintendence of one of their teachers. TERMS:

Board and Tuition, per annum, 8200,00 Half Boarders, Tuition not included, 60,00 Day Scholars, Children receive the Rudiments of Education, at EXTRA CHARGES:

French, per annum, \$20,00 For Boarders, this language is not an exra charge. Spanish, Music, Drawing and Dancing, at

the Professors' charges. Ordinary Infirmary charges, not including

Doctor's fees,
Each Scholar must be provided with Bed and Bedding, or pay \$10 if furnished by the Washing, per annum,

Boarders pay the current charges, half year ly in advance; — Day Scholars, quarterly.
Parents and Guardians, residing at a dis-

gent in the city. The Vacation commences the Monday on or And the bounding footsteps, to meet me fly.

after the 25th of July, and lasts until the first With the lyre and the wreath and the joyoun

after the 25th of July, and lasts until the first Monday in September.

References.—The Hon. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton; The Most Rev. Dr. Whitfield; The Rev. Dr. Deluol; The Rev. Dr. Eccleston; The Rev. Dr. Wyatt; Philip E. Thomas; Wm. Tyson; R. B. Taney; W. E. George; Evan Poultney; D. Hoffman; L. Wethered; T. Ellicott, Esgrs.; Dr. Potter; Dr. Chatard; The Hon. B. Roman, Louisiana; The Hon. Wm. Gaston, North Carolina; L. A. Pitray, Esgrs. Charleston. S. C.

joining Mr. Lowe's bar room, and opposite Mr. Wm. Loveday's Store, or they can be had at the reduced price of \$6 per year, to subscri-

The subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgements for the liberal patronage he has received since he commenced business in Easton, and from the assurance he has generally given satisfaction, he would invite the public to give him a call, as he is determined that neither explease those who may favor him with their pat ronage. In a very short time, I expect to receive other fashions in addition to those Reported by Mr. A. F. Saguaz; thereby gentlemen will be able to see, judge and determine for themselves, as to the style of fashion of their work. april 15 eow3t

Houses and Lots in Easton. STILL FOR SALE.

THE Subserber offers at private sale, out he most accommodating terms, the following property in Easton, that is to say;-I. The Dwelling House and Lot on Wash-

ington street, next adjoining the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas; and now occupid by Mr. Peter Burgess. The Dwelling house, Office, Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired for an inconsiderable sum of money, and rendered a most convenient and agreeable resi dence, as the ground is spacious and runs en tirely through to Harrison Street, on which there is a small tenement. 2nd. The small brick Dwelling House, situ

ate on Washington street opposite to Port st. which leads to Easton Point- This lot runs also through to Harrison street, embracing also a small tenement thereon. 3d. The 2d Dwelling House from the south

of the block of brick buildings commonly called Earle's Row; on Washington street ex tended. 4th. That commodious and agreeable dwelling house and garden, formerly the residence of the subscriber, situate on Aurora street in Easton. The situation and advantages of this establishment for a private family render

it a most desirable purchase. Also, a convenient building lot near the same. For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to Mr. John Leeds Kerr. MARIA ROGERS.

Perry Hall, Oct. 8, 1833.

To Rent, for the remainder of the year,

The House on Washington st.
now occupied by the subscriber.
It has been kept for many years
as a tavern and retail grocery Apply to H. D. HARWOOD.

april 1 (G) 3w

Hotel in Easton, on Tuesday the 20th of May next, in order to decide on a suitable site for

POETRY.

THE VOICE OF SPRING.

BY MRS. HEMANS. I come, I come, ye have call'd me long; I come o'er the mountains with light and song; Ye may trace my steps o'er the wakening earth, By the winds that tell of the violet's birth-

By the primrose stars in the shadowy grass-

By the green leaves opening as I pass.

I have breathed on the south, and the chesnut flowers

By thousands have burst from the forest bow-

And the ancient graves and the fallen fanes Are veil'd with wreaths on Italian plains. But it is not for me, in my hour of bloom, To speak of the ruin of the tomb.

I have pass'd o'er the hills of the stormy north, And the larch has hung all his tassels forth:

The fisher is out on the sunny sea, And the reindeer bounds through the pasture free;

And the pine has a fringe of softer green, And the moss looks bright where my steps have been.

I have sent through the wood-path a gentle sigh, And call'd out each voice of the deep blue sky; From the night bird's lay through the starry time, In the groves of the sweet Heperian clime,

To the swan's wild note, by the Icoland lakes When the dark fir bough into verdue breaks.

From the streams and founts I have loosed the They are sweeping on the silvery main;

brows: They are flinging spray on the forest boughs; They are bursting forth from their starry caves; And the earth resounds with the joy of waves.

They are flashing down from the mountain

Come forth, O ye children of gladness come! Where the violets lie may be now your home; Ye of the rosy cheek and the dew bright eyes And the bounding footsteps, to meet me fly.

alay, Come forth to sunshine-I may not stay.

Away from the dwellings of care worn men, The waters are sparkling in wood and gien; Away from the chamber and dusky hearth, The young leaves are dancing in breezy mirth; Their light stems thrill to the wild wood strains,

pers meach county where there are two papers published, and in one paper in each county where but one paper is published, the act, entitled, "An act making it penal to sell a certain description of property under certain circumstances."

**Stewart of Battimore,) Now IN EASTON, Septially, that he has just received the spring and Summer Fashions for 1834; and as will thankfully receive, and punctually attend to any orders in his line of business. He may be seen at Mr. Lowe's Hotel.

**An act making it penal to sell a certain description of property under certain circumstances."

**An act making it penal to sell a certain description of property under certain circumstances."

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**An act making it pena America, hitherto passing over immeasurable tracts of forest country, has never been tempered by the warmth given out by the earth sha-ded from all accumulation of solar warmth in the summer months. Though lying in latitudes parallel to the genial climate of the Mediter-ranean sea, yet have the winters in America, till the extensive openings of the woods in the last quarter of a century, been of a severity un-known in European latitudes full twelve depense nor pains shall be wanting on his part to grees nearer to the north.-Within this period, however, extraordinary changes have been observed to take place-snow, once a barrier for month, has now fallen in greatly diminished abundance, and thaw and rain are of frequent occurrence in the districts of Canada where all interuption of the rigours of winter was former-

ly unknown. The St. Lawrence river now closes annually later in the winter, and opens earlier in the spring. Cotton, Indian corn, the mulberry, and the vine, can be cultivated in districts where, within a quarter of a century, such productions were entirely unsuited to the mean temperature of the year. The abruptions of the ice in the Polar Seas, and the appearance of icebergs in the Atlantic Ocean, a phenomenon of the last quarter of a century, are also to be traced to the accumulations of heat in Cannada and the circumjacent land. But rapid as have been these changes in the climate of the continent of America, it is probable that, with the still more extended demolition of the woods, by the compound increase of labour, by increasing em-gration, and increasing population, more rapid still, will now annually be the increasing mikness of the winters of Canada; nor will another century pass away, till the great St. Lawrence river will never close at all .- Athenœum.

An Interesting Family.—The ship Undine arrived at N. York from Liverpool, has on board a Royal tiger, a lion and lioness, two emus, a monkey and eight leopards, two hyenas, two white bears, two porcupines, a jackall, one ichneumon, one kangaroo, one civit cat and two or three other animals whose names we car. not make out from the manuscript.

A German physician has published a medical tract, in which he maintains that ladies of weak nerves should not be permitted to sleep alone.— It is said this book is in great nemand.

It is said that the Rev. R. Newton, of England, a zealous and popular minister of the wesleyan Methodist connexion, has within the lust tweny years, travelled one hundred and seventy thousand miles, and begged for missions and chapels seventy thousand pounds sterling or upwards of \$300,000 in addition to his labor as a circuit preacher. - Boston Transcript.

A Good RESOLUTION .- A short time ago, A GOOD RESOLUTION.—A short time ago, in the respectable town of G——, where the Temperance cause prevails to some extent, a superintendent of the Sabbath School, proposed to his scholars to have a Temperance Society among themselves. They accordingly draw up a constitution, which was quite plain and easy to be understood. As he was passing it round to take their names, a little rosy checked fellow rose in his seat and asked "Mr. B—— will my joining this Society bind me after I am twenty-one." He was told that it would. "Veresolution, and keep it, what a different aspect power of Congress.—We are reduced to the

PROCEEDINGS IN SENATE. THURSDAY, April 17.

cretary of the President of the United States, handed in the Message to the Senate, a copy of which was published on Tuesday and Saturday. The Message was read through by the Secre

tary of the Senate.

As soon as the reading was ended-Mr. POINDEXTER rose and said: I do not rise, Mr. President, to discuss at this time the various topics which are touched in the very extraordinary paper which has been just read to the Senate; nor, indeed, will I give utterance to those feelings of indignation which such a paper, coming from such a source, is so well alculated to excite in the bosom of every patriotic citizen in the country. Leaving these matters for future discussion on a more suitable occasion, my purpose is at present to enter my solemn protest against the reception of this pato submit a motion that it be not re ceived. Sir, I should be disposed to go as far as any honorable Senator on this floor in paying due respect to every Executive communication to the Senate, coming within the constitutional range of Executive power. But when the Chief Magistrate shall think fit to depart from his constitutional sphere, and, under color of his official duties, attempt to make this body the conduct of his popular appeals to the people, fulminating, I will not say calumnies, but the most unfounded charges against the body through which he proposes to promulgate his appeal, I, for one, feel bound to resist him in such a course. Referring to the resist him in such a course. Referring to the resolution in-troduced by the honorable Senator from Kentroduced by the honorable Senator from Ken-tucky, (Mr. Clay,) the President says that it is tucky, (Mr. Clay,) the President says that it is tia of the several States, when called into actuboth novel and unprecedented." If it be so. I should be glad to know what appellation ought to be given to this extraordinary paper? Has it any parallel in the past political history of the will and pleasure; he has seized the public it any parallel in the past political history of the country? Sir, I venture the declaration, that country? Sir, I venture the declaration, that Constitution in the hands of the Representathere is not on record any act of the predecessors of the present Chief Magistrate bearing the slightest resemblance to this outrage on the slightest resemblance to this constitutional functions of the Executive Department of the government. It may well be characterized as both nevel and unprecedented." No such paper was ever presented to either House of Conwhich I for one do not don't that he worth speaking of or worth contending for? Permit me, sir to inquire by what means the President has obtained possessein of the public money? He claims the power of appointment and removal from office, which I for one do not don't be that the contending to the contending for the public money? dignity of the Senate, and the constitutional gress; none such is to be found on the journals because it has been exercised by the Execuof our proceedings, as the one sent to us this tive from the commencement of the Governmorning, under the guise of official authority, ment: but I utterly deny to him constitutional the present moment. Sir, I will not dignify the present moment. Sir, I will not dignify this paper by considering it in the light of an that there is not a delegated power in the Contract that the Contract th this paper by considering it in the thing; I restitution which may not be so perverted as to gard it simply as a paper with the signature of render its exercise unconstitutional. For in-Andrew Jackson; and, should the Senate re- stance, the power to lay & collect direct taxes is tuse to receive it, it will not be the first paper with the same signature which has been refused a hearing in this body, on the ground of the abusive and vituperative language which it contained. It will be recollected that a protest, the act was constitutional? I presume not and ly disrespectful to the Senate, was presented, yet the power to levy impost taxes is delegated similar in its character, couched in terms grossmewhere about the year 1819, from the same individual; and such was its exceptionable cha-

properly be regarded as capping the climax of perversion of a delegated power. These are my that systematic plan of operations which for denicous, the truth of which is capable of clear several years past has been in progress, designed to bring this body into disrepute among the people, and thereby remove the only existing barrier to the arbitrary encroachments and usurpations of Executive power. Destroy public confidence in the Senate, which now thank God, unmoved, between the Chief Magistrate and the People, and Tyranny, in its worst forms, would very soon overshadow the land, and rule with an iron hand the destinies of the American people.

racter, that his own friends became ashamed of

The Senate, by its peculiar organization, i well calculated to preserve and perpetuate the great fundamental principles of public liberty to the latest posterity. Removed from popular impulses, which sometimes arise in the convulsions incident to freedom of opinion, and of discussions of great political questions, it may look with calmness on the misguided multitude, misled by some popular demagogue, and thereby save the State from the deleterious consequences of errors, which are the inevitable result of passion or precipitation. It is an integral part of the Executive power, and, while it remains firm in its devotion to the Con stitution and the Laws, uncorrupted by the temptations of office and emolument, no Chief Magistrate, whatever may be his reckless ambition, can successfully move beyond the the liberties of the People. Hence the untirclimax of despotism. The Republic might indeed exist, nominally, but, in practice, we should be bound to the car of some Imperial

There does not appear to be a disposition, in the House at the other end of this building, to arrest the inroads of arbitary power; there the edicts of the Executive are registered, and his acts are defended by the force of party decipline, regardless of their injurious effects on not, as yet, followed the example of one of the Kings of England, taken his seat among the idges, to control their judicial decisions. This seems to be the only power which the President has not grasped, to complete the overthrow of all the other departments of the Government. By the frequent and unlimited exercise of the veto power, he has concentrated in country. We may, it is true overrule his veto by a majority of two-thirds in both Houses of Congress; but who is there among us, with the Blue Book in his hand, exhibiting the immense patronage of the Chief Magistrate, compined with the weight of his personal influence, that does not see and feel the impossibillity of staining a union of opinion of two thirds of Congress against any measure which has the ver has and never will occur in the legislative history of the country. Lie has declared

not bind me after I was twenty-one. In supprocasion, or, in other words, ne will apply it not then, evident that the Freshent by the stitution gives aften the feeling and, so far as I am concerned at least, ne shall each little fellow is now likely to make an able adpoint which he would record exercise of his legal power of removal, may effect a purpose subversive both of the constitution of the little fellow is now likely to make an able adpoint of the constitution of the constitution gives aften the feet and the feet vicate for the cause of temperance. In every gress. What, then, becomes of the legislative tion and of the law? No one can doubt that he all Executive power, both of the purse and the would the face of this country bear, twenty vears hence from its present.

condition of mere drudges, and the only duty which we can perform, is to prepare bills, discuss and amend them, and adapt them, as far is we can, to the public good, and, after passing them, they must be sent to the Imperial flead, and he will tell us whether they shall be morning, Major Donelson, the Private Sedispense with the Legislature altegether, and call in the aid of the judges of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General to prepare such bills as may suit his views, in technical language, and then issue his proclamation declaring that such and such laws had been incorporated in the statute book. Under the free ase of the veto power, now for the first time introduced into practice by the President, the legislative power of the Union has dwindled int a mere mockery; true, the power, is unithed in the Constitution, and may be controlled by two-thirds of Congress, but, in practice, it unerated in the Constitution article 2d, section amounts to an absoluie veto. He has the power of appointment and removal from office, and thereby becomes the fountain of honor, one of the high attributes of the British monarch from whose dominions we had rescued ourselves by the war of the Revolution, in asserting and maintaining the liberty and independence of these States; he is commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and, by an assumption of power, not delegated in the Constitution and the Laws, he has effaced the broad line, wisely drawn between the power which wields the physical force of the country and the National Treasury, for the obvious reason that these powers, separated, can never

> Thus the chief Magistrate arrogates to himself, in the last resort, the legislative authority of the nation; he is placed by the Con titution which I for one, do not deny that he possesse right to use a legitimate power to effect an illeexpressly granted in the Constitution, but a law impo ing such taxes if passed for the special purpose of paying the clergy of any religious sect or denomination, would it be contended that to Congress without limitation.

"A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump.

be dangerous to liberty, while a combination of

them, in the same hand, is the very definition

Ergo, if the object for which a law is enacted te plainly and palpably unconstitutional, it it. It was objected to, and sent back for modification, so as to render it respectful to the body to which it was presented. The offensive pasto which it was presented. The offensive passages were stricken out, and thus modified, it was presented and received at the next session of Congress. This effort to denounce and offensive passages were stricken out, and thus modified, it was presented and received at the next session of Congress. This effort to denounce and offensive passages were stricken out, and thus modified, it was presented and received at the next session of the constitution, the measure is thereby rendered void ab initio, &cannot be redeemed by the demonstration by a variety of illustrations drawn from the Constitution, but at present forbear to enlarge the discussion on this point. In this light I view the construction put by the President on his power of removal from office. He seems to have discovered a new source from which he may derive new executive powers, in contravention of the Constitution and Laws of the country. He dare not thrust his band into the public chest by a direct act but he has effected the object by indirect means. The Secretary of the Treasury, who refused to bend his neck to the yoke of executive power and to make himself the instrument of violating the solemn obligations of law at the dictation of the Chief Magistrate was unceremoniously kicked out of office and another substituted in his place, with a more pliant conscience, who stood ready to do the bidding of the President, to whose will alone he professed to owe obedience and to whose authority he felt himself responsible. He thus opened an avenue through which he has marchcd up to the public Treasury, seized on its contents and distributed the money collected from the People, and placed under the control of and power, given them by the law, is, and their Representatives, throughout the country to be used for the benefit of his favorites and friends, and who doubtless stand in need of as the sole Executive officer, all others being bition, can successfully move beyond the some assistance in these hard times.* It is merged in him. In what language did he speak that thus, by indirection the President has per- of the Secretary of the Treasury? "His Seing and anxious solicitudes so often manifested to bring this body, thus constituted, into disgrace among the people. If there existed at this moment no such conservative body as the Senate, power would march converse to the constitution. Concede the power thus assumed, and it is obvious that the President may evade and offermally power to the constitution. Senate, power would march onward to the may evade and effectually prostrate the express Secretaries; the Major-General of the Army is provisions of the Constitution and Laws made in pursuance thereof. In support of there

of appointment and removal from office may be abused, I will state a single case arising under the Constitution. The President is vested with power to noninate, and by and with the advice and consent ing no law but rars will. Did not this corres of the senate to appoint the Heads of the several departments of the Government, but Congress the great interests of the country; and I repeat the question, what would be the condition of officers in the Courts of Law or the Heads of the country but for the salutary intervention of department. Suppose Congress, under this exthat Senate which has become the object of press grant of power should vest the Secretary Executive vengeance, and which he now the clerks in his department! Well, sir, the seeks to destroy by denunciations and appeals of the Treasury with the power to appoint all to the sympathies of the people, founded on his past services and personal popularity? Sir, is selected, and is about to instal them into office. there a single power granted in the Constitu-tion which the President has not assumed and in the mean time however, the President reexercised? I know of none, except that he has ceives from his underwriters who undertake to manage the affairs of State, another list of tution, the President must have possession of might cite the proceedings in relation to the names more acceptable to their which they recommend for their fidelity to the Jackson cause -may he not send this new list to the Secretary with his instructions—"here, sir, is a list of clerks for your department!" If the Secretary should reply us did the late unfortunate incumbent, "Sir, Congress has given me the himself the entire legislative authority of the power of making these appointments-I have made my selections, of men every way qualified, and in whose integrity I have the confidence—the places are therefore filled? Why sir the President following out the for-

views, and to show to what extent the power

mer example, would add, "Sir, I do not mean to control you in the execution of a duty confided to you by law-I leave you to act according to your own judgment in this matter— but if you do not appoint my list of clerks, you will have the goodness to walk out of ource

" "I will take care of the State Banks."

may do so by the same summary process which he used to obtain the custedy of the public money. Against this new theory of constructive power and all its consequences, I beg leave alarming than foreign war or internal commotions of the people.

Sir I have said that the paper sent to the Senate by the President is not an Executive message; it contains nothing which brings it within the rule, prescribed in the Constitution regulating the intercourse between that high public functionary and the two Houses of Congress. I hold it, therefore to be an extra-official document and shall treat it as such.

What are the specified cases in which the President is required to make original communi ations to Congress' I do not mean nominations to office, but matters which concern the general welfare of the nation. They are enustate of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." Now, I ask any honorable Senator to point out, if he can a sin-gle rentence, or a paragraph, of this paper, which directly or remotely gives to Congress information of the state of the Union, or recommends to our consideration any measures which is deemed necessary or expedient? No such purpose is pretended in justification of the Executive libel on this lody. It is wholly vindictive and libellous in its character through out. I, for one sir, spurn this foul effort to cast a stigma on the purity and patriotism of and was doubtless concocted by the panilers of because the Senate has passed resolutions excalumny and detraction who surround the President, and sacrifice at the altar of his ambition. They flatter but to deceive the venerable man whose popularity they vainly hope can be sustained under all circumstances, and they look with anxious expectation to the le iod when his mantle will descend on his fanointed "successor. I admonish the President to give to all such papers as this their proper des-tination. They may suit the state of his official editor and through that medium, may meet the public gaze, and receive their meriled condemnation before the tribunatiof the people. I do not object to the putli ation of this miserable tirade against the Senate, but I will never consent that it shall stain our journals or remain on the files of our Secreta-7. It is bad enough to be slandered and caumniated by the Chief Magistrate and his

gravely asked to receive and promulgate to the world the libel which is aimed at the very existence of this branch of the Federal Government. What man is their who would tamely submit to the dictation of his calumniator, and make himself the instrument of his own disabel on his character? None-no, not one. And yet this is the modest request which the President has made to the American Senate from whose solemn decisions he has made this appeal to the people of the United States! I throw back the litel into the hands of its reck-less infatuated author, who has sent it Fre to through the corrupt medium of his prostitued

Mr. President: Waiving any additional rel rose, "That this paper, sent to the Senate

by the President of the United States, be not trial.

received." Mr. Sprague rose to make a very few observations upon the extraordinary paper just tion? Is it not almost wholly denunciatory? read, more in grief than in anger; for whatever feelings might be excite I on ordinary occasions, by such assumptions and assaults, he thought that on an occasion like the present, in relation to a document coming from such source, and calculated to produce such an effect if sustained, on the institutions of the country all other feelings should be merged in those of tive power set forth in that document, if admit ted and established, would leave no other De partment of this Government than a single Ex ecutive. What does the President sav? He him-that he is responsible for a'l the acts of every public officer-that all right, authority must be, vested and embodied in him, as head and fountain of all-that he stands, therefore. cretary;" "One of mis Secretaries." Thus the Secretary of the Treasury is designated as the Secretary of the President, and not the Secrehis Major-General; the Captains in the Navy re IIIs Captains, and all the civil officers of the Covernment ar: ilis officers-his instruments, as denominated in another part of this document. The forty thousand officers in the Blue Book are mis officers-mis instruments-mis army to do mis bidding, as mis creatures - know pond with what it was known that he had said others, when he spoke of this Government, as My Government? Yes, s'r, MY Government! This Government is MY Government, and all

ts officers MY officers !! "I AM THE STATE." Having thus embodie I all Executive power in a single individual, what does he arrogate as belonging essentially to the Executive? He claims in this document what never before was heard in this country; he had gone beyond any who ever claimed extraordinary power for the Executive, when he said that under the consti- cedents were needed to sustain our course, I all the public property and all the public mo-

dented doctrine, this astounding claim, once, he repeats it in another form, and declares in express terms that "Congress cannot take out of he hands of the Executive Department the custody of the public property, or money, without an assumption of Executive power, and a which might be supposed to have a bearing on subversion of the first principles of the Consti-He had gone farther than even his warmest friends on this floor, or in the country. What did the gentlemen say, when the debate on the subject of the public deposites was going eposites was going They told us, said Mr. S. that, althour the deposites were received, they were still subject to the control of Congress. It was in-

sisted by some that the removal itself had pla-

ced the moneys under the power of Congress.

it was repeated and reiterated; we were taunt-

Not content with advancing this unprece-

ry well," he replied, "then I will join, but his intention of applying this tremendous veto and I will endeavor to find a successor who, lation determine their possession; and now the officers, or however arbitarily and oppressively preserving farmony among the lation determine their possession; and now the officers, or however arbitarily and oppressively preserving farmony among the lation determine their possession; and now the officers, or however arbitarily and oppressively preserving farmony among the lation determine their possession; and now the officers, or however arbitarily and oppressively preserving farmony among the lation determine their possession; and now the officers, or however arbitarily and oppressively preserving farmony among the departments of the Gavernment, discharged the lation determine their possession; and now the officers, or however arbitarily and oppressively preserving farmony among the departments of the Gavernment, discharged the lation determine their possession; and now the officers, or however arbitarily and oppressively preserving farmony among the departments of the Gavernment, discharged the lation determine their possession; and now the officers, or however arbitarily and oppressively preserving farmony among the departments of the Gavernment, discharged the lation determine their possession; and now the officers, or however arbitarily and oppressively preserving farmony among the lation determine their possession; and now the officers, or however arbitarily and oppressively preserving farmony among the lation determine their possession; and now the officers, or however arbitarily and oppressively preserving farmony among the lation determine their possession; and now the officers, or how the lation determine their possession; and now the officers are lation determined to the lation determined the sword! what further? A new source of bound-less power is discovered. My friend from Mis-opinions I shall hold, or what decrines sustain. to enter my protest, as more dangerous and this protest to Congress, and he read the clause the spirited and intelligent people of Maine, designating on what occasions the President will indignantly spurn his audacious interfermay communicate with the National Legislature; but the gentleman did not observe the people alone I hold myself solemnly responsible. new source from whence this power was now find the authority to send this extraordinary protest? Not to give information to Congress on the state of the Union; not to recommend any legislative measures; no he finds his authority in his oath to defend, preserve, and not even from Andrew the 1st, acting Monarch sustain it.

protect the Constitution of the United States; of the White House. The period is rapidly But in the he distinctly claims to derive substantive power from the terms of his official oath. A claim primary assemblies, that people may express unprecedented, astounding, unlimited, and mere directly than they have yet done, their opinion of my public services. Until this ungard as the most serious objection for here is protect the Constitution. And as the Senate precedented Presidential attack in the face of to be found its gratest danger, as the first isinerated in the Constitution article 2d, section and passed a resolution, which, in the opinion and passed a resolution, which are presented President attack in the lack of the nation, it was to me a matter of indifference whether my political life should be continued or not. I have been ready at all times to correct it. What other violations of the Conscitice it to my convictions of duty. The the resolution of the Senate leads to no legislastitution will be undertake to correct? If the approbation of my constituents, to whom I am tive action. Sir how does he know this and correct it. What other violations of the Con-Supreme Court shall, in his opinion, transcend bound by the strong ties of duty, and gratitude, what right has he to conjecture. We are in the Constitution, will be not go there also and would indeed be at all times inexpressibly dear; the midst of legislation on the very subject of control them? Sir, said Mr. S. with the sword in one hand, and the purse in the other—with the possession of all Executive power, and would convert this free Republic into a Gowith the treasures of the nation, which he says Congress cannot divest him of, together with with the treasures of the nation, which he says the right and duty, under his oath of office, to desire that their representatives should be the vi dicate the Constitution against all others, mere supple tool of the President, to do his bideven the great co-ordinate departments, where ding, register his edicts, echo his royal manis the limit of the President's power, or his dates, and submit to his chastisement here, this honorable body, representing as we do, the pretentions to carry it into practical effect; they will seek one better fitted for such a forms us that his interference induced the resovereignty of the several States of the Confed- He is to see that the Constitution is preserved! service. That there are such to be found in some eracy. It might be an appropriate document | He has told us on a former occasion, by mesfor the columns of a certain newspaper in this sage, that he is to support the Constitution as parts of the country, we have pregnat evidence says it is in violation of the Constitution, and ledge. I was not elected as Jackson's man; I and against the President wielding the enorimpeachment is any security against him. So

ally shield him from responsibility and animadversion, if he could thereby gag the two houses of Congress, so that they could not alarming encroachment, unless in the solema

form of an impeachment

He assumes that the declaration of the Senate is a criminal procedure against him, and ordinate branch of the Government; not with then enters into an argument to prove that it is a purpose of attacking particular members, or servile minion, but it is still more offensive to unauthorized. He might as well assume that endeavoring to hold them up in array against the moral sense of mankind, when we are it was piracy, and after calling it by a filse their State Legislatures-ohno! that would be re uit of conscientious convictions. name, reason upon it from his own assumptions. Sir, the expressions of opinion on the part of the Senate, that the President had assumed powers not granted by the Constitution, of his style as an historian. It is merely because is said to be a judicial sentence without notice of trial, and without the previous formalities that he should not have given us some other grace, by circulating under his own sanction, a required by the Constitution; and yet this same specimens of historical writing—some narra-President has heretofore denounced an act of tive of facts, not quite familiar to the public; the Senate as unconstitutional! Was that in for these which he has selected are the same him a judicial sentence? In an Executive mes- which have appeared, almost daily for the last sage of March, 1833, but a little more than a three months, in the vituperative columns of I year since, he declares that a resolution of the the official Organ, Would it not have been Senate is unconstitutional, and therefore, he as well, sir, if he had given us something of would make no more nominations to certain the secret history of those resolutions—the less to substitute his own will for the opinion source from which they emanated, the initiated and conscience of the Secretary.

Sir is a declaration that the Senate has acted few to whom they were first communicated,

And, lastly: I object to this paper, because unconstitutionally; and yet, although, the Pre-sident may declare we have yielated the Con-all the modus operandi by which private judgstitution in restraining his powers, the Senate ment was subdued by Executive and Larty marks which might well be called for by the may not presume to express an opinion with discipline? This would, indeed, have enlightoccasion, for the present, I shall resume my regard to the President's siezing upon the mo- ened the public, and aided their understanding seat after offering the motion I indicated when ney of the People, without being charged with of his favorite selections of modern history. having pronounced a judicial * ntence without trial. Take this very document, this protest curious reading, if he had chronicled the proitself; is it not filled, saturated, with declarations that the Senate has violated the Constitu-And at the instant in the document in which this body, and arrogating to himself extraordihe is uttering these accusations and denuncia- nary and unlimitted powers, attempts to enlist tions against this body, he is making it a matter of grievous complaint that the Senate has less pretext that the resolution of the Senate as sumply expressed an opinion that he has transcended the limits of the Constitution .- There was a resolution introduced in the Senate some years since, simlar in its principle and effect to solemn and deep regret. The claims of Execu- this which is so much complained of, and yet thirsts for supreme dominion. He appeals to I am not aware that the President, or any of the People, recurs to his past services, points his friends, have ever denounced it as an assumption of unconstitutional power. It was the victories he has achieved, denounces those the resolution of a Senator from North Car- who would expose his ambition, and resist his asserts that all Executive power is vested in olina, not now a member of the Senate, (Mr. encroachments, as enemies and calumniators-

to the Senate. It is as follows: [Mr. S. here read the preamble and resoluion relative to the Papama mission 1 Here the President announced that he had as uncontrolled master? ccepted the invitation to take a part in the Panama Congress, and that Ministers would ordinary document, in which I most cordially be commissioned; in consequence of which the concur. It is, that government ought to be declaration in the resolution just read was made. I am not aware that it ever was questioned that it was competent for the Senate so in the freshness and beauty which it spreads tary of the law. All the Secretaries are HIS to express its opinion. This protest asserts over the fair surface of creation. And how is that the resolution to which it relates is not legislative, nor designed as the foundation of any legislative act. How does the president know that? How does he know that it was not intende ! to lay the foundation of a bill for the res'o ation of labor-Hear the piercing cries of widows of the deposites. He undertakes to say that this and orphans; the supplications, the execuations body cannot pass a resolution for the purpose of preventing an evil precedent. Might not the Senate have said, on this occasion, that it expressed and recorded its disapto the Philadelphia committee, as well as to probation, lest the act of the executive might be drawn into a dangerous precedent: Might it not be deemed important to prevent the effects of silent acquiescence in Executive usurpation? We have seen how precedents to enlarge executive power are urged upon us. Silent acquiescence has been again and again construed into the approbation of executive measure, and yet the Senate is not permitted to speak; and if they do not speak, silence is presumed to be approbation and support. If pre-

> Seminole war; I might also cite the resolution in the other House in relation to the Panama mission; but it is unnecessary now to dwell further upon this topic. There is one part of this protest to which it is proper that I should advert. The President has seen fit to set forth, at full length, certain individual members of this body.-He has done me the honor to refer to my vote upon this occasion, and to my having advocated the resolution, and then detailed certain proceedings of the State -no not of the State, but of the Legislature. Sir, all I need say to the tenant of the White House is, that, if the Secretary of the Treasury is claimed by him to be his

Secretary, I am not his Senator. I recognize

no right in the President of the United States

to lecture me on my Senatorial duties, what-

ence between them and their servant. To that National Bank is necessary to their prosperity I shall submit in all humility to that chastise ment from them, but from no other hand-no this paper because it is an unauthorized Exeapproaching, when, at the ballot box, in their

city conducted under the eye of the Clef Ma- he understands it; not as the judiciary expounds openly avowing that they were elected as gistrate and supported by Executive paironage; it; not as Congress declares it, but as it in openly avowing that they were elected as it is well suited to the atmost phere of the place, dividually shall understand it. And now, measures, reserving to themselves no exercise he understands it; not as the judiciary expounds around us. We see members of Congress measures, reserving to themselves no exercise pressive of its opinions, he comes forward and of reason or judgment, or conscience or knowtherefore he must correct it. He asserts that am not his man; I am no man's man. I was it is acting judicially, and that he is not to be elected to perform my legislative functions, actouched but by impeachment. Impeachment! cording to my own convictions of duty, after President what are we coming to! Are we to he most mature and deliberate reflection; and mous powers which he arrogates!-Does he I have done so I have sought no personal agbelieve any man weak enough to suppose that grandizement; I have not towed the knee to Baul; and I will not now submit to this new from being any restraint, it would effectu- prerogative of Presidential animadversion. I am aware that the President disclaims having referred to the acts of these State Legislatures, and the votes of the Senators here, for any either, or both express opinions against his other purpose than as a mere matter of history—
alarming energy church unless in the solemn merely as a chronicler of the times. He has selected these particular portions of modern ecutive stepping in between us and our future history, not with a view of assailing a counworthy the Chief Magisirate, and disrepuceedings of his upper and nether cabinets. But

I take leave of the historian The President, after making his onset upon the sympathies of the Public, under the basesailed his private character. He dwells on his great public services, and pronounces his own eulogium. It is the old expedient. Thus has it been in ages when the successful warrior to his wounds, to the dangers he has braved Branch,) which I will take the liberty to read and appeals to the dear People, if they can re fuse any thing to such an injured benefactor. Will they not, from gratitude and sympathy crush the Constitution, and permit him to rule

There is a closing sentiment in this extra known only by the blessings it diffuses; like the dews of Heaven, it should be seen and felt only "MY Government" now seen and felt? Look abroad upon this wide extended land-see its green fieldswithered by the blast of oppression; he bread of industry snatched from the mouth which daily and hourly come to us from all classes, and occupations, and pursuits, upor that heartless and iron-handed despotism, which has struck down their prosperity, blasted their hopes, crushed them to the earth, and there still holds them in torture and agony, in its unrelenting and unrelaxing grasp-and then hear the arbitrary author of all this wide-spread ruin and heart-rending misery, calmly tells us that government should be, like the dews of but both to the People. And we, therefore, are Heaven, seen and felt only in the beauty and freshness which it diffuses!!

Such is his theory, and such is his practice! It is another illustration with what effrontery iron-hearted oppression can put forth preten sions to mildness and benignity.

Mr. Frelinghuysen next addressed the Sen

ate as follows: Mr. President, while I retain any respect for myself, or just regard for the sacred trusts committed to our care, I cannot consent to receive this document. It is a most cra in American history. Here, sir, while the country is groaning under the consequences of a rash Executive experiment—while banks are breaking all around us, the busy hum of cheerful industry silenced and labor in absolute want of employment-all the bitter fruits of Executive interference with the public credit-when the cries for relief come up in daily supplica-tion—when the people had a right to expect some allevation of their distress, from this administration, what do we hear? A lecture of an hour and a half read to the Senate of the U. States, for daring to question the authority un-der which this blow at our prosperity has been inflicted? Sir I am opposed to the reception ed with the idea that Congress might by legis- ever power he may claim over his trembling of the paper under every aspect. Instead of

ediate effect will be, to interrup. a. cannot be otherwise. Consider, a memoni, in

Complaints of the President.

The charge he makes is that the reaches imputes to bim a treach of the Continue the United States, and yet, I core his colonic sirsippi (Mr. Poindexter) had stated that the lyield not to this di tation; I submit not to Constitution gave the President no right to send his assaults; and I trust that my constitutents, the Senate have themselves violated that instrument. The whole paper is interiarded with charges of flagrant inroads. Now, sir, it we receive the paper what else can we do but reaffirm our powers and their rightful exercise. If, in their judgment, they shall think that I in the subject-matter of the resolution; and to claimed-Where did the President pretend to merit chastisement for believing that he had no bear such criminations between the Senate right to seize the public treasure; or that a and the Executive will neither become our dignity nor comport with his. It will only lead to unhappy and unprofitable collisions. It is wholly without precedent or reason to But in the next place, I must vote to reject

> stored; but whether the removal was lawful, or for satisfactory reasons, they have not determined. When the Secretary reports his reasons to Congress and when the President inpronounce his interference to be unauthorized and the Secretary's reasons insufficient The President in his message in December last distinctly and officially informed us of his interference with the public moneys-and the conduct of the Seecrtary of the Treasury is directly tracted to Executive advice and control -and pray, sir, have the Senate no right to pronounce an opinion upon this as well as all other matters contained in that message. Mr. be lectured, and our conduct made the subject of Executive commentary in the known course

of our deliberations? Why, sir, on the single ground of the construction, lately given by an honorable senator from Virginia, (Mr. Leigh) legislative action is not only probable, but certain; that the Se. retarys reasons must be approved & confirmed by both houses of congress, or his act stands with out legal warrant. And yet we have the Exdeliberations, and reading off his views of our constitutional powers and duties. Sir, it would have been well for him, in charity, to have deemed our views of these great intere s, to

And quie as unsatisfactory is the power of removal claimed by the President, over the Heads of Departments. He relies upon a legislative construction of this disputed 1789. But let it be remembered that the general power of removal in the President was not the matter brought into debate on the late reso lutions of the Senate; but we insisted on this specific proposition, that, when the act of Congress put the public moneys under the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the President did not possess the power of interfering with the full and free exercise of that discretion; much

the resolution has, at least, this attribute—it is as the President charges it to be, an official rebuke of his conduct. I am willing, sir, to rest my vote on that alone. I maintain, that we have the right to administer official rebuke for every encroachment of the executive Department and for every step that power may argue into plausible countenance of its grasping pretensions. It is our solemn duty to the constitution and the country, to give the warning at every such interference. These are the prominent reasons wherefore I cannot receive this pa-

The President bas been pleased to introduc into this document a copy of the Preamble and Resolutions of the Legislature of New Jersey, instructing her Senators. He, however, disclaims all questioning of onr motives or conduct; calls it matter of history. Sir, it is unworthy of the Chief Magistrate to become the chronicler of the times. Grant the right to give instructions; what has the President to do in the matter? If four Senators have, against such instructious, declared the act of the President to be unconstitutional; if they have ventured all the consequences of unpleasant collisions at home; if they have resolved to set on their own judgments, and repose on the future approbation of the people. Sir, it evinces how deep and pervading must have been their convictions of nigh and sacred duty, in declaring the late act of the President a dangerous encroachment. One word on these Legislative instructions

I wish I had near me the resolutions of a part of the people of my State, lately adopted. They contain, in my humble judgment, the true decrine. They resolved, that the members of the State Legislature at home, and of the Congres here, are alike servants of the People; deny that servants can instruct servants, and that, least of all, can they accord to the domestic le-gislators the right of instructing members of congress as to their more extensive public

duties This, I believe to be the pure democratic spirit of our Constitution. The People are reresented by the State and National departments of government. They entrust the State government with one great class of interestsand the national with another and more genere al class. We, in Congress, and our State Renot to receive orders from the Legislature, ner to send instructions to them. Sir, I have, in the late acts of the Executive and the course of those who endeavor to sustain him, learned much of what never was democracy-the expe-

lights I shall be guided. Mr. President, the People of New Jersey feel themselves to be misrepresented by the state legislature, in their instructions. extraordinary proceeding, and will form an ther this be the judgment of the majority, must await the results of future trial, and I cheerfuly leave it to that investigation.

ition that I have just attempted, I believe to be

of its sound and pure doctrines, and by such

FOR SALE.

A FARM near St. Michaels, that I purchased of William Skinner. This farm lies on a prong of Broad Creek, and is considered a very healthy situation, and contains one hundred and four acres of land. The improvements are a framed dwelling, barn and corn house.— For further particulars apply to Joseph Graham in Easton, or the subscriber on the pre-W. JONES mises. 660 april 22

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TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1834.

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that JOHN II. EATON, Esq. former Secretary es, will be two or three times the amount of of War, has been appointed by the President of those notes; so that the currency will be doubthe United States, with the advice and consent led in quantity by the dissolution of the Bank. of the Senate, to be Governor of the Territory of Florida, to succeed Governor Duval, whose the retaining the specie in circulation is the onterm of service has expired. The nomination, ly question. Come it will! Stay it may not! made to the Senate some days ago, was con- and certainly will not unless the gold standard firmed on Thursday last.

The New York Transcript gives the following account of a recent riot in that city:-"On Tuesday night about 9 o'clock, a party of four or five hundred sailors came down Cherry st. until they reached the store of Mr. Munson, No. 62, where they made a halt, and after a moment's pause, to use Mr. Munson's words. "they made slapping work;" for in about five minutes, they demolished his door, all the windows and sashes, drank the liquor there was on the counter, smashed the decanters, decorated the walls with mud, and, in short, went the whole figure. They wound up the entertainment by dragging the bar-keeper into the street and rolling him in the mud, and then "cleared out." We understand the cause of this unjustifiable (however provoked) attack on the property of Mr. Munson, is to be attributed to his instrumentality in shipping sailors below the standard rate of wages.

before last in the steamer William Gibbons. from Charleston, and sails to-day in the Rhone. for Havre. He was entrusted by the Pope, of the country. The Bank interest opposes both some months since, with a mission to Hayti, these great measures, & a new trial of strength and returns to Rome to report upon the state of between the Bank party and the anti-Bank the Catholic Church in that island, and will party, will take place before the questions can remain until the close of the ensuing summer. be de ided. Unhappily the nature of the mea--N. Y. Standard.

The officers and crew of the U. S. ship Vandalia were reported to be in good health on the 13th ult. The ship was then near Mayaguez, and fight them on details, on the relative value

The same report is made of the U. States ship St. Louis, on the 18th ult. then at Porto versity of minute variations of opinion, hardly

journed without pronouncing any decision in thwarting the measures, to the Bank party. the Test Oath case. But two of the three But whether defeated in open contest, or under Judges composing the Court were present on a disguised warfare on details, it is the duty of the argument, and they announced that they the friends of the country to make the trial; to had not been able "to form a satisfactory judg- do their duty to their country; succeed if they ment" on the question. It will therefore be can; and if not, let the blame rest where it re-argued in May before a full court at Co- ought.

In the interim, the opponents of the oath are called upon to act in concern. The union officers recently elected are advised to tender the State oath, refusing the Test oath, and if these commissions are refused, apply in every case

city of New Orleans with gas, and has succeeded in obtaining from the city councils a loan of of this fact was communicated to Judge Can-

commence their session this day. The first business will be the election of a secretary.

Phil. U. S. Gaz. of Friday,

The Farmers' Bank of Chattahoochee, at Columbus, (Georgia,) has stopped payment .-Its president, in announcing the suspension, attributes it to "unworthy expedients, devised by personal hatred, religious bigotry and political fanaticism." He does not explain these mysterious influences or account for the introduc-

From the Globe.

HARD MONEY CURRENCY. kept in mind, by the people, in the present crisis, in order to understand whether the coun-

States Bank is done with.

First: That in the year 1831 the Bank collected near twelve millions of hard money into its vaults, and sold or exported nearly half of lace have repaired to the house of this woman and have demolished and destroyed every thing it in the course of the winter 1831-'32, so that when the investigating committee went to Phi-intelphia, the II millions was reduced to about six and a half millions, having parted with about five millions, which Biddle swore to be so

much surplus! Secondly: The Bank has, since May, 1832, been collecting and hoarding specie again, and now has nearly 11 millions on hand; which sum, if she is rechartered, will furnish another surplus of five millions to be sold and exported; if not recharted, that sum will be paid out in redemption of her notes and deposites, and the seven millions of stock which the United States

own in the Bank. Tairdly: Specie is now flowing into the country from all quarters, and to an unprecedented amount, as much as a million of dollars in one week; probably five or six millions since Christmas: so that fifteen or twenty millions may be counted upon in the course of the year

Fourthly: The Southern gold mines are estimated to yield two millions of dollars for this year, and as much in every subsequent year.

Fifthly: That the amount of notes of the United States Bank now in circulation, is between eighteen and nineteen millions of dollars.

Upon these facts, the question is, whether the country can stand the withdrawal of these eighteen millions of paper upon the dissolution of the control of t

the Bank? The answer is clear, that the amount of hard money which will flow into the country, which will be dug from our own mines, and which will be turned out from the vaults We learn from the National Intelligencer, of the Bank of the United States and its branch-

> That this will be the result, no one can doubt; is reformed, and foreign coins made current at their actual value. If these two things are done, and Congress alone can do them, the specie that comes in, will remain; the gold dug from our own mines, will remain; the eleven millions turned out from the Bank of the United States will remain; and a copious gold and silver currency will pervade the country, and doubly supply the loss of the Bank of the United States notes. These facts and conclusions being self-evident, and incontrovertible, the question is, why is not the gold standard reformed, and foreign coins made current at their fall value? The answer is, that the interest and policy of the Bank of the United States, requires gold to be undervalued, and foreign coins to be uncurrent, that the community may be kept dependent upon her for a paper currency, incurrency of their own.

The reform of the gold currency, and the admission of foreign gold and silver to circulation, Bishop ENGLAND arrived here on the night at their full value, have now become practical measures, requiring the immediate action of Congress, and loudly called for from every part sires will afford ample room for the Bank party to thwart and frustrate them, without the odium of an open opposition. They can profess to agree to the measures in the abstract. of gold and silver, and on the value of foreign coins. These details, admitting of infinite di-

The occurrence of a fire in New Orleans, on the 10th instant, has led to a disclosure of circumstances of a horrifying character. The Courier of that day has the annexed particulars:-

"A fire broke out this morning in the kitchen for writs of mandamus, to test the question ju-of Madame Lalaurie, corner of Royal and Ba-you streets, which was soon wrapt in flames.— It was known to some of the neighbors, that the An individual has undertaken to light the upper part of this building was used as a prison, and that it was then tenanted by several unfortunate slaves loaded with chains. Information twenty thousand dollars to aid in the enterprise. nonge, who instantly waited on Mr. Lalaurie ib. and asked permission of that gentleman, in a The Bank committee, we understand, will polite manner, to have the slaves removed to a place of safety; when the latter with much rude be better employed if they would attend to their own affairs instead of officiously intermeddling —ALSO ness replied, that there were those who would with the concerns of other people. The flaines gaining rapidly on the building, orders were given to break open the doors, which being promptly obeyed, a most appalling sight was presented, in the shape of several wretched negroes emerging from the fire, their bodies cov- the times. ered with scars and loaded with chains! Amongst them was a female slave, upwards of 60 years of age, who could not move. Some young men carried her to the city guard house, of the Bank, but announces a strong hope that the Directors will be enabled in a few weeks to strengthen the Bank as to enable it to resume business.—Balt. Amer.

watere the others, six in number, were also conducted to the Jail of Baltimore ducted, to be protected from the cruelty of their owner. We saw one of these miserable creatures. The sight was so horrible that we could scarce look upon it. The most savage heart could not have witnessed the speciacle upward. ed. He had a large hole in his head; his body from head to foot was covered with scars and filled with worms!! The sight inspired us with

to be in a similar condition. We furbear a further description of this retry can supply itself with gold and silver enough to serve the common currency, after the United to the feelings of our readers. We hope the Grand Jury will take cognizance of this unpa-

ralleled outrage, and bring the perpetrators of it to the punishment they so richly deserve.

The Bee of the 11th instant, says—the popu
Baltimore city and county Ja upon which they could lay their hands. At the

lition of the entire edifice. The same paper says that on the 10th 'Johnson, a deputy marshal, killed a man by the son, finding himselfarrested, opposed resistance and called for aid from the by-standers to assist him in making his escape. Johnson had the pistol in his hand, and alleges that it accident-

ally went off.' BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT. April 26, 1834.

Wheat, white, 1 08 a 1 10 Do. best red Do. ord. to good (Md.) 55 a 56 Corn, white, do. yellow, 60 a 62 Rye,

MARRIED

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, Dr. Anthony C. Thompson, of Cambridge, Dorshester county, to Mrs. Su-SAN DAWSON, of this county.

For Rent,

EDWARD STUART.

STILL CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE Cartwheel-wright and Scythe Cradling Business,

At his old stand, at the corner of Washington and South streets, opposite Dr. Denny's and the Young Ladies' Seminary.

Feeling grateful for past favors, he begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has procured a first rate assortment of thing often put off till too late.
Easton, april 29, 1833. (G) 8w E. S.

THE FAIR

WILL be held in Easton, on WEDNES-DAY and THURSDAY the 21st and 22d days of May next.

As the object is to aid in the erection of a Church at Miles River Ferry, it is hoped that all those friendly to such an effort will kindly give their assistance and honor the Fair by

Any offering for this desired object will be most gratefully accepted.

april 29
The Cambridge, Centreville and Chestertown editors, will confer an obligation by giving the above a few insertions.

For Rent,

"IIE farm called "Maximore," adjoining the lands of Col. Wm. Hayward, James stead of having an independent gold and silver Bartlett and Mrs. Elizabeth Works. It will be rented at \$200 per annum Apply to the subscriber, or to James C. Wheeler, at Easton Point. WM. VICKARS.

> FOR SALE OR CHARTER. built substantial vessel, carries about 13 or 1700 bushels of grain, has an excellent cabin, well furnished, and well calculated for a Packet; in which busi- thereon. ness she now is and has been engaged for the list 15 months-between Easton Point and Baltimore—She may be seen at Easton Point wharf. Terms made known on application to the subscriber.
> EDW. N. HAMBLETON.

Overseer Wanted.

IMMEDIATELY, a single or married man, to manage a set of hands the remainder of the present year, to whom liberal wages will be given. Satisfactory reference respecting

JOHN L. N. KERR. Perry Hall, april 29



Cheap & Great Bargains to be had, at the front door of the Court House, in the THE subscriber has just returned from Bal- lown of Easton, on TUESDAY the 13th day timore, with a complete assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES,

CONSISTING OF Gentlemen's BOOTS, SHOES and PUMPS,

LADIES' SHOES, consisting of KID. SEAL and MOROCCO, of the most fashionable style, and made by the best of man-

BOYS' and MISSES' SHOES of all descrip-

Palm Leaf Hats, Trunks & Black-

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

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN WRIGHT.

runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself HENRY REDMAN, says he was born free, was bound to Joshua Wing, living in St. Mary's county, Md. and was transferred to Doctor Mason, of the same county. Said mulatto man so much horror, that even at the moment of is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, A few facts are necessary to be known, and writing this article we shudder from its effects. Those who have seen the others represent them mouth. Had on when committed a drab fustian roundabout, blue cassinett vest, fine lace boots and blue cloth cap. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be

> Baltimore city and county Jail. april 29 3w

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 14th day of A-pril, 1834, by William Ashman, Esq. Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro lad, who calls himself JOSEPH ADAMS, says he bename of John Patterson, while serving a civil process on him for \$50. It seems that Patter
10 years of age, 5 feet 4 1-2 inches high, has a large scar on his right side, caused by a bite, small scar on each cheek near the corner of the eyes, thick lips. Had on when committed a country kersey coat and trowsers, striped contry wove vest and shirt, coarse shoes and old

The owner (if any) of the above described negro lad, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to

D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore city and county Jail.

april 29 3w

FOR SALE. A small farm in Miles River Neck, adjoining the lands of Col. Edward Lloyd and Dr. E. Spedden, called "Wheatland." This farm is beautifully situated on Hunting Creek, (a dec 31 river abounding with fish and oysters,) the land is of the best quality, and well calculated for wheat or corn—the improvements are, a two story framed house with kitchen, two story framed house with kitchen, above described farm will be sold low next, in order to decide on a suitable site for next, in order to decide on a suitable site for next, in order to decide on a suitable site for next, in order to decide on a suitable site for next, in order to decide on a suitable site for next, in order to decide on a suitable site for next, in order to decide on a suitable site for next, in order to decide on a suitable site for next, in order to decide on a suitable site for next, in order to decide on a suitable site for next, in order to decide on a suitable site for next, in order to decide on a suitable site for next, in order to decide on a suitable site for next.

and on accommodating terms, -Apply to A. a course, for the ensuing fall races. Graham, or to the subscriber,

JAS. H. BENSON. Easton, april 22

Sheriff's Sale.

RY virtue of two writs of Fi. Fa. issued out of Tallot county Court and to me directed, against Wrightson Jones, one at the suit of Samuel E. II. and J. Ellicott, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of the Court House, in the Court House, the Court H front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 13th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, viz. all that farm or tract of land sitlate on Broad Creek, near St. Michaels, where materials, and has commenced cradling, and intends keeping them already made on hand.

Persons who may want Cradles, will do well by making immediate application, as it is a hundred and ninety nine acres of land more or hundred and ninety nine acres of land more or hundred and ninety nine acres of land more or hundred and ninety nine acres of land more or hundred and ninety nine acres of land more or hundred and ninety nine acres of land more or hundred and ninety nine acres of land more or hundred and ninety nine acres of land more or hundred and ninety nine acres of land more or hundred and ninety nine acres of land more or hundred and ninety nine acres of land more or hundred and ninety nine acres of land more or hundred and ninety nine acres of land more or hundred and ninety nine acres of land more or hundred and ninety nine acres of land more or hundred and ninety nine acres of land more or hundred and ninety nine acres of land more or hundred and ninety nine acres of land more or hundred and ninety nin less, and all that farm adjoining, which was purchased by said Jones from William Skinner, containining one hundred and four and a quarter acres of land more or less—also a lot of ground in the town of St. Michaels, with a large two story brick dwelling house, and other improvements thereon, all seized and taken as the lands and tenements of said Wrightson Jones, and will be sold to satisfy the aforesard writs of fieri ficius and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

JO: GRAHAM, Shff. epril 22

Sheriff's Sale. BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias issucently occupied by Miss Jackson, nearly opposite to the Easton Hotel, and next door to Mr. directed, against Samuel T. Watts, admr. of Graham's office, and Mr Loveday's Store—Where he ntends to keep constantly on hand Court house, in the town of Easton, on TUES-DAY the 13th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, viz. 2

head of herses, 1 colt 3 years old, 3 colts 2 ply of years old, 7 head of cattle, 1 yoke of steers, 4 head of sheep, I negro woman named Henny, I ditto Mary, I boy called Stephen, I girl called Rachel, I boy called Charles, and one boy The Schooner Wrightson, a well called Gabriel, all seized and taken as the property of Samuel T. Watts, as admr. of Samuel Watts, to satisfy the aforesaid writs of fi. fa. and the interest and cost due and to become due

JO: GRAHAM, Shff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed against Joseph Chain, both at the suits of Gerard T. Hopkins and Benjamin P. Moore, will be sold at public sale at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 30th day of May next between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: -all that lot or visible on paper, but great in their practical recharacter and a knowledge of farming is required. One with a small family would be
called Clifton, situate on Dover road, near the farm of Dr. Denny, containing 10 acres of land, more or less-also a lot of land near Easton, containing one half an acre of land, more or less, taken and will be sold to pay and satis-fy the aforesaid claims and the debts, interest and costs due, and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, former Shff. april 22 of Taloot county.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed, at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, against William Anderson, will be sold at public sale, of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. H. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:-all the right, title, interest and claim, of him the said Wm. Anderson, of, in and to, that Farm or plantation situate on the mouth of Tuckahoe Creek, called, Advantage, and said to contain 140 acres of land, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, former Shff. april 22 of Talbot county.

To be drawn May the 1st, 1934, The Literature Lottery, Class No. 18. SCHEME. \$6,000 | 20 prizes 1 prize of 3,000 100 2.000 1,500 | 112 1.288 1112 1,000 2184 Tickets \$2,25-Halves \$1 12 1-2-Quarters

To be drawn May 3d, 1834, the Virginia Dismal Swamp Lottery, Class No. 8. MAMMOTH SCHEME.

56 1-4 cents. Lowest prize \$2 50.

100 prizes of \$1,000.

1 prize of 4,000 | 30 3,000 128

2,236 | 128 Tickets only \$6-Halves \$3-Quarters \$1 50 at the Lottery office of P. SACKET, Easton, Md.

SPRING GOODS.

Wm. H. & P. Groome HAVE received in part, their Spring supply of GOODS, among which are a variety of DOMESTIC MUSLINS, PLAIN AND TWIL'D COTTON OSNABURGS, PLAIDS AND STRIPES, BUR-LAPS, TOW LINENS, COT-TON YARNS, &c. &c.

A full supply of HARDWARE, GRO-CERIES, LIQUORS, &c. march 25 41

W. W. HIGGINS AS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

SADDLERY,

which he is now opening. Those wishing to purchase will do well to give him an early

03-Persons indebted to the subscriber of twelve months or more, and whose accounts have been presented, will confer a favor by ma-

NEW GOODS. RICHARD P. SPENCER

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

CONSISTING OF Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets, English Merinoes, Calicoes, Merino, Thibet Wool and Valentia Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
GROCERIES, HARDWARD AND

QUEENS WARE, which are some full setts of Dining & Lea China, all of which he will sell on the most accommodating terms for cash or in exchange or Country Kersey, Lindsey, Feathers, &c. He respectfully requests the public general-y to call and look at his assortment. Easton, Nov. 5.

REMOVAL.

MANLOVE HAZEL, INFORMS his customers and the public, that he has removed his Store to the room re-

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE & FANCY GOODS And in addition to his former stock he has just received, and is now opening a fresh sup-

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

suitable for the present season.

His friends and the public are carnestly so licited to give him a call.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store

A VERY HANDSOME SUPPLY OF FRESH GOODS,

suitable for the Spring and Summer use. His supply consists of

DRY GOODS. GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, CHINA,

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, &c. &c. &c.

cach of which he thinks is very complete, and a number of Gigs, in an unfinished state, having been purchased at reduced prices, he which can be finished at the shortest notice, thinks he can offer them very low; he invites the attention of his Gigs and to any particular directions, according to the attention of his friends and the public gen- order.

Easton, april 22 tf



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

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

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

L. G. TAYLOR, Commander. april 15

SPECIAL NOTICE A law having been passed by the last Gen-eral Assembly, and being now in force, to au-thorize Joshua M. Faulkner, late sheriff of Talbot County or his assigns to complete his collection of fees, &c. and the said fees being assigned by Faulkner to his securites, who are with said Faulkner, under executions to the 820,000 100 prizes 81,000 next court, May term: The subscribers being 5,000 30 duly authorized and required by said Securities 300 duly authorized and required by said Securities 150 to complete said collections by next Court, hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will immediately enter upon said collections according to law, and will press them by order of said assigns to complete the collection by May Court-and the Securities hope and expect, that as they have a large sum to raise and the collection of these fees is the principal source of relief for them, and the amount due from each individual being comparative'y small that there will be no difficulty presented in any

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

Sheriff's Sale. BY virtue of nine writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court and to me di rected by the Clerk thereof, against John W. Jenkins, at the suits of the following persons viz: 1 at the suit of Joseph Pogue, Joshua G. Spry and Edwin Watkins, I at the suit of Geo. R. Guither, Richard W. Marriott and Thomas S. Harwood, I at the suit of Henry Duhring, I at the suit of Francis Wooly and Thomas Welsh, 1 at the suit of Aaron Kellee and Moses Kempton, 1 at the suit of Wm. Brom-well and Alfred T. Moore, 1 at the suit of Thomas and James Wood, 1 at the suit of William Cook and Joseph Snowden, and 1 at the suit of Cook and Joseph Snowden, and I at the suit of Samael Harvey, Samuel Harvey, Jr. and Joseph Harvey, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 20th day of May next for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, all that tract of land with the improvements thereon, situate on Choptank River, purchased by said Jenkins of Samuel Mackey, and where said Jenkins now resides, containing two hundred and twenty soven acres of land, more or less, all seized & taken as the lands and tenements of John W. Jenkins, and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned Fieri Facias, and the interest and taken as the lands and tenements of John W. Jenkins, and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned Fieri Facias, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by JOS. GRAHAM, Shor.

PUBLIC SALE.

kitchen furniture, a coachee and pair of horses, a horse cart and some cows and hogs. Also a quantity of locust and cedar logs and posts.-Among the household furniture, are valuable beds, an elegant set of mahogany tables, side-board, sofa, &c. of the newest fashions, and superior quality—at the same time (if not before rented,) I will offer for rent for the balance of the year, my dwelling house, garden, lot, and one-third of the produce of the orchard with fire wood. A credit of six months will be given on all sums above five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required.

WM. H. HAYWARD.

Great Bargains! Great Bargaisu! ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT THE

COACH, GIG & HARNESS



Manufactory

ANDERSON & HOPKINS In the town of Easton, Talbot county, Md.
THE subscribers take this method of returnng their grateful acknowledgments to the gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for their liberal patronage, since they com-menced the above business; and beg leave to

they have now on hand. A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF AR-TICLES IN THEIR LINE,

nform them, and the public generally, that

CONSISTING IN PART OF snew glos,

price from 180 to 300 dollars, of various patterns and finish:-also SIX second hand ditto of various prices; and TWO good SULKEYS,

one of them is hung on Six Steel Springs; and a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

NEW HARNESS. all of which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for cash or good paper, and liberal pri-ces given for old Carriages in exchange. They have under way a first rate Couchee,

erally to an inspection of the same, to judge for THEY HAVE ALSO A LARGE ASSERTMENT OF

MATERIALS.

In their line, of every description, from which by the assistance of the best workmen, and their own knowledge of the business, they are persuaded they can finish off as handsome and substantial Coachees, Barouches, Gigs, &c. &c. as any establishment in the State. All kinds of repairs done in a neat and durable manner, and steel springs of every description made and repaired, all of which will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

The public's obedient servants. ANDERSON & HOPKINS. N. B. A. & H., have also for sale, a large and superior turning LATHE and TOOLS, which can be bought low. Two boys of good steady habits, from 13 to 15 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, the one at the wood-work, and the other at the trimming branch of the business. Letters addressed to Anderson and Hopkins, Easton, Talbot county, Md., specifying the kind of carriages wanted, will be promptly attended to, and the carriage brought to their own door.

feb 18 3m A. & H. JOHN B. FIRBANKS, Cartwheel, Plough and Wagon

WRIGHT, RESPECTFULLY returns his thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the liberal support already received, and begs leave to state, that he still continues to carry on (at his old stand, on Washington street, near the tan-yard of Messrs. H. E. Bateman & Co., and next door to R. Spencer's Smith Shop,) the above business in all its various branches. Also the manufacture of Agricultural Implements, such as ploughs, harrows,drags, rollers, cultivators, corn cradles, wheat drags, cart saddles, hames, and wheat cradles, all of which will be made to order at the shortest possible notice, and in as neat and substantial a manner,

as any other establishment in the State. Repairs of every description done at the most moderate prices, and with the greatest dispatch. Being a practical mechanic and having car-ried on Col. Edward Lloyd's shop for near 3 years, (to whom he refers the public,) and in-tending to execute in person the orders for all the wheat cradles, with which he may be favored, he intends to warrant all work sent out of the shop to work well. He has also a large as-sortment of materials in his line of every description, and well seasoned, and intends keeping on hand ready made wheels of different

sizes and heights, april 22 3w (G) NARRAGANSET HORSE. The splendid Nankeen coloured Narraganset Horse will stand, the ensuing season, at Easton and the Trappe.

N. B. He is the sire of J. W. Jenkins', Edward Eartin's and Ennalls Martin's horses, to

whom reference is made for the quality of his

To JOHN W. JENKINS. Dear Sir,—In answer to your queries respecting the Pedigree of your Nankin colors, ed Horss, I can only state that I crossed from Baltimore to Annapolis, in the steambor the

15th April, 1834.
N. B. The grand dam of my horse Dey of Algiers, was got by the sire of your horse, alason's Dey of Algier's.

april 22

E. N. B.



MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore with his winter suppy of MATERIALS, which is of the best quality; and is now ready to attend to any orders in his line of business, at the shortest notice and on very accommodating terms. He has also on hand, new Watches, Gilt and Steel Watch Silver Thimbles, Silver Finger Guards, Brittania and Japan Candlesticks, Cut Glass Candle Guards, Snuffers and Trays, Razor Strops Shaving Brushes, Boxes and Soap, Night Tapers, Purcussion Caps, by the box, Shoe and Butchers Knives, Shoe Thread, Blacking, Shoe and Slate Pencils, Curry Combs, Tweesers Flutes, Harmonicons. Parliament and Butt Hinges, Tea Bells, Pins, Cloak Claps, Steel Pens, Hooks and Eyes, by the box, Tobacco Boxes, Hair Combs, fine tooth do., Cephalic Smull, Spring Lancet Blades, Glass Inkstands, Water Color Paints, Violin Strings, Smelling Bottles, Jewsharps, a large assortment, and a variety of other useful articles, which he will sell at a small advance for cash. He particularly invites his customers and the public in general to give him an early call, hear his prices and judge for themselves. The subscriber rehe has received from his customers and the public in general, and assures them that nothing still shall be wanting on his part, to give them the most entire satisfaction.

The public's humble servant,
JAMES BENNY.
Easton, December 14, 1833.

N. B. The highest cash price given for old Silver and Gold, or taken in exchage for work

Those persons having accounts that have been standing over six months will please call and settle them, as money is at this time very much wasted in my business. J. B.

Removal.

JAMES L. SMITH, TAILOR, HABIT & RIDING-DRESS MAKER.

Has removed his shop to the stand recently occupied by Mr. Ochler, COURT STREET, near the Market house, and between the stores of Mr. John T. Goldsmith and Mr. Thomas Grace: where he solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has received since he has carried on business in Easton.

Ever thankful for the favors he has received. he assures his friends and the public, that his best exertions to please, will continue to be exerted. His cutting is regulated by the latest fashions from the cities, received periodically; as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself and his work is done in as neat and substantial BENJAMIN DAY; says he was born free, a manner as in most of the city shops.

SCOURING. Gentlemen having soiled or stained Cloth Clothes, can have them scoured, and put in order so as to be little inferior in appearance to new In this branch of business, the subscriber hopes he will be able to render perfect satisfaction, having been taught it by Mr. Oehler, whose work has been highly approved.

WAS commutted to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 11th day of February, 1834, by William A. Shæffer, Esq., of

Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Bal
feb11

Baltimore city and county jail timore, as a runaway, a mulatto man who call-hi uself JOHN JOHNSON, says he was borls free, and was raised by Joseph Gray, Caroline county, Eastern Shore Maryland. Said mulatto man is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 1-2 inches high, has a scar on the left side of hi nose caused by a cut, a small scar on the left hand near the wrist, a scar on the top of his right foot, caused by the cut of an axe. Had on when committed, a pair of drab country cloth pantaloons, red flannel shirt, old guernsey frock, blue, red and white Scotch cap, and pair of coarse shoes. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto man, is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law. D. W. HUDSON, Warden.

Baltimore city and county Jail.

march 4

For Rent, And possession given immediately. the two story framed dwelling house on Washington street, recently occupled by John Meconekin, dec'd P. F. THOMAS, Admr.

NOTICE is requested to be given, that a last of May next ensuing, to aid in procuring funds to build a Church at St. Michaels River ferry, on the N. West side of the river, upon site recently given for the same-and all ladies disposed to contribute to its success, are most respectfully invited to give their aid.

INDEPENDENCE.

THE excellent young Jack INDEPEND-ENCE, raised in Kentucky, by the gentleman who raised the fine mules owned by Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. and of the same stock, will stand the ensuing season at the Chapel, on every other Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and at the subscriber's farm, the remainder of the time. Being young he will be li E ited to 20 mares. -TERMS-

Seven dollars the season, to be discharged by five, if paid by the 25th October. Insurance \$10, but \$8 will be received in full, if paid by the 1st of April 1835. Insurance can only be made by special contract with the subscriber.

Twenty-five cents to the groom in each case.

EDWARD NABB.

SAMUEL OMMON.

CABINET MAKER. RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he has commenced the above business to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Ninde's

Bakery.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with
A first rate assortment of WELL SEASON
a first rate assortment of in his line, which he is ED MATERIALS in his line, which he prepared to manufacture at the shortest pr ice, into FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIP TIONS, and on the most reasonable terms.

The subscriber has a first rate HEARSE and is well prepared to execute all orders fo Coffine with neatness and despatch, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals.
He has also a first rate TURNER in his

employ, who will execute all orders in his line with nestness and despatch. Easton, july 2

Schooner Wrightson.



SCHOONER WRIGHTSON.

GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master, WULL commence her regular trips between the two places, on WEDNES DAY morning next, 26th of February—leav ing Easton at 9 o'clock. Returning will leave Baltimore on SATURDAY morning follow

ng at the same hour, and will continue to sail hand, new Watches, Gilt and Steel Watch Chains, Keys, Razors, warranted to be of superior quality, Penknives, Scissors, Scissors Hooks, Silver Chains, Educate Chairles, Brit. favors, every exertion will continue to be made both by the captain and myself, to deserve at continuance of the same.

SAMUEL H. BENNY, Easton Point

left at my granary at the Point; and all orders s determined to use her utmost endeavors to left at the Drug store of Messrs. Thomas H ive general satisfaction. Dawson & Son, will be promptly attended te. feb 25 w (G) S. H. B

and for said county as a runaway, a woman KET BOOK, containing several notes of hand who calls herself ELIZA BEDFORD, 5 feet and sundry other papers, of no use to any perhigh, about 28 years of age, dark complexion. son but the owner.

Also a boy named BENJAMIN HARRIS, paid, and the gratef 12 years of age, 4 feet 2 inches high, light complexion; the woman says they are the property | Easton. of William Rogers of Baltimore City.

The owner of the above described negroes are requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged according to law. THOS. SUDLER, Shff. of Queen Ann's county.

A CARD.

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

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

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 26th day of January, 1834, by Thomas Bailey, Esq. a justice of the peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, was raised by James Phanix, who lived on Pomonkey creek, Charles county, Maryland. Said colored man is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, has a very large scar on his right arm and hand, a scar over his right, and one over his left eye. Had on when committed, a coarse drab roundabout and pantaloons, black silk vest, cotton shirt, coarse lace boots and an old for het. The owner (if any) of the above described colored man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged ac-

PROPOSAL FOR PRINTING

THE JOURNALS OF THE CONVEN-TIONS

OF THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND, Held in the City of Annapolis in the years 1774 1775, and 1776.

The subscriber proposes to publish the Jourhals of the Conventions of the Province of Maryland in the years 1774, 1775 and 1776. It is believed that there is but one complete copy of these Journals now extant; and from the circumstance that they were printed in pamplilet orm, and unbound, it may be fairly concluded annexed, will be given to subscribers, after that it too, must in a few years be destroyed by the 1st of December, on the same terms on the mere decay of time. They are the only authentic evidence of the Political History of to subscribers. Maryland, during that in resting and unquiet In addition to the Daily and Semi Weekly, period. Although we have, in abundance, and Weekly, heretofore issued, it will be obj association of Provinces and Colonies, at that gressional Globe," exclusively devoted to the Internal Political History.

State Record of the voluntary sacrifices, daring it is our purpose to employ industrious Re.

of Maryland will consider the proposed publi- ever it is permitted, of the notes of the speak cation of sufficient importance to entitle it to ers themselves, to prepare the sketches. their patronage, the subscriber is induced to issue this proposal.

J. GREEN. The JOURNALS will be printed in one octavo olume, on good paper, and with a new type. Price, per copy, two dollars. March 1, 1831.

OF Subscriptions received at this office. JUST received and for Sale at the Drug

Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER. A FRESH SUPPLY OF

MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE: Dr. Scudder's Eye | Hydriodate of Potash Water,

Black Oxyde of Mer Morphine, Emetine, cury, Strichning, Cornine, Phosphorus, Prussic Pipperine, Oil Cubebs Acid, Solidified Copiva, Quinme, Cinchonine Oil of Cantharadin, Saratoga Powders. Chloride Tooth Wasl Denarcotized Lauda-Extract of Bark, Ditto Opium, Do. Jalapp. Do. Colycinth Comp

Cicuta, Belladona, Hyosciamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES, nd GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12

Also-A quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachu-setts, warranted genuine, all of which will be lisposed of at reduced prices for Cash.

> JOB PRINTING and expeditiously executed at the WHIG OFFICE.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the undersigned appointed by the Judges of Talbot county Court, commissioners to divide or value the lands and real estate of William Ozman, late of Talbot county, deceased, will proceed in the THE EASTON AND BALTIMORE law, on the premises, on Friday, 16th May PACKET

Signed LAMBERT W. SPENCER BENNETT BRACCO HENRY HOLLYDAY FAYETTE GIBSON JAMES MURRAY LLOYD.

Commissioners.

MILLINERY.

Miss CATHARINE JACKSON,

**AKES this method to inform the ladies this and the adjacent counties, that she intends carrying on the Millinery and Mantua Making, at the house heretofore occupied by Mrs. Ann Maria Faulkner, for that purpose. the hopes the old customers of the house, and Freight intended for the Wrightson can be the ladies generally, will patronize her, as she

\$10 REWARD.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Queen
Am's county, on the 8th day of January, 1834,
by William Harper, a Justice of the Peace, in
and for said county of the Peace, in The above reward will be paid, and the grateful thanks of the owner, by leaving it with Mr. Mullikin, Post Master at Easton. SAMUEL H. SHAW. march11

FOR RENT, THE ENSUING YEAR THE House and Lot near the Point, where Captain Samuel Thomas resided. For terms apply to SAM'L. H. BENNY, agent for Miss Thomas.

dec 31

Branch Bank at Easton,

MARCH 25th, 1834.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of 3 per cent, on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in April inst. By order

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

CLOVER SEED.

THE subscribers have this day received an additional supply of CLOVER SEED of prime quality, which they will sell low.

Also,—Spades, Shevels, Hoes, &c.

WM. H. & P. GROOME.

Congressional Globe. In the sheet (which will be found at the

several Post offices at which we have subscriseveral Post offices at which we have subscribers) is presented a specimen of the paper and typography, through which, after the at 11 o'clock. meeting of the next Congress, we propose to mend the appearance of the Globe. No other newspaper in the United States will be found. after that period to surpass, and very few to equal, the beauty of its mechanical execution; sive and munificent subscription which has so enlarged its dimensions and improved its tex To the liberal patrons of the Globe, sho have followed it with their favor from a feeble semi weekly, printed at a job press, until it has become handsomely established, in an excellent office, of its own, with presses types, and "all appliances to boot," we trus the unremitting efforts which we have made as our gradually increasing means have permitted, to render it worthy of the encouragement they have afforded, will be taken a proof that we are not wanting in grateful feeling for past support, nor in the spirit to de serve and win it, for the future, however we may fail in the requisite ability.

The present enlarged and improved publication, it will be observed by the prospectus which the Globe has hitherto been furnished

histories of Maryland, as connected with the served, that we propose to publish "a Contime formed for mutual protection against the proceedings and debates in Congress. Thy improper assumption of power on the part of paper will be printed at the close of every the Mother Country, yet none of these works week, during the session of Congress, and wil embrace what may be termed the Domestic and contain, in regular series, a succint and clear account of the proceedings of each day, toge This part of the history of Maryland it should gether with a brief and condensed report of be her pride to hand down to posterity, not only the speehes made on every topic brought unon account of its deep interest, but as a public der discussion. In preparing these outlines spirit, and determined resolution, of her citi- porters, who will take Lloyd's Report of De cans, during this period of doubt and dismay. bates of Congress of 1789, as a sample for im-In the confident expectation that the citizens itation -- and will also avail themselves, when-

> We will also endeavor, if the space will al low, to give, in the Congressional Globe, the more elaborate and finished orations upon questions of great moment, as prepared by members themselves, for the public. We hope tobe able to effect this, by using brevier type, and the greatly increased page now presented In affording this weekly paper at the rate of one dollar, for all the numbers printed during the session, we may boast of affording the most important information, at the cheapes ossible price, and we look for a reimburse ment for our labor and trouble, in a very mi nute profit, upon a very extensive sale and circulation of the numbers. That the sub scription should be paid in advance, is therefore, rendered indispensable, and we throw ourselves upon the generosity of our friends, and ask the favor of them to volunteer their exertions to favor our object; and we especially solicit from the Editors with whom we exchange, a gratuitous insertion of this notice, together with the annexed terms,

THE TERMS OF THE GLOBE. longressional Globe, publish. ed teeckly during the ses sion of Congress, presenting a nett abstract of the pro ceeding of the Senate and \$1 per session. House of Representatives in regular series, from day to day, with brief reports

of the discussion of every debated question. Daily Globe. \$10 per annum Semi Weekly Globe, Weekly Globe, For less than a year. 62 50

Daily per month.

Semi-weekly, per month,

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.



THE STEAM BOAT GOVERNOR WOLCOTT,

Captain William Virdin,

WILL leave Baltimore every THURSDAY morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhall, Corsica and Chestertown, commencing on the 27thevery FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock, Corsica at 10 o'clock, and Rockhall at 12 o'clock, noon The Wolcorr has been much improved. since last season in every respect, and the proprietors solicit for her a share of public patro-WM. OWEN, Agent.

march 22

MARYLAND, CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS'

April Term, A. D. 1834. On application of James B. Rumbold, admr Thomas Swan late of Caroline county, dec'd. 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 the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspa-

oers printed in Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and the seal of my office affix-ed, this eighth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

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

IN COMPIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Caroline county hath

obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline ounty, in Maryland, Letters of administraion on the personal estate of Thomas Swan, late of Caroline county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the twenty-sixth of October next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.-Given under my hand this eighth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty

JAMES B. RUMBOLD, Adm'r. of Thomas Swan, dec'd. 3w april 12

NOTICE. THE annual meeting of the Female Bible Society of Talbot county, will be held in the Church at Easton, on TUESDAY the 25th. if the weather permit the attendance of the distant members, if not on the next favorable day The Rev. Mr. Nicols, will address the soriety, and its members are therefore particularly requested to attend. But the Managers respectfully invite all who may feel an interest

MOTICE.

THE appointment of Constables for Talbot Tuesday last.
THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.

to the Commissioners for T. C.

march 15

march 15

NOTICE.

THE subscriber gives notice to all person interested, that it is necessary that business in his hands should be promptly closed, as he is 20th March instant, and end on the 20th June determined that his securities shall not suffer

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

THE CELEBRATED HORSE IVANHOE.



the single leap, and seven dollars to insure a mare to be in foal. Season to commence at Easton on Wednesday the 26th March, Trappe 27th, Miles River on Monday, and at St. Michaels on Wednesday 2d April, and so on throughout the season. Ivanhoe was sired Lurcher, his dam Reality, by Hyder Allyby Chester, out of a Oscar mare, and is Six years old this spring.

FAYETTE GIBSON.

Talbot county, april 1

Maryland Eclipse.

The thorough bred horse, Maryland E-clipse is now at his stand in Easton, and will be in Centreville on Monday the tenth of March inst., where be will remain a week, and then alternately, at Easton and Centreville, a

week at each place during the season, He will be let to mares at the sum of twenty dollars the season, fifteen dollars the single leap, and thirty dollars to insure with foal, and fift cents to the groom. The single leap payable before the mare goes to the horse—the season at its close, and the insurance as soon as it is ascertained the mare is in foal, or she is parted ECLIPSE is a dark chesnut sorrel, near 10

hands high, and possesses great strength and beauty; his colts are remarkably large, and tine, and these upon the turf, give evidence of great speed. One of his colts bred by the pro prietor, and sold to a gentleman in New York. proved to be a successful racer, running her mile in 1 minute 51 seconds both heats, and Aledley, cannot be excelled, either for its purity beating four others with ease.

He is the sire of Mr. Dorsey's Ann Page, the winner of the great sweepstakes, over the Central Course last Fall, beating four others— **Fraveller** the colts of American Eclipse, Sir Archie. Tonson and Golanna.) For a particular description of Eclipse—his pedigree, and performances, &c. see handbill. JAMES SEWALL.

Those wishing to breed from Maryland E. lipse, will leave their names with William K Lambdin, Easton.,

BASHAW.

THE services of Bashaw will be rendered this season at \$5 the spring's chance, and \$10 to insure, 25 cents to the groom. His stands will be arranged to suit those who may be disposed to encourage him. The foals of Bashaw are very fine, and possessed of extraordinary spirit, several of them having been

M. GOLDSBOROUGH. N. GOLDSBOBOUGH.

THE THOROUGHBRED HORSE UPTON,

five years old the twenty-fourth of next June.



A bay, with black mane, tail and legs, upwards of fifteen hands high-will stand the ensuing season at Easton and the Trappe al-

May Day (the sire of Upton,) was got by Virginian, his dam by Florizel, his grand dam Virginian, his dam by Florizel, his grand dam by Dare Devil, g. g. dam by Shark, his g. g. g. dam by Apollo, out of the imported mare Jenny Cameron. Upton's dam, Jessie, was got by Telegraph, (the sire of Bachelor's dam) his grand dam Lady of the Lake, (the dam of Maryland Eclipse) by Hickory, his g. g. dam Maid of the Oaks, by Spread Eagle.—Upton will cover at a reduced price, that will place his convices within the weed of all who wish to his services within the reach of all who wish to improve their breed of horses-particulars

hereafter in handbills.
TERMS. 88 the springs chance and \$12 to ensure

mare in foal, 25 cents in each case to the groom. E. N. HAMBLETON, TENCH TILGHMAN.

NOTICE.

The full bred horse SWEEPER DARE DEVIL, will stand the ensuing season, at Centreville and Head of Chester; to commence on the 21st Marchhe Centreville, and contained season out at the above named places, alternate weeks at each. His pe-

digree will be seen in hand-bills. The season will commence on Friday 21s March, and end on the 20th June.
ROGER ADAMS.

march 22 THE CELEBRATED HORSE

Red Rover,

Will stand at Easton and Will stand at Easton and the Trappe in Talbot county, and at New Market and Cam-bridge Dorchester county, The prices upon which the services of Red Rover will be rendered, are as follows, to wit: six dollars the Spring's chance, twelve dollars to insure a mare in foal, three dollars the single leap; with 25 cents to the groom in each case. The insurance monies to be paid by the 25th January, 1835; the monies for the season to be paid by the 20th August next; the monies for the single leap to be paid at the time of service. - Mares insured and parted with before it is ascertained they are in foal, the per-sons putting will be held accountable for the

nsurance monies. Red Rover is now 10 years old, in fine stud condition, of the best blood in the country, as by reference to the annexed pedigree will apequal, the beauty of its mechanical execution; and, we trust, by peculiar care and increased industry, to make it more worthy than it has hitherto been, in other respects, of the extension and munificent subscription which has so Tuesday last.

The appointment of Constables for Talbot countries and execution; and execution and execution; and execution and execution and execution; and execution and execution; and execution are execution and execution are execution.

Red Rover will be at Easton on Tuesday Do. do. do. calf, gilt, 25th inst. at New Market on Thursday the Do. do. do. do. do. super 27th inst. at Cambridge on Saturday the 29th inst. and at the Trappe on Monday the 31st Do. do. do. morocco do. nst. and attend each stand alternately on the Do. do. do. plain, calf. aforesaid days once in two weeks during the season. The season to commence on the

next. PEDIGREE of the celebrated horse Red Rover. Red Rover was got by Chance Med-ley, out of the late James Nabb's Forrest Girl, who was got by Col. Tayloe's Oscar, and was pronounced one of the finest Oscar mares ever raised on this shore; (for pedigree of Col. Tayloe's Oscar, see Turf Register); his grand dam by Col. Lloyd's Vingt-un, (for pedigree of Vingt-un, see also Turf Register.) The grand dam of Red Rover ran on the Centreville course the four mile heats, when in foal with the dan of Red Rover, and won the money, beating the second and third heats; and the dam of Red Rover (the Forest (irl) when but 3 years old ran on the Easton course, and won and took the purse, beating the second and third heats Chance Medley was got by Col. Tayloe's imported horse Chance, (for pedigree of Chance see Turf Register, March No. 1833, page 324 and 325.) who was selected at a very high price in England, by the best Judges or Col. Tayloc, and was imported in the year 810; he was the sire of Grimalkin, Speculator, Accident, Scape's colt, Chance, &c. all first rate runners in their day. Chance was got by Lurcher was by Dun Gannon, who was by Eclipse; his dam was by Vertumnes or Eclipse.—Hyder Ally was by Blank; his dam by Regulus.—Blank, the great g. g. g. grand sire of Red Rover, was gotten by the Godolphin Arabian out of the little Hartley mare; he was full brother to old Janus and old Eng-land. This mare was got by Bartlestt's Childers, full brother to Flying Childers; her dam Flying Whig, by William's Wood Stock Arabian; her grand dam by St. Victor's Barb; her great grand dam by Whynot, son of Fenwick's Barb. Dun Gannon was gotten by Eclipse, his dam by Herod, his grand dam Doris by Blank, his great grand dam by Spe culator, by Crab. The dam of Chance Med ev the sire of Red Rover, was got by Young Diomead, by Col. Tayloe's Grey Diomead dam by the imported horse Gabriel. Young Diomead's dam was got by Snap, a son of old Snap; her dam by Lightfoot, a son of old Cade, &c. &c. &c.

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.

CERTIFICATE-We do hereby certify that Red Rover has been located as a stallion, since he was four years old, in this county, that we have seen many of his colts and believe him to be vigorous and sure foal getter; his colts are large and well formed, and in general do him pauch credit. The blood of his sire, Chance or the value of its crosses; his dam by Oscar his grand dam by Vingt-un, and g. g. dam an excellent racer, descended by Col. Lloyd's

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, NICHOLAS MARTIN. N. B. Few horses in this county hath pr pagated better colts than Red Rover, Thei form, size and action, are generally admired His three years old colts, more particularly in-

Easton, March 29, 1834.

J. M. FAELKNER

Notice.

WAS committed to the jail of Tall of crais. March inst., by Thom is C. Nicols, Errora of the State of Maryland's Justices of the pear in and for Talbot county, a negro boy was calls himself TOM MILLER, 5 feet 6 1-2 inches high, very black, and says he belongs to John Baker, Baltimore county. Had on when committed an old fur hat, striped vest, Kersey pantaloons and roundabout, cotton shirt, and ourse Monroe shoes.

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The owner of the above described runaway negro, is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges, and take him away, other-JO: GRAHAM, Shift. wise he will be discharged according to law.

march 18 63-The Baltimore American, will please insert the above advertisement to the amount of \$1, and charge this office.

New and Splendid Assortment of



BOOT & SHOES.

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

PETER TARR.

NEW BOOKS

JUST RECEIVED

INQUIRIES CONCERNING THE IN TELLECTUAL POWERS, by J. Aber-crombie, M. D. F. R. S. [The Critic an English periodical, speaks in the highest terms of commendation of this work]

ALSO, Geography of the Heavens, by E. H. Burritt Malfe Brun's School Geography and Atlas Peter Parley's Geography for children, illustrated with 75 engravings
Peter Parley's History of the World, 75 ca-

gravings Mason on Self-Knowledge Jones' Philosophy McIntyre on the Globes. Together with a very general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER, BLANK

BOOKS, &c. &c. For sale by

EDWARD MULLIKIN. 10-Books not on hand, will be ordered and

tained with as little delay as practicable. Revised List of Books and Prices. The following works are offered for sale by

JOHN J. HARROD. BOOK AGENT OF THE METHODIST PRO-TESTANT CHURCH. per dos. Retail. Discipline M. P. Church, containing Constitution & Declaration of Rights,

plain, sheep,

sheep Do. do.

extra,

der.

83 25 374 Hymn book M. P. Church, 4 00 Do. do. do. gilt & color'd 5 00 8 00 1 00 13 00 1 50 13 00 1 50

5 00 691 Do. do. do. morocco, 10 00 1 25 strap gilt, Shinn on the plan of Salvation, 14 00 1 50 Hunter's Sacred Biography, 3 42 QO 4 50 volumes

Mosheim, Coote and Gleig's Church History, from the earliest period to 1826, 2 volumes 8 vo. 48 00 5 00

Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind, 36 00 3 50 Pocket Testaments, sheep, gilt 50 374 colored. Academical Reader, a first rate class book for schools, 5 50 624 Introduction to the above rea-

2 50 36 00 3 75 Saurin's Sermon's Rollin's Ancient History, 2 48 00 4 50 Dr. Jenning's History of the

Controversy in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the subject of introducing representation into the government of said Church, 9 00 1 00 Baxter's call to the Untrover-Pollok's Course of Time, plain, 374 3 50 Do. 4 50

Do. do. do. gilt, Mason on Self-Knowledge, Mrs. Rowe's Devout Exercises, 2 50 Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, Life of Mrs. Fletcher, 6 00 Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander Watson, Paley, Jenyns and Leslie, 12 00 1 25

Polyglot Bibles, plain, 15 00 Do. Testaments, gilt, extra, 9 59 1 00 Clarke's Scripture Promises, Watts on the Mind, 4 50 Western Lyre, an excellent selection of Church Music, adapted to the most popular

Psalmn & Hymn book tunes, 7 00 with patent notes. Dr. A. Clarke's advice to prea-\$10 per 100 chers and people, Fletcher's Address to Seekers for salvation, stitched in neat printed covers, 812 per 100

Prideaux's Comexion of Sacred and Profane History, William's on the Lord's Supper, 3 00 Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, now publishing in superi-or style, in 4to with 16 ele-

9 00 gant engravings, bound, Ditto, in calf, gilt, Do. morocco or calf perbly gilt on back, sides & edges, Dr. Clarke's Commentary on 9 00 12 00

the Old and New Testam now publishing, bound and 15 00 lettered larrod's Collection of Camp Meeting Hymns, 03-Orders for any of the above books will be received by the subscriber, and forwarded with-

out delay.

EDWARD MULLIKIN. Earch, Dec 7, 1836,

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