

John Catron

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.—No. 47. EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1834. WHOLE No. 324.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING,
(during the Session of Congress.)
and every TUESDAY MORNING, the re-
sult 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 ar-
rears 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 inser-
tion—larger advertisements in proportion.

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 East-
on and the Trappe al-
ternately.

May Day (the sire of Upton,) was got by
Virginia, his dam by Florizel, his grand dam
by Dare Devil, 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. 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.

March 4

NARRAGANSET HORSE.

The splendid Nanken colored
Narraganset Horse will stand,
the ensuing season, at Easton and the
Trappe.
N. B. He is the sire of J. W. Jenkins', Ed-
ward Earle's and Ennals Martin's horses, to
whom reference is made for the quality of his
colts.

Talbot county, Dec 28

tf

Maryland Eclipse.

The thorough bred
horse, Maryland Ec-
lipse is now at his
stand in Easton, and
will be in Centerville
on Monday the tenth of
March inst., where he will remain a week, and
then alternately, at Easton and Centerville, a
week at each place during the season. He
will be let to mares at the sum of twenty dol-
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
with.

Eclipse is a dark chestnut 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 de-
scription of Eclipse—his pedigree, and perfor-
mances, &c. see handbill.

JAMES SEWALL.

March 4

Those wishing to breed from Maryland Ec-
lipse, 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 particu-
larly 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.

March 15

NOTICE.

The 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
Tuesday last.

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

March 15

READ THIS NOTICE!!!

THE subscriber's time having expired as
Sheriff of Talbot county, he has legally
authorised JOSEPH GRAHAM, 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
Pommony 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 eye,
a coarse dark 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.

J. M. FAULKNER, late Sheriff
February 11, 1834.

FOR RENT, THE ENSUING YEAR.

THE House and Lot near the Point,
where Captain Samuel Thomas resided.
For terms apply to
SAML. H. BENNY, agent
for Miss Thomas.

dec 81

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
assures her former customers, that she will re-
ceive the FASHIONS 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.

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 sailing, new
and substantially 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 ac-
commodation of gentlemen 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 going to and from Baltimore.—
All orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs.
Spencer & Willis, Easton, or with Mr. James
Jordan, at the Ferry, will be strictly attended to.
The subscribers, intending to use every
exertion to give general satisfaction, solicit
the patronage of the public.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND, &
JAMES STEWARD.

N. B. For Capt. James Stewart's capacity
and attention to business as a commander of a
vessel, the public are referred to Messrs. Nich-
olas Goldsborough, Tench Tilghman, Benjamin
Bowlde and John Newman, of this county.

March 15 (G) tf

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore

city and county, on the 1st day of March,
1834, by Joseph Shane, Esq., a Justice of the
Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a run-
away, a negro woman, who calls herself SAL-
LY DORSEY; says she was born free, and was
raised by Mrs. Deborah Stahler, living in
Montgomery county, near Mr. Cable Bently's.
Said negro is about 15 years of age, 5 feet 4 in-
ches high, has a scar over both eyes and across the
nose, also a small scar on the right hand, caused
by burns, has a large mouth, and down look
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 shoes.
The owner (if any) of the above described
negro woman, is requested to come forward,
prove property, pay charges and take her away,
otherwise she will be discharged according to
law.

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

March 22

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore

city and county, on the 22d day of January,
1834, by Elhanan Young, Esq., a Justice of
the Peace for Baltimore county, as a run-
away, a mulatto man, who calls himself STE-
PHEN JONES; says he is free, but did be-
long to Philip Turner, living near Chapin's,
St. Mary's county, Maryland. Said mulatto
man is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 1/2 in-
ches high, has a scar on his right hand, caused
by the knuckle of the third finger, several of his teeth
out in front. Had on when committed, a dark
country cloth roundabout, dark grey cassinet
pantaloons, dark swan-down vest, cotton shirt,
red plaid under jacket, coarse lace boots and an
old fur hat. 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 ac-
cording to law.

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

March 22

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore

city and 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 25 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.

Jan 18 Sw

By The Globe of Washington, and Baltimore
Republican, will each insert the above, law
and forward their accounts to this office for
Settlement.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore

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
Pommony 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 eye,
a coarse dark 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,
Baltimore city and county jail.

Feb 11

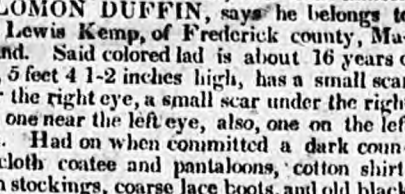
CLOVER SEED.

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.
W. M. H. & P. GROOME.

Great Bargains! Great Bargains!

ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT THE

COACH, GIG & HARNESS



MANUFACTORY

OF

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
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

NEW 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 a

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 Coach,
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
the assistance of the best workmen, and
their own knowledge of the business, they are
persuaded they can finish off as handsome and
substantial Coaches, 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 short-
est notice and on reasonable terms.

The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. As & 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
& 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.

Administrators Notice.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of
Administration on the personal estate of
William Harwood, late of Talbot county, de-
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 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
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

Houses and Lots in Easton,

STILL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale, or at
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 occupied by Mr.
Peter Burgess. The Dwelling House, Office,
Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired
for an inconsiderable sum of money, and ren-
dered 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 dwell-
ing 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 con-
venient building lot near the same.

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

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

NOTICE.

The full bred horse SWEEPER DARE

DEVIL, will stand the en-
suing season at Centerville
and Head of Chester; to
commence on the 21st March at
Centerville, and continue the
season out at the above na-
med places, alternate weeks at each. His pe-
dgree will be seen in hand-bills.

The season will commence on Friday 21st
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 claim. Fifteen dollars to en-
sure a mare with foal, to be paid as soon as
certained to be with foal, or property parted
with. Five dollars the single leap.—
Twenty five cents to the groom in each case.

ROGER ADAMS.

March 22 ff

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:

"Fall 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
stalk'd;
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 bosom;
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
came
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-
rors,
And clasped his victim in his shiv'ring arms."

"Is thy day, so shall thy strength be."

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

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

When with sad footsteps memory roves,
Mid smitten joys and buried loves,
When sleep my fearful pillow flies,
And drowsy morning drinks my sighs;
Still to thy promise, Lord, I flee,
That 'as thy day, thy strength shall be.'

One trial more must yet be past,
One pang, the keenest and the last;
And when with brow convulsed and pale,
My feeble, quivering heart-strings fail,
Redeemer, grant my soul to see,
That 'as thy day, thy strength shall be.'

THE DEATH-BED SCENE OF WM.

WIRT.

The Richmond Compiler of the 17th inst.
contains an affecting account of the last illness
of Mr. Wirt, written by a gentleman who at-
tended him during that illness. We proceed to
extract the principal part of it.

"On the evening of Saturday, the 8th inst.
he was in playful spirits and sanguine of the
success of an argument which he was to make
in court on Monday. He felt better satisfied
with his preparation, he said, than with any he
had made for years before. On Sunday, he
walked to the capitol to church—it was a
damp chilly day, and the Representatives' Hall
was crowded and warm. To go immediately
from it into the cold, damp air, and walk slowly,
as he did a mile to his lodgings, might have
been deemed imprudent in one whose health
was less precarious than his then seemed.

"That night he complained of a slight indis-
position, & in the morning of a cold, and
prayed for an unusual recovery, and seemingly
a foreboding spirit, which he communicated
not save to his God. But even this was suf-
ficient to excite vague apprehensions in a fam-
ily always ready to note and dwell upon what-
soever might seem to bode danger or safety to a
friend so dear.

"On Monday he was confined to his room; no
serious apprehensions were entertained; but a
Physician was called in—it was only a cold.
On Tuesday he was worse, but we feared not
the result. He complained of the stiffness of
the muscles of the throat, and swelling of the
glands—milk poultices were applied to his
face, but they gave no relief. On Wednesday
he was much worse, so much so as to excite
alarm; on the evening of this day it was first
discovered that the disease was Erysipelas,
"a new enemy," of which Mr. Wirt then ex-
pressed his fears. "It was not the foe with
which he had been so long accustomed to con-
tend."

"His constitution was too weak, as the phy-
sician apprehended, to stand the vigorous
treatment which would have been most efficient
in destroying the disease. By Friday the alarm
had become very serious; the door was crowded
by anxious enquiring friends, and those who
met in the street asked each other the latest
intelligence. The affliction of the family was
extreme, but there was still hope. On Saturday
the daughter and son-in-law arrived from
Baltimore, and were shocked to find the case
so 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
firmament is more precious to our sight than
is the sun itself in the noontide of an unclouded
day.

"Death, from the first day of his illness, had
continued to approach with a steady pace, and
in a form more than usually hideous. The fine
countenance, so bright with intellect, so beam-
ing 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
his walls were defaced, but life still lingered,
loath to abandon a habitation which had so
long given to a thing in itself so little of a crea-
ture, and so worthless, beauty, purity, and worth.

"The attending physicians were Doctors Hunt
and Hall; none could have been more anxiously
attentive; the latter said, by him every night of
the last four or five.

"About noon on Monday, consciousness re-
turned, and he had power to speak a few words.
Nature had made a last effort to permit him to
take leave of his family and friends, to give
them assurances that he died in christian hope,
and to join them in prayer to his God. The
Rev. Mr. Post officiated. In so much of the
prayer as related to his family and his own
acceptance with heaven, he seemed heartily to
join—but when a petition was offered that he
might be restored to health, he audibly dissent-
ed, no, no. He had done and suffered enough in
this contentious world, and was entitled to
the release, and the transfer to a higher exis-
tence, 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 remote probability. He was too shining
a mark for death longer to miss. All that was
left to us was to smooth his passage to the

tombs—to moisten his dry parched lips and

to perform such little offices of af-
fection as might soothe his last sufferings.

"During the last 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. Anguish 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
never to be forgot—a language which is not
for a pen like mine to transcribe.

"Tuesday morning breaks upon the scene
still unaltered, save that life flickered more
faintly, and all pulse was gone. About 11 o'-
clock the breathings became gradually more
distant and feeble—are suspended or impercep-
tible—another breath—is he gone? So calm, so
imperfectly did he make his exit, that the pre-
cise moment of his depar 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, mightier and
more glorious."

The following excellent sketch, full of hu-
mor 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 is purported to come from the papers of
one R—, a respectable London merchant, of a
humorous turn of mind, who was placed in the
pillory for some alleged fraud on the reve-
nue. Our readers of course know generally,
that in this place of punishment, the culprit is
exposed on a scaffold, within a kind of frame,
to the missiles, foul and hurtful, of a metropoli-
tan mob; being turned every quarter of an
hour to face different points of the compass. The
attendant who manages the turnings of this
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.

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 crav-
ats. 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 know face
orient. In a quarter of an hour, I shift south-
ward—do you mind; and so on, till I face the
east again, travelling with the sun. No half
pence, I beseech you; N. B. W. or any such
elaborate niceties. They be come the ship-
man's card, but not this mystery. Now leave
me a little to my own reflections.

Bless us, what a company is assembled in
honor of me! How grand I stand here! I never
felt so sensibly the effect of solitude in a crowd.
I muse in solemn silence upon the vast miscel-
laneous rabble in the pit there. From my pri-
vate box I contemplate with mingled pity and
wonder the gaping curiosity of those underlings.
Rosemary Lane has emptied herself of the very
flower of her citizens to gaze my show.—
Bake's place sits desolate. What use the
my face that strangers should come so far from
the met to gaze upon it?—(Here an egg nar-
rowly missed him.) The offering was well
meant, but not so cleanly executed. By the
tricklings it should not be either myrr or
frankincense. Spare your presents, my friends,
I am no ways mercenary. I desire no mischie-
vous tokens of your approbation. I am past those
valentines. Bestow those collins of untimely
chickens upon mouths that wafer for them.
Comfort your aching spouses with them at home,
and stop the mouths of your grumbling brats
with them. Alas! Poltroon! they have need of
such.—(A brick bat is flung.)—Discontinue, I
pray you, dismantle not your rent and ragged
tenements, to furnish me with architectural
decorations which I can excuse. The fragment
might have stopped a flaw against snow comes.
(A coal flies.) Cinders are dear, gentlemen.
This nubbing might have helped the pot loil,
when your cuttings from the shambles at three
ha'pence a pound shall stand at a cold shinner.
Now, south about, Ketch.—I would enjoy Ac-
tarian popularity.

What, my friends, from over the water! Old
bachelors, flies of a day; ephemeral Romans;
welcome! Doth the air of my whole face to a
limb? Can it displease purgatory? Let
What limbo, or what was my father's house,
that I should be thus set up as a spectacle to
gentlemen and others? Why are all faces like
Persians

yet I can mutter benedictions. True *cum* *cas dignitate!* Proud Pisgah emblem! Pin-
nacle sublime! O Pillory, art thou King! Thou
young brother to the gallows, without his
rough and Esau palms; that with ineffable
contempt surveys beneath these tall travelling
stocks, which claim presumptuously to be of thy
great race. Let me low word know that
thou art of a higher born! Let that domicile of
gallinging ropes and earth kissing varlets
give thy prement, not seldom fated to be
the wanton baiting house, the temporary re-
treat of poet and patriot. Shades of Bastiwick
and Pryme hover o'er thee—Deceit is there,
and more greatly darning Shal! leave—from their
(little more elevated) stations that look down
with recognitions. Ketch, turn me.

I now veer 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 things. They and I form equal
earthiness, o'erlook the plodding, money-hunt-
ing tribe below—who, bold and in their sordid
speculations, dare avert their eyes to notice
yours, or may recant grandeur. The
second Charles smiles on me from three pesti-
lents* He closed the Exchequer; I created
the Excise. Equal our darings, equal be our
kut.

Are those the quarters? 'tis their fatal chime.
'That the ever winged hours would but stand still! But I must descend from this dream of greatness. Stay, stay, a little while, importunate hour hand. A moment or two, and I shall 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
SPEECH

SPEECH.

IV. Mr. B. believed that it was the intention, and declared meaning, of the constitution, that foreign coins should pass currently as money, and at their full value, within the U. States; that it was the duty 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 exclusive power of regulating the value of these coins; that all the laws of Congress for preventing the circulation of foreign coins, and undervaluing their value, were so many breaches of the constitution; and so many mischiefs inflicted upon the States; and so it was the bounden duty of Congress to repeal all such laws, and to restore foreign coins to the same freedom and favored circulation which they possessed under the federal constitution, was proposed.

In support of the constitutionality 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 circulation, their value, and their protection from counterfeiters. His second proposition were the direct 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 coin-

of other nations furnished the currency, and the exclusive metallic currency, which the States had up to the close of the revolutionary war used for the formation of this federal government. It was these foreign coins then which 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 tenders of any thing except gold and silver. To make this plain, let me say, if I please, that could be made, Mr. B. advertised, in the 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 of this Federal government, all enacted for the purpose of regulating the value, protecting the purity, and promoting the circulation of these coins. 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 1793, the gold *æcus* of *all nations*, which equalled those of England, France, Spain and Portugal, in fineness, were to be current at 15 cents the penny weight; and the silver coins *all nations*, which equalled the Spanish dollar in fineness, were to be current at 111 cents the ounce. Under these general provisions a great influx of the precious metals took place. Doubloons, guineas, half joes, were the common 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 grown up—since these scales were used for their original purpose; nor will they ever be needed again for that use until the just and wise laws of '89 and '90, for the general circulation of the early statutes, shall be put in force. It is not possible to have no doubt of the true meaning of the constitution, and that foreign coins were intended to be forever current within the United States.

With this obvious meaning of the constitution, and the undeniable advantage which it afforded to the U. States from the acquisition of the precious metals from all foreign nations, the inquiry naturally presents itself to know 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 the spirit of the constitution, and to repeal the nine statutes which had been passed in favor of foreign coin, — to illegalize the circulation of that coin which value they were to regulate, and whose purpose was to protect

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-head. The mischief, the introduction of the paper system, and the first establishment of a federal bank, among us. But justice must have its ways; his Official truth must take its course; facts must be told; and authentic proof shall supply the place of mere narrative and assertion. We are now, to the year '01, — to the exhibition of the plan for the support of public credit, — and in that plan, as one of its features, a proposition for the establishment of a national mint, and that establishment a subsidiary engine for the

support of the federal bank. We have already seen that for the proposition, to establish a mint, and that the mint gold was largely undervalued; and that this undervaluation has driven gold from the country and left a vacuum for the circulation of federal bank notes; we are now to see that the same mint establishment was to give further aid to the circulation of these notes by excluding foreign coins, both gold and silver from circulation; and thus enlarging the circulation of the federal fiat by the paper. This is what we are now to see; and to see it, we will look at the plan for the support of public credit, and that feature of the plan which proposes the establishment of a national mint.

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 it will be expedient to defer, till some considerable progress has been made in preparing substitutes for them. A gradation may, therefore, be found most convenient. The foreign coins may be suffered to circulate, precisely upon their present footing, for one year after the mint shall have commenced its operations. The privilege may then be continued for another year, to the gold coins of Portugal, England and France, and to the silver coins of Spain. And these may be permitted to be current 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 money which it will be paid for, may be retained for the first year, being recoined, before they are issued anew, will afford 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 extension 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 probably to enable the dispensing wholly with the circulation of the foreign coins, after that 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 other kind. It may, nevertheless, be advisable to suspend the distribution of the new currency of the U. States, to continue the currency of the Spanish dollar, at a value corresponding with the quantity of fine silver in it, beyond the period at mentioned, for the cessation of the circulation of foreign coins."

Mr. B. would remark that four points were presented in this extract; 1. The eventual abolition of the currency of foreign coins; 2. The reduction of their value while allowed to circulate; 3. The substitution of domestic coins; and 4, the substitution of bank notes, in place of the uncurrent and undervalued foreign coins.

the coin current, and unimpaired; foreign coins were not to be received in payment of the public debt; and the Secretary Hamilton; and legislative enactments quickly followed to convert his recommendations into law. The only power the constitution had given to Congress over foreign coins had been to regulate their value, and to protect them from debase ment by counterfeiters; it was certainly a most strange construction of that authority, first, to underdate the value of these coins, and next, to prohibit their circulation! Yet both things were done. The mint went into operation in 1794; foreign coins were to cease to be a legal tender in 1797; but at the end of that time the contingencies over which the Secretary calculated, to enable the mint to do without foreign coins, had not occurred; the substitute, the "gold and silver coin," had not supplied the adequate quantity of domestic coins, nor had the circulation of bank notes become sufficiently familiar to the people to supersede gold. The law for the expropria-

of foreigners was found to be impracticable, and a suspension of it for three years was enacted. At the end of this time the evil was found to be as great as ever; and a further suspension of three years was made. The third term of three years also rolled over; the supply of domestic coins was still found to be inadequate, and the people continued to be as averse as ever to the *bank note substitute*. A suspension of the law became necessary, and in 1839 a further suspension for three years was made; after that 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 milled dollars, and parts of dollars; but all other foreign coins, even those of Mexico, and all the South American States, have ceased to be legal tender, and have lost their character as current money within the United States. The value is degraded to the mint price of bullion; instead of a constitutional currency becoming an article of merchandise, and exportation. Even the Spanish milled dollar, though continued as a legal tender, is valued, not as money, but for the pure silver in it; & not as metal, valued three or four per cent, and becoming an article of merchandize. The Bank of the United States has collected and sold \$4,450,000 of them. Every money dealer is employed in buying, selling and exporting them. To the South and West, which receives them, stripped of them. The letter read in the Senate two days ago from the brokers in Georgia, exculpate themselves from erroneous representations on this floor, contained a striking proof of the fact stated that in the sum of \$33,000 of silver dollars 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 bank in Georgia, which had contracted for the balance, but remitted to New York, where they commanded a premium of 3 or 4 per cent. Mr. A. did not mention this circumstance as a fact, or as objectionable in those who did it; if they had 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 being paid any part of their demand in Spanish dollars, was a proof that their species was a fact of the law was to fix public attention upon the fact of the use of the specie of silver, as well of gold, and the consistent abstraction of the coin from the South and West, and the exportation of it from the country.

Having gone through this narrative of fact and showing the exclusion of foreign coins from circulation to be a part of the paper system, which intended to facilitate the substitution of a better currency, Mr. B. went on to state that the notes resulting from the measure. At the time of these injuries he was bound to place the relation 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 protect them from counterfeiters, could never have intended to stop their circulation, and abandon them to debasement. 2 He denounced the exclusion of foreign coins as a fraud, a fraud on the people, an injurious nature, upon the people of the States. The States had surrendered their power over the coinage to Congress; they made the surrender in language which clearly implied that their currency of foreign coin was to be continued to there.

rency it depressed a currency of intrinsic value, for which they paid interest to nobody; it suppressed, and a currency without intrinsic value; a currency of paper subject to every fluctuation, and for the supply of which corporate bodies receive interest, is substituted in its place. 3. He objected to this suppression as depriving the whole Union, and especially the western States, of their due and necessary supply of hard money. Since that law took effect the United States had only been a thoroughfare for foreign coins to pass through. All that was brought into the country, had to go out of the country. It was exported, had to be re-exported. The custom books prove this as a fact. The statistics that from 1821, to 1833, the imports of specie were \$59,438,492; the exports, for the same time, were \$59,531,433; lacking but three quarters of a million between precisely equal to the imports! Some of this coin was received before it was exported; a foolish and expensive operation on the part of the United States; but the greater part was exported in the same form that it was received! Mr. B. had only been able to get the exports and imports in for 1821; if he could have obtained those of 1820, and the concluding part of 1819, when the prohibitory law took effect; the amount would have been over a million dollars more. The whole of which was lost to the country by the prohibitory law, while much of it would have been saved and retained for home circulation if it had not been for the law. The loss of this great sum in specie was an injury to the whole Union; but especially to the Western States, whose resource for coin was from foreign countries; for the coinage of the mint could never flow into that region; there was nothing in the course of trade, and exchanges, to carry money from the Atlantic States to the West; and the mint, if it coined thousands of millions, could not supply them. The taxing effect of the law in the year 1819, was aggravated every year, and the most ruinous, unfortunate and ruinous of all times to the specie from the country. The Western Banks from their exertions to aid the country during the war, had stretched their issues to the utmost limit; their notes had gone into the market; the federal government had turned them over to the Bank of the United States, and the Bank demanded specie. Thus, their necessity for specie was increased at the very moment that the supply was diminished; and the general stoppage of the Western Banks, was the inevitable, and natural result of these combined circumstances. Mr. B. then read an extract from the memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, 1820, remonstrating against the restrictions, and praying for 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 represent:

"That the law passed at the last session of Congress, providing that from and after the 1st day of November, 1819, foreign gold coin should cease to be current in the United States, has produced in this State, the most pernicious consequences. * * * Those real advantages (importation of gold from Spanish America) have disappeared under the operation of the law before mentioned, inasmuch as doubtless no person is to be found in the United States who has any gold coin, and that, therefore, no reasonable hope can be entertained that traders will persist in bringing them here, and that in all the ports of the West India Islands, can easily, and at an advantageous rate, exchange them for every kind of commodities and necessary supplies. * * * * * W. that law intended to place at the disposal of government, for coinage, a sufficient quantity of gold. If such was its object, it appears in probable that it will be attained, inasmuch gold being received at a very high rate at Havana, and several other places, it will be purchased here for exportation at a low price by the money men. * * * * *

"That, however, when they first took effect, after which that money should cease to be current in the United States, had reason to believe that, before the time prescribed, a quantity of American specie, nearly equal to the amount of the foreign specie withdrawn, would be thrown into circulation; but the General Assembly do not perceive that that object has been fulfilled; and even had it been, they could not have viewed, without regret, the adoption of a measure which tends sensibly to affect the commercial relations between LOUISIANA and MEXICO, and which would flourish formerly if a more immediate connection was extended to our navigation in those quarters (against pirates) and the above mentioned law repeated."

Having shown the great evils resulting from the country from the operation of this law, Mr. B. called upon his friends to tell what reasons could now be given for not repealing it? I affirmed that, of the two causes to which the law owed its origin, one had failed in *toto* , as the other had succeeded to a degree to make the curse and the nuisance of the country. Of reason was to induce an adequate supply of foreign coins to be brought to the mint, and, secondly, the other to facilitate the substitution of gold for the currency. The foreign coins did not go to the mint, those excepted which were imported in their neighborhood, and even these were exported near as fast as they were coined. The authority of the report that the new coined gold was transferred direct from the national mint to the packet ships, bound for Europe. The custom house returns show the large exportations of domestic coins. This would be found under the head of *Domestic Manufactures exported*; and made a large figure in the list of these exports. In the year 1812, it amounted to \$2,098,474, and in the year 1813, to \$1,410,941; and every year was more or less. As the national mint had degenerated into a domestic manufactory, gold and silver, &c. exported to foreign countries. But the coins imported at New Orleans at Charleston, and at other points remote from Philadelphia, did not go there to be re-coined. They were, in part, exported direct from place of import, part used by the people as current money, in disregard of the prohibitory law of 1819. But the greater part was exported for no other of foreign coin could incur the risk, labor and expense, of sending it so many hundred or a thousand miles, to Philadelphia to have it re-coined, and then incurring the same expense, risk, and loss, lying out of use of the money, and receiving no interest, the while, of bringing it back to the place of circulation, with the further risk of producing for want of standard fineness at the mint, what he could sell, and export it upon the same terms. Foreign coins could not be re-coined, so as to supply the Union, by a solitary mint on the Atlantic coast. The great West could not be supplied from New Orleans. A branch of the mint, placed there, could supply the West with domestic coins. Mexico, since she came from foreign country, has established several mints in different places, "because it was too burdensome and expensive to carry bullion from parts of the country to the mint in the capital, and when coined there, there was nothing to be gained by the operation." So, in the country, and the owners of it would not bear the expense and trouble of carrying it to the mint, and get it into circulation; being the exact state of things at present in the gold mine

the same principle, and the same reasons should establish branches of the Mint in the South, convenient to the gold mine region, and at New Orleans, for the benefit of that city and the West. Without a branch of the mint at New Orleans, the admission of foreign coin is indispensable to the West; and thus the interest of that region joins itself to the voice of the Constitution in demanding the immediate repeal of all laws for illegalizing the circulation of these coins, and for sinking them from their current value as money, to their mint value, a bullion. The design of supplying the mint with foreign coins, for re-coining, had then failed, and in that respect the exclusion of foreign coins has failed in one of its objects; in the other, that of making room for a SUBSTITUTION OF BANK NOTES, the success of the scheme has been complete, excessive, and deplorable.

Mr. B. said, that in demanding the restoration of foreign coins, he was not preferring a new, or unheard of demand before the Senate. It was evident from the great number of times that the law for the exclusion of foreign coins had been suspended, so as to postpone its final making effect from 1793 to 1819,—a period of 26 years,—that the opposition of the community to it was deep and abiding, and only overcame after a quarter of a century of perseverance on the part of the Federal Government against the coinage of the States. It was a principle in the establishment, for the second time, of a Bank of the United States and making the promissory notes of its corporators, a legal tender to the Federal Government, and equal in law, to the gold and silver of the Constitution. The people had struggled for 26 years for the preservation of their ancient foreign coins, but were vanquished at last. In the course of this struggle, many reports from committees of Congress, and many memorials from State Legislatures, were brought before Congress, to arrest the impending fall of barbarism. To read all these reports and memorials, would require more time than would be applicable to the subject. He, Mr. B. had selected two of these papers, both of them peculiarly applicable to the present state of things. One of these papers, the memorial from the General Assembly of Louisiana, he had read; the other being a report from a committee of the House of Representatives, of which Mr. QUINCY then a member from Massachusetts, was Chairman, would now be read, and would derive peculiar interest from being the offspring of similar circumstances to those in which the United States are now placed. The report was made in 1819, in the year approaching the expiration of the charter of the Bank of the United States, and all its reasonings and conclusions are applicable to the present moment.

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 tender, has, at once the combined effect of *cutting off the circulation of the specie* wherever the mercantile activity of the country is so extensive, that the necessities of the country require the use of specie in coin to these privileges. It is so manifest in the present circumstances that to suspend them seems peculiarly unadvisable to permit a statute prohibitions to continue which have a tendency to produce such an effect. To suspend the currency of the U. S. which now consists only of the coinage of the U. S., and of Spanish milled dollars, and parts of dollars, is also probably insufficient for the ordinary necessities of domestic exchange, and is certainly inadequate to support any peculiar embarrassment of our circulating medium, which in the event of the dissolution of the Bank of the United States, cannot but be anticipated. It is, therefore, the opinion of the committee, that foreign coin ought to be made current *in specie*, and a legal tender."

The report of the committee, Mr. B. said, was complied with. Foreign coins were not made a legal tender, their value regulated by their importation encouraged. This continuing to be the case until after the present Bank of the United States was chartered; as soon as that event happened, and bank policy again became predominant in the halls of Congress, the circulation of foreign coins was again struck off and in the second year of the existence of the bank, the old act of 1793, for rendering the bank's tender, was carried into final and complete effect. Since then the bank has enjoyed all her advantages from almost exclusive circulation of her own coins. The expulsion of these coins has created a vacuum, to be filled up by her small note circulation; the traffic, and trade in them, being large a source of profit to her as of loss to country. Gold coin she has sold, at an advance of five or six per cent; silver coin at about two or three per cent; and her hand being made no difference between selling domestic and foreign coin. Although forbidden to receive foreign coin, she has employed her branches to gather in, for the use of the States, a large part of \$400,000 of her coins, to a large part of which she exports that she has sold and transported to Europe. For the sale of the foreign coin, she pleads a lawyer-like plea, that it is not coin, but bullion; resting the validity of the plea upon English statute law! while, by the Constitution of the United States, all foreign coins are coin, while by her own charter the coins, both gold and silver, of Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, and their dominions, are declared to be legal tender, and made receivable in payment of the specie provided for by the statute, and, worse yet! while Spanish dollars, and the coins of the United States, of which Spanish milled dollars, the bank admits the sale of \$4,450,132.

Mr. . . then took a rapid view of the present condition of the statute currency of the United States,—of that currency which was a legal tender,—that currency which a debtor had a right by law to protect his property from execution, and his body from jail, by offering it, as a matter of right, to his creditor in payment of his debt. He stated this statute currency to be; *first*, coins from the mint of the United States; *secondly*, Spanish milled dollars and the parts of such dollars. This was sum total of the statute currency of the United States; for happily, no paper of any Bank State or federal, could be made a legal tender. This is the sum total out of which, any man or bank, can legally pay his debt; and what is the chance for letting payment out of this basis? Let us see. Coinage from the mint: a particle of gold, nor a single whole dollar—be found! very few half dollars, except in the neighborhood of the mint, and in the hands of the Bank of the United States and its branches; the 20, 10 and 5 cent pieces scarcely seen, except as a curiosity in the interior parts of the country. So much for the domestic coinage now for the Spanish milled dollars; how do they stand in the United States? Nearly scarce on our own dollars; for there has been one coined since Spain lost her dominion of the colonies; and the coins of the United States have colonies, now independent States, and the coin is largely, nor in fact, Spanish States. The term belongs to the coinage of the Spanish States, with a Spanish King's head upon the reverse of it; although the coin of the new States

Peru and Chili, are superior to Spanish gold in value, because they contain more pure silver; still they are not a tender; and all the francs from France, in a word, all foreign coin, except Spanish milled dollars, are not received in the country, stripped of all their value, by the Bank of the U. States, a uncurrent, and illegal as tenders; so that the people of the United States are reduced to small a bill, and so small a supply of statutory currency, out of which debts can legally be paid, that it may be fairly assumed that the whole debtor party are constrained to resort to the banks and to the creditors for their bonds, sent to jail, or their property sold for nothing at any time that their creditors please. Such a condition are the free, and high minded inhabitants of this country reduced! and increased by the power and policy of the first and second Banks of the U. States, and the contrary influence which have been exercised over the currency and system of the Union from the year 1281 down to the present day.

Mr. Brown would conclude what he had to say on this head with one remark; it was that the gold and silver coin of all the monarchs of Europe were excluded from circulation in the United States, the paper notes of which subjects were received as current money. The Bank of the U. States was, in a great degree, a foreign institution. Foreigners held the great part of its stock and may hold it all. The paper notes issued by this institution, thus composed 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 system in a more revolting and humiliating point of view than this single fact!

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FRIDAY, March 21, 1834.

THE PUBLIC DEPOSITES.

The House resumed the consideration of resolutions reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, together with the amendment offered by Mr. WILDE, declaring that the reasons of the Secretary of the Treasury for removing the deposits from the United States Bank are unsatisfactory and insufficient.

Mr. Gilmer, of Georgia, addressed the House. The subject, he said, was one of interest than any which had been discussed since the origin of the Government, and therefore wished to express the views which would govern his vote. His own situation in relation to the subject was peculiar; for should not vote on the question of the restoration of the deposits on the same grounds which others had taken. He would leave in no doubt, to protest against the amendment, if the subject had been discussed. When gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. McClief) proposed his resolution declaring that deposits ought to be restored, what question did we discuss? Not the question of restoration for most of the arguments which we here related to the conduct of the President of the United States in removing the Secretary, appointing another. The consequence was, public feeling was misled and excited, and were led to consider that the question was referred to, not on its merits, but on our mistake of policy in removing the United States Secretary. The question of the power of appointment, connected, in fact, with the removal of deposits; yet it had no possible connexion with the question whether the public interests required their restoration to the Bank. Public interests alone should determine the question. When the power of removal of office was before the first Congress, it solemnly argued and decided. Were we to suppose that they were to come to a proper decision without a right of saying that their determination was wrong, would say that there never was a time when the state of public feeling was so little favorable to a proper determination as the present time? Another question had been made here, when the public money, after having been deposited by law, can be removed without the authority of law. Here he entered his dissent to doctrine advanced in favor of this proposition. From the manner in which the question

been discussed, the people were misled as to the real question before us. What was the true question? It was whether Congress sell the right to control the public money in order to ascertain whether the position we had been assumed both by the majority and minority of the committee, was correct would be necessary for him to go into a case what extended argument. We created a corporate and gave it certain rights and privileges, in order to carry into effect purposes of the government. To effect its purposes both public and private rights were granted to the bank by law. The public rights were conferred with a view to effect public objects, such as the safe keeping and transportation of public funds. The government, he contended, had no right to change modify these rights for the purpose of effecting the objects which were intended by

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 convenience or transfer it. An inference he had drawn, that one of the benefits which was conferred on the Bank arose from the keeping of the public money. But this inference he had, without regarding what he laid down as incontrovertible—that the money could not be deposited with that view. He who contended that this right was conferred upon the Bank by virtue of a contract made between them and Congress, contended for that which Congress had no power vested in them by the Constitution to confer. He argued that this conclusion did not necessarily follow from the act of Congress which authorized the Bank. This inference, he said, had not only been drawn from the clause in the charter which conferred exclusive privileges on the Bank, but it was also inferred from the fact that the deposit of the public money in the Bank was entitled to be the deposit of the public money, in consequence of the fact that the Bank was to receive one-third of the one million and a half which was paid for it. He contended that this bonus was paid for only which the Bank had the right to purchase or the Government the right to confer; and looking to the fact, that there were many rich capitalists now to be found who were willing to pay six, seven, or ten times the amount for 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 he held these privileges were too cheap. This was another argument which he confessed he heard with much surprise, by which it attempted to excite public feeling in their favor—that was, talking of the sacred right of reserved privileges, and the House had warned how they should infringe upon a sacred right. This made it necessary to inquire into the origin of chartered societies, and he was no part, perhaps, of the history of human society, so interesting to trace. We originally granted, the People had no right

were then devised by the Crown, to enlarge those powers which had been taken from the people by the first settlement, so prevalent in the colonies, that the earlier ages of the colonies, in consequence, the most liberal crisscrossed, had been given, and society had derived from the colony more benefit than from any other thing which occurred. Upon the original settlement of the colony, the colonies had obtained them, to secure to themselves the enjoyment of social privileges which they conferred. But at the revolution, which was the cause of the establishment, they ceased to be of value. They became free, and that which was before so valued, became regarded as exclusive monopoly, which it was for the interest of society to abolish, as they took from, instead of adding to the rights vested naturally in every member of society. Having disposed of the argument by which the colonies were maintained, the colonies were maintained as arising from contract, and wished to call the attention of the Court, but what was the principal argument advanced?

justify the exercise of the right of removal by 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 establish the power of the House over the public money. It had been said that the Secretary 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 was to be thought of, that safety might be maintained as well by keeping the public money where it was collected, in the shape of revenue—as at the custom houses. Such a reason, when assumed as the only one, reminded him of those sayings which were looking into a deep, well for truth, which was to be found on the surface of the earth. He contended that the public moneys 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 deposits should be restored to the Bank of the United States, it became necessary to ascertain what the conduct of the Bank has 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 the

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 the institution. Was not the first application for a renewal of their charter made but shortly before the Presidential election? Was he asked; did they select that time for the application? Was it not evidently under that expectation, that as their renewal would be accorded to by Congress, they could deter the President from the exercise of his constitutional veto, or make him immediately responsible for that act to the people? This was evident, when such an application was not necessary 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 60 days. Was this an increase for the benefit under the belief that it would produce public opinion in their favor? But the Bank was mistaken in this, for public opinion was not to be so influenced, however false 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 distress was produced. If, then, Congress were satisfied that the Bank had, in any way, contributed to produce it, they would be entitled to demand, and to return, what ought to be their course? Ought to restore the deposits, and thus grant the additional power to be used for that purpose? Surely not. Those only who considered the interests of the country would be advanced by renewing the charter, might adopt such course without blame; but others, who did agree with them, were bound by every sense of duty to keep from it all further power to

Mr. G. referred to the clauses in the constitution giving the money power to Congress from which he contended that as they had special power given to incorporate a Bank, they were not authorized to do so, by any doctrine of construction or expediency, and that this was a right appertaining to the several States, which they had not yielded, and therefore should be exercised by the General Government. He knew it was said, that it was impossible for government to get along without the aid of National Banks. But for one, he must say to those who believed that the State Banks could not discharge the various duties required for fiscal offices, or supply the community with 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 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 under which the charter for the U. S. Bank was voted, was, that it would restore the currency; that it would have the effect of making State Banks pay their notes in specie. Well now, what did they see in practice by the State Banks, when they received the notes of the State Banks, instead of demanding specie from them, that they should make the currency of the country out of paper alone, and thus being the practice of the U. S. Bank, had upon the State Banks precisely the same effect, which was to render the less solvent than they otherwise would have been. It was said, however, that "it was perfectly idle, and visionary to expect that the notes of the State Banks could maintain as good and general circulation as those of the present bank of the U. S.?" He would assert, however, that this was possible, and that the effect of encouraging the State banks would be, to make them a safer currency than that of the Bank was at present. For they would more effectually compete with one another, and each circulating in its own State or neighborhood, they would be the more likely to be called on to pay in specie, and must therefore always be prepared with specie for that purpose.

It was asked how the exchange could be carried on without a Bank, between one corner of the country and another. How were the changes now carried on between New York and Liverpool? It was through an interchanging of products. No two countries carried on a trade in which one was constantly drawing from the other. If this Government would do its duty as well as the State Government do theirs all would be right. This regulate the value thereof. Gold was produced and coined in abundance in this country. But this Government, instead of retaining it in the country, suffers it to be transported out of the country by neglecting to fix and regulate its value.

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question was at the foundation of individual interests, and of free Government. He believed that he who contributed to the recharter of the Bank of the United States, struck a deadly blow at the liberties of the country. The original question comes up: Is it proper to strengthen this Government by connecting with it a Bank of thirty millions of capital? The Bank of the United States had in its power to come into the market in every part of the country, 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 the whole property of the Union, and they must use their power for the benefit of the stockholders. But we not only make the value 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 authorities the power to resist the usurpations of the Government. There were but two means by which the State could resist oppression; the first 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 Federal Government? How can they organize any resistance? All the moneyed power is through the National Bank, dependent on Government, and it was the interest of the Bank to strengthen the hands of the Government. A National Bank, therefore, took from the People both the honor and the inducement to resist oppression. He called on his State right friends to look well at this subject. It was idle to say that we were under an obligation, by restoring the deposits, to put 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 control of the public money. He called on them as advocates of the 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 off the attention of the People from the true question before them. The real question for the People to decide was, will you maintain the right of the Bank to the People's money—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 upon the decision of the question of restoration depended the decision of the question whether the Bank shall be rechartered or not.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1834.

Mr. WENSTEN'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 May.

SELECTED ITEMS.

The Chestertown Telescope of Friday, contains a notice from the Cashier of the Millington Bank, in which he says that "institution is in no way affected by the late failure of the Bank of Maryland."

The venerable ex-President, MADISON, entered upon his 84th year on Sunday the 16th. He was born on the 16th of March, 1751. With all this weight of years, he retains his bodily health remarkably well. A feebleness in his movements, which lessens his activity, and debars 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, 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 son of the Cashier of the Bank of Potomac, who left Alexandria at 8 o'clock yesterday 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 Legislature, pledging the faith of the State for the payment of bonds to the amount of twelve millions of dollars, in order to raise the capital of the Citizens' Bank, has passed the Senate by 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 the 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.

The prisoners confined in the county jail at New Castle, Del. effected their escape on Tuesday night last, by cutting the bars of a window on the ground floor. They were eleven in number.

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

The Mobile Register states that not less than 1500 families from the United States have gone into the neighboring Mexican province of Texas, during the late winter with the intention of settling there.

The National Intelligencer questions the correctness of the facts and conclusions stated in the letter from the Washington correspondent, in reference to the prospect of the passage of a National Bank bill passed on the plan of Mr. Calhoun.—They say:—However desirable such a con-

summation as is here anticipated might be, we are sorry to be obliged to warn our Eastern friends against the delusion of expecting it. There has not, we believe, been any such understanding among the Senators as is suggested. If, they add, the contemplated measure should pass the Senate by a vote of two-thirds, there is no reason to expect that it will pass the House by any such vote—a majority being as much as could be hoped for, at this time, in favor of any effective measure of relief.—Balt. Amer.

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 publishing committee, to be presented for publication:

The season being near at hand when experience teaches us that we may expect the Spring ravages of the "Hessian fly," it is considered a matter worthy of every exertion to try to find out any practical means of diminishing or preventing the destruction occasioned by this insect.

The precise period of the Spring when the "Hessian fly" is brought into active life, depends upon the temperature of the weather, which hastens or retards it as its general nature is milder or colder. The opinion is said to be derived from observation, that from the 10th to the 20th of April, according to the temperament of the weather, sometimes before, the eggs of the "Hessian fly" are deposited on the blades of the growing wheat by the newly created fly, and when deposited, speedily gravitate, or are carried down, by moisture perhaps, rain and dew, into the crown or germinating point in the wheat plant, where the egg now quickly hatches from increased warmth in the atmosphere, and the progeny goes through its varied progress to maturity—during which progress the destruction is committed—and this is experienced from about the 25th of April to the 20th or 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 discernible 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 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 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 egg hatches on the blade of wheat where it is 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 product of the egg, which to the eye is a small 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 it 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 apprehended from rolling.

Another experiment is also suggested—viz: Instead of rolling the wheat at this time when the egg or maggot 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 than the rolling, yet it is stated to have been tried with complete success.

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 number of stock of all kinds turned in, and the quantity of wheat fed down.

The results of such experiments, fairly tried and accurately made known, may be important.

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 from the President and Directors of the Union Bank of Maryland, immediate notice:

"Mr. Clay rose and said that he had heard, and he presumed that every member of the Senate had also heard, that yesterday, a Bank, chartered by the State of Maryland, and situated in Baltimore, had stopped payment. The evidence of the fact was to be found in the public prints of this morning. He had further heard, that in consequence of a connection, supposed, or actual, between the Bank of Maryland, which had thus exploded, and the Union Bank of Maryland, one of the banks

selected by the Treasury Department as a depository of the public revenue, there was, yesterday an immense run on the latter Bank. The information which reached him was, that the streets of Baltimore, in the vicinity of the Bank, were yesterday crowded by a People pressing to obtain metallic currency for the paper in their hands. The connection between the two banks was so intimate, that great danger was apprehended as to the stability of the 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 Secretary 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 deposits. He had heard that the Secretary was a stockholder to a considerable extent. He had heard that the stock held by the Secretary in that Bank constituted a considerable part of his property, and that he had been for some time a director in that bank previous to his removal to this city.

"He hoped that it would turn out that the Union Bank was in a safe condition; and that there was no just grounds for the apprehension which seemed to exist, as to its safety. He 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 impression that he had suffered his own interests to enter into the considerations which led him to select this Bank as one of the depositories of the public money.

"He had also heard this morning, but he would not undertake to vouch for the truth of the rumour, that, in consequence of the connection between the Union Bank and the Bank of Maryland, a Treasury draft or Treasury note, to the amount of 150,000 dollars, had in the course of the last few days, been furnished to the Union Bank of Maryland, by the Secretary 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 danger to the public interests which was likely to result from the circumstances of the public money being in that institution."

There is no foundation whatever for the rumour that any other connection has ever existed between the Bank of Maryland and the 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 note to the amount of \$150,000 (or for any other amount) have in the course of the last few days 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 circulation, in prejudice of the Institution.

(Signed) THOS. ELLICOTT, President.
LUKE TIERNAN,
HENRY PAYSON,
Wm. E. MAYHOW,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
JOHN H. B. LATROBE,
JOHN Q. HEWLETT,
DAVID M. PERINE,
ISAAC TYSON,
THOS. A. NORRIS,
Wm. F. MURDOCH.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE PRICES.
March 28, 1834.
(no quotations.)
Wheat, 48 a 50
Do. best red, 50
Do. ord. to good (Md.) 50
Corn white, 60 a 61
Do. yellow, 28 a 30
Rye, 4 12 a 14 37 1-2
Oats, 3
Clover Seed, 4
Timothy do. a3

MARRIED.
In this town on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Hickey, MR. SOLOMON BARROTT, to Mrs. SUSAN PRITCHETT.

DIED.
Yesterday morning, SUSANNA MARIA, infant daughter of Mr. James L. Smith, of this town.

POSTPONED SALE.
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 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 in April inst.

By order, JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
April 1 3w

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.
April 1 (G) 3w

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, 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 six years old this spring.

KAYETTE GIBSON.
Talbot county, April 1

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 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."

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, at Baltimore; the Examiner and Herald, at Frederick; the Torch Light and Herald, at Hagerstown; the Citizen and Advocate, at Cumberland; the Journal and Free Press, at Rockville; the Banner, at Upper Marlborough; the Republican, at Elkton; the Courant, at Port Deposit; the Inquirer, at Chestertown; the Times, at Centerville; 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
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 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 authorizing such sale be first had and obtained.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That every person, his or her counsellors, agents, or abettors, who shall be 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 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 this day read and assented to.

By order,
JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON, CLK.
JAMES THOMAS.

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
B Ann Bromwell
George L. Bowers
H. E. Bateman & Co
James Blake
C Thos. Coward
Catharine Carmichael
Sarah Colson
Henry Cheers
Thomas Cloud
D Thomas Dawson
E John Edmondson
F Henrietta Foreman
G Israel Green
Charles Goldsborough
John Goldsborough
H Wm. W. Higgins
Henry Hubbard
Col. Wm. Hughtlett-3
I Ann Jones
Nathaniel C. Jones
K Edward Kirby
L Wm. K. Lambdin
George W. Lowe
M Pleasance McBlair, 2
Wm. Mackey
N Martin
Alexander McLane
O
P Edward Plummer
R Martha Robinson
Edward Roe
Margaret or Philip Roy
S Sackett & Doyle-5
Samuel Snyder
Anelia Smith
Ann M. D. Singleton
Thomas Sherwood, 2
Catharine Stewart
James Smith, (colored)
T Henry Townsend
Peter Tarr
Anna M. Tighman
V Thos. Van Schellouan
Rhyb Valiant
W Dafny Winder
Harriet Wright
Levin Wheeler
Peggy C. Wilson
JAMES F. WILKINS
EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.
April 1, 1834 [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 him. The foals of Bashaw are very fine, and possessed of extraordinary spirit, several of them having been tried.

M. GOLDSBOROUGH.
N. GOLDSBOROUGH.
April 1 3w
To be drawn April 5th, 1834, the Virginia Lottery, Class No. 6.

GRAND SCHEME.
1 prize of \$25,000 20 prizes \$2000
2 10,000 20 500
3 3,000 20 300
4 2,454 20 200
No prize less than \$12. Tickets \$10—shares in proportion.

Also the Literature Lottery, Class No. 14, draws April 3d, 1834.

SCHEME.
1 prize of \$10,000 5 prizes of \$250
2 3,389 5 200
3 1,000 30 120
4 400 34 100
Tickets \$3 Halves \$1 50—Quarters 75 cts.
at the Lottery office of
P. SACKET, Easton, Md.
march 29

At a meeting of the Male Members of the Methodist Protestant Church at Easton, on the 23rd of February, 1834, Edward Mullikin, Samuel Roberts and Joseph Grinnam, were appointed a committee to investigate the accounts of James Parrott, as Trustee and Steward of said Church, and report on them to a meeting of the Male Members.

And at a subsequent meeting on the 15th of March, Jacob Lockerman was added to the said committee.

The committee appointed at a meeting of the Male members of the Methodist Protestant Church to investigate the accounts of James 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, was that of James Parrott with the associated Methodist Church at Easton, from which it appeared that there had been received by him for the use of said church the sum of \$570, and that there had been disbursed by him on account of said church the sum of \$657 50, leaving a balance due said Parrott of \$87 50.

The next account investigated by this committee, was that of said Parrott with the Methodist Protestant Church at Easton: It was ascertained that the said Parrott had received for the use of said last mentioned church the sum of \$235, and that he had expended on account of said church the sum of \$333 35, leaving a balance in favor of said Parrott of \$155 35.

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 \$242 85.

The next accounts investigated by this committee were those created by receipts and disbursements, 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 69, 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 received \$262 18, and expended \$323 25, leaving a balance in his favor for that year of \$61 07.

The above several balances in favor of said Parrott for the above mentioned years amounting in the whole to the sum of \$126 09, for which sum the Methodist Protestant society of the aforesaid circuit is indebted to him.

This committee beg leave to state, that full 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 Mr. Parrott for the monies 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 diligence with which he has discharged 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, \$ 87 50
Do. due him as Trustee of M. P. C. 155 35
Aggregate of balances due him as Steward of Talbot circuit for the years 1829, 1830, 1831 and 1832, 126 09
Whole amount due Jas. Parrott \$368 94

J. LOCKERMAN,
EDW. MULLIKIN,
SAMUEL ROBERTS,
JO. GRAHAM.
Committee.

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 Centerville Times will publish the above, and forward his bill to this office for payment.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.
THE STEAM BOAT
GOVERNOR WOLCOTT,
Captain William Fordin,
will leave Baltimore every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhall, Corcoran and Chertown, commencing on the 27th inst.—Returning will leave Chertown on every FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock, Corcoran at 10 o'clock, and Rockhall at 12 o'clock, noon. The Wolcott has been much improved since last season in every respect, and the proprietors solicit for her a share of public patronage.

WM. OWEN, Agent.
march 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, in the State of Virginia, 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 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 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 commences on the 20th March instant, and ends on the 20th June next.

PEDIGREE of the celebrated horse Red Rover. Red Rover was got by Chance Medley, out of the late James Nabb's Forrester 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. Taylor'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 Centerville course the four miles heats, when in foal with the dam of Red Rover, and won the money, beating a second and third heats; and the dam of Red Rover (the Forrester 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. Taylor'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. Taylor, and was imported in the year 1810; he was the sire of Grinnam, Speculator, Accident, Scape's colt, Chance, &c. all first rate runners in their day. Chance was got by Lurcher, his dam Realy, 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. 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 Bartlett's Children, 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 Hyder Ally—Lurcher, his dam Realy, 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. 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. 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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 respectable gentlemen of Caroline 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 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 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, (heretofore 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 expect and declare against every thing injurious to religion, to good sense, or good manners; against public or private scandal, and against all party labels. Upon these principles, and these only, he takes the liberty of requesting the patronage of the public; assuring them that the utmost exertion will be used to make his paper as improving, instructing and entertaining as possible.

The first number will be issued in May next, or, if a sufficient number of subscribers 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 twenty-five cents will be required for every subsequent insertion.—Larger ones in proportion.

THOMAS E. MARTIN. Denton, Md. March 5th, 1834. *Editors of Newspaper in this and the adjoining States will confer a favor by inserting the above.

PROPOSAL

FOR PRINTING THE JOURNALS OF THE CONVENTIONS

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 they are now in a state of decay, and that 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 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 citizen 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. *Subscriptions received at this office.

A CARD.

WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes. N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others. oct 9

Schooner Wrightson.

THE EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET SCHOONER WRIGHTSON,

GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master.

WILL commence her regular trips between the two places, on WEDNESDAY morning next, 26th of February—leaving Easton at 9 o'clock. Returning will leave Baltimore on SATURDAY morning following 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

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. feb 25 w (G) S. H. B.

\$10 REWARD.

LOST, a few days since, on the road leading from Centerville 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. march 11

Notice.

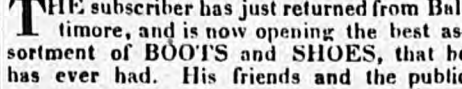
WAS committed to the jail of Talbot county, as a runaway, on Tuesday the 11th March inst., by Thomas C. Nicols, Esq., one of the State of Maryland's Justices of the peace, in and for Talbot county, a negro boy, who calls himself TOM MILLER, 5 feet 6 1-2 inches high, very black, and says he belongs to 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, Sheriff.

march 18 Sw

33-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.

Revised List of Books and Prices.

The following works are offered for sale by JOHN J. HARROD, BOOK AGENT OF THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

	per doz.	Retail.
Discipline M. P. Church, containing Constitution & Declaration of Rights, Hymn book M. P. Church, plain, sheep,	\$3 25	374
Do. do. do. gilt & color'd sheep	4 00	50
Do. do. do. gilt, morocco,	5 00	624
Do. do. do. calf, gilt,	6 00	75
Do. do. do. do. super extra,	8 00	1 00
Do. do. do. morocco do.	13 00	1 50
Do. do. do. plain, calf,	13 00	1 50
Do. do. do. morocco,	5 00	694
strap gilt,	10 00	1 25
Shinn on the plan of Salvation, Hunt's Sacred Biography, 3 volumes	14 09	1 50
Mosheim, Coote and Gleig's Church History, from the earliest period to 1826, 2 volumes 9 vo.	42 00	4 50
Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind,	48 00	5 00
Pocket Testaments, sheep, gilt colored,	36 00	3 50
Academical Reader, a first rate class book for schools,	3 50	374
Introduction to the above reader,	5 50	624
Saurin's Sermon's	2 50	25
Rollin's Ancient History, 2 vols.	36 00	3 75
Dr. Jennings's History of the controversy in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the subject of introducing representation into the government of said Church,	48 00	4 50
Baxter's call to the Unconverted,	9 00	1 00
Pollok's Course of Time, plain,	4 50	50
Do. do. do. gilt,	4 50	50
Mason on Self-Knowledge,	2 50	314
Mrs. Rowe's Devout Exercises,	2 50	314
Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul,	4 00	50
Life of Mrs. Fletcher,	6 00	75
Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander Watson, Paley, Jennings and Leslie,	12 00	1 25
Polyglot Bibles, plain,	15 00	1 50
Do. Testaments, gilt, extra,	9 50	1 00
Do. Scripture Promises,	2 50	314
Watts on the Mind,	4 50	624
Western Lyre, an excellent selection of Church Music, adapted to the most popular Psalm & Hymn book tunes, with patent notes,	7 00	75
Dr. A. Clarke's advice to preachers and people,	\$10 per 100	184
Fletcher's Address to Seekers for salvation, stitched in neat printed covers,	\$12 per 100	184
Pringleaux's Connexion of Sacred and Profane History,	48 00	5 00
William's on the Lord's Supper,	3 00	374
Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, now publishing in superi- or style, in 4to with 16 elegant engravings, bound,	87 50	9 00
Do. in calf, gilt,	9 00	12 00
Do. morocco or calf, super- perly gilt on back, sides & edges,	9 00	12 00
Dr. Clarke's Commentary on the Old and New Testament, now publishing, bound and lettered,	15 00	
Harrod's Collection of Camp Meeting Hymns,	374	

33-Orders for any of the above books will be received by the subscriber, and forwarded without delay.

EDWARD MULLIKIN. Easton, Dec 7, 1833.

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 Water,	Hydriodate of Potash
Morphyne, Emetine,	Black Oxide of Mer- cury
Strichnine, Corrine,	Phosphorus, Prussic Acid,
Piperine, Oil Cubebs	Quinine, Cinchonine,
Solidified Copiva,	Saratoga Powder,
Oil of Cantharidin,	Chloride Tooth Wash
Danarozized Laudu- num,	Extract of Bark,
Ditto Opium,	Do. Jalapp,
Do. Colocynth Comp	Do. Colocynth Comp
Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscinamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES, and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12 1/2 by 16, &c.	

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

Easton, Dec 18

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 supply 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, Britania and Japan Candelsticks, Cut Glass Candle Guards, Snuffers and Trays, Razor Strope, Shaving Brushes, Boxes and Soap, Night Tapers, Percussion Caps, by the box, Shoe and Butchers Knives, Shoe Thread, Blacking, Shoe and Tooth Brushes, Elastic Garters, Crayons and Slate Pencils, Curry Combs, Tweezers, Flutes, Harmonicons, Parliament and Butt Hinges, Tea Bells, Pins, Cloak Clips, Steel Pens, Hooks and Eyes, by the box, Tobacco Boxes, Hair Combs, fine tooth do, Cephalic Snuff, Spring Lances, Blades, Glass stands, 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 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 exchange for work or goods.

33-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.

Removal.

JAMES L. SMITH, TAILOR, HAT & 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 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

SAMUEL OZMON, CABINET MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Niude's Bakery.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED ED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIPTIONS, 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 Meconkin, 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.

MARYLAND,

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT February Term, A. D. 1834.

On application of William H. Emory, admr. of Lot 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 of Baltimore.

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

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

IN COMPLIANCE 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 Lot 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 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, Admr. feb 15 3w of Lot Warfield, dec'd.

The Baltimore American will publish the above once a week for three weeks and forward 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 Pringleaux'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, Jennings, Leslie and Paley

Baxter's Call to the unconverted Salts' Rest Græca Majora Græca Minora Cooper's Virgil Clarke's Caesar Smart's Cicero

Cesar Delphini Horace Delphini Sallust Delphini Hutchinson's Xenophon Allen's Euclid

Griehsbach's Greek Testament Greek Exercises Anthon's Sallust Mair's Syntax Adams' Latin Grammar Ruddiman's do do Titi Livii

McIntyre on the Globes Bonnyycastle's Algebra Polite Learning Blair's Lectures Blair's Outlines of Ancient History Tytler's History

Grinshaw's History of Rome do do France do do Greece do do England do do United States

Tooke's Pantecon Adams' Geography & Atlas Worcester's ditto ditto Olney's ditto ditto

Wanostroch'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

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 inst.—leaving Easton Point for Baltimore at nine o'clock, in the morning, and returning, leave Baltimore for Easton, on WEDNESDAY the 26th inst., 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 to be a very fine sailer, which is a great advantage to passengers and freighters alike. 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.

feb 18

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 Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself LEVIN DOUGLASS, or JOB CROCK, 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 cotton cloth pants, 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.

march 4 3w

W. W. HIGGINS

Has 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 call.

33-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

TO RENT

FOR THE YEAR 1834.

That two story brick house on Washington street lately occupied by John Meconkin 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 to WM. H. GROOME.

Easton, feb 15 eow4w

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 MACKAY, Collector of Talbot county.

sept 24

NEW FIRM.

D. 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. Jy 7

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.

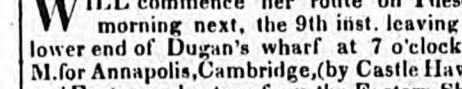
march 4 3t

CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left 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.

may 29

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 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, by bridge, \$2.50

Passage to or from Annapolis, 1.50 All Children under 12 years of age half price.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR, Master.

oct 15

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.

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 this State) for their own individual use, and not for speculation. I can give the most unquestionable 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.

dec 3 6mo*

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED INQUIRIES CONCERNING THE INTELLECTUAL 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 Malle 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

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.

feb 22 33-Books not on hand, will be ordered and obtained, with as little delay as practicable.

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, contains 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 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 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."

John. C. Catron

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
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING,
(during the Session of Congress.)
and every TUESDAY MORNING, the
issue of the year—
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 ar-
rears 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 inser-
tion—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
him, which remains unsettled, both on execu-
tions and fees. This business must be closed,
harmful as it may be to all parties concerned;
but if the plaintiff do not countermand execu-
tions, heretofore in my hands, and pay the Sher-
iff'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
SAML. 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 dis-
tant members, if not on the next favorable day.
The Rev. Mr. NICOLS, will address the so-
ciety, and its members are therefore particu-
larly 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.
march 15

NOTICE.
THE 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
Tuesday last.
THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.
to the Commissioners for T. C.
march 15

Maryland Eclipse.
The thorough bred
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
will be let to mares at the sum of twenty dol-
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 as-
certained the mare is in foal, or she is parted
with.
Eclipse is a dark chestnut 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 other colts.
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-
scription of Eclipse—his pedigree, and perfor-
mances, &c. see handbill.
JAMES SEWALL.

march 4
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 East-
on and the Trappe al-
ternately.

May Day (the sire of Upton,) was got by
Virginia, his dam by Florizel, his grand dam
by Dora Devil, g. g. dam by Shark, his g. g.
dam by Apollo, out of the imported mare
Jenny Cameron. Upton's dam, Jennie, 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.**
march 4
NARRAGANSET HORSE.
The splendid Nankin 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
colts.
Talbot county, dec 28

NOTICE.
THE subscriber intending to leave the East-
ern 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
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 [Gowtiff]
The Baltimore American will copy the a-
bove once a week for \$w and charge the Whig
office.

**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 mon-
ies for the single leap to be paid at the time of
service.—Mares insured and parted with be-
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 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 ap-
pearance 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
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
next.

PEDIGREE of the celebrated horse Red
Rover. Red Rover was got by Chance Med-
ley, out of the late James Nabb's Forest 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-
lor's Oscar, see Turf Register); his grand dam
by Col. Lloyd's Ving-unt; (for pedigree of
Ving-unt, 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 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. Taylor's im-
ported 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. Taylor, and was imported in the year
1810; he was the sire of Grimaldin, Speculator,
Academy, 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. 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 En-
gland. This mare was got by Bartlett's Chil-
dren, 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 Spec-
ulator, by Crab. The dam of Chance Med-
ley the sire of Red Rover, was got by Young
Diomed, by Col. Taylor's Grey Diomed,
dam by the imported horse Gabriel. Young
Diomed's dam was got by Snap, a son of 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
large and well formed, and in general do him
much credit. The blood of his sire, Chance
Medley, cannot be excelled, either for his purity,
or the value of his crosses; his dam by Oscar,
his grand dam by Ving-unt, 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 pro-
pagated 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.
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, Shf.
march 4

MILLINERY.

Mrs. A. M. FAULKNER,
HAYING 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 in
this and the adjacent counties, that she will re-
ceive the FASHIONS 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.
feb 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.

Congressional Globe.
In the sheet (which will be found at the
several Post offices at which we have subscrib-
ers) 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 exten-
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, in
an excellent office, of its own, with presses
types, and "all appliances to boot," we trust
the unremitting efforts which we have made
as our gradually increasing means have per-
mitted, to render it worthy of the encourage-
ment they have afforded, will be taken as 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 we
may fail in the requisite ability.
The present enlarged and improved publi-
cation, 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 ob-
served, that we propose to publish "a Con-
gressional Globe," exclusively devoted to the
proceedings and debates in Congress. This
paper will be printed at the close of every
week, during the session of Congress, and will
contain, in regular series, a succinct and clear
account of the proceedings of each day, toge-
ther with a brief and condensed report of
the speeches made on every topic brought un-
der discussion. In preparing these outlines,
it is our purpose to employ experienced Re-
porters, who will take Lloyd's Report of De-
bates of Congress of 1789, as a sample for imi-
tation—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 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
to be able to effect this, by using brevity 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 cheapest
possible price, and we look for a reimburse-
ment for our labor and trouble, in a very nu-
merous profit, upon a very extensive sale and
circulation of the numbers. That the sub-
scription should be paid in advance, is there-
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 espe-
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, present-
ing a net abstract of the
proceedings 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, \$10 per annum
Semi-Weekly Globe, \$5 " "
Weekly Globe, \$2 50 " "
For less than a year.
Daily per month, \$1
Semi-weekly, per month, 50 cts.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Balti-
more city and county, on the 26th 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
they will be discharged according to law.
THOS. SUDLER, Shf.
of Queen Ann's county.
feb 11

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
they will be discharged according to law.
THOS. SUDLER, Shf.
of Queen Ann's county.
feb 11

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



MANUFACTORY OF 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
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
NEW GIGS,
from 180 to 300 dollars, of various pat-
terns and finish—also SIX second hand gigs,
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
prices given for old Carriages in exchange.
They have under a first rate Coachman,
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
enabled to can finish off as handsome and sub-
stantial Coaches, 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 short-
est notice and on reasonable terms.
The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
W. 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, well
trained as apprentices, the one at the wood-
work and the other at the trimming branch of
the business. Letters addressed to Anderson
& Hopkins, Easton, Talbot county, Md.,
giving the kind of carriages wanted, will
be promptly attended to, and the carriage
brought to their own door.
feb 18 3m A. & H.

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post Office at Easton on
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.

Jacob Aler	Wm. Atwell
Benjamin Andrews	
Samuel T. Banning	Ann Bromwell
Sophia Benston	George L. Bowers
Fanny Barnett	H. E. Bateman & Co
John Bennett	James Blake
John H. Chew—2	Thos. Coward
Wm. H. Curtis—2	Catharine Carmichael
W. Caulk	Sarah Colston
Edward Crisp	Henry Cheers
Thomas Cook	Thomas Cloud
John L. Clark	
Ann Dennis	Thomas Dawson
John Dullin	
John Edmondson	
Henrietta Foreman	
John Gilpin	Israel Green
Thomas Grace	Charles Goldsborough
Elizabeth H. Gale	John Goldsborough
Henry Harvey	Wm. W. Higgins
Susan Hopkins	Henry Hubbard
Dr. Wm. Hemsley	Col. Wm. Hughlett—3
Charlotte Jackson, 4	Ann Jones
Joseph Jones	Nathaniel C. Jones
Rebecca Jefferson	
Joseph Kemp—2	Edward Kirby
Joseph Kinnamont	
Jacob Lookerman	Wm. K. Lambdin
Jonathan Larramore	George W. Lowe
Arthur McGuigan	Pleasant McBlair, 2
Isaac Millington	Wm. Mackey
Joseph McKee	N. Martin
T. E. Martin	Alexander McLane
Andrew Oehler	
Charlotte M. Plater	Edward Plummer
Sam. Roberts	Martha Robinson
Charles Robinson	Edward Roe
Simon Rider	Margaret or Philip
Sarah Ann Rhodes	Ray
P. Sackett	Sackett & Doyle—5
Levi Storke	Samuel Snider
Benedict Solomons	Amelia Smyth
Almira Scull	Ann M. D. Singleton
Sally Smith	Thomas Sherwood, 2
Wm. C. Scott	Catharine Stewart
Eleanor C. Stewart	James Smith, (color- ed)
Horace Stuart	
Greenbury Turbutt	Henry Townsend
Nicholas Thomas	Peter Turr
Maria L. Tilghman	Anna M. Tilghman
Miss Tilghman	
Theo. Van Schelleman	Mary Vanderford
Rigby Vallant	
Martin Willis	Dafny Winder
Noah Willis	Harriet Wright
John Wilson	Levin Wheeler
James F. Wilkins	Peggy C. Wilson
EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.	
April 1, 1834	[116] 3w

CONCLUSION OF MR. BENTON'S SPEECH.

V. Mr. Benton expressed his satisfaction at
finding so many points of concurrence between
his sentiments on currency, and those of the
Senator from S. Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun.) Reform
of the gold currency—recovery of
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
question of debasing the currency, and he
subordinate and accessory. 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 benefi-
cial operation of that institution, first, as the re-
gulator of the local currencies, and next, as
the supplier of a general currency to the
Union. On both these points he differed—imme-
asurably 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 cur-
rency; he would view the Bank simply as the
regulator of local currencies and the supplier
of a national currency, and would give his reasons
for differing—irreconcilably differing—from
the Senator from South Carolina on these
points.

Mr. B. took three distinct objections to the
Bank of the U. States, as a regulator of cur-
rency, 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
to be delegated to any bank.
1. The regulation of the currency of a na-
tion, 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 be-
longed to the sovereignty; 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 cur-
rency of the U. States, the federal bank was
the mint for issuing money; the federal mint
was a manufactory for preparing gold and sil-
ver for exportation. The States, in the for-
mation 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
is by the exercise of these powers that the
Federal Government is to regulate the cur-
rency 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
as the authority that recommends it; he pro-
poses it, and sees that it is faithfully executed; the
Judiciary, as standing between the debtor and
creditor, and preventing the execution from
being affected by any thing but gold and
silver, and that at the rate which the legisla-
tive department has fixed. This is the power, and
sole power, of regulating currency which is
vested in the federal government, not in one de-
partment of it, but in the joint action of the
three departments; and while this power is ex-
ercised by the government, the currency of the
whole Union will be regulated, and the regula-
tion effected according to the intention of the
constitution, by keeping all the local banks up
to the point of specie payment, and thereby
making the value of their notes equivalent to
specie.

2. This great, and delicate power, thus in-
volving 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 fed-
eral government with it, and made its exercise
depend upon the three branches of the new go-
vernment; and this new government could not
more delegate it, than they were bound to
execute their power. Not a word of this regula-
ting 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 bank 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 Judi-
ciary will easily manage the small banks by
holding them up to specie payments, and ex-
cluding every uncolored 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 bank
company whatever, or to any authority but
the highest and most responsible which was
known to our form of Government. The Go-
vernment itself, when the national currency
ceased to be safe,—when the national cur-
rency was at the will of a company. The Govern-
ment can undertake no great enterprise, neither
can it peace, without the consent and co-
operation of that company; it cannot count its
revenues for six months ahead without refer-
ring to the action of that company,—its friend-
ship, or its enmity,—its concurrence, or op-
position,—to see how far that company will per-
mit money to be plenty, or make it scarce; how
far it will let the moneyed system go on regu-
larly, 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
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
made by things,—their gambling theatre,—
on which they gamble daily,—with as little
secrecy, and as little morality, and far more
mischievous to fortunes, than common gamblers
carry on their operations. The philosophic
Voltaire, a century ago, from his retreat in
Ferney, gave a lively description of this opera-
tion, by which he was made a winner, without
the trouble of playing. I have a friend, said
he, who is a director in the Bank of France,
who writes to me when they are going to
make money plenty, and make stocks rise, and
then I give orders to my broker to sell; and he
writes to me when they are going to make mo-
ney scarce, 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
present day; and it cannot be made to the holders
of stocks that there should be a money power
great enough in this country to raise and de-
press the prices 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
making money scarce, or plenty,—by ex-
citing panics and alarms,—to put up, or put
down, the price of the staple articles in which
they deal. Every commercial city, for its
own safety, should have an independent money-
ed system,—should be free 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 people, the interest of all owners of prop-
erty,—of all growing crops,—the holders of
all stocks,—the exporters of all staple articles,—
require that the regulation of the currency
should be kept out of the hands of a great
banking company; that it should remain where
the constitution placed it; in the hands of their
representatives who are elected by them, re-
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 safety
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-
fided it to the Federal Government; he, for one,
would confine it to the Federal Govern-
ment, and would make that Government exer-
cise 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-
cussion, and the regulation of the currency was
one of the attributes with which it was to be
invested; he alluded to his late confidential friend,
(Mr. Randolph,) and to his call upon the
House, to tell him, who was to tell the call?
That single question contains its answer, and
in its allusion, the exact history of the People
of the United States, and of the Bank of the
United States, at this day. It was a flash of
lightning into the dark vista of futurity, show-
ing in 1816 what we all see in 1834.
2. Mr. B. took up the second point on which
he disagreed with the Senator from South
Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun,) namely, the capacity
of the Bank of the United States to supply a
general currency to the Union. In handling
this question, he would drop all other inquiries,
—lay aside every other objection,—overlook
every consideration of the constitutionality and
the strict question of its ability to diffuse, and
retain in circulation, a paper currency over
this extended Union. He 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 men to think
of, and for able men than himself to discuss.
It involved the theory, and the science, of
banking; Mr. B. would say, the philosophy of
banking; if such a term could be applied to a
moneyed system. It was a question to be
studied as the philosopher studies the laws
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 Bank,
—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-emi-
nence, 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 com-
mercial capitals, and made but brief sojourn in
the counties. But England is not a fair exam-
ple 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 a function of supplying a gen-
eral currency to this extended confederacy, is
claimed. We have the experiment of this
Bank, not once, but twice made; and each ex-
periment proves the truth of the laws which
govern the system. The theory of Bank cir-
culation, over an extended territory, is this,
that you may put out as many notes as you may
in any one place, they will immediately fall
into the track of commerce,—into the current
of trade,—into the course of exchange,—and fol-
low that current wherever it leads. In these
United States the current sets from every part
of the interior, and especially, from the South
and West, into the North-east,—into the four
commercial cities north of the Potomac; Bal-
timore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston;
and all the Bank notes fall into the current
money in those places, fall into the current
which sets in that direction. When there
is nothing in the course of trade to bring
them back. There is no reflux in that cur-
rent! It is a trade wind which blows twelve
months in the year in the same direction. This
is the theory of bank circulation over extended
territory, and the history of the present Bank 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
1822. He stated this law of circulation; and
explained the inevitable tendency of the branch
bank notes to flow to the north-east, the im-
possibility of preventing it; and the resolution
which he had taken, and executed, to close all
the southern and western branches, and prevent
them from issuing any more notes. Even
when issuing their own notes, they had so far
forgot their charter as to carry on operations,
in part, upon the notes of the local banks;
having collected those notes in great quantity,

regular information, that if any Senator wished to understand, and to comment upon, the President's opinions on currency, he might, perhaps, come something nearer to the mark, by commenting on what (Mr. B.) had been saying, than by having recourse to the town meeting reports of innumerable bank committees. Mr. B. concluded with showing the difference between 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 first 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 left the currency of the country in the condition to which the paper system had reduced it; gold expelled; foreign coins unvalued and discouraged; the channels of circulation filled with small bank notes; and the country covered with local banks. 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 Government was a borrower, instead of a depositor. It became the servant of the local banks, instead of remaining their master; and would have become the servant and slave of the United States 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 copious supply of revenue, and made the United States the collector and holder of immense sums. Then the joint resolution of 1816 was passed, and every local bank immediately 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; foreign commerce, prosperous, specie flowing in from abroad; domestic mines discovered; 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 President thoroughly devoted to the currency of the constitution, and to the interests of the people, and determined to give, so far as it 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. B. in the Executive Magazine, and in this 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 of Extracts from Mr. Webster's speech, against chartering the present Bank of the U. States, delivered in the House of Representatives, Feb. 25th, 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 giving place to some little variety in our columns.]



BY AUTHORITY.
Laws of the United States, passed at the first session of the twenty-third Congress.

[PUBLIC, No. 5.]

AN ACT to change the times for commencing the sessions of the Courts of the United States in the District of Delaware.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives 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 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 of the said district court shall commence at Newcastle on the third Tuesday of June, and second Tuesday of December; and at Dover 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, returnable to the next term of either of said courts, shall be avoided, or impaired, or affected, by this change; and 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, accordingly 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 continuances in either of said courts shall be for the last term to the day appointed by this act for the commencement of the next session thereof.

A. STEVENSON,
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.

Restoration to Sight.—John Newman, residing No. 31 Peck-slip, who lost his right eye some years since, and who for the last six years has been altogether deprived of sight, by reason of a cataract which formed upon his left eye, submitted to an operation a few weeks since, which was performed by Doctor Anderson, No. 50 Beatt-street, by which the sight of the diseased eye has been perfectly restored. Newman was a mathematical instrument maker by profession, and was compelled from his loss of sight, to relinquish the business, and gradually sunk from comparative affluence to poverty. His wife, from some cause or other, probably the family miseries, became ultimately so habitually intemperate, that on the 28th of December last she was picked up by the watch & removed to the police office, from which place she was committed as a vagrant to the penitentiary, for the term of six months. On Tuesday last, Newman, by permission of the magistrate, went to the prison and saw his wife—who, astonished beyond measure at what seemed to her a miraculous recovery of her husband's sight, expressed a regret at her past conduct, and a determination when liberated to make amends to him and her neglected children, by a life of the strictest temperance and sobriety.—Newman, upon reju-

scuting the circumstances to Mr. Hopson, one of the Magistrates, was yesterday gratified by receiving from him an order for his wife's release, whom he has taken home, where it is to be hoped, they with their family, may yet live to enjoy blessings, of which the affliction of each has for years deprived them.—*N. Y. Courier.*

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1834.

We this morning conclude the very able Speech of Senator BAXTON, on the Currency, 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 we intend to give, in part, or entire Mr. CALHOUN's speech on the same question. This should, properly, have been published before Mr. Benton's, but we had made a commencement 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 prove a benefit to the country? Nothing—absolutely nothing. They have specified from day to day about the removal of the deposits, and the distress of the country; and have discussed so eloquently upon the ruin which was sweeping over the land, that what was a mere phantom when Mr. Clay started it, has been clothed with all the attributes of reality; and thus they have contented themselves with mere 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 coadjutors foresaw, why did not Congress apply the corrective at once? Why was it necessary for every man to get up and make a speech? If they had had the true interests of the people at heart, would they have permitted a delay of four months, ere, indeed, even a proposition was made, intended to give permanent relief? No unprejudiced man can suppose it. But this has not been the object. The object has been, we fear, with a majority of them, to make the most of circumstances for their own political aggrandizement, and that of their favorites. The love of party, rather than the love of country, has been too clearly manifested, in the discussion of this question, by all the different partisans in Congress—and this motive for action 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 our institutions and liberties. If men, holding high and distinguished stations, and enjoying the confidence of the people, can use their influence and talents to excite throughout the country the most sordid and hateful passions of the human 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 demagogues of the day. We speak without reference to party or individuals. No candid or unprejudiced man of discernment, but must see that the peace and safety of the country depends upon the prompt and energetic action of the people. If they continue to give countenance to the continued electioneering, from year to year, of their public servants, when they should be engaged in establishing wholesome laws and promoting harmony and good understanding among the people, the time is not distant when they will reap the consequences of their supineness and indifference to their own interests.

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 inapplicable in our community; but in this we have found ourselves deceived, similar sentiments having been expressed in our presence the other day. There are sentiments peculiar to the dignified, high-minded and honorable, as well as peculiarities of sentiment belonging to those less distinguished for the virtues which enable human nature.

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 editor thinks the evil consequences would have been more extensive, and that it would have 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 gentlemanly bully, than a ferocious and unlettered bully, and his belated 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 Kendall, yet more despotic than he, under the mockery of a Republic."

MR. CLAY'S RESOLUTIONS on the Deposit Question, have, after a debate of almost three months, uninterrupted, 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 following vote:—

AYES.—Messrs. Bibb, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Kent, King of Georgia, Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Naudain, Poindeexter, Porter, Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Waggaman, Webster—25.

NAYS.—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Forsyth, Grundy, Hill, Kane, King of Alabama, Linn, McKean, Moore, Morris, Robinson, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, White, Wilkins, Wright—18.

The second, which Mr. Clay modified, so as to read as follows, was passed by a vote of 26 to 20.

Resolved, That the President, in the late Executive proceedings in relation to the public

revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both.

YEAS.—Messrs. Bibb, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Naudain, Poindeexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Waggaman, Webster, 25.

NAYS.—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Forsyth, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King, of Ala., King of Ga., Linn, McKean, Moore, Morris, Robinson, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, White, Wilkins, Wright, 20.

LAFAYETTE.—Our readers, we are sure, will feel a deep solicitude for the fate of the "American veteran," whose sickness is thus alluded to:—

"Gen. Lafayette was very sick on the 12th. A council of physicians had been called. A Paris, Feb. 12.—It was reported yesterday, 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 river below the falls, may be seen from the statement below, which is believed to be accurate:

In 1823, there were 30 steamboats, which made 156 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 made 364 trips.
In 1827, there were 62 steamboats, which made 450 trips.
In 1828—not ascertained.
In 1829, there were 130 steamboats, which made 730 trips.
In 1830 and 1831—not known.
In 1832, there were 180 steamboats, which made 602 trips.

The N. Y. Standard states that two-thirds of the discounts of the branch bank of the U. S. in that city, would be comprised in the accounts of less than thirty houses.

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

THE STATE LOAN.—The loan of \$729,354, 44 has been taken by John Moss, Esq. of this city. Another offer was made for it from an eminent European house; but, although above par, not being as favorable as that of Mr. Moss, was rejected. The "Globe is passing away," and the improvements of Pennsylvania will not be arrested.—*Am. Centinel.*

In 1832, of the whole loan at the mother bank in Philadelphia, (eight millions,) upwards of five millions were loaned to less than one hundred individuals, and upwards of three millions to twenty-seven favorites.

The Wilmington Journal of Friday says: "We have heard it intimated, that if the Girard Bank throw up the deposits, the Farmers' 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 Rhin, which sailed from Havre on the 17th of February. These papers contain London dates to the 11th ultimo, four days later than our previous advices from England. We have also a Lloyd's List of February 11th, and commercial advices to the latest period.

The dates from Spain and Portugal are not so late as by our late Gibraltar papers.

The accounts are not important, only as confirming, most fully, the Gibraltar advices referred 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 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 his list whom he had any reason to fear as a rival.

Numerous petitions have been presented to Parliament, from the Dissenters, praying for liberties to register their own births and marriages, and for exemption from marriage fees.

The Duke of Wellington has been installed Chancellor of the University of Oxford. It is stated that he pronounced his Latin address in a most excellent and impressive manner. He alluded, with much felicity to the occasion when Oxford conferred on him the Degree of Doctor of Law, in company with the Emperor 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. Petersburg gives such positive assurance of a continuance of peace, that a reduction of the army is talked of, in the higher circles. It is believed, however, that this measure will not take place till after the close of the Congress.

Lord Brudenell has been removed from the command of the 16th regiment of Hussars.

General Sir Colin Campbell, has been appointed to the Staff of the British forces in North America.

PORTSMOUTH, (England) Feb. 9.
The following circumstances have appeared before the Portsmouth magistrates this week. The ship *Marion*, Claassen, master, having on board 212 Polish refugees, bound to the United States, has been detained in this port, wind-bound, five weeks. The ship was taken up by the Prussian government for the purpose of conveying these men from that country to America, under an agreement, that on their arrival there, they were to be paid the sum of about 60 dollars each. The ship was obliged to put into this port by stress of weather, and the Poles appeared to be very comfortable, and expressed their willingness to proceed to America, until Sunday last, when a Polish officer arrived from London, and communicated to them that the Poles of Harwich and Havre, who were similarly situated, had obtained permission of the French government to land in France and Algeria; upon which the Poles have refused to proceed to America, and agreed to leave the ship on the following day.

The necessary steps being taken on Monday for their leaving the ship, they peremptorily refused either to proceed to America or to leave the ship. The next day, (Tuesday) the wind being favorable for sailing, the pilot gave directions for leaving the anchor, and as the crew were at the windlass for that purpose, the Poles rushed forward and forced the hands of the crew, 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 Telegraph.*

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 consequence of which the latter employed new hands, which so enraged them, that they resorted to open violence to drive them out. Troops had been marched from Edinburgh to protect the establishment.

Glasgow and Paisley were quiet at the last accounts.

PARIS.
Gen. Lafayette had been severely and alarmingly ill—but was better on the 12th February.

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

The Constitutional of the 14th of Feb. states that on the preceding day, after long and fatiguing 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—arguing that that is not a Representative government, where the Ministers represent the King; will before the Chambers, 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 Savoy. 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. Graef, to whose care, for the recovery of his sight, the young prince George of Cumberland had been sent, entertains very little hope of his recovery. An operation is to take place in the spring.

Several arrests had taken 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 failed to render their accounts are requested to hand them in to the Register of Wills, without delay, or they will be excluded.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, Adm'r.
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

NOTICE.
THE appointment of Overseers of the roads will be made on TUESDAY the 8th inst. And the commissioners for Talbot county will meet every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in each week, at five o'clock thereafter to hear appeals.

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.
Talbot commissioners for Talbot county.

To be drawn April 8th, 1834, Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 7.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$20,000	50 prizes \$1000
1 " " 6,000	20 " 600
1 " " 5,000	20 " 300
1 " " 4,000	150 " 150
1 " " 2,400	120 " 50

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	3 prizes \$1,000
1 " " 5,000	10 " 500
1 " " 2,000	10 " 400
1 " " 1,500	10 " 300
1 " " 1,000	10 " 150

Tickets \$4—Halves \$2—Quarters \$1—at the Lottery office.

P. SACKET, Easton, Md.
april 5

POSTPONED SALE.
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 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.
april 5

Branch Bank at Easton,
MARCH 25th, 1834.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of 5 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.

By order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
april 5

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.

Wm. D. HARWOOD.
april 1 (G) 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 LINES, COTTON YARNS, &c. &c.

Also,
A full supply of HARDWARE, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.
march 25 4t

REMOVAL.

MANLOVE HAZEL,
INFORMS his customers and the public, that 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 intends 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 supply of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
suitable for the present season. His friends and the public are earnestly solicited to give him a call.

Jan 14

NOTICE.
The full bred horse SWEEPER DARE DEVIL, will stand the ensuing season, at Centerville and Head of Chester; to commence on the 21st March at Centerville, and continue the 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 21st March, and end on the 20th June.

PERM.

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 paid with. Five dollars the single leap.—Twenty five cents to the groom in each case.

ROGER ADAMS.
march 22 4t

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

FAYETTE GIBSON.
Talbot county, april 1

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE STEAM BOAT GOVERNOR WOLCOTT,
Captain William Vardin,
WILL leave Baltimore every THURSDAY morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhall, Corsica and Chestertown, commencing on the 27th inst.—Returning will leave Chestertown on every FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock, Corsica at 10 o'clock, and Rockhall at 12 o'clock, noon.

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

WM. OWEN, Agent.
march 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, Cassinets, Flannels, Rose and Point Blauquets, English Merinos, Calicoes, Merino, Thibet Wool and Valentin Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.

—ALSO—
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND QUEENS WARE,
among which are some full sets 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.

Houses and Lots in Easton, STILL FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers at private sale, on 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 occupied 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.

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

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.

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 substantially built, copper fastened schooner, is now in complete order for the reception of freight and passengers; having a very commodious cabin, she is well calculated for the accommodation of gentlemen and ladies. She will commence running as a regular packet between the above places, and will leave Miles River Ferry on SUNDAY the 23rd of March instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore, turning will leave Light-street wharf, Baltimore, opposite the store of A. B. Harrison, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the following WEDNESDAY, and will continue to run on the above named days during the season. She will take on board and land passengers at William Townsend's going to and from Baltimore.—All orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs. Spencer & Willis, Easton, or with Mr. James Jorlen, 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, Trench Tilghman, Benjamin Bowdler and John Newnam, of this county.
march 15 (G) 4t

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 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 certain description of property under certain circumstances."

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, at Baltimore; the Examiner and Herald, at Frederick; the Torch Light and Herald, at Hagerstown; the Citizen and Advocate, at Cumberland; the Journal and Free Press, at Rockville; the Citizen and Republican, at Bel-Air; the Banner, at Upper Marlborough; the Republican, at Elkton; the Corant, at Port Deposit; the Inquirer, at Chestertown; the Times, at Centerville; 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
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 to first had and obtained.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That every person, his, or her counsellors, 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,* that 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 this day read and assented to.
By order,
LOUIS GASSAWAY, Clk.

BY THE SENATE.
March 16, 1834.
This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate the 16th March, 1834, was this day read and assented to.
By order,
JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk.
JAMES THOMAS.
[L. S.]
April 1 3w

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

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 tried.

M. GOLDSBOROUGH.
N. GOLDSBOROUGH.
april 1 3w

JOB PRINTING
Neatly and expeditiously executed at the WHIG OFFICE.

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 constitutional 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 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 harmonize conflicting opinions, and by promoting a surrender of political prejudice and personal interests, 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 subscriptions 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 obtain subscribers.

All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

The first number will be issued as soon as five hundred 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 strictly to advance the scholars in literature and morality. Terms of tuition—twelve dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and a moderate compensation for fuel.

INDEPENDENCE.

THE excellent young JACK INDEPENDENCE, raised in Kentucky, by the gentleman who raised the fine mules owned by Edward N. Hamilton, 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, of which 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.

Chapel, Talbot county, March 11, 1834.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore

city and county, on the 11th day of February, 1834, by William A. Sheriff, Esq., of Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a mulatto man who called himself JOHN JOHNSON, says he was born free, and was raised by Joseph Gray, Caroline county, Eastern Shore Maryland. Said mulatto man is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 7-2 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 pants, 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.

THE UNION TAVERN

EASTON, MARYLAND.



JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.

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

oct 1

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED

INQUIRIES CONCERNING THE INTELLECTUAL 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

Matte 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

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.

Feb 22

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

NOTICE

is requested to be given, that a FAIR will be held in Easton, about the last of May next, 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 35 years of age, of good habits.—They are for two gentlemen, (citizens of this State) for their own individual use, and not for speculation. I can give the most unquestionable 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.

dec 3 6mo

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 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, \$2.50

Passage to or from Annapolis, 1.50

All Children under 12 years of age half price.

LEML. G. TAYLOR, Master.

oct 15

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, contains 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 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 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, Hartford, 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.]

dec 3

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, 1833. Jy 7

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 3t

CASH

and every liberal price will at all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at SISKIERS' 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.

may 29 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 30th 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

W. W. HIGGINS

HAS 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 call.

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

TO RENT

FOR THE YEAR 1834.

That two story brick house on Washington street lately occupied by John Meconkin 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. GROOM.

Easton, Feb 15

ecw4w

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 Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man, who called 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 5-4 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 pants, red flannel shirt, coarse shoes and old black 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.

March 4 3w

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 freight or passengers. The Emily Jane has been sailing about six months and has proved to be a very fine sailer, which is a great advantage to passengers and freighters also. All freight 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.

Feb 18

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

Stern's Reflections

Milton, Young, Gray, Beattie and Collins' Poems

Stern'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

Gracia Majora

Gracia Minora

Cooper's Virgil

Clarke's Caesar

Clarke's Homer

Smarts Cicero

Cesar Delphini

Honor Delphini

Sallust Delphini

Hutchinson's Xenophon

Allen's Euclid

Griesbach's Greek Testament

Greek Exercises

Anthony's Sallust

Adams's Latin Grammar

Roddman's do do

Thil Lavii

McIntyre on the Globes

Bonnycastle's Algebra

Polite Learning

Blair's Lectures

Blair's Outlines of Ancient History

Tryler's History

Grimshaw's History of Rome

do do France

do do Greece

do do England

do do United States

Tooke's Pantheon

Adams' Geography & Atlas

Worcester's ditto ditto

Wentworth's ditto ditto

Wentworth's French Grammar

Nugent's French Dictionary

Viri Rome

Kirkham's Grammar

Murray's Grammar

ditto Reader

Academical Reader

Walker's Dictionary

Comley's Spelling Book

Jess, Pike, Bennett and Gough's Arithmetic

Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books

And variety of other Books, Paper, Inkpowder, &c. &c.

dec 31

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 of Baltimore.

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

Test,

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE 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, Admr.

of Lott Warfield, dec'd.

The Baltimore American will publish the above once a week for three weeks and forward the bill to the editor of the Whig.

SAMUEL OZMON,

GABINET MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Nide's Bakery.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED ED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIPTIONS, 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 dispatch, 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 dispatch.

Easton, July 2

For Rent,

And possession given immediately,

the two story framed dwelling house on Washington street, recently occupied by John Meconkin, 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.

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.—No. 46.

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

WHOLE No. 326.

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 ar-
rears 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 inser-
tion—larger advertisements in proportion.

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

Maryland Eclipse.
The thorough bred
horse, Maryland Ec-
lipse 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
will be let to mares at the sum of twenty dol-
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
with.

Eclipse is a dark chestnut 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 half
mile in minute 51 seconds both heats, and
beating four other colts with ease.

He is the sire of Mr. Dorey'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,
Gusson and Gohanna.) For a particular de-
scription of Eclipse—his pedigree, and per-
formances, see handbill.

JAMES SEWALL.
March 4.
Those wishing to breed from Maryland Ec-
lipse, 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 particu-
larly 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
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.

**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 execu-
tions and fees. This business must be closed,
but if the plaintiffs do not countermand execu-
tions, heretofore in my hands, and pay the Sher-
iff'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.

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

POSTPONED SALE.

THE sale of the property at Cambridge Ferry,
known usually by the name of "Akers"
Ferry, on account of the bad state of the weath-
er, 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.
April 1

Branch Bank at Easton,

MARCH 25th, 1834.

THE President and Directors of the Farm-
ers' 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 on or after the first Monday
in April inst.

By order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
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. 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

NOTICE.
THE subscriber intending to leave the East-
ern 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
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. G. W.]

The Baltimore American will copy the a-
bove once a week for 8w and charge the Whig
office.

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 mo-
nies for the single leap to be paid at the time of
service.—Mares insured and parted with be-
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 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 ap-
pearance 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
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
next.

**PEDIGREE of the celebrated horse Red
Rover.** Red Rover was got by Chance Med-
ley, out of the late James Nabby, 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-
lor's Oscar, see Turf Register); his grand dam
by Col. Lloyd's Ving-tun, (a pedigree of
Ving-tun, see also Turf Register.) The grand
dam of Red Rover ran on the Centreville course
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. Taylor's im-
ported 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. Taylor, and was imported in the year
1810; he was the sire of Grimaldine, 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 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 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
to be able to effect this, by using brevity 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 cheapest
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 there-
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 espe-
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, present-
ing a full abstract of the pro-
ceedings 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, 10 per annum
Semi-weekly Globe, 50 " "
Weekly Globe, 25 " "

For less than a year.

Daily per month, 81

Semi-weekly, per month, 50 cts.

For less than a year.

J. M. FAULKNER.
march 29, 1834.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Balti-
more city and county, on the 28th 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
Pomokeny 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 eye,
a coarse dark 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,
febl 1 Baltimore city and county jail.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Queen
Anne'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 25 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
they will be discharged according to law.
THOS. SUDLER, Shff.
of Queen Anne's county.

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
assures her former customers and the Ladies of
this and the adjacent counties, that she will re-
ceive the FASHIONS 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.

feb 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.

Congressional Globe.

In the sheet which will be found at the
several Post offices at which we have subscrib-
ers 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 far 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 exten-
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
few years, we present it at a job pres-
ent, until it has become handsomely established,
an excellent office, of its own, with press-
types, and "all appliances to boot," we trust
the unremitting efforts which we have made
as our gradually increasing means have per-
mitted, to render it worthy of the encourage-
ment they have afforded, will be taken as
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 we
may fail in the requisite ability.

The present enlarged and improved publi-
cation, 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 ovi-
dently, that we propose to publish a *Congressional Globe*, exclusively devoted to the
proceedings and debates in Congress. This
paper will be printed at the close of every
week, during the session of Congress, and will
contain, in regular series, a succinct and clear
account of the proceedings of each day, to-
gether with a brief and condensed report of
the speeches made on every topic brought un-
der discussion. In preparing these outlines,
it is our purpose to employ industrious Re-
porters, who will take Lloyd's Report of De-
bates, and the Congressional Register, as a guide
—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 endeavor, if the space will al-
low, to give, in the Congressional Globe, the
more elaborate and finished orations upon
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For less than a year.

J. M. FAULKNER.
march 29, 1834.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Easton on
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

B Ann Bromwell

George L. Bowers

H. E. Bateman & Co

James Blake

C Thos. Coward

Catharine Carmichael

Sarah Colston

Henry Cheers

Thomas Cloud

D Thomas Dawson

E John Edmondson

F Hon. J. Foreman

G Israel Green

Charles Goldsborough

John Goldsborough

H Wm. W. Higgins

Henry Hubbard

Col. Wm. Hughlett-3

I Ann Jones

Nathaniel C. Jones

K Edward Kirby

L Wm. K. Lambdin

George W. Lowe

M Pleasance McBlair, 2

Wm. Mackey

N. Martin

Alexander McLane

O Edward Plummer

P Martha Robinson

Edward Roe

Margaret or Philip

Roy

S Sackett & Doyle-5

Samuel Snider

Amelia Smyth

Ann M. D. Singleton

Thomas Sherwood, 2

Catharine Stewart

James Smith, (color-
ed)

T Henry Townsend

Peter Turt

Anna M. Tilghman

V Mary Vanderford

W Dafny Winder

Harriet Wright

Levin Wheeler

Peggy C. Wilson

EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.
April 1, 1834 [16] 3w

Great Bargains! Great Bargains!

ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT THE

COACH, GIG & HARNESS

MANUFACTORY

OF

ANDERSON & HOPKINS

In the town of Easton, Talbot county, Md.

THE subscribers to 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
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

8 NEW GIGS,

price from 180 to 300 dollars, of various pat-
terns and finish—also SIX second hand ditto,
of various prices, and TWO good

SULKIES,

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

prices given for old Carriages in exchange.

They have under way a first rate Coach,
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

permanently engaged to finish up as handsome

and substantial Coaches, 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 short-
est 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
& Hopkins, Easton, Talbot county, Md.,
specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will
be promptly attended to, and the carriage
brought to their own door.

A. & H.

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
subject so immediately connected with the in-
terests of every class in the community, there
should be an early declaration of their senti-
ments by the members of this body, so that all
might know what to expect, and on what to
calculate.

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 to
the contrary, which is not the case in this in-
stance; but while I am prepared to vote for his
motion, 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 ob-
jectable, as to its object. It is left perfectly
open to conjecture, whether a renewal of the
charter 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,
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 per-
petuates the present struggle which so injuri-
ously agitates the country—a struggle of
bank against bank—of one set of opinions
against another; and prolongs the whole, with-
out even an intervening armistice, to the year
1842—a period that covers two presidential
terms, and, by inevitable consequence, running
for two successive presidential elections, the
policy 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

great measure, expelled by banks, instituted by twenty-five distinct and independent powers, and notes issued under the authority of the government of these institutions. They are, in point of fact, the mint of the United States. They coin the actual money, (for which we must call bank notes), and regulate its issue and consequently its value. If we inquire as to their number, the amount of their issue, and other circumstances calculated to show their actual condition, we shall find that, so rapid has been their increase, and so various their changes, that no accurate information can be had. According to the latest and best that I have been able to ascertain, they number at least four hundred and fifty—with a capital of not less than one hundred and forty-five millions of dollars, with an issue exceeding seventy millions, and the whole of this immense fabric standing upon a metallic currency of less than fifteen millions of dollars, of which the greater part is held by the Bank of the United States. If we compare the notes in circulation with the metallic currency in their vaults, we shall find the proportion about six to one; and if we compare the latter with the demands that may be made upon the banks, we shall find that the proportion is about one to eleven. If we examine the tendency of the system at this moment, we shall find that it is on the increase—rapidly on the increase. There is now pending a project of a ten million bank before the Legislature of New York; but recently one of five millions was established in Kentucky; within a short period one of a large capital was established in Tennessee, because others in agitation in several of the other States. [Here Mr. Porter, of Louisiana, said that one of eleven 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 former necessarily tends to grow upon the latter, and will ultimately expel it from circulation, unless its tendency to increase be restrained by a powerful and efficient check. Experience tests the truth of this remark, as the history of the banking system clearly illustrates. The Senator from Massachusetts truly said that the Bank of England was derived from that of Amsterdam, as ours, in turn, are from that of England. Throughout its progress the truth of what I have stated to be a law of the system is strongly evinced. The Bank of Amsterdam was merely a bank of deposits—a store-house for the safe-keeping of one bullion and precious metal brought into that commercial metropolis, through all the channels of its widely extended trade. It was placed under the custody of the city authorities; and, on the deposit, a certificate was issued as evidence of the fact, which was transferable, so as to entitle the holder on demand to the return. An important fact was soon disclosed, that a large portion of the deposits might be withdrawn, and that the residue would be sufficient to meet the returning certificates; or, what is the amount in effect, that certificates might be made without making a deposit. This suggested the idea of a bank of discount as well as deposit. The fact thus disclosed fell too much in with the genius of the system to be lost, and accordingly, when transplanted to England it suggested the idea of a bank of discount and of deposit; the very essence of which form of banking, that on which their profits depend, consists in issuing a greater amount of notes than it has of specie in its vaults. But the system is regularly progressing under the impulse of the laws that govern it, from its present form to a more perfect machine—a machine for fabricating and issuing notes not convertible into specie. Already has it once reached this condition both in England and in the United States, and from which it has been forced back, in both, to a redemption of its notes with great difficulty.

This natural tendency of the system is accelerated in our country by peculiar causes, which have greatly increased its progress. There are two powerful causes in operation. The one resulting from that rivalry which must ever take place in States situated as ours are, under one general government and having free and open commercial intercourse. The introduction of the banking system in one State necessarily, on this principle, introduces it into all the others, of which we have seen a striking illustration on the part of Virginia and some 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 of another, in introducing the system from self defence, will compel other States, in like manner and from the same cause, to enlarge and give increased activity to the banking system, whenever any one of the States sets the example of so doing on its part; and thus by mutual action and reaction, the whole system is rapidly accelerated to the final destiny which I have assigned.

This is strikingly exemplified in the rapid progress of the system since its first introduction into our country. At the adoption of our Constitution, a period of forty-five years, there were but three banks in the United States; the amount of whose capital I do not now recollect, but it was very small. In this short space they have increased to four hundred and fifty, with a capital of one hundred and forty-five millions, as has already been stated—an increase exceeding nearly an hundred fold the proportionate increase of our wealth and population, 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 not considered safe for the issues to exceed the specie by more than two and a half or three for one, but now, taking the whole, and including the Bank of the United States with the State banks, the proportion is about six to one; and excluding that bank, it would very greatly exceed that proportion. This increase of paper in proportion to metal, results from a cause which deserves more notice than it has heretofore attracted. It originates mainly in the number of the banks. I will proceed to illustrate it.

The Senator from New York (Mr. Wright), in stating his reasons for believing the Bank of the United States to be more dangerous than 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 important 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 increase is not so strong as where there are many, as illustrated in England, where the system has advanced much less rapidly in proportion to the wealth and population of the kingdom, than in the United States. But where there is no limitation as to their number, the increase will be inevitable, so long as banking continues to be among the most profitable and profitable employment of capital, and as it is now the case. With these considerations, there must be constant application for new banks, whenever there is the least prospect of profitable employment—banks to be founded

mainly on nominal and fictitious capital, and adding but little to that already in existence; and with our just and natural aversion to monopoly, it is difficult, on principles of equality and justice, to resist such application. The admission of a new bank tends to diminish the profits of the old, and between the aversion of the old to reduce their income and the desire of the new to acquire profits, the result is an enlargement of discounts, affected by a mutual spirit of forbearance; an indisposition on the part of each to oppress the other; and finally, the creation of a community of feeling to stigmatize and oppose those, whether banks or individuals, who demand specie in payment of their notes. This community of feeling which ultimately identifies the whole, as a peculiar and distinct interest in the community, increases and becomes more and more intense in proportion as banks multiply; as they become, if I may use the expression, too popular, and from the pressure of increasing numbers, in maintaining their existence, there results a corresponding increase of issues, in proportion to their means, which explains the present extraordinary disproportion between specie and notes, in those States where banks have been most multiplied, equal in some instances to one. There results, from this state of things, some political considerations which demand the profound attention of all who value the liberty and peace of the country.

While the banking system rests on a solid foundation there will be, on their part, but little dependence on the government, and but little means by which the government can influence them, and as little disposition on the part of the banks to be connected with it; but in the progress of the system, when their number is greatly multiplied, and their issues, in proportion to their means, are correspondingly increased, the condition of the banks becomes more and more critical. Every adverse event in the commercial world, or political movement that disturbs the present state of things, agitates and endangers them. They become timid, and anxious for their safety, and necessarily court those in power, in order to secure their protection. Property is in its core, timid, and seeks protection, and nothing is more grateful to government than to become a protector. A union is the result; and when that union takes place—when the government, in fact, becomes the bank director, regulating its favors and accumulation, the downfall of liberty is at hand. Are there not indications that we are not far removed from this state of things? Do we not behold in those events which have so deeply agitated us within the last few months, and which have interrupted all the business transactions of this community, a strong tendency to this union on the part of one department of this government, and a portion of the banking system? Has not this union been, in fact, consummated in the largest and most commercial of the States? What is the safety fund system of New York but a union between the banks and the State, and a consummation, by law, of that community of feeling in the banking system, which I have attempted to illustrate; the object of which is to extend their discounts, and to obtain which the interests of the State have actually put themselves under the immediate protection of the government. The effects have been striking. Already have they become substantially more paper machines; several having not more than one to two cents in specie to the dollar, when compared with their circulation; and taking the aggregate, their average condition will be found to be but little better. I care not (said Mr. C.) whether the present commission is a part of the present state administration or not; or whether the assertion of the Senator from New York (Mr. Wright), that the government of the State has not interfered in the control of these institutions be correct. Whether it is or not, no interference is inevitable. In such state of weakness, a feeling of dependence is unavoidable, and the control of the government over the action of the banks, whatever that control shall become necessary, to subvert the ambition or the avarice of those in power is certain.

Such is the strong tendency of our banks to terminate their career in the paper system—in an open suspension of specie payment. When ever that event occurs, the progress to ruin and revolution will be rapid. The currency will become local, and each State will have a powerful interest to depreciate its currency more rapidly than its neighbor; as the means, at the same time, of exempting itself from the taxes of the Government and drawing 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, till checked by the establishment of the present Bank of the United States, when the foreign trade of the country was as rapidly converging to the point of the greatest depreciation with a view of exemption from duties, by paying in the debased currency of the place.

What then is the disease which affects 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 metallic and paper circulation of the country effected through the instrumentality of the banks, a disproportion daily and hourly increasing under the impulse of most powerful causes, which are rapidly accelerating the country to that state of convulsion and revolution which I have indicated. The remedy is to arrest its future progress, and to diminish the existing issues of paper, by increasing the metallic circulation, by advancing the rate of the currency shall be restored to a sound 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 pains to inform himself, but must agree that our currency is in a dangerous condition, and that the danger is increasing; nor is there any one who can doubt that the only safe and effectual remedy is to diminish the disproportion to which I have referred. Here the extremes unite—the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Benton), who is the open and avowed advocate of a pure metallic currency, and the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Webster), who stands here as the able and strenuous advocate of the banking system, are on this point united, and must move from in the same direction, though it may be the design of the one to go through, and of the other to halt after a moderate advance.

There is another point in which all must be agreed; that the remedy must be gradual—the change from the present to another and sounder condition, slow and cautious. The necessity for this results from that highly delicate nature of the currency which I have already illustrated. Any sudden and great change from our present to even a sounder condition, would agitate and convulse society to the centre. On another point there can be but little disagreement. Whatever may be the different theoretical opinions of the members of the Senate, as to the extent to which the reformation of the currency should be carried, even those who think it may be carried practically and safely to the restoration of a metallic currency, to the entire exclusion of paper, must agree that the restoration ought not to be carried further than a cautious and slow experience shall prove that

it can be done, consistently with the prosperity of the country, in the existing fiscal and commercial condition of the world. To go beyond the point to which experience shall show it is proper to go, would be to sacrifice the public interest merely to a favorite conception. There may be ultimately a disagreement of opinion where that point is, but since all must be agreed to move forward in the same direction and at the same pace, let us set out, start in the spirit of harmony and peace, though we intend to stop at different points. It may be that, enlightened by experience, those who intended to stop at the nearest point may be disposed to advance further, and that those who intended the farthest, may halt on this side, so that finally all may agree to terminate their journey together.

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 of opinion may be expected.

No one can be more sensible than I am of the responsibility that must be incurred in proposing measures on questions of so much magnitude, and which in so distracted a state of the public mind, must excite seriously, great and influential passions. But this is no time to shun responsibility. The danger is great and menacing, and delay hazardous, if not ruinous. While, however, I would not shun, I have not sought the responsibility. I have waited for others, and had any one proposed an adequate remedy, I would have remained silent. And here, said Mr. Calhoun, let me express the deep regret which I feel, that the administration with all that weight of authority which belongs to its power and immense patronage, had not, instead of the deposit question, which has caused such agitation and distress, taken up the great subject of the currency; examined it gravely and deliberately in all its bearings; pointed out its diseased condition; designated the remedy, and proposed some safe, gradual, and effectual means of applying it. Had that course been pursued, my zealous and hearty co-operation would not have been wanting. Permit me also to express a similar regret, that the administration having failed in this great point of duty, the opposition, with all its weight and talent, headed on this question by the distinguished and able Senator from Massachusetts who is so capable of comprehending this subject in all its bearings, had not brought forward, under its auspices, some permanent system of measures, based upon a deliberate and mature investigation into the cause of the existing disease, and calculated to remedy the disordered state of the currency. What might have been brought forward by them, with such fair prospects of success, has been thrown upon more incompetent hands; unaided by patronage or influence, saving only that influence which truth, clearly developed, and honestly and zealously advanced, may be supposed to possess; and on which I do not wholly rely.

But to return to the subject. Whatever diversity of sentiment there may be as to the means, on one point all must be agreed; nothing effectual can be done, no check interposed to restore or arrest the progress of the system, unless the action of the State is taken. The reasons already assigned to prove that banking by one State compels all others to bank, and that the excess of banking in one, in like manner compels all others to like excess, equally demonstrate that it is impossible for the States, acting separately, to interpose any means to prevent the catastrophe which certainly awaits the system and perhaps the Government itself, unless the great and growing danger to which I refer be timely and effectually arrested. There is no power anywhere, but in this Government—the joint agent of all the States, and through which the concert of the action of the whole can be effected, adequate to this great task. The responsibility is upon us, as upon us alone. The means, if means there be, must be applied by our hands, or not applied at all—a consideration, in so great an emergency, and in the presence of such imminent danger calculated, I would suppose, to dispose all to co-operation, and to ally every party feeling in the heart even of the least patriotic.

What means do we possess, and how can they be applied? If the entire banking system was under the immediate control of the General Government, there would be no difficulty in devising a safe and effectual remedy to restore the equilibrium, so desirable between the specie and the paper which compose our currency. But the fact is otherwise. With the exception of the Bank of the United States, all the other banks owe their 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 remedy, which will feel to be desirable. Among the means which have been suggested, a Senator from Virginia, not now a member of this body, (Mr. Rives), proposed to apply the taxing power to suppress the circulation 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 an odious under any circumstances; it would be doubly so when called into exercise with an overflowing treasury; and still more so, with the necessity of organizing an extensive body of officers to collect a single tax, and that on 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 to be trusted, 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 of repressing the circulation of bank notes, would be to convert it from a revenue into a penal power—a power in its nature and object 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 remains 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, are of sufficient efficacy, however indispensable measures, to correct the present or repress the growing disorders of the currency; I mean that provision in the constitution which empowers Congress to coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and the power of prohibiting any thing but the legal currency to be received either in whole or in part, in the dues of the Government. The mere power of coining and regulating the value of coins, of itself, and unassisted by any other measure, can exercise but a limited control over the actual currency of the country, and is inadequate to check excess or correct disease, as is demonstrated by the present diseased state of the currency. Congress has had, from the beginning, laws upon the statute books to regulate the value of the coins; and at an early period of

the government the Mint was erected, and has been in active operation ever since; and yet, of the immense amount which has been coined, a small residue only remains in the country; the great body having been expelled under the operation 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 to a certain extent; but with a declining income which must take place under the operation of the 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 diminished.

From the nature of things, it cannot greatly exceed the average of the government deposits, which I hope, will, before many years, be reduced to the smallest possible amount, so as to prevent the possibility of the recurrence of the shameful and dangerous state of things which now exists, and which has been caused by the vast amount of the surplus revenue. But there is one other strong, if not an insuperable objection against resorting to this measure, resulting from the fact that an exclusive receipt of specie in the treasury would give it efficacy, and to prevent extensive speculation and fraud, require an entire disconnection on the part of the Government with the banking system in all its forms, and a resort to the strong box as the means of preserving and guarding its funds—a means, if practicable at all, in the present state of things, liable to the objection of being far less safe, economical and efficient than the present.

What then, Mr. C. inquired, what other means do we possess, of sufficient efficacy, in combination with those to which I have referred, to arrest the further progress and correct the disordered state of the currency? This is the deeply important question, and here some division of opinion must be expected, however united we may be, as I trust we are thus far, on all other points. I intend to meet this question explicitly and directly, without reservation or concealment.

After a full survey of the whole subject, I see none—I can conceive no means of extricating the country from its present danger and to arrest its further increase, but a bank—the agency of which, in some form, or under some authority—is indispensable. The country has been brought into the present diseased state of the currency by banks, and must be extricated by their agency. We must, in a word, use a bank to unbank the banks, to the extent that may be necessary to restore a safe and stable currency—just as we apply snow 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 continue for a time. Its greatest enemies, and the advocates of an exclusive specie circulation must acknowledge a part of their system to tolerate the banks for a longer or 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 of the community, than would the conquest of the country by a savage enemy. What then must be done? I answer, a new and safe system must gradually grow up under, and replace the old; initiating, in this respect, the beautiful process, which we sometimes see of a wounded organism part in a living organic body, gradually superseded by the healing process of nature.

How is this to be effected? How is a bank to be used as the means of correcting the existing diseased state of the currency? And what bank is to be selected as the agent to effect this salutary change? I know, said Mr. C., that the policy of opinion will be found to exist, as to the agent to be selected, among those who agree on every other point, and who, in particular, are on the necessity of using some bank as the means of effecting the object intended; one preferring a simple recharter of the existing bank—another the charter of a new Bank of the United 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 feeling; and that to be selected which on the whole shall appear to be the best—the most safe; the most efficient; the most prompt in application; and the least liable to constitutional objection.

It would, however, be wanting in candour on my part, not to state that my impression is, that the Bank of the United States, as it now exists, is the best bank to be selected, 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 conviction of reason, should the result of such review 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 application 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 necessary? I will suggest those that have occurred to me, mainly, however, with a view of exciting the reflection of those much more familiar with banking operations than myself, and who, of course, are more competent to form a correct judgment on their practical effect.

As an additional recommendation, to raise its relative value, gold has, of late, become an important product of three considerable States of the Union—Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia—to the industry of which, the measure proposed would give a strong impulse, and 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 suggest them for their reflection, and for that of others who are more familiar with this part of the subject, I will not at present enter into an inquiry as to their efficiency, with a view of determining whether they are fully adequate to effect the object in view or not. There are, doubtless others of a similar description, and perhaps more efficacious, that may occur to the experienced, which I would freely embrace, 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 neither these provisions, nor any other in the power of Congress, are fully adequate to effect the important reform, which I have proposed, the co-operation of the States may be obtained, 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 reasons for suggesting twelve years as the term for the renewal of the charter of the bank. It appears to me that it is long enough to permit the agitation and distraction which now disturbs the country to subside, while it is sufficiently short to enable us to avail ourselves of the full benefit of the light of experience, which may be expected to be derived from the operation of the system under its new provision. But there is another reason which appears to me to be entitled to great weight. The charter of the Bank 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 be renewed, or new banks created, that we should have the full benefit of that experience before the expiration of the term, which would be effected by fixing the period for the time I have designated. But as my object in selecting the recharter of the Bank of the United States was simply to enable me to present the suggestions I have made, in the clearest form, and not to advocate the recharter, I shall omit to indicate any limitations and provisions, which seem to me to be important to be considered, when the question of its permanent renewal is presented, should it ever be. Among others I entirely concur in the suggestion of the Senator from Georgia, of fixing the rate of interest at five per cent; a suggestion of the very highest importance, as having a most important bearing on the value of property and the prosperity of the country, in every branch of its industry, and to which but one objection can, in my opinion, be presented; I mean an opposing interest of existing State institutions, all of which discount at higher rates, may defeat any measure of which it constitutes a part. In addition, I will simply say, that I, for one, shall feel disposed to adopt such provisions as are best calculated to secure the Government from any supposed influence on the part of the bank, or the bank from an improper interference on the part of the government; or which may be necessary to protect the rights or interests of the States.

Having now stated the measures necessary to apply the remedy, I am thus brought to the question; can the measure succeed which brings up the inquiry of how far it may be expected to receive the support of the several parties which compose the Senate and on which I shall next proceed to make a few remarks.

First, then, can the State Rights party give it their support—that party, of which I am proud to be a member, and for which I entertain so strong an attachment—the stronger because we are few among many. In pursuing this question, I am not ignorant of their long standing constitutional objection to the bank, on the ground that this was intended to be, as it is usually expressed, a hard money Government—a government whose circulating medium was intended to consist of the precious metals, and for which object the power of coining money, and regulating the value thereof, was expressly conferred 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 permitted to make a few observations, in order to present what appears to me to be the true question in reference to this constitutional objection, in order that we may fully comprehend the principles under which we are placed in reference to it. With this view, I do not deem it necessary to inquire whether, in conferring the power to coin money, and to regulate the value thereof, the constitution intended to limit the power strictly to coining 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 through 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 constitutional questions, that the power under consideration, like other political powers, is to be exercised, and that like all such powers, it must be exercised as to effect the object of the trust as far as it may be practicable. Nor can we disagree, that the object of the power was to secure to these States a safe, uniform, and stable 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 debase 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 bound to use all the means in its power to give this safety, this stability, this uniformity to the currency, for which the power was conferred—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 whether the effect of banking does not necessarily tend to diminish the value of a specie currency as certainly as clipping or reducing its weight would; and whether it has not, in fact, since its 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, must not necessarily so affect it by diminishing the quantity in circulation, and depreciating the value of what remains. All

been agitated, involving the powers of the government, which experience shall prove cannot be settled by reason, as is the case of the bank question, those who claim the power ought to abandon it, or obtain an express grant by an amendment of the Constitution, and yet, even 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 indispensable; 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 the 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 credit as undergoing at this time, throughout the civilized world, a progressive change, of which I perceive many indications. Among the changes in progress, it appears to me, there is a strong tendency, in the banking system to resolve itself into two parts—one being a bank of circulation and exchange, for the purpose of regulating and equalizing the circulating medium; and the other assuming the character of private banking, of which there are indications in the tendency of the English system, particularly perceptible in the late modifications of the charter of the Bank of England. In the meantime, it would be wise in us to avail ourselves of the experience of the next few years, before any change be made in the Constitution, particularly as the 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 farthest 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 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, fluctuate the currency to continue agitation, fluctuations, and in order to give that permanence, stability and uniformity, which is so essential to your safety and prosperity. To effect this, may require some diminution on the profits of banking; some temporary sacrifice of interests; but if such should be the fact, it will be compensated in more than an hundred fold proportion, 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 engulf your institutions and your prosperity.

Can the friends of the administration vote for 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 conversations, I see not how they can reject the measure. They profess to be the advocates of a metallic 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, 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 supporters of the administration. It is now conceded, almost universally, that a rash and precipitate act of the Executive, to speak in the mildest terms, has plunged this country into deep 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 pointed out without reserve what I believe in my 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 uttered. In conclusion, I have but to add, that, if what I have said, shall in any degree contribute 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 least have the consolation of having discharged my duty.

SMALL CAUSE AND GREAT EFFECT.—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 she thought proper, and the poor shaven king obtained a divorce. She then married the count of Anjou, afterward Henry II, of England. She had for her marriage dower the rich provinces of Picardy and Guienne; and this was the origin of those wars which for three hundred years ravaged France, and cost the French millions of men. All which probably had never occurred, 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.

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, so that 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 papers to the 22nd ult. The last paper contains a most friendly Proclamation of the Earl of Mulgrave, to the negro population, on his return to England, and exhorts them to continue peaceful, to mind their work, &c. and promises to fulfill his personal promise to them, to secure these welfare under their state of apprenticeship, which commences on the first of August next. The Earl was on the eve of sailing in H. B.

M. ship Pallas, then on the Jamaica station. His successor, the Marquis of Sligo, will come out in the Belvidere, which relieves the Pallas.

EASTON, MD.
TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1834.

A severe North East Storm of wind and rain, which commenced here on Saturday night and continued with considerable violence until noon yesterday, has caused an interruption in the regular transmission of the mails—the streams being so much swollen as to be impassable. We are fearful we shall hear of much damage to mill dams and bridges.

It is our melancholy duty to announce the death of General JAMES BLAIR, of the House of Representatives, from South Carolina. This distressing event occurred on Tuesday evening. The Senate and House adjourned over to pay him the last sad rites.

We believe the fate of no one was ever more sincerely lamented. There never lived a man whose heart was animated with nobler emotions. His nice sensibilities, and the strength of his feelings when roused, were indeed the sources of all that was faulty in his character. He was a generous, benevolent, brave man—of fine intellect, good attainments, and devoted to his patriotism. —*Globe.*

The Alexandria Gazette says, Mr. BLAIR, the late member of Congress from South Carolina, was unfortunately subject to periods of temporary derangement, and had been in this unhappy state for some days past. On Tuesday evening, at his lodgings, he applied a pistol to his forehead, and shot himself, before assistance could be afforded. He fell dead instantly.

In consequence of the melancholy death of General Blair, Congress adjourned over on Wednesday. The customary resolutions were introduced into the Senate by Mr. Preston, and into the House of Representatives by Mr. McDuffie, in a manner highly creditable to the feelings of these distinguished gentlemen.

The annual State Elections in Virginia commenced on Monday, 31st ult. and will not be completed until about the last of April. The counties vote on their respective court days.

It is presumed the elections will turn very much upon the resolutions adopted recently by the Virginia Legislature, on the subject of the United States Bank and the public deposits. 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 and instructions.

A letter from Winchester of the 1st of April, says—"The election in this county (Frederick) was held yesterday; and with the exception of Rockbridge, it is the only county in the State which has voted. The result (except in one 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, 944
R. W. Barton, 864 Elected
Col. John B. D. Smith, 829
Jacob Hieronimus, Esq. 515
Wm. Castleman, Esq. 374
Dr. James Hay, 313

Messrs. Gibson, Hieronimus, Castleman and Hay, are decided supporters of the administration. Mr. Barton, a national republican, and Col. Smith against the constitutionality of 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 of but two sections, and is to take effect on the 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 4th July, without oath by the plaintiff, that the debt is justly due, exceeds ten dollars, and he believes the debtor is about to leave the jurisdiction of the court for the purpose of avoiding payment.

The second section provides for the speedy release of debtors, by the poor man's oath before the return day of the writ, in open court on trial, or by the judge or justice after judgment; so that the person may be exempt from execution. The plaintiff has the privilege of one continuance to prove that the debtor has property which is not exempted by law, in which case the person and property are both subject to process of execution, as before the passage of the new law.

The rail road of Charleston, it is said, is in a flourishing condition, the receipts averaging 6 or 700 dollars per day more than the expenditures, and a handsome 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 Baltimore 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 were employed as Deputy Keepers of the Penitentiary have been removed, owing to the removal of the deposits; or rather because they refused to sign a memorial in favor of restoring them. Slaves to the bank would make slaves of all others, in order that Mr. Biddle might ride over the country rough shod, "calm as a summer's morning." —*Balt. Repub.*

The legislature of Louisiana, which has just adjourned, adopted a very severe, and we trust efficient law for the regulation of steamboats, so as to secure them from explosion. The number of fatal accidents on the Mississippi, particularly the disastrous one by which Senator Johnston lost his life, imperiously called for some legislative interference to secure care and fidelity in the management of engines, and every practicable precaution against accident, as well as misconduct, and impose heavy penalties on the agents and owners in every case of damage, which any possible care might have prevented. To make the law more effective, it has been sent to the Executives of all the States bordering on the Mississippi, and its tributaries, for similar action.

The law establishes the office of state engineer for the port of New Orleans. The duty of the engineer is to examine, once in three months, the strength of the boilers of steamboats plying within the waters of the State: to test them by hydraulic pressure to three times the weight of steam they may be supposed capable of carrying; and to furnish each boat with a certificate specifying the weight of steam which may be safely used.

In case any accident happens on board of any boat, not possessing proper certificates, neither captain, owner or agent, can recover any claim for freight or insurance: the owner or agent is made responsible to the shipper, to the full amount of all damage, and the captain further subjected to a fine, not less than \$500, nor more than \$2000, and to imprisonment for not less than three months, nor more than three years. If lives are lost the captain is to be adjudged guilty of manslaughter.

The same penalties to the several parties are provided in case of any accident in navigation from overloading, racing, carrying higher steam than the certificate allows, or any accident that may occur while the captain, pilot, or engineer is engaged in gambling or attending to any game of chance or hazard.

The same penalties are provided in case of any accident from gunpowder, shipped without 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 master or clerk; and also made liable for damages that may happen by any accident thereto; and in case of loss of life are adjudged guilty of manslaughter.

In passing on the river, the descending boat is commanded to shut off steam and float down when within a mile of an ascending boat—the latter to assume the responsibility of steering clear of the other, and being liable for all damages.

Other minute directions are given, but the above form the principal enactments of the law, which appear to be drawn up with a determination to enforce rigorous penalties against any carelessness in the management of steam engines on the Mississippi, within the limits of the State of Louisiana. —*Balt. Amer.*

CHOLERA.
The Western Sentinel, printed at Elizabethtown, Ky., contains the following remarks—as we have seen nothing further on the subject, we can safely hope that the fears of our neighbors here are groundless.

Lexington, (Ky.) Observer.

"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 mortality there, and on the river from there to 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 house of Mr. Elijah Middleton, some ten miles south east of this place, laboring under the influence of the disease, and in a few hours expired. Mrs. Middleton was immediately 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 neighborhood have suffered severely but are likely to recover.

Horrid Murder.—We learn that Mr. Ariel Winchell of Suffolk, Con. was murdered on Monday evening last. The murderer is supposed to be his father, John Winchell. The circumstance, as far as we have learned them, are that Ariel Winchell, being at work in a coal pit about sun-set, the report of a pistol was heard in the direction of the coal pit, and immediately following it, the cry of murder. Persons who were in the neighborhood, immediately went to the 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, replied that he struck him first. He immediately fled, and a reward has been offered for his apprehension by the Select men of Suffolk. He is about 45 years of age—has a down cast look with darkish eyes, and had on when he escaped a blue suit of clothes with a black hat. The father and son, we understand, have been at variance for several years, and lately the quarrel has grown more violent, and the father has repeatedly threatened to kill his son. —*Springfield (Mass.) Gaz.*

Cholera.—The fact stated in the subjoined letter is very extraordinary, but whether it will be found to be applicable as a general principle, we know not.

My dear Sir, The following extract from a letter received to day from Madras may possibly be of service as a hint to any commander whose ship may hereafter be visited by cholera. To all it must be both curious and interesting.—"The 5th August," Frigate, which sailed from this 5 weeks ago, to bring Lord Wm. Bentinck here, returned yesterday, owing to the cholera having broken out on board, and nine cases proved fatal; 108 of the crew had been attacked; and, so long as the ship was before the wind, the disease increased upon them; until the surgeon recommended the Captain to change his course and haul the wind.—"This he did, when strange to say, an improvement was immediately observed; and the Frigate is now quite free from complaint." He adds very properly—"That is a hint to you sailors in the event of a similar attack."

Dear Sir, Yours truly,
November, 26th. JOHN HINE.

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 completed.

We have been informed that the New Yorkers have contracted to deliver Goods at Portsmouth, on the Ohio, by the way of the New York and Ohio Canal, and Lake Erie, for \$2-06 1-4 per hundred, when their Canal is opened. By the Pennsylvania canal, goods will be delivered at Cincinnati for \$2 05. By the first of May, this will probably be reduced to \$1 80.

In the time of transportation, we will possess a still more decided advantage. Merchandise will be delivered from Philadelphia at

Cincinnati, in 14 or 15 days. From New York to Cincinnati will require 25 days, and frequently much longer. The risk, by the Lake, is very great—by the Pennsylvania Canal and Rail Road, almost nothing.

The New York Canal will not be opened for more than three weeks yet—in that time, steamboats may proceed to St. Louis or Nashville, and return to Pittsburgh; and in the same time, merchandise may be delivered at the Sault of St. Marie Chicago. —*Gazette.*

The Tyrant Love assails, And warms mid seas of ice, the melting whales— Cool crimped cod—fierce pangs to perch impart. Shrinks shivered shrimps, and opens Oysters' hearts!

Married at Oyster's Point, Cumberland county, N. J. on the 11th, Mr. Cras. Oyster, merchant of the vicinity of Reading, to Miss MARGARET OYSTER, 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 Stichtberry.

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 full assurance of the hope created by a faith in that religion he had professed and practised the last three years of his life.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.
April 4, 1834. (no quotations.)

Wheat,	51 a 53
Do. best red,	51 a 53
Do. red, to good (Md.)	51 a 53
Corn white,	65 a 67
Rye,	30 a 33
Oats,	\$1 a 1 25
Clover Seed,	a 3
Timothy do.	

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 for wheat or corn—the improvements are, a two story framed house with kitchen, a 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.
April 8

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 alternately.

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, 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.
April 8

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.
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 inst.—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

To be drawn April 8th, 1834, Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 7.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$20,000	20 prizes \$1000
1 6,000	20 600
1 5,000	20 300
1 4,000	20 150
1 3,000	20 100
1 2,000	20 50
1 1,000	20 25

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
1 5,000	10 500
1 2,000	10 400
1 1,500	10 300
1 1,000	10 150

Tickets \$4—Halves \$2—Quarters \$1—
the Lottery office of
P. SACKET, Easton, Md.
April 5

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.
April 1 (G) 3w

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 substantially built, copper fastened schooner, is now in complete order for the reception of freight and passengers; having a very commodious cabin, she is well calculated for the accommodation of gentlemen and ladies. She will commence running as a regular packet between the above places, and will leave Miles River Ferry on SUNDAY the 23rd of March instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore—returning will leave Light-street wharf, Baltimore, opposite the store of A. B. Harrison, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the following WEDNESDAY, and will continue to run on the above named days during the season. She will take on board and land passengers at William Townsend's going to and from Baltimore. Orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs. Stencer & 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 Bowdell and John Newnam, of this county. march 15 (G) 11

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 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."

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, at Baltimore; the Examiner and Herald, at Frederick; the Torch Light and Herald, at Hagerstown; the Civilian and Advocate, at Cumberland; 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 Deposit; the Inquirer, at Chestertown; the Times, at Centerville; 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 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 obtained.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That every person, his, or her counsellors, aidors, 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 16, 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 16, 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.
[L. S.] April 1 3w

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

BASHAW.
THE services of Bashaw will be rendered this season at 25 the spring's chance, and \$10 to insure, 25 cents to the groom. His hands 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 tried.

M. GOLDSBOROUGH.
N. GOLDSBOROUGH.
April 1 3w

JOB PRINTING.
Neatly and expeditiously executed at the WHIG OFFICE.

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 OSSA BURG'S, PLAIDS AND STRIPES, BURLAPS, TOW LINES, COTTON YARNS, &c. &c.
Also,
A full supply of HARDWARE, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.
march 25 4t

REMOVAL.
MANLOVE HAZEL,
INFORMS his customers and the public, that 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 intends 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 supply of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
suitable for the present season.
His friends and the public are earnestly solicited to give him a call.
Jan 14

NOTICE.
The full bred horse SWEEPER DARE DEVIL, will stand the ensuing season, at Centerville and Head of Chester; to commence on the 21st March at Centerville, and continue the season out at the above named places, alternate weeks at each. His pedigree will be sent in hand-bills.
The season will commence on Friday 21st 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 claim. Fifteen dollars to ensure a mare with foal, to be paid as soon as ascertained to be with foal, or property parted with. Five dollars the single leap—Twenty five cents to the groom in each case.
ROGER ADAMS.
march 22 1f

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 28th 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 six years old this spring.
FAYETTE GIBSON.
Talbot county, April 1

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.
THE STEAM BOAT GOVERNOR WOLCOTT,
Captain William Fordin,
WILL leave Baltimore every THURSDAY morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhall, Corisca and Chestertown, commencing on the 27th inst.—Returning will leave Chestertown on every FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock, Corisca at 10 o'clock, and Rockhall at 12 o'clock, noon.
The WOLCOTT has been much improved since last season in every respect, and the proprietors solicit for her a share of public patronage.
WM. OWEN, Agent.
march 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, Cassinets, Flannels, Ross and Point Blankets, English Merinos, Calicoes, Merino, Trivet Wool and Valentin Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.
—*ALSO.*
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND QUEENS WARE,
among which are some full sets 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.

Houses and Lots in Easton, STILL FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers at private sale, on 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 occupied 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 Post at which leads to Easton Point. This lot runs also through to Harrison Street, embracing also a small tenement thereon.
3d. The 3d Dwelling House from the south of the block of brick buildings commonly called Earle's Row; on Washington street extended.
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.

NEW FIRM.

D. 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.**

D. 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. Jy 7

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 3t

CASH and very liberal prices will be at all times given for **SLAVES**. All communications will be promptly attended to, if sent at **SINCLAIR'S HOTEL**, Water street, at which place the subscribers can be found, or at their residence on **Galloway Hill**, near the Missionary church—the house is white.

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.

may 29 Baltimore.

Collector's Notice.

The subscriber desirous of completing his collections for 1838, 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 MACKAY, Collector of Talbot county.

sept 24

BURRITT'S

GEOGRAPHY OF THE HEAVENS;

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 not published, contains 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 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 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**, Hartford, 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.]

dec 3

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 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, \$2.50

Passage to or from Annapolis, 1.50

All Children under 12 years of age half price.

LEWIS G. TAYLOR, Master.

oct 15

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.

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 this

State) for their own individual use, and not for speculation. I can give the most unquestionable

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 BUSH,

Office, opposite the Exchange, South Gay

street, Baltimore.

dec 3 6mo

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED

INQUIRIES CONCERNING THE INTELLECTUAL 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 Parley's Geography for children, illustrated with 75 engravings

Peter Parley's History of the World, 75 engravings

Mason on Self-Knowledge

Jonas' Philosophy

McIntyre on the Globes.

Together with a very general assortment of

SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER, BLANK BOOKS, &c. &c.

For sale by

EDWARD MULLIKIN.

feb 22

Books not on hand, will be ordered and obtained, without delay as practicable.

THE UNION TAVERN

EASTON, MARYLAND.



JOSEPH 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 situated in the most

fashionable and pleasant part of the town, with

in 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 be-

fore 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 Osters and

Waiters, and has determined nothing on his

part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His

Shack 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 Phila-

delphia via Centerville; the Steam Boat Mary-

land twice a week to Baltimore, besides other

conveyances in the two Eastern 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.

oct 1

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore

city and county, on the 11th day of Fe-

bruary, 1834, by William A. Shaffer, Esq., of

Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Bal-

timore, as a runaway, a mulatto man who call-

ed himself **JOHN JOHNSON**, says he was born

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

neck 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 3w

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 Geo-

graphy. He solicits the patronage of parents

and guardians in Easton and the vicinity, and

will use exertions to give satisfaction, by at-

tending strictly to advance the scholars in liter-

ature and morality. Terms of tuition—twelve

dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and a moderate

compensation for fuel.

INDEPENDENCE.

THE excellent young Jack **INDEPEND-**

ENCE, raised in Kentucky, by the gentle-

man 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 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 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 end

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 constitutional 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 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 harmonize conflicting opinions, and

by promoting a surrender of political prejudice

and personal interests, unite those who disap-

prove of the manner in which the Government

is now administered, in a common effort to re-

scue 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 subscriptions 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-

tain subscribers.

All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

The first number will issue as soon as five

hundred subscribers are obtained.

DUFF GREEN.

March 7, 1834.

Subscriptions received at this office.

BOOKS.

EDWARD MULLIKIN has for sale at

his Store at the Post-Office, adjoining Mr.

Low'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

Initiation of Christ, by Thomas a Kempis

Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander

Watson, Jeynes, Leslie and Paley

Faust's Call to the unconverted

Saints Rest

Gracia Majora

Bank, Barber, Barnitz, Barringer, Baylies, Peay, James M. Bell, Binney, Briggs, Bull, Burgess, Cagle, Chambers, Chilton, Choate, Clark, Corwin, Coulter, Crane, Crockett, Darling, Amos Davis, Deberry, Denny, Dennis, Dickson, Duncan, Ellsworth, Evans, Edward Everett, Horace Everett, Fillmore, Foot, Philo C. Fuller, James Graham, George Grennell, Hiland Hall, Gilman, Hard, Hardin, James Harper, Hazeltine, Jabez W. Huntington, Jackson, Wm. Cost Johnson, Lincoln, Martindale, Marshall, McCarty, McKenna, McDuffie, McKennan, Mercer, Milligan, Moore, Potts, Reed, W. R. Shepard, A. H. Shepherd, W. Slade, C. Slade, Sloane, Spangler, Philomen Thomas, Tompkins, Tweedy, Vance, Vinton, Watnough, E. D. White, Fred. Whitteley, Elisha Whitteley, Wilde, Williams, Wilson, Young—SE.

By this vote it will be seen that the friends of 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 deposits ought not to be restored," it was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 119—Nays 104, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. John Adams, William Allen, Anthony, Beale, Beau, Beardsley, Beaumont, John Bell, Blair, Bockee, Boon, Boutwell, Brown, Bunch, Bynum, Carmichael, Carr, Casey, Chaney, Chinn, Samuel Clark, Clay, Coffey, Connor, Cranmer, David, Dickinson, Dickinson, Dunlap, Forester, William K. Fuller, Galbraith, Gilet, Gilmer, Joseph Hall, Thomas H. Hall, Halsey, Hamer, Hargnagan, Joseph M. Harper, Harrison, Hathaway, Hawkins, Hawes, Henderson, Howell, Hubbard, Abel Huntington, Inge, Jarvis, R. M. Johnson, Noah Johnson, Cave Johnson, Nabors Jones, Benjamin Jones, Kavanagh, Richard Lane, Lansing, Laporte, Lawrence, Lake Lee, Thomas Lee, Leavitt, Loyall, Lucas, Lyon, Lytle, Abijah Mann, Joel K. Mann, Mardis, John Y. Mason, Moses Mason, M'Cart, McIntire, McKay, M'Kinley, McLene, N'Vean, Miller, Henry Mitchell, Muhlenberg, Murphy, Osgood, Page, Parks, Parker Patterson, Dutee J. Pearce, Peyton, Franklin Pierce, Pierston, Plummer, Polk, Pope, Schenck, Schley, Shinn, Charles Slade, Smith, Spangler, Speight, Standifer, Slocum, Sutherland, William Taylor, Francis Thomas, Tinsman, Turrell, Vandover, Vance, Ward, Wardwell, Wayne, Webster, Whallon—119.

NAYS—Messrs. John Q. Adams, Heman Allen, John J. Allen, Chilton Allen, Archer, Bailey, Banks, Barber, Barnitz, Barringer, Baylies, Beatty, James M. Bell, Binney, Briggs, Bull, Burd, Cagle, Campbell, Chambers, Chilton, Choate, Claiborne, William Clark, Clayton, Clowney, Corwin, Coulter, Crane, Crockett, Darling, Warren R. Davis, Amos Davis, Davenport, Delberry, 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, Hazeltine, Heath, J. W. Huntington, Jackson, W. C. Johnson, King, George W. Lay, Lincoln, Martindale, Marshall, McKenna, McDuffie, McKennan, Mercer, Milligan, Moore, Pinckney, Potts, J. Ramsay, Reed, Rancher, Scelden, William B. Shepard, A. H. Shepard, William Slade, Sloane, Stewart, Wm. P. Taylor, Philomen Thomas, Tompkins, Turner, Tweedy, Vance, Vinton, Watnough, Edward E. White, Frederick Whitteley, Elisha Whitteley, Wilde, Williams, Wilson, Young—104.

On the third resolution—

That the State Banks ought to be continued as the places of deposit of the public money, and that it 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 employed.

The vote stood 117 to 104.

The question was then taken on concurring in the 4th resolution, as follows:

"Resolved, That, for the purpose of ascertaining, as far as practicable, the cause of the 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 on oath, and to examine into the affairs of the said 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 papers connected with its management or business; and that the said committee be required to 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 in—Yeas 174, nays 41.

The following gentlemen compose the Committee of Inquiry into the administration of the United States Bank, appointed by order of the House of Representatives:

Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, Mr. Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Mason, of Virginia, Mr. Ellsworth, of Connecticut, Mr. Mann, of New York, and Mr. Lytle, of Ohio.

More extensive failures.—There have been 1150 bankruptcies recently in New York.

No, no—my friend—in England and Wales. Al-hum! What can be the matter there; President Jackson had no deposits there to remove, had he?

No. But they have a fac simile of our United States Bank there, called the Bank of England, and it is not times has a great itching for power.

Oh yes! I dare say you would like to try to stuff that story down us. Why I have no more doubt that the removal of the deposits, produced the failures in England and Wales, than it has caused similar events in this country.

Nor neither.—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,

however, afterwards sold privately to Lieutenant Levy, of the U. S. Navy—the same gentleman who lately presented to Congress, the Colossal Statue of Mr. Jefferson. We are happy to learn that Lieut. L. intends to commence immediately such improvements and repairs, as will fully restore the buildings, &c. 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 repairs, &c.—Virginia Advocate.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutional.

The remarks of Mr. Senator Chambers on the "Maine Petitions," in the Senate of the United States, on the 21st of Feb. are so rank in their general features, that I cannot suffer them to pass unnoticed. In order that the public may have the true history of this "Wall-street collection with the Executive," I will change the geography of the scene from New York to Georgia.

At a recent session of our Legislature, it 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 of specie 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 Banks of these small bills was supposed to be nearly \$800,000, and that a large portion of the circulation would be required to be redeemed with specie, each Bank made arrangements accordingly. The house 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 collected \$334,000 of the bills of that branch, and had them presented for payment. The specie was drawn and the larger portion sent up to 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 demand for the specie; that he found the Bank for a draft on the north, neither would he have received it, neither was the Bank asked to keep the specie on deposit, for it was taken away from the Bank as fast as paid.

The principal house of this firm, that is, the house in New York, did not either directly or indirectly furnish, or cause to be procured, a single dollar of this \$334,000. Neither did they know of the operation until the draft was made. Not a dollar of this \$334,000 was procured out of Georgia. This is a plain unvarnished statement of this transaction, susceptible of the most palpable proof, and how does it accord with Mr. Chambers' statements introduced in his remarks on the "Maine Petitions?" Was there ever a grosser tissue of misstatements embodied in so short a speech? Mr. Chambers, when he discovers that Mr. Forsyth is ignorant of the real transaction of this draft, very ingeniously, he now doubt thought, exhibits a collusion between a New York broker and the Executive, in relation to a transaction which had its origin and consummation in Georgia, and I regret, for the honor of the State of Maryland, that her Senator Chambers does not possess more of the "seaside" facilities. So far from the Bank in Savannah having more specie than she usually kept, and so much that a disbursement of \$200,000 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 identical draft, 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 of a Senator that of a hiredling also? Has the Emperor Nicholas touched his prospects with that potent wand which has caused stronger nerves than Mr. Chambers is allowed to possess, to diverge from the straight road; or has he fallen so far below the dignity of a Senator as to have become the petty-loggish tool of the Bank party, and to utter villainous assertions and color transactions, because they suit the views and purposes of that party? If so, I congratulate the Bank upon the acquisition of so desirable a gentleman. Why the necessity of introducing private transactions into 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 he could and thought proper for his business transactions? If so, how dare a Senator of the United States say it is the Bank of Government, and individuals shall not touch it, or they shall feel the weight of a Senate's displeasure? What favors have Mr. Cashier 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 from personal hostility to this Cashier towards this particular branch of this "Wall-street broker."

Under such circumstances as these, where is the concern, having the power, and the prospect 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 condemned to the scorn of its members, and have their private transactions distorted into a political battering-ram, because it happens to suit the views of the Bank party in the Senate? Mr. Chambers pretends to a combination between the Executive and this broker, to crush this mighty moneyed aristocracy, while at the same time he exhibits a mass of specie; so much indeed, that they thank any one to take a part of it. Why then raise a hue and cry about a draft of \$300,000 dollars, and at the same time to impress upon the Senate that the community must be ruined, and the Bank tumble to pieces, unless Congress shall interpose and lay its strong arm on this combination, & crush it? Mr. 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 seems that after the Bank had paid \$24,000 dollars, she had to draw 10,000 dollars from a local Bank to complete the payment. It follows then that she usually kept \$24,000 dollars, if Mr. Chambers's reasoning is not most egregiously incorrect. And yet if any one will look at her monthly returns for several years, amine they will find that this Bank has usually kept on hand not much under 300,000 dollars at any one time, although her issues have reached 1,700,000 dollars. I hope that Mr. Chambers, when he again attempts matters of this kind will not hang himself up to the public gaze in so contemptible a position, or again allow his assertions to recoil upon him stamped with the odium of having knowingly and willfully perverted facts, for he cannot apply the "non mi recordo" of the Italian to himself.

BALDWIN.

Polish Refugees.—Two Austrian frigates from Trieste, by way of Gibraltar, arrived here yesterday having on board two hundred & thirty-

ty-four Polish refugees. Mr. Fitzsimmons Callow, of Philadelphia, was the only American on board either vessel, and acted, we learn, as pilot from Gibraltar. Pilotage across the Atlantic, seems to be a new branch of business.—N. Y. Com. Adm.

Escape of a Lion and a Tiger from Wormwell's Menagerie—four lives lost.—A melancholy accident occurred at Wormwell's menagerie, in consequence of the lion Wallace and a large tiger escaping from the caravan, at Worksworth, on Tuesday night last, on the way to New-haven fair. It appears that the drivers were putting the vans into the yard of the White Lion Inn, when a carriage, laden with timber, came in contact with the one in which the celebrated lion Wallace who contained and defeated the dogs at Warwick, and a very large tiger, were kept, and stayed in the whole side of the vehicle. Every pains possible were taken to prevent the beasts obtaining their liberty by repairing the van as well as circumstances would permit, and by closing the gates of the yard; but in the course of the night, the beasts, being by nature restless, by some means removed one of the broken panels, and succeeded in making their escape by the back-yard into the fields, where the tiger attacked a number of sheep and killed three. The lion, finding himself at liberty, was by no means idle, but falling in with some cows belonging to Mr. Wilson, killed one and severely wounded two others. The bleating of sheep, the lowing of the cows, 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 lion about three or four fields distant, feeding on the cow which had fallen a victim to his irresistible fury. They immediately fronted him as well as their fears would admit, and several shots were fired though contrary to the orders of the keeper, by which the lion was severely wounded. The infuriated animal suddenly rushed upon a man who was at some distance from him, and before assistance could be rendered he unfortunately killed him—He then dashed into a cowshed, where, by the well known voice of the keepers and their able management, he was secured, and lodged in a place of safety, without further mischief. The party then went in pursuit of the tiger, which had taken another direction, and had fallen in with some persons going to work in the brickfields. The animal attacked a woman with a child in her arms, and a boy about eleven years of age, all of whom were killed before assistance arrived.—On the party coming up they were horror-struck at the spectacle. Every exertion was made to secure the animal; but it was not before she was so dangerously wounded as not to be expected to recover, that that object could be effected.—Northampton (Eng.) Herald.

From the Baltimore American.

BALTIMORE MARKET.—April 8, 1834.

Flour.—The receipts of Howard street flour continue very limited; dealers generally are paying \$4 37 1-2, and few loads have been taken at a fraction higher. A sale from store of 200 bbls. has been made at \$4 75. The sale at \$4 87 1-2, mentioned in our last weekly report, was for a choice brand, paid for by a draft on time.

The market is entirely swept of City Mills flour, and the mills are all idle for want of wheat.

The last sales of Susquehanna flour were made at \$4 75; but higher rates are now asked. 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 past.

Sales of Corn to day, both white and yellow, 54a55 cents per bushel.

A parcel of prime Susquehanna Rye sold on Saturday at 67 cents per bushel.

Whiskey.—Limited sales of bbls. at 12 1-2 cents, at which price it is firmly held.—We quote bbls. at 23 1-2 a 24 cents. The wagon price of bbls. is 20 cents, exclusive of the barrel.

To be drawn April 15th, 1834, The Delaware Lottery, Class No. 8, 50 prizes \$1,000

1 prize of \$20,000	20 prizes of \$1,000
1 " " 10,000	20 " " 500
1 " " 5,000	20 " " 250
1 " " 2,500	20 " " 100
1 " " 1,250	20 " " 50

No prize less than \$6—Tickets \$5—Shares in 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
1 " " 10,000	10 " " 1,000
1 " " 5,000	10 " " 500
1 " " 2,500	10 " " 250
1 " " 1,250	10 " " 100

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.

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 the court 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.

IN COMPLIANCE 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, 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 day of October next, or they may otherwise 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, Admr. of Thomas Swan, dec'd.

JOHN PRINTING

Neatly and expeditiously executed at the WHIG OFFICE.

MARRIED

In Greens' rough, Md, April 1st, by the Rev. Joshua Humphries, Mr. Nicholas Robinson, to Miss Lydia E. Baynard, both of Denton.

Departed this life April 1st, Mrs. Ann Dunning, consort of Mr. John Dunning, of Greensborough, Md. It is sufficient to say, that Mrs. D. died in the triumph of faith, and no doubt has gone to reap the reward of her labor.

Miss E. Marcilly's Academy, FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUNG LADIES.

No. 11, South Charles Street, Baltimore.

THIS Academy is situated in a pleasant part of the city of Baltimore, and enjoys all the facilities 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; 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 unattended. Their visitors 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, 60.00 Children receive the Rudiments of Education, at 20.00

EXTRA CHARGES: French, per annum, \$20.00 For Boarders, this language is not an extra charge. Spanish, Music, Drawing and Dancing, at the Professors' charges. Ordinary Infirmary charges, not including Doctor's fees, 3.00 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 year in advance;—Day Scholars, quarterly. Parents and Guardians, residing at a distance, 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 Monday in September.

References.—The Hon. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton; The Most Rev. Dr. Whitehead; The Rev. Dr. Deloel; The Rev. Dr. Eccleston; The Rev. Dr. Wyatt; Philip E. Thomas; Wm. Tyson; R. B. Tauey; W. B. George; Evan Poulney; D. Hoffman; L. Wethered; T. Ellicott; Esqrs.; Dr. Potter; Dr. Chastard; The Hon. B. Roman, Louisiana; The Hon. Wm. Gaston, North Carolina; L. A. Pitray, Esqrs. Charleston, S. C.

April 12 lawfrw

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 sailing, new and substantially built, copper fastened schooner, is now in complete order for the reception of freight and passengers; having a very commodious cabin, she is well calculated for the accommodation of gentlemen and ladies. She will commence running as a regular packet between the above 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, Baltimore, opposite the store of A. B. Harrison, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the following WEDNESDAY, and will continue to run on the above named days during the season. She will take on board and land passengers at William Townsend's going to and from Baltimore.—All orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs. Spencer & Wells, Easton, or with Mr. James Jordan, at the Ferry, will be strictly attended to. The subscribers, intending to use every exertion to give general satisfaction, solicit the patronage of the public.

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 Bowdell and John Newman, of this county.

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 for wheat or corn—the improvements are, a two story framed house with kitchen, a 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.

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, Admr. of Wm. Harwood, dec'd.

Easton, March 25 3w

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



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 commenced 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

3 NEW GIGS, price from 180 to 300 dollars, of various patterns and finish;—also SIX second hand ditto, of various prices; and TWO good

SULKIES, 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 prices given for old Carriages in exchange.

They have under way a first rate Coach, 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 Coaches, 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.

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 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."

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, at Baltimore; the Examiner and Herald, at Frederick; the Torch Light and Herald, at Hagerstown; the Civilian and Advocate, at Cumberland; 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 Deposit; the Inquirer, at Chestertown; the Times at Centerville; 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 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 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 obtained.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That every person, his, or her counsellors, 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 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 this day read and assented to.

By order, JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk. JAMES THOMAS.

[L. S.] April 1 3w

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, Admr. 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 6

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

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.

(G) 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 LINS, COTTON YARNS, &c. &c.

Also, A full supply of HARDWARE, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c. march 25 4t

REMOVAL.

MANLOVE HAZEL,

INFORMS his customers and the public, that 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 intends 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 supply of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

suitable for the present season. His friends and the public are earnestly solicited to give him a call.

Jan 14

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, Cassinets, Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets, English Merinoes, Calicoes, Merino, Thibet Wool and Valencia Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.

—ALSO—GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND QUEEN'S WARE.

among which are some full sets 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.

Houses and Lots in Easton, STILL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale, &c. 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 occupied 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.

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

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.

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

NOTICE.
The full bred horse SWEEPER DARE DEVIL, will stand the ensuing season, at Centerville and Head of Chester, to commence on the 21st March at Centerville, and continue the 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 21st March, and end on the 20th June.
ROGER ADAMS.
march 22 tf

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 alternately.
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.
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.
The services of Bashaw will be rendered this season at 85 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 tried.
M. GOLDSBOROUGH, N. GOLDSBOROUGH.
april 1 3w

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 money to be paid by the 25th January, 1835; the money for the season to be paid by the 20th August next; the money 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 money.
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 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 next.
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. Taylor's Oscar, and was pronounced one of the finest Oscar mares ever raised on this shore; (for pedigree of Col. Taylor'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 Centerville course the four mile heats, when in foal with the dam of Red Rover, and won the money, being 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. Taylor'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. Taylor, and was imported in the year 1810; he was the sire of Grinnall, Speculator, Accident, Scrape's colt, Chance, &c. all first rate runners in their day. Chance was got by Lurcher, his dam Reddy, by Hyder Ally—Lurcher was by Dan Gannon, who was by Eclipse; his dam was by Vertumner or Edipse—Hyder Ally was by Blank; his dam by Regulus. Blank, the great g. g. g. grand sire of Red Rover, was gotten by the Goldolphin Arabian out of the little Hartley mare; he was full brother to old Janus and old England. This mare was got by Bartlett's Children, 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. Dan 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 Diomed, by Col. Taylor's Grey Diomed, dam by the imported horse Blenheim. Young Diomed'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 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 cross; 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 invite attention.
J. M. FAULKNER.
Easton, March 29, 1834. m29

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, 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 six years old this spring.
FAYETTE GIBSON.
Talbot county, april 1

Maryland Eclipse.
The thorough bred horse, Maryland Eclipse is now at his stand in Easton, and will be in Centerville on Monday the tenth of March inst., where he will remain a week, and then alternately, at Easton and Centerville, 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 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 with.
Eclipse is a dark chestnut 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 proprietor, 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.
march 4
Those wishing to breed from Maryland Eclipse, will leave their names with William K. Lambdin, Easton.

NARRAGANSET HORSE.
The splendid Nanken coloured Narraganset Horse will stand, the ensuing season, at Easton and the Trappe.
N. B. He is the sire of J. W. Jenkins', Edward Martin's and Ennalls Martin's horses, to whom reference is made for the quality of his colts.
Talbot county, dec 28 tf

NOTICE.
The subscriber intending to leave the Easton 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 [Gowt]
The Baltimore American will copy the above once a week for 8w and charge the Whig office.

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 presence. The Church will be open at 11 o'clock.
march 15

NOTICE.
THE 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 Tuesday last.
THOS. C. NICOLS, CLK. to the Commissioners for T. C.
march 15

READ THIS NOTICE!!!
THE subscriber's time having expired as Sheriff of Talbot county, he has legally authorized 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, but if the plaintiff 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. G tf

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, will be 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, Shf.
march 4 tf

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 send 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 unflinching 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 trust 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 deserve and win it, for the future, however we may fall into 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, and Weekly, heretofore issued, it will be observed, that we propose to publish "a Congressional Globe," exclusively devoted to the proceedings and debates in Congress. This paper will be printed at the close of every week, during the session of Congress, and will contain, in regular series, a succinct and clear account of the proceedings of each day, together with a brief and condensed report of the speeches 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 imitation—and will also avail themselves, whenever it is permitted, of the notes of the speaker 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 members themselves, to the public. We hope to be able to effect this, by using brevity type, and the greatly increased paper 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 adopting the most important information, at the cheapest possible price, and we look for a reimbursement 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 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, published weekly during the session of Congress, presenting a neat abstract of the proceedings 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, \$10 per annum
Semi Weekly Globe, \$5 " "
Weekly Globe, \$2 50 " "
For less than a year.
Daily per month, \$1
Semi-weekly, 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.
dec 31

POSTPONED SALE.
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 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.
april 1

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.
april 1 3w

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

GLOVER 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 Centerville to Easton, or from Easton to Denton, an old RED MOROCCO POKKET 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.
march 11 3t

A CARD.
A. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.
N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.
oct 9

Schooner Wrightson.
THE EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET
SCHOONER WRIGHTSON,
GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master.
WILL commence her regular trips between the two places, on WEDNESDAY morning next, 26th of February—leaving Easton at 9 o'clock. Returning will leave Baltimore on SATURDAY morning following 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

Freight intended for the Wrightson can be left at my warehouse 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 CONVENTIONS 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 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 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 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 on one octavo volume, on good paper, and with a new type. Price, per copy, two dollars.
March 1, 1834.
97-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 himself BENJAMIN DAY; says he was born free, was raised by James Phoenix, who lived on Pomoxey 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 eye, 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 according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden, Baltimore city and county jail.
feb 11

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 man named BENJAMIN HARRIS, 12 years of age, 4 foot 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, Shf. of Queen Ann's county.

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 Water,
Morphine, Emetine,
Strichnine, Corrine,
Sedative Oil, Culebras
Solidified Copiva,
Oil of Cantharidin,
Dandelionized Laudanum,
Ditto Opium,
Iodine,
Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of
PATENT MEDICINES,
and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 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
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 PROTESTANT CHURCH.
per doz. Retail.
Discipline M. P. Church, containing Constitution & Declaration of Rights, Hymn book M. P. Church, plain, sheep, 4 00 50
Do. do. do. gilt & color'd sheep 5 00 62 1/2
Do. do. do. gilt, morocco, 6 00 75
Do. do. do. cali, gilt, 8 00 1 00
Do. do. do. do. super extra, 13 00 1 50
Do. do. do. morocco do, 13 00 1 50
Do. do. do. plain, cali, 5 00 69 1/2
Do. do. do. morocco, strap gilt, 10 00 1 25
Shimi on the plan of Salvation, Hunter's Sacred Biography, 3 volumes 42 00 4 50
Mosheim, Cootes 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 colored, 3 50 37 1/2
Academical Reader, a first rate class book for schools, 5 50 62 1/2
Introduction to the above reader, 2 50 25
Saurin's Sermon's Rollin's Ancient History, 2 vols. 48 00 4 50
Dr. Jennings' 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 Unconverted, 9 00 1 00
Pollok's Course of Time, plain, 4 50 50
Do. do. do. gilt, 4 50 50
Mason on Self-Knowledge, 2 50 31 1/2
Mrs. Rowe's Devout Exercises, Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, 4 00 50
Life of Mrs. Fletcher, 6 00 75
Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander Watson, Paley, Jendens and Leslie, 12 00 1 25
Polyglot Bibles, plain, 15 00 1 50
Do. Testaments, gilt, extra, 9 50 1 00
Clarke's Scripture Promises, 2 50 31 1/2
Watts on the Mind, 4 50 62 1/2
Western Lyre, an excellent selection of Church Music, adapted to the most popular Psalm & Hymn book tunes, with patent notes, 7 00 75
Dr. A. Clarke's advice to preachers and people, \$10 per 100 184
Fletcher's Address to Seekers for salvation, stitched in neat printed covers, \$12 per 100 184
Pridaux's Connection of Sacred and Profane History, 48 00 5 00
William's on the Lord's Supper, Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, now publishing in superi- or style, in 4to with 16 elegant engravings, bound, \$7 50
Ditto, in calf, gilt, 9 00
Do. morocco or calf, super- ly gilt on back, sides & edges, 9 00 12 00
Dr. Clarke's Commentary on the Old and New Testament, now publishing, bound and lettered, 15 00
Harrod's Collection of Camp Meeting Hymns, 374
97-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 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.
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 coarse 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, Shf.

NEW BOOKS.
JUST RECEIVED
INQUIRIES CONCERNING THE INTELLIGENTIAL 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, illustrated 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,
feb 2
97-Books not on hand, will be ordered and obtained, without little delay as practicable.

Removal.
JAMES L. SMITH,
TAILOR, HAT & 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 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
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 supply of MATERIALS, which is of the best quality; and is now ready to attend to any order in his line of business, at the shortest notice, and on very accommodating terms.
Clocks, Key Watches, Gilt and Steel Watch Chains, Key Watches, wanted to be of superior quality, Penknives, Scissors, Scissors Hooks, Silver Thimbles, Silver Finger Guards, Britannia and Japan Candlesticks, Cut Glass Candle Guards, Snuffers and Trays, Razor Strops, Shaving Brushes, Boxes and Soap, Night Tapers, Percussion Caps, by the box, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Shoe Thread, Blacking, Shoe and Tooth Brushes, Elastic Garters, Crayons and Slate Pencils, Curry Combs, Tweezers, Flutes, Harmoniums, Parliament and Butt Hinges, Tea Bells, Pins, Cloak Clips, Steel Pens, Hooks and Eyes, by the box, Tobacco Boxes, Hair Combs, fine tooth do, Cephalic Snuff, Spring Lances, Blades, Glass Inkstands, Water Color Paints, Violin Strings, Sundling Bottles, Jewels, 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 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 exchange for work or goods.
97-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.

SAMUEL OZMON, CABINET MAKER.
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced 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 SEASONED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIPTIONS, 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 Mcconekin, 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.

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 of Baltimore.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 7th day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.
Test, **JAS. PRICE, Reg'd.** of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE 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 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, Admr. of Lott Warfield, dec'd.
The Baltimore American will publish the above once a week for three weeks and forward the bill to the editor of the Whig.

Removal.
JAMES L. SMITH,
TAILOR, HAT & 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 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
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 supply of MATERIALS, which is of the best quality; and is now ready to attend to any order in his line of business, at the shortest notice, and on very accommodating terms.
Clocks, Key Watches, Gilt and Steel Watch Chains, Key Watches, wanted to be of superior quality, Penknives, Scissors, Scissors Hooks, Silver Thimbles, Silver Finger Guards, Britannia and Japan Candlesticks, Cut Glass Candle Guards, Snuffers and Trays, Razor Strops, Shaving Brushes, Boxes and Soap, Night Tapers, Percussion Caps, by the box, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Shoe Thread, Blacking, Shoe and Tooth Brushes, Elastic Garters, Crayons and Slate Pencils, Curry Combs, Tweezers, Flutes, Harmoniums, Parliament and Butt Hinges, Tea Bells, Pins, Cloak Clips, Steel Pens, Hooks and Eyes, by the box, Tobacco Boxes, Hair Combs, fine tooth do, Cephalic Snuff, Spring Lances, Blades, Glass Inkstands, Water Color Paints, Violin Strings, Sundling Bottles, Jewels, 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 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 exchange for work or goods.
97-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.
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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 supply of MATERIALS, which is of the best quality; and is now ready to attend to any order in his line of business, at the shortest notice, and on very accommodating terms.
Clocks, Key Watches, Gilt and Steel Watch Chains, Key Watches, wanted to be of superior quality, Penknives, Scissors, Scissors Hooks, Silver Thimbles, Silver Finger Guards, Britannia and Japan Candlesticks, Cut Glass Candle Guards, Snuffers and Trays, Razor Strops, Shaving Brushes, Boxes and Soap, Night Tapers, Percussion Caps, by the box, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Shoe Thread, Blacking, Shoe and Tooth Brushes, Elastic Garters, Crayons and Slate Pencils, Curry Combs, Tweezers, Flutes, Harmoniums, Parliament and Butt Hinges, Tea Bells, Pins, Cloak Clips, Steel Pens, Hooks and Eyes, by the box, Tobacco Boxes, Hair Combs, fine tooth do, Cephalic Snuff, Spring Lances, Blades, Glass Inkstands, Water Color Paints, Violin Strings, Sundling Bottles, Jewels, 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

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.—No. 48.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1834.

WHOLE No. 328

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING
(during the Session of Congress.)
and every TUESDAY MORNING, the re-
sidue 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 ar-
rears 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 inser-
tion—larger advertisements in proportion.

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 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-
ing 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. Seely,
Albany;—Desilver, Jun. and Thomas; Mar-
shall, Clark & Co. and Geo. Latimer & Co.
Philadelphia;—and Joseph Jewett and James
Anderson, Baltimore.—[Price \$1 50.]
dec 3

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 re-
spect 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.
march 4 St

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 situated in the most
fashionable and pleasant part of the town, with-
in 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 be-
fore 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 Ostrlers and
Waiters, and has determined nothing on his
part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His
Hacks will run regularly to the Steam Boat
Maryland, 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 Phila-
delphia via Centerville; the Steam Boat Mary-
land twice a week to Baltimore, besides other
conveyances in the two Eastern 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.
oct 1

CASH!
I WISH to purchase a number of Likely
SERVANTS (slaves) of both sexes, from a
boy 12 to 25 years of age, of good habits—
They are for two gentlemen, (citizens of this
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.
dec 3

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post Office at Easton on
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
B	Ann Bromwell George L. Bowers H. E. Bateman & Co James Blake
C	Thos. Coward Catharine Carmichael Sarah Colston Henry Cheers Thomas Cloud
D	Thomas Dawson
E	John Edmondson
F	Henrietta Foreman
G	Israel Green Charles Goldsborough John Goldsborough
H	Wm. W. Higgins Henry Hubbard Col. Wm. Hughtlett-3
I	Ann Jones Nathaniel C. Jones
J	Edward Kirby
K	Wm. K. Lambdin George W. Lowe
L	Pleasant McBlair, 2 N. Martin Alexander McLane
M	Edward Plummer
N	Martha Robinson Edward Roe Margaret or Philip Roy
O	Sackett & Doyle-5 Samuel Snider Amelia Smyth Ann M. D. Singleton Thomas Sherwood, 2 Catharine Stewart James Smith, (color- ed)
P	Henry Townsend Peter Turr Anna M. Tilghman
Q	Thos. Van Schellayan Mary Vanderford
R	Rigby Valiant
S	Dafny Winder Harriet Wright Levin Wheeler Peggy C. Wilson
T	EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M. [116] 3w

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-
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 impor-
tance will be faithfully inserted; and he doubts
not of being able to give satisfaction through-
out 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 as-
sistance 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 labels. Upon
these principles, and these only, he takes the
liberty of requesting the patronage of the pub-
lic; 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
next, or, if a sufficient number of subscribers
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 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 propor-
tion.
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.

TO RENT
FOR THE YEAR 1834.
That two story brick house on
Washington street lately occupied
by John Meconkin 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 ei-
ther purpose, being in the thoroughfare between
the principal public houses. For terms apply
to
WM. H. GROOME.
Easton, feb 15 cow4w

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 morn-
ing, and continue to leave Easton and Baltimore
on the above named days, during the season
regularly. The Emily Jane is a substantial
light 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 to
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
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.
feb 18

THE STEAM BOAT
GOVERNOR WOLCOTT,
Captain William Verdin.
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, Cor-
sica 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-
nage.
WM. OWEN, Agent.
march 20

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
Stem's Works
Homans, 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, Jennings, Leslie and Paley
Baxter's Call to the unconverted
Saints' Rest
Graeca Majora
Graeca Minora
Cooper's Virgil
Clarke's Caesar
Clarke's Homer
Saurat's Cicero
Cesar's Delphini
Horace Delphini
Sallust Delphini
Hutchinson's Xenophon
Allen's Euclid
Griesbach's Greek Testament
Greek Exercises
Anthony's Sallust
Mair's Syntax
Adams' Latin Grammar
Ruddiman's do do
Titi Livii
McIntyre on the Globes
Bonycastle's Algebra
Polite Learning
Blair's Lectures
Blair's Outlines of Ancient History
Tytler's History
Grimshaw's History of Rome
do do France
do do Greece
do do England
do do United States
Tooke's Pantheon
Adams' Geography & Atlas
Worcester's do do
Olney's do do
Nugent's French Dictionary
Viri Romae
Kirkham's Grammar
Murray's Grammar
do do Reader
Academical Reader
Walker's Dictionary
Conley's Spelling Book
Jesse, Pike, Bennett and Gough's Arithmetic
Barlett's Reader
Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books
And variety of other Books, Paper, Inkpow-
der, &c. &c.

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he humbly hopes and requests the aid and as-
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(hereby assuring them, that whatever essays
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sense, or good manners; against public or private
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tion.
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.

STILL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale, on
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 occupied by Mr.
Peter Burgess. The Dwelling House, Office,
Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired
for an inconsiderable sum of money, and ren-
dered 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, embracing
also a small tenement thereon.
3d. The 2d Dwelling House from the south
of the block of brick buildings commonly call-
ed Earle's Row; on Washington street ex-
tended.
4th. That commodious and agreeable dwell-
ing 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 conven-
ient building lot near the same.
For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to
Mr. John Leeds Kerr.
MARIA ROGERS.
Perry Hn. 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
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 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 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, for five weeks thereafter to hear appeals.
THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.
to the commissioners for Talbot county.
April 5

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.
(G) 3w

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 Geo-
graphy. He solicits the patronage of parents
and guardians in Easton and the vicinity, and
will use exertions to give satisfaction, by at-
tending strictly to advance the scholars in litera-
ture and morality. Terms of tuition—twelve
dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and a mo-
derate compensation for fuel.

W. W. HIGGINS

HAS just received from Philadelphia and
Baltimore
AN ASSORTMENT OF
SADDLERY,
which he is now opening. Those wishing to
purchase will do well to give him an early
call.
Persons indebted to the subscriber of
twenty months or more, and whose accounts
have been presented, will confer a favor by mak-
ing immediate payment. Also those in debt
of one month or less, who have been or are now
due will please call and take them.
dec 31

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 end
of redeeming the Government from the misrule
which threatens the overthrow of the best in-
stitution of society, and believing that the estab-
lishment of some organ of communication,
through which the advocates of constitutional 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 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 harmonize conflicting opinions, and
by proposing a surrender of political prejudice
and personal interests, unite those who dis-
approve of the manner in which the Government
is now administered, in a common effort to re-
scue 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 subscriptions may be enlarged.
Editors with whom we exchange will do us
a favor by noticing this proposition, and all per-
sons who wish to see the success are requested to ob-
tain subscribers.
All subscriptions must be paid in advance.
The first number will issue as soon as five
hundred subscribers are obtained.
DUFF GREEN.
march 7, 1834.
Subscriptions received at this office.

From the Baltimore American.
General estimates of large numbers, from
vague impressions of great increase, are very
often productive 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
the increase of figures. The man who is report-
ed to be worth 2 or 300 thousand dollars is
considered very rich, but the idea of the mag-
nitude varies little, if he is stated to be worth
two or five hundred thousand. The odd thou-
sands though of great magnitude singly, add
scarcely anything to the strength of the first
impression. Counting up to millions, it is in no
way uncommon to have a fortune stated in
round terms at two or three millions, as though
the range of a million were a trifle in the esti-
mate. It is so, because the wonderful capacity of
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 hundreds
of thousands and millions, would require us to
repeat with the thousands the same analysis; but
as the eye and touch cannot embrace the ag-
gregate of the units, composing the thousands, as
it did the units themselves, all beyond be-
comes vague and uncertain. We can only ap-
proximate to a comprehension, by minute ex-
amination of parts, and from that examination,
confessing the vastness of a magnitude which
cannot be distinctly apprehended.
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
minor portions which come beneath our ob-
servation, and can be adequately analysed.
The mind dwelling upon the sensible, becomes
so filled with it, as to lessen still farther its
capacity to make comparisons, and form es-
timates 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
and the profound depths of the ocean that are
continually spoken of with awe, as though they
were prodigious variations in the general level
of the globe, and fruits of some great fracture
in the "crust" of the globe. Under the same
indefinite notions, volcanoes are frequently
treated as mouths spouting out fire from the
centre of the earth. On our own limited space
of observation,—looking up into the air, where
the peaks of the mountains seem hidden in the
Heavens, and into the valleys where day light
seems not able to penetrate so deep,—searching
for the bottom of the great deep with which
never touch, and gazing upon the liquid floods,
that have been pouring from fiery craters for
thousands of 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 insignifi-
cant measures that they are, even of the mag-
nitude 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
a variation of elevation not exceeding three feet
for a mile. Taking the circumference of the
globe, the variation is not more than twelve
inches 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
geology of Scripture, relates the following plan
of the comparative inequalities on the surface
of the globe. He formed a section of the earth
upon a sandy beach upon the scale of one inch
to the mile. The circle was therefore 8000
inches, or 222 yards in diameter. The reader
can calculate about this scale, 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 one inch. The volcanoes
so formidable in magnitude, make no interrup-
tion in the continuity of the circumference, and
the stature of a man is reduced to the 880th part
of an inch—smaller than the animalcule in
fluids!
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 Baltimore American.
In the latest phases of French politics, great
importance appears to be attached to a Society
in the metropolis, entitled "Societe des droits
de l'homme." It bears among the Carlists
and the Ministerials a reputation not much
better than that of the Jacobin Club of the old
revolution. It is denounced perpetually, as an
anarchical association of furious levellers—a
set of ultra republicans who are for subverting
society, destroying the rights of property, and
establishing the fraternity of the days of Rob-
espierre. We remember not long since to
have been startled by declarations reported to
have been made by several members of the
French Chamber of Deputies, of adhesion to
the principles of Robespierre. Under the im-
pressions produced by reading these things, we
have looked through such foreign papers as
have reached us to find some authentic account
of this Society, its objects, and principles, and
of the men who are supposed to be at the head
of it. We have only succeeded in finding a
general description in the London Examiner,
by which it is made to appear that the associa-
tion is not so mischievous nor formidable, as it
has been represented, and that its objects, if
ultra in their political character, absolutely de-
mocratic in the midst of a monarchy, are not
associated with any criminal violence. The
use of the name of Robespierre, by the depu-
ties, and the recognition of his principles
by the Society, extend no farther than the ad-
option, as a compendium of their own opinions
of a Declaration of the Rights of Man, which
was proposed by Robespierre to the National
Convention, to be prefixed to the Republican
Constitution. The Society had been accused
of anti-property doctrines, and they in refuta-
tion of this charge, put forth a manifesto, to
which they appended this Robespierian decla-
ration. The effects of a bad name were imme-
diately visible. The declaration was denounced
as a flagrant outrage; and every member of
the association set down as a citizen sans culotte.
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
man possesses of using and enjoying the por-
tion of wealth which is guaranteed to him
by the law." This is the simple announce-

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

tion of a speculative opinion, which has nu-
merous supporters every where, that the right
of property is not a natural right but of human
constitution, the creature of society. There
is nothing necessarily disorganizing in such
opinions, be they true or false. The institution
of property by the law is as soundly defensible
and will be as sacredly defended in all in-
tellectual communities, as though it were a nat-
ural right. In fact, natural rights which the
law does not define and protect, are but
indifferent securities at any time. The theory
matters but little, so that the principle of the
right be maintained, and discussion of the
most extravagant doctrines can only serve to
strengthen that. The outcry with which this
declaration was received, and the association of
its authors with the odium of Robespierre, are
rather political than real and are used to streng-
then the party in power.
The leaders of the association are called by
the Examiner, "able and accomplished men,"
who hold on the subject of property "no doc-
trines but such as, to an Englishman, sound
like the merest truisms." He adds, "that these
should have been considered dangerous in
France, only shows how little peril there is,
in test in that country anti-property doctrines
should prevail."

"HERE AND THERE FOLKS."

"As thy servant was busy here and there he was
gone."—A 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-bed re-
pentance 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-
phatically place our hands on our hearts and
feel that in the midst of life we are in death.
A small farm, cultivated with the utmost di-
ligence and care, will furnish a prudent family
with a moderate sufficiency. "He that has a
trade has an estate," even though 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 man-
agement within doors, are busy 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 stir-
ring 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 peddling over the country, or
is pursuing in a small way, some other scheme
of speculation; or peradventure he has either
got a little commission that occupies his at-
tention, 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 grocer, and the tools of a mechanic. Are they
profligate? No, they are inanimate clods
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 wo-
men in the place, but she has no time to be-
stow upon the affairs of her household,—she is
"busy here and there."

Look upon that comely young man in the
hands of a Bailiff!—he committed any
crime? Not so; his reputation is fit,—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 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," some-
thing has been forgotten or neglected by him.
Here the circumstances are however, materi-
ally altered. If the not ready lawyer obtains
a continuance, he increases thereby his own
wealth. Partly "by his craft he has
wealthen." It is the pigeons only are picked.
New England Farmer.

Melancholy Accident.—We learn from a pas-
senger 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 ex-
tremely 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 discov-
ered, 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 as the
driver of the cart and was on his body when dis-
covered. 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
the editor repudiates Mr. Clay's paradox,
with regard to the President's power of re-
moval from office. The editor says, that it is
a practice which has prevailed "nearly half a
century" and "has received the silent ac-
quiescence of every Congress since the estab-
lishment of our federal system." "Silent ac-
quiescence!" How modestly and tenderly the
editor touches the Bank Senator! Why, this
loud-mouthed orator has voted every session he
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 Senator
vote to fill a place, which, according to his
principles, was not constitutionally vacant?
Besides, if we remember rightly, he himself
made vacancies without consulting the Sena-
te, and assigned as a reason, that he would not
allow any man to hold his stick to break his
head with.
On this ground, he urged on Mr. Adams

stone, or five hundred and eighteen pounds. Sewell's dress required five yards of broad cloth for his coat, five yards of cloth and linen for his waistcoat, seven yards of patent cord for his trousers, his shoes were fourteen inches and a half long, and six inches and a half wide.

EASTON, MD.

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 there 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 WASHINGTON.

The Washington papers of yesterday contain the following announcement 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 necessary 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 reluctantly compelled to declare its inability longer to discharge its engagements, for the present, in gold and silver. It will proceed to collect its means as the times will authorize, 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. WRIGHTMAN, Cashier.

April 11

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 Mobocracy 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 15th, where a man was asked to what party he belonged, and answering Verplanck, he was instantly set upon by half a dozen ruffians, and dragged into a spirit store where they gave him a tremendous 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.

POSTSCRIPT.—HALF PAST ONE.

The ruffians who made the disturbances yesterday 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 the U. S. 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 Mobology to get up this disturbance. The day 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 safe.

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 excitement 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 aggressors.

What injury has been received by any of the party we have not learned, save that we have just seen Mr. Minor of the American, in Wall street, who seems to have been severely beaten. He is bargaining 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 language, for he is in a state of great excitement.

From the Journal of Commerce.

POSTSCRIPT.—Half past 1 o'clock.

Horrible work again. While 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 seriously injured—some of them so much so 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 while passing Masonic Hall gave three cheers. They had scarcely done so when several hundred fellows from the 6th ward rushed up Duane street and attacked them most furiously. The committee at the

Masonic Hall came to the assistance of their friends, but the disparity of numbers was so great that they were obliged to retreat into the Hall pursued by a large number of the mob. 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 Mayor and his party appeared, 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 those who supported the civil authorities. Amongst the many who were seriously injured, were Joseph Blunt, Esq., Capt. Sinclair, Jos. L. Hayes, constable, Mr. Dunshie, the Police Officer.

Besides these, six men were carried to the hospital, dangerously if not mortally wounded. The citizens during the affray rushed into the arsenal 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 tomorrow.

Such is the state of excitement that people have lost the guidance of reason. Some of the most respectable of the Jackson party are openly encouraging and abetting the horrible work.

A request has been sent to the Navy Yard and to Governor's Island for assistance from U. S. troops.

The Six Million Loan.—The bill from the Assembly to loan the credit of this State to the people thereof, to the amount of \$6,000,000, passed the Senate on Wednesday, and was ordered to its third reading. The year and days on the final vote are not given, but from several votes taken on amendments, &c. we judge that about 17 were in favor of the bill, and four against it. Some few amendments have been 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 which Richmond is situated. John M. Botts, the 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. Guignon
Pipe Creek—Josiah Varden, Hugh Doyle
Williamsport—Isaac Webster, J. W. Evans
Shippensburg—N. Dorsey
Juniata—J. Wright, Rutledge
Prince William—R. T. Boyd
Kent—Heritage, Appleby
Queen Anne—Samuel Rawleigh
Tallbot—Doehstetter
Dorchester—G. Hamilton, A. Grove
Caroline—Snow Hill—Stephen P. Taylor, Clayton
New Market—Crouse.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

IMPORTANT—TREATY WITH SPAIN.

We have seen letters dated Madrid, February 19th, which announce that a treaty was concluded, signed and sealed on that day, in settlement of the claims of the United States on the Spanish nation. Thus after much and perplexing delay, caused partly by political convulsions in Spain, and partly by a disposition to evade the just claims of our countrymen, our minister at the Court of Madrid has succeeded in effecting an adjustment. This is the last of the batch of long deferred claims against foreign countries, brought to a satisfactory conclusion by the decision of the present administration and the ability of its diplomatic agent. Yet many of the very merchants who have profited by these treaties to the amount of millions, are now exerting themselves with all their might to put down the administration which has contributed so largely to the commercial prosperity of the country, and to their own individual interests.

ANALYSIS

Of the Vote upon the Previous Question.

States.	Yeas.	Nays.	Deficient.*
Maine	7	1	0
N. Hampshire	4	0	1
Massachusetts	1	0	2
Rhode Island	1	1	0
Connecticut	0	6	0
Vermont	0	6	0
New York	28	9	3
New Jersey	5	0	1
Pennsylvania	11	16	1
Delaware	0	4	1
Maryland	3	12	3
Virginia	6	7	0
N. Carolina	0	8	1
S. Carolina	3	3	2
Georgia	4	7	2
Kentucky	4	7	0
Tennessee	12	1	0
Ohio	11	8	0
Louisiana	0	2	1
Indiana	5	2	0
Mississippi	1	1	0
Illinois	2	1	0
Alabama	4	0	1
Missouri	0	2	0
	114	106	20

*Including the Speaker, absentees, and vacancies.

A young man, by the name of Merritt, of Baltimore, while on a visit to some of his friends near Chestertown, Md. went out on Monday 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 some time afterwards.

Several hundred dollars have already been collected in N. York, to aid the Emigrant Police lately arrived in that city. The Exchange board, made them a donation of \$250.

The N. Y. Evening Post of Monday notices the influx of frening, and says—

"Specie is every day flowing into the country by hundreds of thousands at a time. Every vessel from England has more or less on board. The President from London, now entering has \$300,000 on board. One house alone entered

\$300,000 this morning. The London packet Montreal hourly looks for, will bring more than \$600,000. The Pacific, from Liverpool, brings upwards of \$900,000, of which \$180,000 are for the Branch, the rest for individuals. Since Saturday it is estimated that nearly a million of dollars in specie have been received, and large sums are hourly expected."

The State Convention of the Union party of South Carolina, opposed to the Test Oath, assembled at Greenville, on the 25th. Judge Hugger acted as President, with two vice presidents, and two secretaries. The Convention was numerously attended, and the accounts received from the members of the excitement prevailing in the upper districts, are startling. The determination to resist to the utmost is reported as unanimous and unquiverable.

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 a public meeting, on the 31st ult., the preamble and resolutions adopted in Greenville. These papers reiterate the "unalterable determination" of the Union party "to resist the odious Test Oath, and defend their rights and liberties, to the last extremity;" they compare the position of the Poles, oppressed in their native country; and pronounce those among their opponents, who would enforce the Test Oath by arms, or "follow their leaders to so disgraceful a conflict, as more slavish than the hitherto slaves of Russia."

The Convention express a hope that the Judiciary will interfere and relieve them; recommend the Unionists to vote only for Union officers, and to refuse obedience to the officer appointed to command; and urge the organization 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. Satch said, that such was the state of feeling in districts through which they passed, that leagues of public houses refused to receive compensation for their entertainment, saying they were determined to contribute their mite to the cause of freedom. Mr. Poynter again rose and said, that his object was merely to state an incident, which occurred at Greenville. The Officers of the 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 muskets, and seek liberty of conscience and the rights of freemen in another clime; and desiring to know from him whether the General Government would not assign them a territory for that purpose.

CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—The horror of water is not more remarkable in dogs than in drunkards. Peirece, the celebrated Italian antiquarian, was remarkable for his temperance in eating and drinking. In 1606, he accompanied the French Ambassador 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 Peirece. Dining together with other learned men, at a house in London, Thorius pledged Peirece, in an enormous bumper of strong wine; the glass was of a monstrous size; and Peirece, for a long time, in a variety of pretences, endeavored to avoid acceptance of the challenge, but in vain. Before he drank the bumper, he made a bargain with Dr. Thorius, that he should afterward drink a health, which he himself should propose. He then, having drunk the wine, filled the same glass with water, first naming the health of Dr. Thorius. Thorius, says Bayle, had like to have sunk, as if he had been struck with thunder; but, finding no way to avoid it, he fetched several profound sighs; he put his mouth an hundred times to the brim of the glass, and as often withdrew it. He called to his assistance all the fine sayings of the Greek and Latin poets, and was almost the whole day, in emptying, by repeated trials, this accursed cup.

Among the most common consequences of intemperance, is an increasing and finally an inveterate aversion to the natural beverage of God's appointment. Nothing will accommodate the parching fauces of a drunkard, but the genuine tincture of destruction; nothing will allay his burning thirst, but that liquid fire, by which it was produced.

Just at the moment when a disappointed, desperate junctio of politicians—the same so signally 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 PORCELAINE 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 Senate. 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 the box:

"Presented by a British soldier, now employed in this species of manufacture, in remembrance of the General's clemency; while under him as a prisoner of war.

STAPFORDSHIRE POTTERIES.

August, 1833."

On Saturday night last, in this town, Mrs. ANN MARIA FAULKNER, consort of Joshua M. Faulkner, Esq., much lamented by a numerous circle of relatives and friends.

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. Davis, wife of Washington Davis, after a short but painful illness.

On the 1st inst. 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, aged 35 years and 4 months.

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 a protracted and painful illness which bore with all that fortitude and resignation which characterizes the true Christian.

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 29th inst.—Punctual attendance is required.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

Wheat, white,	April 11, 1834.
Do. best red	(no quotation.)
Do. old to good (Md.)	\$1
Corn white,	57 a 58
Do. yellow,	57 a 58
Rye,	65 a 67
Oats,	30 a 33

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 attend to all orders in his line of business. He may be seen at Mr. Lowe's Hotel. April 15 pl.

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 execution of the said commission agreeably to law, on the premises, on Friday, 16th May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Signed
LAMBERT W. SPENCER
HENNETT BRACCO
HENRY HOLLYDAY
PAYETTE GIBSON
JAMES MURRAY LLOYD.
Commissioners.

April 15

JOHN HARPER,

INFORMS the public generally, and Tailors especially, that he has just received the Spring and Summer Fashions for 1834; and as he is legally authorized (by Mr. A. F. Sagaz, 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. Lovelady's Store, or they can be had at the reduced price of \$6 per year, to subscribers.

The subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments 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 receive other fashions in addition to those Reported by Mr. A. F. Sagaz; thereby gentled for themselves, as to the style of fashion of their work.

April 15

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

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

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

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

By order,

L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

April 15

To be drawn April 15th, 1834, The Delaware Lottery, Class No. 8.

1 prize of	\$20,000	20 prizes	\$1,000
1	6,000	20	500
1	5,000	20	300
1	3,000	100	150
1	1,612	128	50

No prize less than \$6—Tickets \$5—Shares in 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
1	10,000	10	1,000
1	5,000	10	400
1	2,492	10	300
1	2,000	10	250

No prize less than \$12—Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion at the Lottery office of P. SACKET, Easton, Md.

April 12

REMOVAL.

MAINOVE HAZEL,

INFORMS his customers and the public, that 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. Lovelady's Store. Where he intends 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 supply of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

suitable for the present season.

His friends and the public are earnestly so invited to give him a call.

Jan 14

NEW GOODS.

RICHARD P. SPENCER

REGS 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

Coats, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets, English Merinoes, Calicoes, Merino, Thibet Wool

and Valentin Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND QUEEN'S WARE,

among which are some full sets of Dining & Tea China, all of which he will sell on the most accommodating terms for cash or in exchange for Country Produce, Lard, Feathers, &c.

He respectfully requests the public generally to call and look at his assortment.

Easton, Nov. 5.

Miss E. Marcilly's Academy, FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUNG LADIES.

No. 11, South Charles Street, Baltimore.

THIS Academy is situated in a pleasant part of the city of Baltimore, and enjoys all the facilities 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; 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 unattended. Their visitors 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, 60.00

Children receive the Rudiments of Education, at, 20.00

EXTRA CHARGES:

French, per annum, \$20.00

For Boarders, this language is not an extra charge.

Spanish, Music, Drawing and Dancing, at the Professors' charges.

Ordinary Infirmary charges, not including Doctor's fees, 3.00

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 distance, 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 Monday in September.

References.—The Hon. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton; The Most Rev. Dr. Whitfield; The Rev. Dr. Duell; The Rev. Dr. Eccleston; The Rev. Dr. Watts; Philip E. Thomas; Wm. Tyson; R. B. Taney; W. E. George; Evan Poultnery; D. Hoffman; E. Withers; T. Elliott; Esqrs.; Dr. Potter; Dr. Chataud; The Hon. B. Roman, Louisiana; The Hon. Wm. Gaston, North Carolina; L. A. Pitray, Esqrs. Charleston, S. C.

April 12 law4w

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 substantially built, copper fastened schooner, is now in complete order for the reception of freight and passengers; having a very commodious cabin, she is well calculated for the accommodation of gentlemen and ladies. She will commence running as a regular packet between the above 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, Baltimore, opposite the store of A. B. Harrison, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the following WEDNESDAY, and will continue to run on the above named days during the season. She will take on board and land passengers at William Townsend's going to and from Baltimore.—All orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs. Spencer & Willis, Easton, or with Mr. James Jordan, at the Ferry, will be strictly attended to. The subscribers, intending to use every exertion to give general satisfaction, solicit the patronage of the public.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND,

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.—NO. 40.

EASTON, MD.—SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1834.

WHOLE NO. 320

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 ar-
rears 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 inser-
tion—larger advertisements in proportion.

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 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
and 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.
dec 3

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 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. E.
Price, Esq. This house is situated in the most
pleasant and healthy part of the town, with-
in 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 be-
fore had, viz. A comfortable dwelling adjoin-
ing 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 Waiters and
Waitresses, and has determined nothing on his
part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His
Hacks will run regularly to the Steam Boat
Maryland, 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 Phila-
delphia twice a week to Baltimore, besides other
conveyances in the two Eastern Packets—so
that passengers cannot fail to find an adven-
ture 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

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 30th 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 re-
spect 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.
march 4 3t

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 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-
ing 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.]
dec 3

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 morn-
ing, and continue to leave Easton and Baltimore
on the above named days, during the season
regularly. The **Emily Jane** is a substantial
light 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
to be a very fine sailer, which is a great ad-
vantage to passengers and freighters alike. All
freights intended for the **Emily Jane** will be
thanked for 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.
Feb 18

TO RENT
FOR THE YEAR 1834.

That two story brick house on
Washington street lately occupied by
John Meconkin 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
to **WM. H. GROOME.**
Easton, Feb 15 eow4w

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore
city and county, on the 16th day of Fe-
bruary, 1834, by Henry W. Gray, Esq., a
Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Bal-
timore, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls
himself **LEVIN DOUGLASS**, or **JOE**
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
frocked coat, dark trousers, a pair of black
panties, red flannel shirt, coarse shoes and old
black fur hat. The owner (if any) of the a-
bove 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.
march 4 3w

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.
April 5, 1834.

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 re-
spectfully invited to attend.
april 5

NOTICE.
THE appointment of Overseers of the roads
will be made on TUESDAY the 18th instant—
And the commissioners for the 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 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 end
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 constitutional 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 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 harmonize conflicting opinions, and
by promoting a surrender of political prejudice
and personal interests, unite those who disap-
prove of the manner in which the Government
is now administered, in a common effort to re-
scue 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 subscriptions 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-
tain subscribers.
All subscribers must be paid in advance.
The first number will be issued as soon as five
hundred subscribers are obtained.
DUFF GREEN.
march 7, 1834.
Subscriptions received at this office.

N. G. SINGLETON,

WILL open school on MONDAY the 30th of
February, in the SADBATH SCHOOL
ROOM, West street, in which the following
branches will be taught, viz. Spelling, Read-
ing, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geo-
graphy. He solicits the patronage of parents
and guardians in Easton and the vicinity, and
will use exertions to give satisfaction, by at-
tending strictly to advance the scholars in lit-
erature and morality. Terms of tuition—twelve
dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and a mo-
derate compensation for fuel.

W. W. HIGGINS
HAS 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
call.
Persons indebted to the subscriber of
twelve months or more, and whose accounts
have been presented, will confer a favor by mak-
ing immediate payment. Also those indub-
it on notes of hand which have been or are now
due will please call and take them.
dec 31

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

Fox's Book of Martyrs
Gordrich'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
Malcolm's Bible Dictionary
Imitation of Christ, by Thomas a Kempis
Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander
Watson, Jennings, Leslie and Paley
Baxter's Call to the unconcerned
Saints Rest
Gracia Majora
Gracia Minora
Cooper's Virgil
Clarke's Caesar
Clarke's Homer
Smarta's Cicero
Cesar Delphini
Cesar Delphini
Sallust Delphini
Hutchinson's Xenophon
Allen's Euclid
Griesbach's Greek Testament
Greek Exercises
Anthony's Sallust
Mair's Syntax
Adams' Latin Grammar
Rudinian's do do
Tit Livii
McIntyre on the Globes
Bonycastle's Algebra
Polite Learning
Blair's Lectures
Blair's Outlines of Ancient History
Tytler's History
Grimshaw's History of Rome
do do France
do do Greece
do do England
do do United States
Tooke's Pantheon
Adams' Geography & Atlas
Worcester's do do
Olney's do do
Wauchope's French Grammar
Nugent's French Dictionary
Viri Romae
Kirkham's Grammar
Murray's Grammar
do do Reader
Academical Reader
Walker's Dictionary
Comley's Spelling Book
Jess, Pike, Bennett and Gough's Arithmetic
Bartlett's, Hymn Books
Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books
And variety of other Books, Paper, Inkpow-
der, &c. &c.

Administrator's Notice.
Administration on the personal estate of
William Harwood, late of Talbot county, de-
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 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 in the
law, 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. Groomer
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, TOW LINES, COT-
TON YARNS, &c. &c.
Also,
A full supply of HARDWARE, GRO-
ceries, LIQUORS, &c.
march 25 4t

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 of
Talbot county, deceased, will proceed in the
execution of the said commission agreeably to
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.
april 15

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
Annapolis, March 15th, 1834.

ORDERED, That the Clerk of the Coun-
cil cause to be published in two news-
papers in the city of Baltimore, in two news-
papers in the city of Annapolis, in two news-
papers 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 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 news-
papers, viz. the Republican and Gazette, at Bal-
timore; the Examiner and Herald, at Hager-
stown; the Torch Light and Herald, 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 Centerville; the Gazette and Whig, at East-
on; 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 ac-
tion 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 ne-
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
made shall be void, unless an order of the
Court authorizing such sale be first had and ob-
tained.
SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That every per-
son, his or her counsellors, aiders, or abettors,
who shall be duly convicted of selling or trans-
porting 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; Pro-
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,
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
this day read and assented to.
By order,
JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk.
JAMES THOMAS.

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 sailing, new
and substantially 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 ac-
commodation of gentlemen 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 going to and from Baltimore—
All orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs.
Spencer & Willis, Easton, or with Mr. James
Jordan, at the Ferry, will be strictly attended to.
The subscribers, intending to use every
exertion to give general satisfaction, solicit
the patronage of the public.

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. Nichol-
son Goldsborough, Tench Tilghman, Benjamin
Bowlde and John Newman, of this county.
march 15 (G) 1t

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
for wheat or corn—the improvements are, a
two story framed house with kitchen,
smoke house, stable, barn, &c. &c.
The above described farm will be sold low
and on accommodating terms.—Apply to A.
Graham, or to the subscriber.
JAS. H. 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
A. Stewart of Baltimore), now in Easton,
will remain in town for a few days, and
will thankfully receive, and punctually
attend to any orders in his line of business. He
may be seen at Mr. Lowe's Hotel.
april 15 pd

POETRY.

THE CHOSEN FLOWER.
EAST: 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 hour;
And is there none that shuns 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-surrounding fowl may wear;
Thy galling throne, thy tinsel'd care,
So oft the dower
Of disappointment and despair;
Thou gaudy Flower!

AFFECTION! round my heart entwine
The sweet enduring flow'rs of thine;
One load of tenderness to shine;
In my lone bower:
And all for thee I'll 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 glimmering 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 tear I flow and caught
That fading image to my heart—
And cried, "Oh Love! is this thy doom?
Oh, light of youth's resplendent bloom!
Must you then lose your golden bloom,
And thus, like sunshine, die away?"

A FLOOD OF MISSISSIPPI.
BY JOHN J. AUDUBON.

Many of our larger streams, such as the
Mississippi, the Ohio, the Illinois, the Arkan-
sas, and the Red River, exhibit, at seasons,
the most extensive overflows of their waters,
to which the name of floods is more appropriate
than the term freshets, usually applied to the
sudden risings of small streams. If we con-
sider the vast extent of country through which
an inland navigation is afforded by the never-fail-
ing supply of water furnished by these won-
derful 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 enor-
mous mass of waters collected from the vast
central regions of our continent, booming a-
long, turbid 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 thou-
sands.

To give you some idea of a booming flood of
these gigantic streams, it is necessary to state
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.
When it happens that during a severe winter
Alleghany mountains have been covered with
snow 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
prepared. It now and then happens that the
winter is hurried on by a sudden increase of
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
rivers, ravines, creeks, and small rivers.
These deluges deliver their waters to the great
streams, cause the latter not merely to rise to a
surprising height, but to overflow its banks,
wherever the land is low. On such occasions
the Ohio itself presents a splendid, and at the
same time an appalling spectacle; but when its
waters mingle with those of the Mississippi,
then kind reader, it is the time to view an A-
merican flood in all its astonishing magnifi-
cence.

At the foot of the falls of the Ohio, the wa-
ter 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 origin at Pittsburgh, in
Pennsylvania, during which it has received the
waters of its numerous tributaries, and over-
flowing all the bottom lands or valleys, has
been along the fences and dwellings which
have been unable to resist its violence. I could
relate hundreds of incidents which might prove
to you the dreadful effects of such an inunda-
tion, and which have been witnessed by thou-
sands besides myself. I have known, for ex-
ample, 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
neighboring country was overflowed; yet the
family did not remove from it, but remained in
its upper portion, having previously taken off
the sashes of the lower windows and opened the
doors. But let us return to the Mississippi.
There the overflow is astonishing; for no
sooner has the water reached the upper part
of the banks, than it rushes out and overflows
the whole of the neighbouring swamps, present-
ing an ocean overgrown with stupendous fore-
st trees. So sudden is the calamity, that to
every individual, whether man or beast, has to
escape from the dreaded element. The Indian
quickly removes to the hills of the interior,
the cattle and game swim to the different
stripes of land that remain uncovered in the
midst of the flood or attempt to force their way
through the waters until they perish from
fatigue.

Along the banks of the river the inhabitants
have rafte made, on which they remove
themselves, their cattle and their provisions,
and which they then fasten with ropes or graps
vise to the large trees, while they contem-
plate the melancholy spectacle presented by the
current as it carries off their houses and wood
yards piece by piece. Some who have nothing

to lose, and are usually known by the name of
squatters, take this opportunity of traversing
the woods in canoes for the purpose of procur-
ing game, and particularly the skins of animals
such as the deer and bear, which may be con-
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 rot.

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 mean-
while, not very well assured of finding a land-
ing 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 power-
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 at-
tempting to swim across the impetuous mass
of foaming and boiling water; whilst here and
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 *savages*
and *planters* with which the surface of the river
is covered when the water is low. Even the
steamers are 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 dis-
tant intervals that a wood-yard may be found
which the water has not carried off.

Following the river in your canoe, you
reach those parts of the shores that are protected
against the overflowing of the waters, and are
called *levees*. There you find the whole popu-
lation of the district at work, repairing and
augmenting those artificial barriers which are
several feet above the level of the fields. Ev-
ery 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 impetu-
ously over the plantations and lays waste the crops
which so lately were blooming in all the lux-
uriance of spring. It opens 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 submerged lands of the interior, prop-
elling a light canoe by the aid of a paddle. In
this manner I have traversed immense portions
of the country, overflowed by the waters of
these rivers; and, particularly whilst floating
over the Mississippi bottom-lands, I have been
struck with awe at the sight. Little or no
current is met with, unless when the canoes
passes over the bed of a bayou. All is silent
and melancholy, unless when the mournful
bleating of the bearded-deer reaches your ear,
or the dismal scream of an eagle or a
raven is heard, as the foul bird, rising, dis-
turbed by your approach, from the carcass on
which it was alighting its craven appetite.
Bears, cougars, lynxes, and all other quadru-
peds that can ascend the trees, are observed
crouched among their top branches. Hungry
in the midst of abundance, although they see
floating around them the animals on which
they usually prey, they dare not venture to
swim to them. Fatigued by the exertions
which they have made in reaching the dry land,
they will there stand the hunter's fire as if to
die by a ball were better than to perish amidst
the waste of waters. On occasions like this,
all these animals are shot by hundreds.

Opposite the city of Natchez, which stands
on a bluff bank of considerable elevation, (the
extent of inundated land is immense, the great-
er portion of the tract lying between the Mis-
sissippi and the Red River, which is more than
thirty miles in breadth, being under water.
The mail-bag has often been carried through
the immersed forests, in a canoe, for even a
greater distance, in order to be forwarded to
Natchitoches.

But now, kind reader, observe this great
flood gradually subsiding, and again see the
mighty changes which it has effected. The
waters have now been carried into the distant
ocean. The earth is every where covered by
a deposit of muddy loam, which, in drying,
splits into deep and narrow chasms, present-
ing a reticulated appearance, and from which,
as the weather becomes warmer, disagreeable,
and at times noxious exhalations arise, and fill
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 great
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
usual 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 com-
pletely removed by the impetuous whirl 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
given way. They are seen bending over the
stream, like the grounded arms of an over-
whelmed army of giants. Every where are
heard the lamentations of the farmer and plan-
ter, whilst their servants and themselves are
busily employed in repairing the damages oc-
casioned by the floods. At one *crevasse*, an
old ship or two, dismantled for the purposes,
are sunk, to obstruct the passage opened by
the still rushing waters, while new earth is
brought to fill up the chasms. The squatter is seen
shouldering his rifle, and making his way
through the mor

front, on the river, 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 Mississippi 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 height, it undergoes little fluctuation for some days, and after this subsides 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, how much more must the Mississippi, with its ever-shifting sand banks, its crumbling shores, its enormous masses of drift timber, the source of future beds of coal, its extensive and varied alluvial deposits, and its 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, 1834.

I have, said Mr. Calhoun, introduced this bill from a deep conviction, that the act which it proposes to repeal is in its tendency subversive 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 expenditure he may choose to incur in its application. And to prove how dangerous it is to vest such extraordinary powers in the Executive, I might have had in the last few months of the aspiring character of that department of the Government, and which has furnished conclusive evidence of the danger of vesting in it even a very limited discretion. It is not for the judge of the propriety of the act, 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 regards as I do, the acts to which I have referred, as palpable usurpations of power, and as indicating on the part of the executive a dangerous spirit of aggrandizement, 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 not continue 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, some impressive 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 precedents—precedents almost unnoticed at the time; but, had they not existed, or had they been reversed at the time by Congress, the condition of the country would this day be far different from what it now is. With this knowledge of these facts, we must see that a bad precedent is as dangerous as the bad measure itself; and in some respects more so, as it may give rise to acts even worse than itself, as in the case to which I have alluded. In this view 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, and much less formidable, to a higher standard 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 proclamaion and message of the President, in which the act originated, that the very basis on which it rests—the assumption on which only it could be supported was, that the 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 naval, not only against individuals, or against the governments of the States, but against the States themselves, and all acting under their authority, whether in a legislative, executive or judicial capacity.

If farther evidence be required, as to the nature 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 controversy between the 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; she placed herself on her sovereign authority as a constituent member of this Confederacy, and made her opposition to the encroachments on her rights through a convention of the people, the only organ, by which, according to our conception, 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 transfer upon the authority of the convention, and to look beyond the State to the individuals who composed it; not as forming a political community, but as a mere mass of isolated individuals, 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 recognizing in the assertion of what it might claim to be its power, no other authority whatever in the system but its principle in which this bill originated, were 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 question, to open the debate of the last session. But in declining to renew that discussion, I wish it to be distinctly understood, that I do so exclusively on the ground, that I do not feel myself justified in repeating arguments, so recently advanced, and not on the ground, that there is the least abatement of confidence in the positions then assumed, or in the decisive bearing which they ought to have against the act. So far otherwise, time and reflection have but served to confirm me in the impression which I then entertained; and without repeating the arguments, 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 what quarter they may. Without, then, reopening the discussion of the last session, on the elementary principles of our Government, which were then brought into controversy, I shall now proceed to take the plainest and common 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 complexity of the parts—with the division, classification, and organization which pervades every part of the system. It is, in fact, a system of government, and these, in turn, are a system of departments—a system in which government bears the same relation to government, in reference to the whole, as departments do to departments, in reference to each particular government. As each government is made up of the legislative, executive, and judicial departments, organized into one; so the system is made up of this government, and the State governments, in like manner, organized into one system. So, too, as the powers which constitute the respective governments, are divided and organized into departments, in like manner in the formation of the governments, their powers are classed into two distinct divisions; the one containing powers local and peculiar in their character, which the interests of the States require to be exercised by each State, through a separate government; the other containing those which are more general and comprehensive, and which can be best exercised in some uniform form, through a common government. The former of these divisions constitute what, in our system, are known as the reserved powers, and are exercised by each State through its own separate government. The latter are known as the delegated powers, and are exercised through the common government of the several States.

This division of power into two parts, with distinct and independent governments, regularly organized into departments, legislative, executive, and judicial, to carry their respective parts into effect, constitutes the great striking and peculiar character of our system, without example in ancient or modern times; and may be regarded as the fundamental distribution of power under the system, and as constituting its great conservative principle. If we extend our eyes beyond, we shall find another striking division, between the power of the people and that of the government—between that inherent, primitive, creative power, which resides exclusively in the people, and from which all authority is derived, and the delegated power or trust, conferred upon the government, to effect the object of their creation. If we look still beyond, we shall find another and most important division. The people, in stead of being united in one general community, are divided into twenty-four States, each forming distinct sovereign communities; and in which, separately, the whole power of the system ultimately resides.

If we examine how this ultimate power is called into action, we shall find that its only organ is a primary assemblage of the people, known under the name of a convention, through which their sovereign will is announced; and by which governments are formed and organized. If we trace historically the exertion of this power, in the formation of the government, we shall find that the original constitution, which constituted our system, we shall find that originally, on the separation of the thirteen colonies from the crown of Great Britain, each State for itself, through its own conventions, formed separate Constitutions and governments, and that these governments, in turn, formed a league or confederacy for the purpose of exercising those powers, in the regulation of which, the States had a common interest. But this confederacy, proving incompetent for its object, was superseded by the present Constitution, which totally changed the character of the system. If we compare the mode of the adoption of this Constitution with that of the adoption of original constitutions of the several States, we shall find them precisely the same. In both, each State adopted the constitution through its own convention, by its separate act; for itself, and was only bound, in consequence of its own adoption, without reference to the adoption of any other State. The only point in which they can be distinguished is the mutual compact in which each State stipulated with the other to adopt it as a common Constitution. This regarded, this constitution is in fact the Constitution of each State. In Virginia, for instance, it is the Constitution of Virginia; and so too this Government and the laws which it enacts are, within the limits of the State, the Government and the laws of the State. It is in fact the Constitution and Government of the whole, because it is the Constitution and Government of each part; and not the Constitution and Government of the parts because it is the Constitution and Government of the whole.

The system commences with the parts and ends with the whole. The parts are the units, and the whole the multiple, instead of the whole being a unit and the parts the fractions. Thus viewed, each State has two distinct Constitutions and Governments—a separate Constitution and Government instituted, as I have stated, to regulate the object in which each has a peculiar interest; and a general one, binding by a common compact, the whole into one community, in which the separate and independent existence of each State, as a sovereign community, is preserved; instead of being fused into a common mass.

Such is our system; such are its parts, and such their relation to each other. I have stated no fact that can be questioned, nor have I omitted any which I am capable of perceiving. In reviewing the whole we must be no less struck with the simplicity of the means by which all are blended into one, than we are by the number and complexity of the parts. I modern, to be compared with it, and can compare it to nothing but that sublime and beautiful system of which our globe constitutes a part, and to which it bears, in many particulars, so striking a resemblance. 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 am unqualified, for I would hold his understanding in low estimation, who can make,

practically any distinction between a Government of unlimited power, one which has an unlimited right to construe and enforce its powers as it pleases; who does not feel it at all divided power and to give one of the parties the exclusive right to determine what share belongs to him; is to annihilate the division, and to vest the whole in him who possesses the right. It would be no less absurd than for one in private life to divide his property with another, and yet in that other the absolute and unconditional right to determine the extent of his share; which would be in fact to give him the whole—nor could I think much more lightly of the understanding of him who does not perceive that this exclusive right on the part of this Government, of determining the extent of its powers, necessarily destroys all distinction between reserved and delegated powers; and that it strikes a fatal blow at that fundamental distribution of power, which lies at the bottom 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 before the Senate. It is well known, that the power in controversy between this Government and the State of South Carolina, had been pronounced to be unconstitutional, by the legislatures of most of the Southern States, and also by many of the members of this body; and yet there were instances however extraordinary it may appear, of members of the body voting to enforce an act which they believed to be unconstitutional, and that too at the hazard of civil war. As strange as such a course must appear, it was the natural and legitimate consequence of the power, which the act assumed for this government, and illustrates, in the strongest manner imaginable, the truth of what I have advanced. But to proceed. This unlimited right of judging, as to its powers, not only destroys as I have stated all distinction between constitutional and unconstitutional acts, but merges in this; the very existence of the separate government of the States, by reducing them from that independent and distinct existence, as co-governments, assigned to them in the system, to mere subordinate and dependent bodies, holding their power and existence at the mercy of this Government. It stops here—it annihilates the States themselves. The right which it assumes of trampling upon the authority of a convention of the people of the States, is only organ through which the sovereignty of the States can exert itself, and to look beyond the States to the individuals who compose them, and to treat them as entirely separate of all political character or power, is in fact, to annihilate the States, and to transfer their sovereignty, and all their powers to this government.

If we now raise our eyes and direct them towards that once beautiful system, with all its various parts, and independent parts, blended into one harmonious whole, we must be struck with the mighty change! All have disappeared; gone; absorbed; concentrated and consolidated in this Government; which is left alone in the midst of the desolation of the system, the sole and unrestricted representative of an absolute and despotic majority. Will it be tolerated, that I should ask whether an act which has completely subverted a free political system, as it emanates from the hands of its creators, and reared in its place one in every respect so different, must not, in its consequences, prove fatal to the liberty and the happiness of these States? Can it be necessary for me to prove that no other system, that human ingenuity can devise, or imagination conceive, but that which this fatal act has subverted, can preserve the liberty or secure the happiness of the country? Need I show, that the most difficult problem which ever was presented to the mind of a legislator to solve, was to devise a system of government for a country of such vast extent, that should at once possess sufficient power to hold the whole together, without at the same time proving fatal to liberty? There never existed, until the late war, a free community spreading over such an extent of territory; and the ablest and profoundest thinkers, at the time, believed it to be utterly impracticable that there should be. Yet this difficult problem was solved—successfully solved, by the wise and sagacious men who framed our Constitution. No, it was above unaided human wisdom—above the sagacity of the most enlightened. It was the result of a fortunate combination of circumstances co-operating and leading the way to its formation; directed by that kind Providence, which has so often and so signally disposed events in our favor.

To solve this difficult problem, and to overcome the apparent insuperable obstacle, which it presents, required the remarkable division, distribution and organization of power, which, as I have stated, so remarkably distinguished our system; and which serves as many breakwaters to arrest the angry waves of power, impelled by avarice and ambition; and which, driven furiously over a broad and unbroken expanse would be resistless. Of this partition, and breaking up of power into separate parts, the most remarkable division is that between the reserved and delegated powers which forms the basis on which this and the separate governments of the States are organized, as the great and primary departments of the system. This important division, which mainly gives to this expansive character to our institutions, by means of which they have the capacity of being spread over the vast extent of our country, without exposing us on the one side to the danger of disunion; or on the other, the loss of liberty. Without this happy device, the people of these States, after having achieved their independence, would have been compelled to resolve themselves into small and hostile communities, in despite of a common origin, a common language, and the common renown and glory acquired by their united wisdom and valor in the war of the revolution; or have submitted quietly to the yoke of despotic power as the only alternative.

In the place of this admirably contrived system, the act proposed to be repealed has erected one great consolidated government. Can it be necessary for me to show, what must be the inevitable consequences?—I prove that the consolidated governments—those in which power predominates—governments in which the power is concentrated, whether that power be lodged by the will of one man, or that of an absolute and unchecked majority? Need I demonstrate that it is on the contrary, the very essence of liberty, that the power should be so divided, distributed and organized, that one interest may check the other, so as to prevent the excessive action of the separate interests of the community against each other; on the principle that organized power can only be checked by organized power.

rested—unless we reverse our steps, all that have been foretold will certainly befall us—even to the pouring out of the last drop of wrath; military despotism. To this fruitful source of woes, may be traced, that remarkable decay of public virtue; that rapid growth of corruption and subservience; that decline of patriotism; that increase of faction; that tendency to anarchy, and finally, that visible approach of the absolute power of one man, which so lamentably characterizes times. Should there be any one, seeing, and acknowledging all these morbid, 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 the people—to their want of sufficient intelligence and virtue, for self-government? If that true cause may be traced to them, 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-government, 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 self-government—to a people so spirited and so long accustomed to liberty, it will be indeed a day of revolution, of convulsion and blood, such as has rarely, if ever been witnessed in any age or country; and, until compelled by irresistible evidence, so fearful a cause cannot be admitted.

Can it be attributed to the nature of our system of government? Shall we pronounce it radically defective and incapable of effecting the objects for which it was created? If that be the case, our situation would be in truth much less calamitous than if attributable to the people. To what other system could we resort to a consideration? That has already been tried, and has proved utterly inadequate. To consolidation? Reason and experience (as far as we have had experience) proclaim it to be the worst possible form. But if the cause be not in the people or the system, to what can it be attributed, but some misapprehension of the nature and character of our institutions, and consequent misdirection of their powers or functions? And so to what 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, furnished us by the hope, that can be rationally entertained of extricating ourselves from our present calamity, and of averting the still greater, that are impending.

I know, that there are those, who take a different view, but in my opinion a very superficial view of the cause of our difficulties. They attribute it exclusively to those who are in power, and see in the misconduct of Gen. Jackson the cause of all that has befallen us. That he has done much to aggravate the evil, I acknowledge with pain. I had my full share of responsibility in elevating him to power; and there once existed between us, friendly relations, personal and political, and I would rejoice had he so continued to conduct himself, as to advance the interests of the country, and his own reputation and fame. He certainly might have elected much to do. He came into office under circumstances, and had a name of popularity which placed much in his power, for good or for evil; but either from a want of just comprehension of the duties attached to the situation, in which he was placed; or an indisposition to discharge them; or the improper influence and control of those who unfortunately for the country and for himself, have acquired through flattery and subservience, an ascendancy over him, he has disappointed the hopes of his friends, and realized the predictions of his enemies. But the question recurs, how happens it, that he who has proved himself so fully qualified to fill the high station that he occupies was elected by the people? If it be attributed to a misapprehension of his qualifications, or to an undue gratitude for distinguished military services, which at times leads astray the most intelligent and virtuous people in the selection of rulers—how shall we explain his re-election, after he had actually proved himself 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 to place his elevation, and had outraged the feelings 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 of his measures to his administration? To answer this, we need neither more nor less, than to assert, that they have neither the intelligence, nor the virtue for self-government; as the very criterion by which their capacity in that respect is tested, is their ability duly to appreciate the character and conduct of public rulers, and the true tendency of their public measures; and to admit their incapacity in that respect would in fact bring us back to the people as the cause.

To understand truly how the distinguished individual now at the head of the nation was elevated to this exalted station in spite of his acknowledged defects in several respects, & how he has retained his power among an intelligent and patriotic people, notwithstanding all the objections to his administration that have been urged, we must view him from the inside, and his qualification and conduct in 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 view to go back, and trace the operation of our government from the commencement, or to point out the departure from its true principles from the beginning, with the evils then 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 a consolidated government; the other in favor of a confederate principle; how the latter, from being in the minority at first gradually, and after a long struggle, gained the ascendancy; and how the fortunate result of that ascendancy, terminated in the establishment of that beautiful complex, federative system of Government, which I have attempted to explain.

I might show that the struggle between the two parties did not terminate with the adoption of the Constitution; that after it went into operation the national party gained the ascendancy in the councils of the nation, and that the result of that ascendancy was to give an impulse to the Government, in the direction which its principles led, and from which it never afterwards recovered. I am far from attributing this to any sinister design. The party were not less distinguished for patriotism, than for abilities, and no doubt honestly intended to

give the system a fatal trial, but they would have been more than men, if their attachment to their favorite plan had not biased their feeling and judgment. I said Mr. C. avail 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 both eminently honest and patriotic, and the preference which each gave to its respective views, resulted from a zealous attachment to the public interest. At that early period, therefore there was any experience as to the operation of the system, it is not surprising that one should believe that the danger was a tendency to anarchy, while the other believed it to be towards despotism; and that these different theoretical views should honestly have a decided influence on their public conduct.

I pass over the intermediate events; the reaction against the national, or as it was then called, federal party—the elevation of Mr. Jefferson in consequence of that reaction in 1801—and the gradual departure (from the influence of power) of the republican party, from 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 power to impose duties, granted for the 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 influence of this Government, and when the principles of consolidation gained an entire ascendancy in both Houses of Congress. Its first fruit was to give a sectional action to the Government, and of course a sectional character to political parties—arraying the non-exporting States against the exporting, and the northern against the southern section.

It is my wish to speak of the events, to which I feel myself compelled to refer, in illustration of the practical operation of that consolidating tendency of the Government, which was consummated by the act proposed to be repealed, and which I believe to be the cause of all our evils, with the greatest possible moderation. I know how delicate a task it is to speak of recent political events, and of the actors concerned in them; and I would, on this occasion, gladly avoid so painful a duty, if I did not believe that truth and the public interest required it. Without a full understanding of the events of this period, from '21 down to the present time, it is impossible that we can have a just knowledge 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 justified in speaking with the less reserve of these events, as the great question, which, during the greater part of the period, so deeply agitated the country, (the protective tariff) may now be considered as terminated in the adjustment of the last winter, never to be reargued, as I trust; and of course, may be spoken of with the freedom of a passed event.

But to proceed with the narrative: The Presidential contest, which was terminated the next year, placed the Executive Department in the possession of the same interest that controlled the legislative; so that all departments of this Government were united in favor of that great interest. The successful termination of the election in favor of the individual then elevated to the Chief Magistracy, and for whom, I then and now, entertained kind feelings, may be attributed, in part, no doubt, to the predominance of the tariff interest; and may be considered as the first instance of the predominance of that interest in a Presidential contest.

Let us pause at this point, (it is an important one) in order to survey the state of public affairs at that juncture. In casting our eyes over the scene, we find the country divided into two great hostile and sectional parties—placed 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 Magistracy, 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 solemn question, what ought to be done? was forced on the decision of the minority. Should we acquiesce quietly would be to subject the property and industry of an entire section of the country to an unlimited and indefinite exaction; as it was openly avowed, that the protective system could only be perfected, by being carried to the point of prohibition, on all articles of which a sufficient supply could be made or manufactured in the country. To submit under such circumstances, would have been according to our view of the subject, a gross dereliction both of interest and duty. It was 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 effect no favorable change in this, or the other House—the majority, in both, but too faithfully represented what their constituents believed to be the interest of their section, to whom only, and not to us, they were responsible. The only branch of the government then on which they could hope to effect a favorable change, was the Executive. The President is elected by a majority of the whole electoral votes, and of course, the minority has a weight 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 a change were necessarily directed; but even here 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 been ever so great. We were thus forced, by inevitable consequence, a consequence neither to be avoided or resisted, to abandon the contest, or to select a candidate who, at best, was but a choice of evils; one whose opinions were intermediate or doubtful, on the subject which divided the two sections. However great the hazard, or the objections to such a selection, for such an office, it must be charged, not to us, but to that action of the system, which compelled us to make the choice—compelling us by that consolidating tendency which had drawn under the control of this Government, the local and reserved powers, belonging to the States separately; the exercise of which had necessarily given that direction to its action, and which created and placed under the two great sectional, political parties.

But it was not sufficient, that the opinion of our candidate should not be fully in coincidence with our own. That alone could not be sufficient to ensure his success. It was necessary that he should have great personal popularity, distinct from political, to be in a word a quality of the most extensive, and least affected by political considerations and this was another—these recommendations others must be added in order to conciliate the feelings of the minority—that he should be identified for instance with them in interest, possess the same property and pursue the same industry. These qualifications, all of which were made indispensable, by the juncture, pointed clearly to one man, and but one, General Jackson. There was however another circumstance, which gave him great prominence and strength, and which greatly contributed to recommend him, as the opposing candidate. He had been elected in the Presidential contest before the House of Representatives (though returned with the highest vote) under circumstances, which were supposed to involve a disregard of the public voice. I do not deem it necessary to enter into an inquiry, as to the principles which controlled the election, or as to the view of the actors in that scene. Many considerations doubtless, governed, and among others the feelings of prominent individuals in reference to the candidates, and their opinion of their respective qualifications, besides the one to which I have alluded, that of giving the dominant interest that control over the Executive which they had over the legislative department.

These combined motives, as I have stated, pointed distinctly to General Jackson. He was selected as the candidate of the minority, and the canvass entered into with all that zeal which belonged to the magnitude of the stake, united with the consciousness of honest and patriotic purpose. The leading objects were to effect a great political reform, and to arrest if possible what he believed to be a dangerous, and felt to be an oppressive action of the Government. It is true that the qualifications of the individual, thus necessarily selected, were believed to be, in many important particulars defective; that he lacked experience, extensive 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 compensate for these defects.

I do not deem it necessary to enter into a history of this interesting and animated canvass, but there is one circumstance attending it, so striking, so full of instruction, and so illustrative of the point under consideration, that I cannot pass it in silence. The canvass 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, as connected with the morbid action of the Government. 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 us, and put in peril the Union and liberty of the country. It poured millions into the treasury beyond even the most extravagant wants of the Government; and which, on the payment of the public debt, caused that hazardous structure, resulting from a large undisposable surplus revenue, which has spread such deep corruption in every direction.

This disastrous event, opened our eyes, (I mean myself and those immediately connected 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, through the election of General Jackson. With these disclosures, it became necessary to seek some other ultimate but more certain measure of protection. We turned to the Constitution to find the remedy. We directed a more diligent and careful scrutiny into its provisions, in order to ascertain fully the nature and character of our political system. We found that certain and effectual remedy, in that great fundamental division of the powers of the system, between this government and its independent co-departments—these separate 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 is concerned, both governments derive their power. But in relying on this, as our ultimate remedy, we did not abate 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.

Our view of the subject was equal zeal at the time, which double operation commenced in the fall of 1828, but a few months after the passage 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 Carolina 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, placed beyond all controversy, the true character of the motives, which governed in the Presidential canvass, and which were not the mere partitions of the candidate we supported. We united at a far more exalted object than his election—the defence of the rights of the State, and the security of liberty and the Constitution. To this we held his election entirely subordinate. This we pursued unwearied by selfish or ambitious views.

...and the power and patronage of the Government, as the means of support. Hence a third party was formed; a personal and Government party; made up of those who were attached to the person and the fortunes of a successful political chief. In a word, we have exhibited to our view, for the first time under our system, that most dangerous spectacle, a country like ours, a prerogative party, who take their creed wholly from the mandate of their chief. The times were eminently propitious for the formation of such a party. Millions were poured into the Treasury by the high protective duties of 1828, furnishing an overflowing fund to secure the services of expectants and partisans. Against these superabundant means of power there was not, nor could there be, 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, instead 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 neglect of duty, or perversion of the power of Government, however gross, has been able to shake his power and popularity; and that the people have looked idly 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 elevation, (in fact it was one of the elements, as stated, which governed his selection as a candidate) 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 interesting period, that despotic power, under our system, commences with usurpation of this Government, 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.

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 was supported, we totally despaired of relief and reform 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 remedy 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 political institutions were fully investigated, and a clear perception of the danger to which the country was exposed, was impressed upon the public mind. Still the determination was fixed not to act while there was a ray of hope of reform through the Government, and we accordingly waited the approach of the final party, the public debt, when all pretenses for keeping up the extravagant duties of 1828 would cease. The near approach of that event caused the passage of the act of 1832, which was proclaimed on both sides, by the opposition and the administration, to be a final and permanent adjustment of the protective system. We felt every disposition to acquiesce in any reasonable adjustment, but it was impossible, consistently with our views of the nature of our rights, and the consequences involved in the contest, to submit to the act. The protective principle was fully maintained; the reduction was small; and the distribution of the burden between the two sections more equal than under the act of 1828. Every effort was made to magnify the amount of reduction. With view false and deceptive calculations were made, and that too in official documents in order to make the impression that the revenue would be reduced to 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 23 to 25 millions of dollars; nearly double what the Government ought to expend, and we as clearly saw how much so large a permanent surplus must contribute to corrupt the country, and undermine our political institutions. Seeing this, with a prospect of an indefinite continuance of the heavy and useless tax levied, in the shape of duties, the State interposed, and by that interposition, prepared to arrest within its limits the operation of the protective system; interposed, not to dissolve the Union, as was calumniously charged, but to compel an adjustment 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 appeared, containing doctrines never before officially avowed—going far beyond the extreme limits of the federal party, and in direct conflict with the republican party, and yet, such was the corruption, such the subservience to power, that both parties, forgetting the past, abandoning every political principle, however sacred or long entertained, rushed to the embrace of the new creed—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 subservience to power. At this moment the current of events tended towards despotic authority in the person of the Chief Magistrate; on one side to clothe the President with power, more than dictatorial, in order to maintain the ascendancy of the protective system; and, on the other, to resist the loss of liberty at every hazard. Fortunately for the country, there was at the time in the councils of the nation an individual who had the highest weight of authority with the supporters of that system—one who had done more to advance it than others—who was the most intimate identified with it, and to whom, of course, the task of adjustment most appropriately belonged. Fortunately, also, he had the disposition and the fortitude to undertake it. An adjustment followed; the crisis of our disease was passed; the holy politic from that moment became convalescent; the tendency to despotic power in the Executive was weakened—doubly weakened, by enabling those who had been so long wasting their strength in mutual conflict, to unite in resisting the usurpation of that Department, as we this day behold, on the question of the deposits; and by diminishing the revenue—the food, on which it had grown to such enormous dimensions. In a short time the decreasing scale of duties will cause the effect of this diminution to be felt; a period that will be hastened by that profane and profligate dis-

bursement which has nearly doubled the public expenditure, and which is so rapidly absorbing the surplus revenue.

I have said that the crisis is passed; yet there remains some troublesome and even dangerous 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 the rotten state of the currency. There are indications of a very dangerous and alarming character of this tendency, at the point where the currency is the most disordered. I refer to the measure now pending before the Legislature of N. York to pledge the capital and the industry of the State, to the amount of six millions of dollars in support of the bank—a measure which a British Minister (Lord Althorp) with 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 was proclaimed, as I have stated on both sides, to be a final settlement of the tariff question, and of course, was intended to be a permanent law 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 annum; a sum exceeding the legitimate wants of the government, estimated, on a liberal scale, by ten or eleven millions of dollars. Now, I ask, what would have been our situation, with 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 been separated by the tariff are united, how utterly hopeless would have been the prospect of resistance 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 irresistible; 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 that free States should be disunited in consequence 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, though successful, although rejected by every State but one; and although called into action, on the most trying occasion that can be imagined, and under the most adverse circumstances.

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 principles in which it originated, and to establish 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 a healthy state of the body politic; alteration; the loss of confidence; suspicion; jealousy; on the part of the weaker section at least, who have experienced the bitter fruits that sprang from those principles, must accompany the movements of this government.

But these seeds will not remain in the system without sprouting; unless removed, the genius of consolidation will again exhibit itself; but in what form, whether in the revival of the question from whose dangers we have not yet wholly escaped; whether between north and south; east and west; whether between the slave holding and non-slave holding States; the rich and poor; or the capitalists and the operatives, it is not for me to say; but that it will again rear its head, (unless by your votes you expunge the act from your statute books,) to divide, distract and corrupt, the community, is certain. Nor is it much less so that when it again revives, it will pass through all those stages which we have witnessed, and in all human probability, consummate itself and terminate our hopes in a military despotism. Reverse the scene—let the act be obliterated forever from among our laws; let the principle of consolidation be forever suppressed, and that admirable and beautiful federal 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, prosperity 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 enforced, or each ordinary occasion are always excepted, but of genuine, thorough-going, uncompromising society, predicated upon the only solid foundation, the great fundamental principle of the temperance reform, that the use of ardent spirit and the traffic therein are morally wrong. Two months ago, I would have sworn before a magistrate, if required so to do, that ardent spirit was used in my family, in no form, and for no purpose whatever.

One evening, I was preparing to visit a neighboring town, for the purpose of delivering a temperance address. My little boy, not then quite seven years of age, importuned his mother for permission to attend me. "You are too young, my dear," said his mother, "you will go to sleep, or get weary." "Oh no, mother," he replied, "do let me go. I think I ought to hear father speak against intemperance." "You ought," rejoined his mother, "and pray why so?" "Why dear mamma," he replied, "I own I do love the brandy taste mince pies."

The declaration, which was made in the very words, which I have employed, was a lesson of wisdom. There are many well meaning people, who drink ardent spirit, and who would cheerfully co-operate with the friends of humanity, in this glorious work, were it not that a tradition has come down from their grandmothers, that mince pies are utterly illegitimate, without brandy. Decidedly the best mince pie I ever tasted, were compounded without brandy or wine, and set upon my table last Thanksgiving day. It may seem very unlikely to certain individuals, that so trifling a consideration as this, should deprive the temperance cause of the influence and example of whole families, who take no ardent spirits, as a drink, and would be happy to place their names upon its honorable roll, were it not that mince pies, upon the authority of their great grandmothers, cannot be fabricated, without brandy. Such is the fact. Temperance, they agree, "is a good thing."

Ardent spirit is the cause, of incalculable mischief and crime, domestic wretchedness, personal degradation, drunken delirium, and untimely death; and these worthy people, would gladly join in the application of an infallible corrective, were it not for their—mince pies!!!

EASTON, MD.
SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1834.

We are again called upon to record the death of a member of Congress—the Hon. L. P. DENNIS, Representative from the district composed of Worcester, Somerset and Dorchester counties. His death was announced in the Senate, on Wednesday, by Mr. Kent, and in the House of Representatives by Mr. Stoddert.

In order to give entire in this morning's paper, the Speech of Mr. CALHOUN, on his bill to repeal the revenue collection act of last session, usually termed the Force Act,—we are compelled to omit some articles of moment already in type, among which is the report of the Board of Directors of the United States Bank, of the 1st instant. The anxiety with which this Speech has been looked for, would, however, justify a greater sacrifice than we make.

We regret to be compelled to announce the failure of the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown," and also of the "Bank of Alexandria." The Cashiers of those institutions, in announcing the circumstance, speak of it as a mere suspension of specie payments, for the present, induced by the existing "singular crisis in the banking history of the country," and when this shall have passed over, they "confidently anticipate the resumption of active business, on a specie basis, with abundant resources."

NEW YORK ELECTION.—The New York papers up to Saturday afternoon, contain the final result of the election in that city.

By the returns for Mayor, Mr. Lawrence, Jackson candidate, out of 35,147 votes, had a majority of 179 over Mr. Verplanck. The General Committee have appointed a committee to inquire into the legality of the Sixth Ward Election, 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 investigation. The Pennsylvania says he had "few thousand" reasons for it.

Horrid Transaction.—The New Hampshire Courier gives the following account of a shocking affair which lately occurred in Hooksett, in that State.

"As a Miss Vaughan, a very respectable young woman, who keeps a milliner's shop in 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 employ of Mr. Head, seized by the throat and dragged into the woods, and most inhumanly insulted and abused; her clothes were rent to pieces, her comb broken to shivers, and her life but barely spared. The distance from Mr. Head's to the village is about one mile, and the road passes through a woods near which there is no house; it was in this by-place that the ruffian effected his infernal purpose, for which he now lies in Hopkinton jail, and for which if for any crime he deserves the scaffold and hemp. Although deaf and dumb, he is said to be a 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 sympathies of a virtuous and moral community."

Come in High Life.—The commission of crime appears often to be the result of a species of mono-mania. There are on record many instances of guilt which I have exhibited in the foulest crimes, with the absence of all malice or motive, and from a mere impulse, frenzied and irrepresible, urging the perpetrator to evil.

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 perpetrator to be a Miss Dennis, was generally known to the citizens of Philadelphia a number of years since, for her singular propensity 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 falling pities as a species of mono-mania, and her own feelings and those of her respectable friends, as far as possible, spared. When she entered a shop, the owner would watch her notions, and noting the articles stolen by her, would 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 remarkably adroit in her mode of filching; and at length carried her singular and annoying propensity to an extent that made it necessary for her parents to remove her from the city.

A case of equal, if not of greater interest, has recently occurred in this city. We would not mention the particulars, were they not generally and publicly known. A lady, residing in Chestnut street, of highly respectable connections, and hitherto, unimpaired character, had observed upon the side-board of the wife of a wealthy merchant, at whose house she visited, a splendid pair of silver pitchers. Their elegance and richness attracted her particular attention, and elicited her warmest praise. She left the house; but still the pitchers haunted her imagination. She conceived a passionate desire to possess them; but was unable to devise a method by which her object could be attained. The obstacles in the way of her covetous desires only increased their intensity, and she determined to get them at all hazards.

The feeling doubtless affected her reason, and assumed the form of disease—mono-mania.

She repaired to the house of her acquaintance, and was admitted. The servant ushered her into the parlour, and let her call her 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 else, 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 visitor 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 visitor, though ignorant of her name, perfectly recollected her appearance, and said she would be able, without difficulty, to recognise her.

A month elapsed without tidings of the pitcher or the person who had purloined it. At 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 pitcher 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. The visitor 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 affliction of the convicted thief may be better imagined than described. Aid was called, and this criminal in high life, was taken before the mayor. The relatives were apprised of the astounding and humiliating affair, and hastened to the examination. They made every effort to compromise the matter, and hush up the offence.

Any amount of money would have been willingly sacrificed to veil the momentary infirmity of their relative, and save the honor of an exalted family. All, however, proved unavailing, and she, who had "moved in the first circle," who was an object of just deference to the most respectable, was bound to answer the charge of larceny 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 fashion, will be forced to attend among the filthy and degraded creatures who crowd the bar of a criminal court, and stand her trial, for the most unworthy and debased crime of which humanity can be guilty.

From the circumstances as related to us, and from the hitherto unimpaired character of the lady, we cannot but come to the conclusion that this is another instance of mono-mania. Nothing but partial derangement could have 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. Intell.*

Terrible Warning against keeping bad Company.—Last Saturday evening, Mr. Buckland, who is employed at the U. S. Army at Springfield, Mass. became alarmed at the absence of a little son about eleven years old, and made inquiry 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 a 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, Elliot refused to go any farther. Strong suspicions were excited, and search being made little Buckland was found under the stairs of a top-house at no great distance, covered up with leaves and almost dead.

He was however able to make the following statement: He and Elliot, he said, had agreed to 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 Elliot carried with him. Elliot required him to put up the mark, and twice fired so soon that the ball whistled by him; and being alarmed, he said he would go home, and started. E. told him he would shoot him if he did, and treated him with great laughter and severity. One time Buckland fired the pistol, and it proved to have been so heavily loaded, that it flew back and wounded him in the face. At length Elliot having loaded the pistol threw something away into the bushes, and ordered Buckland to go and get 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 back. He fell, and cried to Elliot that he was killed, and begged him to help 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 bury him in the ground. As he was waiting some time and finding he did not die, Elliot went away, and Buckland succeeded in 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 thought severely cold, while it increased the suffering of the poor boy, staunching 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 boys are worthy people, and very deeply afflicted.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural 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 requested.

M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.

April 19

To be drawn April 23rd, 1834, The Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 8.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of \$25,000	20 prizes of \$1,000
1 " " 5,000	20 " " 500
1 " " 1,000	20 " " 250
1 " " 500	20 " " 125
1 " " 250	20 " " 62 1/2
1 " " 125	20 " " 31 1/4

Tickets \$5—Halves \$2 1/2—Quarters \$1 1/4

To be drawn May 3d, 1834, the Virginia Dismal Swamp Lottery, Class No. 8.

MANMOUTH SCHEME.

1 prize of \$30,000	100 prizes of \$1,000
1 " " 5,000	30 " " 500
1 " " 1,000	30 " " 250
1 " " 500	30 " " 125
1 " " 250	30 " " 62 1/2
1 " " 125	30 " " 31 1/4

Tickets only \$6—Halves \$3—Quarters \$1 1/2 at the Lottery office of P. SACKET, Easton, Md.

April 19

JOB PRINTING

Neatly and expeditiously executed at the WHIG OFFICE.

MILLINERY.

Miss CATHARINE JACKSON, TAKES 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 is determined to use her utmost endeavors to give general satisfaction.

April 19

NEW GOODS.

RICHARD P. SPENCER BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new and handsome assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets, English Merinos, Calicoes, Merino, Thibet Wool and Valencia Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND QUEENS WARE,

among which are some full sets 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.

Great Bargains! Great Bargains!

ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT THE

COACH, GIG & HARNESS 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 commenced 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

3 NEW GIGS,

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

SULKIES,

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 prices given for old Carriages in exchange.

They have under way a first rate Coach, 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 Coaches, 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.

To Rent,

for the remainder of the year,

The House on Washington street 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.

April 1 (G) 3w

Houses and Lots in Easton, STILL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale, on 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 occupied 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, situated on Washington street opposite to Fort 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 end of the block of brick buildings commonly called Earle's Row; on Washington street extended.

4th. That commodious and agreeable dwelling house and garden, formerly the residence of the subscriber, situated on Aurora street in Easton. The situation and advantages of this establishment for a private family renders 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.

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

WM. OWEN, Agent.

March 22

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

WILL as usual leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at seven o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore. Passage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Easton 32.

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

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

By order,

L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

April 15

Miss E. Marcilly's Academy, FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUNG LADIES.

No. 11, South Charles Street, Baltimore.

THIS Academy is situated in a pleasant part of the city of Baltimore, and enjoys all the facilities 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; 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 unattended. Their visitors 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, \$30.00
Half Boarders, Tuition not included, 60.00
Day Scholars, 60.00
Children receive the Rudiments of Education, at 20.00

EXTRA CHARGES: \$20.00

French, per annum, 20.00
For Boarders, this language is not an extra charge.

Spanish, Music, Drawing and Dancing, at the Professors' charges.

Ordinary Infirmary charges, not including Doctor's fees, 3.00
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 distance, 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 Monday in September.

References. The Hon. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton; The Most Rev. Dr. Whitfield; The Rev. Dr. Deluc; The Rev. Dr. Eccleston; The Rev. Dr. Wyatt; Philip E. Thomas; Wm. Tyson; R. B. Tanev; W. E. George; Evan Poultnery; D. Hoffman; L. Wetherell; T. Elliot; Esqrs.; Dr. Potter; Dr. Chaffard; The Hon. B. Roman, Louisiana; The Hon. Wm. Gaston, North Carolina; L. A. Pitray, Esqrs. Charleston, S. C.

April 12 lawfrdw

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 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.

Test,

WM. A. FORD, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of administration 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-four.

JAMES B. RUMBOLD, Adm'r. of Thomas Swan, dec'd.

April 12 3w

Revised List of Books and Prices.

The following works are offered for sale by
JOHN J. HARRIS,
BOOK AGENT OF THE METHODIST PRO-
TESTANT CHURCH.

	per doz.	Retail.
Discipline M. P. Church, containing Constitution & Declaration of Rights,	\$3 25	374
Hymn book M. P. Church, plain, sheep,	4 00	50
Do. do. do. gilt & color'd sheep	6 00	62
Do. do. do. gilt, morocco,	6 00	75
Do. do. do. calf, gilt,	8 00	1 00
Do. do. do. do. do. super extra,	13 00	1 50
Do. do. do. morocco do.	13 00	1 50
Do. do. do. plain, calf,	5 00	69
Do. do. do. morocco, strap gilt,	10 00	1 25
Shin on the plan of Salvation, Hunter's Sacred Biography, 3 volumes	14 09	1 50
	42 00	4 50
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,	96 00	3 50
Pocket Testaments, sheep, gilt colored,	3 50	374
Academical Reader, a first rate class book for schools,	5 50	62
Introduction to the above reader,	2 50	25
Saurin's Sermon's Rollin's Ancient History, 2 vols.	36 00	3 75
	48 00	4 50
Dr. Jennings' 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 Untroverted,	4 50	50
Pollok's Course of Time, plain,	3 50	374
Do. do. do. gilt,	4 50	50
Mason on Self-Knowledge,	2 50	314
Mrs. Rowe's Devout Exercises,	2 50	314
Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul,	4 00	50
Life of Mrs. Fletcher,	6 00	75
Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander Watson, Paley, Jennys and Leslie,	12 00	1 25
Polyglot Bibles, plain,	15 00	1 50
Do. Testaments, gilt, extra,	9 50	1 00
Clarke's Scripture Promises, Watts on the Mind,	2 50	314
	4 50	621
Western Lyce, an excellent selection of Church Music, adapted to the most popular Psalm & Hymn book tunes, with patent notes,	7 00	75
Dr. A. Clarke's advice to preachers and people,	\$10 per 100	18
Fletcher's Address to Seekers for salvation, stitched in neat printed covers,	\$12 per 100	18
Pridaux's Connexion of Sacred and Profane History,	48 00	5 00
William's on the Lord's Supper,	3 00	374
Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, now publishing in superior style, in 4to with 16 elegant engravings, bound,	\$7 50	
Ditto, in calf, gilt,	9 00	
Do. morocco or calf, superbly gilt on back, sides & edges,	9 00	12 00
Dr. Clarke's Commentary on the Old and New Testament, now publishing, bound and lettered,	15 00	
Harrod's Collection of Camp Meeting Hymns,	374	
Orders for any of the above books will be received by the subscriber, and forwarded without delay.		

EDWARD MULLIKIN.

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
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. Nichols, 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 prop-
erty pay charges, and take him away, other-
wise he will be discharged according to law.
JO. GRAHAM, Sheriff.

March 18

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. 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
Matie 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.

Feb 2
Books not on hand, will be ordered and
delivered, with a little delay as practicable.

THE CELEBRATED HORSE

Red Rover,

Will stand at Easton and

at New Market and Cam-

bridge Dorchester county.

March inst., where he will remain a week, and

then alternately, at Easton and Centerville,

on Monday the tenth of

March inst., where he will remain a week, and

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on Monday the tenth of

March inst., where he will remain a week, and

then alternately, at Easton and Centerville,

Maryland Eclipse.

The thorough bred

horse, Maryland E-

clipse is now at his

stand in Easton, and

will be in Centerville

on Monday the tenth of

March inst., where he will remain a week, and

then alternately, at Easton and Centerville,

on Monday the tenth of

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on Monday the tenth of

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

and typography, through which, after the

meeting of the next Congress, we propose to

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.—NO. 50.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1834.

WHOLE NO. 330

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 ar-
rears 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 inser-
tion—larger advertisements in proportion.

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 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, **JOHN BUSH,**
Office, opposite the Exchange, South Gay
street, Baltimore.
dec 3 6mo*

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 situated in the most
fashionable and pleasant part of the town, with-
in 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
in comfort, and in the assurance of the public,
that he has advantages in this tavern never be-
fore had, viz. A comfortable dwelling adjoin-
ing 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 Osters 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 Phila-
delphia via Centerville; the Steam Boat Mary-
land twice a week to Baltimore, besides other
conveyances in the two Eastern 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.
oct 1

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 re-
spect 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.
march 4 3t

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 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-
ing for a number of years."

**Published by E. J. HUNTINGTON, Har-
vard, 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 end
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 constitutional 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 fifteen 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
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 harmonize conflicting opinions, and
by promoting a surrender of political prejudice
and personal interests, unite those who disap-
prove of the manner in which the Government
is now administered, in a common effort to re-
store the institutions of the country from the
desecration 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 subscriptions 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-
tain subscribers.

All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

The first number will issue as soon as five
hundred 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
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 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 re-
spectfully invited to attend.
april 5

NOTICE.

THE appointment of Overseers of the roads
will be made on TUESDAY the 8th inst.—
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

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 inst.—
Leaving Easton Point for Baltimore at nine
o'clock, in the morning, and returning, leave
Baltimore for Easton, on WEDNESDAY
the 26th inst., at nine o'clock, in the morn-
ing, 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
to be a very fine sailor, which is a great ad-
vantage to passengers and freighters also. All
freights intended for the Emily Jane will be
thankedly 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.
feb 18

TO RENT

FOR THE YEAR 1834.

That two story brick house on
Washington street lately occupied
by John Meconek 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 ei-
ther purpose, being in the thoroughfare between
the principal public houses. For terms apply
to **WM. H. GROOME.**
Easton, feb 15 eow4w

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore
city and county, on the 16th day of Fe-
bruary, 1834, by Henry W. Gray, Esq., a
Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Bal-
timore, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls
himself **LEVIN DOUGLASS,** or **JOB**
CORBIN, says he belongs to Mr. George
Knock, 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 ab-
ove 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.
march 4 3w

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of
Administration on the personal estate of
William Harwood, late of Talbot county, de-
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 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
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 sup-
ply of GOODS, among which are a variety of
DOMESTIC MUSLINS, PLAIN AND
TWIL COTTON OSNABURGS,
PLAIDS AND STRIPES, BUR-
LAPS, TOW LINENS, COT-
TON YARNS, &c. &c.

Also,
A full supply of HARDWARE, GRO-
CERIES, LIQUORS, &c.
march 25 4t

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 Geo-
graphy. He solicits the patronage of parents
and guardians in Easton and the vicinity, and
will use exertions to give satisfaction, by at-
tending strictly to advance the scholars in li-
terature and morality. Terms of tuition—twelve
dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and a mo-
derate compensation for fuel.

W. W. HIGGINS

HAS 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
call.

Persons indebted to the subscriber of
twelve months or more, and whose accounts
have been presented, will confer a favor by mak-
ing immediate payment. Also those in debt
on notes of hand which have been or are now
due will please call and take them.
dec 31

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
Stern's Works
Hemans, Heber, and Pollok's Poems
Byron's Works
Pronouncing Bible
Prideaux's Connexions of Sacred and Pro-
fane History
Watts on the mind
Jay's Lectures
Bible Companion
Metcalf's Bible Dictionary
Imitation of Christ, by Thomas a Kempis
Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander
Watson, Jemys, Leslie and Paley
Baxter's Call to the unconverted
Saints' Rest
Græca Majora
Græca Minora
Cooper's Virgil
Clarke's Caesar
Clarke's Homer
Clarke's Cicero
Horace Delphini
Sallust Delphini
Hutchinson's Xenophon
Allen's Euclid
Griesbach's Greek Testament
Greek Exercises
Anthony's Sallust
Mair's Syntax
Adams' Latin Grammar
Ruddiman's do do
Titi Livii
McIntyre on the Globes
Bonycastle's Algebra
Politzer Learning
Blair's Lectures
Blair's Outlines of Ancient History
Tytler's History
Grimshaw's History of Rome
do do France
do do Greece
do 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
Academical Reader
Walker's Dictionary
Comley's Spelling Book
Jeas, Pike, Bennett and Gough's Arithmetic
Bartlett's Reader
Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books
And variety of other Books, Paper, Inkpow-
der, &c. &c.

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
A. Stewart of Baltimore,) now in EASTON,
will remain in town for a few days, and
will call "fully receive, and punctually
attend to any orders in his line of business. He
may be seen at Mr. Lowe's Hotel
april 15 pd.

FOR SALE.

A small farm in Miles River Neck, adjoining
the lands of Col. Edward Lloyd and Dr.
E. Specklen, 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.
april 8

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 substantially 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 ac-
commodation of gentlemen 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 going to and from Baltimore—
All orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs.
Spencer & Willis, Easton, or with Mr. James
Jordan, at the Ferry, will be strictly attended
to. The subscribers, intending to use every
exertion to give general satisfaction, solicit
the patronage of the public.

**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. Nicho-
las Goldsborough, Torch Tugman, Benjamin
Bowlde and John Newman, of this county.
march 15 (G) if

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Coun-
cil cause to be published in two news-
papers in the city of Baltimore, in two news-
papers in the city of Annapolis, in two news-
papers 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 certain
descriptions 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 news-
papers, viz: the Republican and Gazette, at
Annapolis; the Patriot and Chronicle, in Bal-
timore; the Examiner and Herald, at Freder-
ick; the Torch Light and Herald, at Hagers-
town; the Citizen and Advocate, at Cumbe-
rland; 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 Centerville; the Gazette and Whig, at East-
on; 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
certain descriptions of property, under certain
circumstances.

**Section 1. Be it enacted by the General
Assembly of Maryland,** That whenever an ac-
tion of replevin shall be brought in this State,
and the property in dispute shall be any mulatto
or negro or 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 authorizing such sale be first had and ob-
tained.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That every per-
son, his, or her counsellors, aiders, or abettors,
who shall be duly convicted of selling or trans-
porting 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; Pro-
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,
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
this day read and assented to.

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

MILLINERY.

Miss CATHARINE JACKSON,
TAKES this method to inform the ladies of
this and the adjacent counties, that she in-
tends 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
is determined to use her utmost endeavors to
give general satisfaction.
april 15

POETRY.

EARTH'S WEARY ONES.

By Mrs. Jane E. Locke.

Open the grave, the vaulted grave,
For the weary ones of earth—
They are pressing on, and their bosoms heave,
For the morn of heavenly birth.
They are pressing on—in the mockery
Of joy and hope—they long to die.
They are pressing on, in the strength of power,
And the pride of wealth—they wait the hour.

Ye may trace them in the hall of song,
By the lamp's high flaming light,
Where pipe and tabret their notes prolong,
And their voices 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 there!

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 woe,
And proclaim the spirit free.
But alas, alas, for the fond hopes crushed,
For the tears 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 fætal hour,
From that fair unfurrowed brow—
A bride—but woe for the bride room's bower—
The grave ye may open now—
From the glittering robes of royalty,
Peers the broken heart through the stunk 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 burdened soul to free.

Thou 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 singu-
lar 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 re-
sides 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 dollars for its recovery,
and "no question to be asked the person who
should return it." A few days after the pub-
lication 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. A physician, never-
theless, so anxious was he to gain his watch,
that he cherished the faintest hope upon the sub-
ject, and determined to attend the opera. Ac-
cordingly, 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
however, he a few minutes after again passed
into the bar room. It was comparatively late,
when a fine tall, genteelly dressed young man
came up to him, with a sly voice and an
affable manner inquired the hour. The physi-
cian hesitated a minute, cast an inquisitive 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 draw-
ing 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—
The stranger stepped back a few paces, and
coolly observed that "he had attended the opera
as a man of honour, expecting to meet a man
of honour. You advertised your watch," he
continued, "and pledged your honour as a gen-
tleman to reward with one hundred dollars the
individual who should return it to you. Well,
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 con-
fused 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 resi-
dence, the reward should immediately be paid.
"Without hesitation," said the stranger, and
putting his arm through that of the physician,
the two walked out of the opera house and up
Broadway to the residence of the latter, who
promptly handed the supposed robber a hun-
dred dollar note. He politely bowed and de-
parted.

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-
covery of his watch and on one of the stormiest
nights of the season the bell at the physician'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
almost impassable.

The servant, roused from his sleep, hurried
down stairs, opened the door, and ushered an
old man into the hall, who in the most pressing
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 immediately com-
menced 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
details, threw off the cloak in which he was dis-
guised, and the wig in which he was dis-
guised, and stood before the physician as the
stranger of the opera house—the fair faced gen-
tleman, young man from whom he received his
watch. The physician started back

with astonishment—the stranger continued,
"I have chosen a stormy night for this visit,
Sir, but however calm my demeanor, youth-
ful 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
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 phrase—
who was forced by his accursed destiny to seek
a thief? Can you, before God and your con-
science, affirm that you have acted a generous
part—an honorable part? You cannot—I
told you here in this shadowy room—that this
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 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 as
thief—I did not flinch 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.

SAMUEL OZMON,

CABINET MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Nide's Bakery.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIPTIONS, 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 dispatch, 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 dispatch.

Easton, July 2

INDEPENDENCE.

THE excellent young JACK INDEPENDENCE, 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 limited to 20 mares.

Seven dollars the season, to be discharged by five, if paid by the 25th October. Insurance \$10, but \$5 will be received in full, if paid by the 1st of April 1835. Insurance cash, only by special contract with the subscriber. Twenty-five cents to the groom in each case.

EDWARD NABBE.

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 11th day of February, 1834, by William A. Shaffer, Esq., of Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself JOHN JOHNSON, says he was born 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 discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.

Baltimore city and county Jail.

March 4 3w

For Rent, And possession given immediately, the two story framed dwelling house on Washington street, recently occupied by John McConkin, dec'd.

P. F. THOMAS, Admr.

Removal.

JAMES L. SMITH, TAILOR, HAT & 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 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 in it by Mr. Oehler, whose work has been highly approved.

Jan. 4 G

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 supply 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 Rings, Britannia and Japan Candelsticks, Cut Glass Candle Guards, Snuffers and Trays, Razor Straps, Shaving Brushes, Boxes and Soap, Night Tapers, Purcussion Caps, by the box, Shoe and Butcher's Knives, Shoe Thread, Blacking, Shoe and Tooth Brushes, Elastic Garters, Crayons and Slate Pencils, Curry Combs, Tweezers, Flutes, Harmonicons, Parliament and Butt Hinges, Tea Bells, Pins, Cloak Clips, 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, Jewellery, 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 favors 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 exchange for work or goods.

Of 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.

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 Water, Morphine, Emetine, Strichnine, Cornine, Piperine, Oil Cubebs, Solidif. d. Copiva, Oil of Cantharidin, Denarotized Laudanum, Ditto Opium, Jodyne, Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscinum, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES, and GLASS, of all sizes, 9 by 10, 10 by 12 1/2 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

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 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 eye, 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 according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.

Baltimore city and county Jail.

Feb 11

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Queen Anne'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 Anne's county.

A CARD.

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

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

oct 9

Schooner Wrightson.

THE EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET

SCHOONER WRIGHTSON,

GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master,

WILL commence her regular trips between the two places, on WEDNESDAY morning next, 26th of February—leaving Easton at 9 o'clock. Returning will leave Baltimore on SATURDAY morning following at the same hour, and will continue to sail regularly on those days, until superseded by my new racket 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 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.

Feb 25 w (G) S. H. B

PROPOSAL

FOR PRINTING

THE JOURNALS OF THE CONVENTIONS

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 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 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 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.

Of Subscriptions received at this office.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly 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 execution of the said commission agreeably to 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.

April 15

\$10 REWARD.

LOST, a few days since, on the road leading from Centerville to Easton, or from Easton to Denton, an old RED MOROCCO POKET 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.

March 11 3t

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.

April 1 3w

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.

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 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.

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 present 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 regular 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 trust 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 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, and Weekly, heretofore issued, it will be observed, that we propose to publish a "Congressional Globe," exclusively devoted to the proceedings and debates in Congress. This paper will be printed at the close of every week, during the session of Congress, and will contain, in regular series, a succinct and clear account of the proceedings of each day, together with a brief and condensed report of the speeches made on every topic brought under discussion. In preparing these outlines it is our purpose to employ industrious Reporters, who of Congress of 1789, as a sample for imitation, will be given to subscribers, after the 1st of December, on the same terms on which the Globe has hitherto been furnished to subscribers.

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 members themselves, for the public. We hope to be able to effect this, by using brevity 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 cheapest possible price, and we look for a reimbursement 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 therefore, rendered indispensable, and we throw ourselves upon the generosity of our friends, and ask the favor of them to tender 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 session of Congress, presenting a neat abstract of the proceedings 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, \$10 per annum

Semi-Weekly Globe, \$5 " "

Weekly Globe, \$2 50 " "

For less than a year, \$1

Daily per month, 50 cts.

Semi-weekly, per month, 50 cts.

READ THIS

NOTICE!!!

THE subscriber's time having expired as Sheriff of Talbot county, he has legally authorized 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, hitherto 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 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 cowtl]

The Baltimore American will copy the above once a week for 8w and charge the Whig office.

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 presence. The Church will be open at 11 o'clock.

March 15

NOTICE.

THE 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 Tuesday last.

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.

to the Commissioners for T. C.

March 15

NARRAGANSET HORSE.

The splendid Nanken colored

Narraganset Horse will stand,

the ensuing season, at Easton and the

Trappe.

N. B. He is the sire of J. W. Jenkins', Edward Earlin's and Ennalls Martin's horses, to whom reference is made for the quality of his colts.

Talbot county, Dec 28 1f

THE CELEBRATED HORSE

IVANHOE,

WILL be let to mares this

season at four dollars

spring's charge, 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

by Chester, out of an 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. 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 1f

Maryland Eclipse.

The thorough bred

horse, Maryland Eclipse

is now at his stand in Easton, and

will be in Centerville

on Monday the tenth

of March inst., where he will remain a week, and

then alternately, at Easton and Centerville, a

week at each place during the season. He

will be let to mares at the sum of twenty dol-

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

with.

Eclipse is a dark chestnut sorrel, near 16

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 tried.

N. GOLDSBOROUGH.

April 1 3w

THE THOROUGHRED 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 East-

on and the Trappe al-

ternately.

May Day (the sire of Upton) was got by Virginian, his dam by Florizel, his grand dam by Dars 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.

\$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

NOTICE.

The full bred horse SWEEPER DARE

EVIL, will stand the en-

suining season, at Centerville

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.—No. 51.

EASTON, MD.—SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1834.

WHOLE No. 331.

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 ar-
rears 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 inser-
tion—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 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 re-
spect 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.
march 4

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 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.
dec 3 6mo*

THE UNION TAVERN

EASTON, MARYLAND.



JOSEPH 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.
Layward, Jr., and directly that of Wm. R.
Price, Esq. This house is situated in the most
fashionable and pleasant part of the town, with-
in 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 be-
fore had, viz. A comfortable dwelling adjoin-
ing 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 Waiters and
Waitresses, and has determined nothing on his
part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His
Hacks will run regularly to the Steam Boat
Maryland, 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 Phila-
delphia via Centerville; the Steam Boat Mary-
land twice a week to Baltimore, besides other
conveyances in the two Eastern 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.
oct 1

374
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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 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-
ing for a number of years."

Published by E. J. HUNTINGTON, Har-
ford, Conn., and
Sold by Collins & Hanney, 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.]

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will be
with-

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 morn-
ing, 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 will be
sailing about six months and has proved
a very fine steamer, which is a great ad-
vantage to passengers and freighters also. All
freights intended for the Emily Jane will be
thanked 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.

feb 18

TO RENT
FOR THE YEAR 1834.
That two story brick house on
Washington street lately occupied
by John Meconee 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. GROOMER.

Easton, feb 15
cow 4w

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore
city and county, on the 16th day of Fe-
bruary, 1834, by Henry W. Gray, Esq., a
Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Bal-
timore, as a runaway, 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-
talons, red flannel shirt, coarse shoes and old
black fur hat. The owner (if any) of the a-
bove described negro man, is requested to come
forward, prove property, pay charges and take
him away, otherwise he will be charged ac-
cording to law.

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

march 4 Sw

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, Admr.
of Wm. B. Mullikin, dec'd.

April 5, 1834.

NOTICE.
THE semi-annual examination of the stu-
dents of the Patrons' Seminary, will
take place at the Parsonage on TUESDAY
the 16th inst., commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.
The parents and guardians of the boys, are re-
spectfully invited to attend.

april 6

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 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 end
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 constitutional 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 people,
and all such as 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 harmonize conflicting opinions, and
by promoting a surrender of political prejudice
and personal interests, unite those who dis-
approve of the manner in which the Government
is now administered, in a common effort to re-
scue 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 subscribers 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-
tain subscribers.
All subscriptions must be paid in advance.
The first number will issue as soon as five
hundred 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 Coun-
cil cause to be published in two newspa-
pers in the city of Baltimore, 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 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 news-
papers, viz: the Republican and Gazette, at An-
napolis; the Patriot and Chronicle, at Bal-
timore; the Examiner and Herald, at Freder-
ick; the Torch Light and Herald, at Hagers-
town; the Citizen and Republican, at Rock-
ville; the Banner, at Upper Marlborough; the Re-
publican, at Elkton; the Courant, at Port Ma-
garet; the Inquirer, at Chestertown; the Times,
at Centerville; the Gazette and Whig, at East-
on; 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 ac-
tion of replevin shall be brought in this State,
and the property in dispute shall be any mulatto
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 authorizing such sale be first had and ob-
tained.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That every per-
son, his or her counsellors, aiders, or abettors,
who shall be duly convicted of selling or trans-
porting 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; Pro-
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,
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
this day read and assented to.

By order,
JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk.
JAMES THOMAS.

[L. S.]
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 substantially 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 ac-
commodation of gentlemen 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, Bal-
timore, 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
Jordan, at the Ferry, will be strictly attended to.
The subscribers, intending to use every
effort 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. Nichol-
las Goldsborough, Tench Tilghman, Benjamin
Bowdle and John Newnam, of this county.
march 15 (G) 11

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
for wheat or corn—the improvements are
two story framed house with kitchen,
smoke house, stable, barn, &c. &c.
above described farm will be sold low
and on accommodating terms.—Apply to A.
Graham, or to the subscriber.

JAS. H. BENSON.

april 8

FOR SALE.
A FARM near St. Michaels, that I purcha-
sed of William Skinner. This farm lies
on a prong of Broad Creek, and is considered a
very healthy situation, and contains one hun-
dred and four acres of land. The improvements
are a framed dwelling, barn and corn house.—
For further particulars apply to Joseph Gra-
ham in Easton, or the subscriber on the pre-
mises.
W. JONES.

april 22

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.—Functual attendance is required.
april 15

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
attend to any orders in his line of business. He
may be seen at Mr. Lowe's Hotel.
april 15

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
Sturges's Reflections
Milton, Young, Gray, Boattie and Collins
Poems
Steele's Works
Hemans, Heber, and Pollok's Poems
Byron's Works
Promising Bible
Promising Testament
Pearson's Connexions of Sacred and Pro-
fane History
Watts on the mind
Jays Lectures
Bible Companion
Mason's Bible Dictionary
Imitation of Christ, by Thomas a Kempis
Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander
Watson, Jennings, Leslie and Paley
Baxter's Call to the unconverted
Saints' Rest
Gracia Majora
Gracia Minora
Coker's Virgil
Clarke's Homer
Smith's Cicero
Cesar Delphini
Horace Delphini
Salustius Delphini
Hutchinson's Xenophon
Allen's Euclid
Grisham's Greek Testament
Greek Exercises
Aubson's Sallust
Mair's Syntax
Adams' Latin Grammar
Riddiman's do do
Tib's Livii
McIntyre on the Globes
Bonnyastie's Algebra
Pötte Learning
Blair's Lectures
Blair's Outlines of Ancient History
Tulley's History
Grisham's History of Rome
do do France
do do Greece
do do England
do do United States

Trake's Pantheon
Adams' Geography & Atlas
Worcester's ditto ditto
Olney's ditto ditto
Wanostrocht's French Grammar
Nugent's French Dictionary
Viri Romae
Kirkham's Grammar
Murray's Grammar
ditto Reader
Academical Reader
Walker's Dictionary
Comely's Spelling Book
Jesse, Pike, Bennett and Gough's Arithmetic
Bartlett's Reader
Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books
And variety of other Books, Paper, Inkpow-
der, &c. &c.

W. W. HIGGINS
HAS 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
call.

Persons indebted to the subscriber of
twelve months or more, and whose accounts
have been presented, will confer a favor by mak-
ing 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

SPRING GOODS.
Wm. H. & P. Groomer

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.

Also,
A full supply of HARDWARE, GRO-
CERIES, LIQUORS, &c.
march 25 41

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 Geo-
graphy. He solicits the patronage of parents
and guardians in Easton and the vicinity, and
will use exertions to give satisfaction, by at-
tending strictly to advance the scholars in li-
terature and morality. Terms of tuition—twelve
dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and a
moderate compensation for fuel.

Administrator's Notice.
THE subscriber having obtained letters of
Administration on the personal estate of
William Harwood, late of Talbot county, de-
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 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
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, Admr.
of Wm. Harwood, dec'd.

Easton, march 25 Sw

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

MANUFACTORY
OF
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
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
3 NEW GIGS,

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

SULKIES,
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
prices given for old Carriages in exchange.

They have under way a first rate Coach, 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 Coaches, 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 short-
est 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.

Houses and Lots in Easton,
STILL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale, on
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 occupied by Mr.
Peter Burroughs. The Dwelling house, Office,
Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired
for an inconsiderable sum of money, and ren-
dered 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 cal-
led Earle's Row; on Washington street ex-
tended.

4th. That commodious and agreeable dwell-
ing 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 conven-
ient building lot near the same.

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

MARIA ROGERS.

Perry Hall, Oct. 9, 1833.

JOHN HARPER,
INFORMS the public generally, and Tailors
especially, that he has just received the
Spring and Summer Fashions for 1834; and as
he is legally authorized (by Mr. A. F. Sagaz,
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
at the reduced price of 86 per year, to subscri-
bers.

The subscriber tenders his grateful acknowl-
edgments for the liberal patronage he has re-
ceived 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 ex-
pense nor pains shall be wanting on his part to
please those who may favor him with their pat-
ronage. In a very short time, I expect to re-
ceive other fashions in addition to those Report-
ed by Mr. A. F. Sagaz; thereby gentle-
men will be able to see, judge and determine
for themselves, as to the style of fashion of their
work.
april 15 cow 3t

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
april 1 (G) Sw

POETRY.
THE BETTER LAND.
BY MRS. HEMANS.

"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 perfume 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,
Where the rivers wander o'er sands of gold?
Where the burning rays of the ruby shine,
And diamonds gleam up the secret mine;
And the pearl lights forth from the coral
strand?"

"Is it there, sweet mother, that better land?"

"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—
Sorrow 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.
CONCLUDED.

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 condemna-
tory 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 perfect keeping with those other
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EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1834.

The President, on Monday, sent to the Senate a message explanatory of certain expressions in his Protest message, in regard to the custody 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 forty-seven counties and towns, which give 37 members for the opposition, and 23 for the administration. This, however, is so small a part of the State, as to make it still difficult to form an 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 Potomac, at Alexandria, and of the Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, have given a voluntary obligation, binding themselves, in their individual capacities, for all liabilities of those Banks, which may be created during the terms for which they are now elected.

We find the following notice concerning the failure of the Salisbury Bank, in the last Princess Anne Herald:—

Bank of Salisbury, April 21, 1834.
The President and Directors of this institution, having duly investigated its affairs, and maturely deliberated upon the expediency of its continued operations under the existing unprecedently severe demands for specie, have come to the painful conclusion to announce to the public its inability to continue longer specie 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 institution, and assure the public that its resources are abundant and amply sufficient to discharge all its obligations.

The Board would therefore earnestly entreat the holders of the notes and certificates of special deposit not to sacrifice their claims, and they 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 deposits, 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 deposit with promissory 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:—

An Act relating to persons of colour, who are to be free after the expiration of a term of years.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall and may be lawful from and after the passage of this act, for the several County Courts in this State to authorize the master or owner of any slave for a term of years, to sell the unexpired time of said slave, when his or her conduct is so notoriously vicious and turbulent, to any person who will transport such servant beyond the limits of the State.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That except as to cases of slaves now imprisoned for alleged misconduct, the County Courts aforesaid shall require, and be satisfied with the testimony of 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 mulattoes held to labour for a term of years, frequently abscond, and thus deprive their owners of the labour and service due them, and who, by great effort and expense are reclaimed, it is found by experience that such negroes or mulattoes have little difficulty in continuing to abscond, until the authority of the owner is put at complete defiance, and the value of their service completely 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 occasioned by the absconding of such servant.

And be it enacted, That upon the application of any master or mistress, or other person legally authorized by such master or mistress, to the County Court of the County where such master or mistress or their agent may reside, upon the apprehension of such absconding servant, it shall be lawful for such Court at its session, to grant an order for the sale of all the right of the master or mistress in and to said negro or mulatto servant, to any persons without or without this State. Provided said Court shall be of opinion that such absconding of such slave was not occasioned by improper conduct on 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 mulatto 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 forth 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 mulatto servant, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the County, where such order may pass, to furnish said negro with a copy of the Deed of Manumission, where he may be entitled to his freedom by manumission, under seal of office; and in case said negro or mulatto may be entitled to freedom by will, then and in that case, upon application to the Register of Wills where the will shall be recorded, from which said negro derives his freedom, and it shall be the duty of said Clerk to make application, and the duty of said Register to make out for said Clerk, under seal of office, so much of said will

as may be necessary to show when and on what terms said negro is entitled to his freedom, together with the order of the Court directing the 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 foregoing is a true copy from the original law, passed by both branches of the Legislature, at December session, 1833. Given under our hands at the City of Annapolis, this 10th day of April, 1834.

LOUIS GASSAWAY,
Clerk. Ho. Del. Md.
JOS. H. NICHOLSON,
Clerk. Senate Md.

CONGRESS.
In the Senate on Friday the 18th, several memorials were presented on the removal of the deposits, of which the only important one was that presented by Mr. Kent, from 800 citizens of Prince George's county, Md., on the removal of the Executive; on the presentation of which, Mr. K. addressed the Senate at considerable length.

Mr. LEIGH spoke two or three hours on Mr. Poindeux's motion not to receive the Manifesto 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, Mr. POLK of Ten. made a motion, which did not prevail, to take up the General Appropriation Bill. Mr. Heath asked leave of the House to introduce a resolution, for directing the accruing revenues of the country in the Bank of the United States, after the 1st of May next; which was refused. Mr. Jarvis moved to suspend the rules of the House, to enable him to offer a resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the causes of the failure of Banks in the District of Columbia; which was refused. Mr. Wise also asked leave to introduce certain resolutions on the subject of the bank deposits, asserting the power of Congress over the public moneys, under the Constitution. A call of the House was moved. After occupying considerable time in this call, the question was put on the suspension of the rules, for the reception of Mr. Wise's resolutions, and negative. Mr. Peyton made a similar application 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.

The House of Representatives assembled at the usual hour. Various petitions, resolutions, reports of committees, &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 modified on motion of Mr. FLORENCE):

Resolved, That a Special Committee be appointed, for the purpose of inquiring into the expediency of equalizing and reducing the salaries of officers, and all other expenses of Government, in every department thereof, where the same can be constitutionally done; and also, to abolish such offices as may be deemed unnecessary; and, also, of increasing the compensation of officers whose salaries 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 bill or 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 deposits, and moved a suspension of the rules of the House, which was refused. Mr. FLETCHER made a similar application and motion, which was also refused.

Mr. ALLEN asked leave to offer an explanation, with regard to the vote he had given in the preceding day, in connection 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.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—A gentleman from the vicinity of the Canal has just informed us, that this morning about three o'clock the Bank of the Canal across Broad Creek gave way and left the bed thereof perfectly clear of water. The Damage is incalculable, the Banks and Tow Path having in consequence fallen in at several other places.

Five vessels are lying in the Canal at Chesapeake without a drop of water, and many others may be in a similar situation east thereof.—*Cecil Republican.*

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 presumed has not been affected by the removal of the deposits, for an advance of \$50! This was for the extraordinary privilege of witnessing the last appearance of the Kemble. So much for "Hard Times!" But some would indulge their mania for theatrical exhibitions, if the consequence was utter ruin to themselves and connections.—*Boston paper.*

STEBBINGS ACQUITTED.
It will be recollected that GEORGE STEBBINGS, some months since, was arrested and committed to the jail at this place, on the charge of the murder of Miss EVELINA CUNNINGHAM, in 1825. On Friday, the 11th inst., the Grand Jury found a Bill, and on Thursday last, he was brought up for trial. Yesterday 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 calculated to do injury to the character of the acquitted but when our own opinion is sustained by every individual we have conversed with, we think it not improper to state, that the nature of the evidence was such as to leave on the minds of all who were present at the trial a very strong suspicion of his guilt. Through the kindness of L. A. Wilmer, Esq. we expect to be able to publish a report of the trial in our next.

The prisoner was this morning discharged from the custody of the Sheriff, and almost immediately thereafter arrested and committed on charge of stealing lumber, and in all probability will be obliged to remain in the county jail until the sitting of the county court in October next. He has a wife and five or six children.—*Cecil Republican.*

LIFE IN MICHIGAN.
PITTSBORO, Calhoun County, Dec. 23. I wrote to you not far from a little cottage in a beautiful grove, not far distant from the banks of the Kalamazoo, where two young gentlemen, recently from the east, have erected their tabernacle in this land of enterprise. It is amusing to observe how little singularity people here attach to a mode of life which in older countries, would be looked upon as highly eccentric. My entertainers are both young lawyers, liberally educated, and men of much accomplishment, and yet the house in which I am passing the night, with every article of furniture it contains, is of their own manufacture.

A runaway match.—A correspondent of the New-York Sun says: "that a young lady, a relation of his, eloped on Monday last, with a promising young man of 24. The girl was but 14 years of age! It is said that the plot was contrived by the bride herself, who actually provided a pair of pistols, to be used in case they were overtaken before the knot was tied. The parties were from Connecticut. They were married in New-York, on Tuesday afternoon."

Curious Astronomical Theory.—We state the following on the authority of M. Arago, an eminent French astronomer:—If we place in a horizontal line the series of figures of which the law is evident:

0 3 6 12 24 48 96 192
each double the preceding, and afterwards add 4 to each, we shall have a series denoting the relative distances of the Planets from the Sun, thus:—

4 7 10 16 23 32 100 196
Mer. Ve. Earth. Mars. Jup. Sa. Uranus.
If 10 represents the distance of the Earth, 4 will be that of Mercury, 7 Venus, 16 Mars, and 32, 100, and 196, the respective distances 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 is a deficiency of one term between Mars and Jupiter. This led philosophers to suspect the existence of a planet at the distance required to fill up the vacancy; and in 1801, Piazzi, of Palermo, actually discovered one, whose orbit was between those of Mars and Jupiter, and nearly at the proportional distance of 28 from the Sun. This planet was named Ceres; and since that period three others have been found: Pallas, Juno, and Vesta—all of which have their orbits so near each other as to lead astronomers to believe that these are the fragments of a larger planet which had been shattered into pieces by some internal explosion, or the shock of a comet.—*London paper.*

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.
April 22, 1834.
Wheat, Susquehanna, \$1 08 a 1 11
Do. Maryland, 1 00 a 1 05
Corn, white, 55 a 56
Do. yellow, 55 a 56
Rye, 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: 1st the suit of Joseph Pogue, Joshua G. Spry and Edwin Watkins, 1st at the suit of Geo. R. Gaither, Richard W. Marriott and Thomas S. Harwood, 1st at the suit of Henry Dubring, 1st at the suit of Francis Woolly and Thomas Welsh, 1st at the suit of Aaron Kellee and Moses Kempton, 1st at the suit of Wm. Brownell and Alfred T. Moore, 1st at the suit of William Cook and Joseph Snowden, and 1st at the suit of Samuel 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 23rd day of May next at 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 from Samuel Mackey, and where said Jenkins now resides, containing two hundred and twenty 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 cost due and to become due thereon.

A tender passage of sixty-one days from Baltimore, we arrived at Monrovia in Liberia. Most of our company suffered much from sea sickness, otherwise we have been mercifully favored with excellent health.

(ture; a saw, an axe, a wood knife, and a jack plane, being their only tools. It would amuse you not a little, to look forth the window, and see our little group at this moment.

One of my companions whose axe and rifle are suspended by wooden hooks to the rafters over his head, is professionally engaged in drawing a declaration at the table on which I am writing; while the other having just got through removing the remains of our game dinner, prepared and cooked by his chums, is now sitting with a long pipe in his mouth, watching a coffee pot which streams up so from the live embers that no light consideration would induce me to part with the interest I have in its contents. Their house which has been thus occupied for three months, is a perfect pattern of neatness, though as it consists of a single room, no little ingenuity is required to arrange their books, house keeping apparatus, and sporting equipments, so as to preserve even an appearance in such a band-box. They have already sufficient business, they tell me, to sustain their moderate household, and as the Indians supply them with abundance of provisions, they have ample leisure to devote to study.

It is far from uncommon, however, to meet thus with persons of finished education and accomplished manners under a humble roof as this in the wilds of Michigan. For so rapid is the growth of society here, that he who aims at a prominent station in the new community, must be a pioneer far in advance of the growing settlement. Two years ago the first white man raised his log hut in the county of Calhoun; it has now a population of 1500, and I have passed an evening in more than one mud plastered wigwam, whose fair and elegant inmates would grace any society, however retired.

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 Christian Advocate of this city. We are under obligations to those gentlemen for the use of this, and other favors. The present letter is not only very interesting but very favorable.

After a tedious passage of sixty-one days from Baltimore, we arrived at Monrovia in Liberia. Most of our company suffered much from sea sickness, otherwise we have been mercifully 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 February. We found the natives of the country anxious to receive and comfort their brethren from America. Our intention and object in visiting this country was immediately communicated to the King of Cape Town; who expressed promptly his approbation of our views, and his entire willingness to receive and accommodate us in his country. The day following two other Kings having received the information of our arrival came together; and after Dr. Hall, the agent for the Maryland Colonization Society, had explained the views and wishes of our Society they all received the proposition with joy; and after the necessary negotiations, which did not continue more than one hour, the Kings promptly agreed to dispose of the entire country, (consisting of about four hundred square miles,) for a moderate compensation, reserving to themselves only the peaceable possession of their own towns and farms.

One circumstance connected with this prompt and mutually agreeable negotiation, is worthy of particular notice. It was the unwavering opinion of those best acquainted with the native character, that no negotiation 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 joyfully met by the Agent.

Other Kings have manifested not only a willingness to receive Americans to settle among them, but there also exists among many of the tribes, an anxiety to have their children educated. In a word, there is a great and effectual door opening in this interesting and extensive country 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 humble residence. I was particularly interested and pleased to see two or three hundred children from four to sixteen years old, crowding around and eagerly reaching their little hands to press mine in token of their friendship and joy. Although they were naked body and soul, yet their appearance was not offensive but deeply and solemnly interesting. Their countenance were sprightly and expressive though deeply shrouded in ignorance. Could this scene have been presented before the public in our midst, it would have produced an overwhelming stream of mercy composed of men and money sufficient to fertilize the whole of this dreary region.

An unlimited field is fast opening in this immense continent where servants of the Lord may enter in and labor; where they may literally preach the gospel to the poor.

It is my fixed determination to spend my days in Africa unless I can serve this important cause more effectually by a visit to the United States.

The African climate is much more agreeable than I had anticipated. The heat is at all times oppressive in the middle of the day, but the mornings and evenings, and nights generally very pleasant. The thermometer varies but a few degrees at any season of the year. It is very true that all foreign, white or colored must expect to be attacked by a fever peculiar 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 they have become acclimated they will no doubt enjoy as good or better health here than in any of our Southern States.

I have seen sugar cane of very respectable size cultivated by the natives. Corn, cotton, coffee and rice may be reared in great abundance and all the fruits of tropical climates. There is nothing wanting to make this country a comfortable home for our colored population but money and a well regulated system of economy adhered to by the society and her Agents in America and in Africa, and industry and virtue on the part of the colonists. Nothing however can be effected in any place or at any time, of a valuable and permanent character, without the aid and merciful approbation of Almighty God—that his smiles will attend every honest effort to civilize and christianize Africa, and to exalt the character and condition of our colored population we cannot, for one moment doubt.

A RUNAWAY MATCH.—A correspondent of the New-York Sun says: "that a young lady, a relation of his, eloped on Monday last, with a promising young man of 24. The girl was but 14 years of age! It is said that the plot was contrived by the bride herself, who actually provided a pair of pistols, to be used in case they were overtaken before the knot was tied. The parties were from Connecticut. They were married in New-York, on Tuesday afternoon."

THE STEAM BOAT
MARYLAND

Will as usual leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at seven o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore. Passage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Easton 52.

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

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

By order,
L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

Miss E. Marcilly's Academy, FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUNG LADIES.
No. 11, South Charles Street, Baltimore.

THIS Academy is situated in a pleasant part of the city of Baltimore, and enjoys all the facilities 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 department 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; 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 unattended. Their visitors 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, 60.00
Children receive the Rudiments of Education, at 20.00

EXTRA CHARGES.
French, per annum, \$20.00
For Boarders, this language is not an extra charge.
Spanish, Music, Drawing and Dancing, at the 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 institution.

Washing, per annum, 20.00
Boarders pay the current charges, half yearly in advance;—Day Scholars, quarterly.
Parents and Guardians, residing at a distance, 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 Monday in September.

References.—The Hon. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton; The Most Rev. Dr. Whitfield; The Rev. Dr. Deloel; The Rev. Dr. Eccleston; The Rev. Dr. Wyatt; Philip E. Thomas; Wm. Tynson; R. B. Taney; W. E. George; Evan Poultony; D. Hoffman; L. Wetherill; T. Elliott, Esq.; Dr. Potter; Dr. Chatarel; The Hon. B. Roman, Louisiana; The Hon. Wm. Gaston, North Carolina; L. A. Pitray, Esq., Charleston, S. C.

April 22 1awfr4w

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 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 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 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 keeping on hand ready made wheels of different sizes and heights.

April 22 3w (G)

PUBLIC SALE.
ON Wednesday the 30th inst., I will sell at auction, at my residence, near Dorver Bridge, in Talbot county, all my household and kitchen furniture, a coach 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.
April 22 (G)

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, Cassinets, Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets, English Merinos, Calicoes, Merinos, Thibet Wool and Valentin Shawls, Ho-siery, Gloves, &c. &c.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND QUEEN'S WARE,
among which are some full sets 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.

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.
April 1 (G) 3w

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed against Samuel T. Watts, Esq., 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 Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 13th day of May next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, P. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following 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 farm of Dr. Denney, 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 satisfy 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 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 12 o'clock, A. M. 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.

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 Earlin's and Enalls Martin's horses, to whom reference is made for the quality of his stock.

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 steamboat 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 "Deer of Algiers," and paid forty dollars for a brood mare. He spoke in the highest terms of the dam; and I can state with great alacrity that I have the highest opinion of the "Deer of Algiers," the sire of your horse, and of his progeny. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

15th April, 1834.
N. B. The grand dam of my horse Deer of Algiers, was got by the sire of your horse, Mason's Deer of Algiers.

April 22

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
GOODS,
suitable for the Spring and Summer use. His supply consists of
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 themselves.

Easton, April 22 1f

Eastern Shore Jockey Club.
THE members of the Eastern Shore Jockey Club are requested to meet at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton, on Tuesday the 20th of May next, in order to decide on a suitable site for a course, for the ensuing fall races.

A. GRAHAM, Sec'y.
Easton, April 22

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, against Wright Jones, one at the suit of Wm. Skinner, and the other at the suit of Samuel E. H. and J. Elliott, will be sold 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, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, 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 Wright Jones, and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid writs of fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by
JO. GRAHAM, Sh

SAMUEL OZMON, CABINET MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Nide's Bakery.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, in FURNITURE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, 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 dispatch, 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 dispatch.

Easton, 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, 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

INDEPENDENCE

THE excellent young Jack INDEPENDENCE, 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 lighted to 20 mares.

—TERMS—

Seven dollars the season, to be discharged by five, if paid by the 25th of October. Insurance \$10, but \$5 will be returned 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 be paid in each case.

EDWARD NABB.

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BALTIMORE

city and county, on the 11th day of February, 1834, by William A. Shaffer, Esq., of Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a mulatto man who called himself JOHN JOHNSON, says he was born free, and was raised by Joseph Gray, Caroline county, Eastern Shore Maryland. Said mulatto man is about 25 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 blue cotton cloth pants, a 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 3w

For Rent,

And possession given immediately, the two story framed dwelling house on Washington street, recently occupied by John Meconkin, do.

P. F. THOMAS, Admr.

Removal.

JAMES L. SMITH,

TAILOR, HAT & 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 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, as to be little inferior to their appearance when 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

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 supply 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, Cut Glass Candle Guards, Snuffers and Fray Razer Straps, Shaving Brushes, Boxes and Soap, Night Tapers, Furcunions Caps, by the box, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Silver Thread, Blacking, Shoe and Tooth Brushes, Elastic Garters, Crayons and Slate Pencils, Curry Combs, Tweezers, Flutes, Harmonicons, Parliament and Butt Pens, Hooks and Eyes, by the box, Tobacco Boxes, Hair Combs, fine tooth do., Cephalic Squiff, Spring Lavet Blades, Glass Inkstands, Water Color Paints, Violin Strings, Smelling Bottles, Jewels, 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 favors he has received from his customers and the public in general, and assures them that nothing will 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 exchange for work or goods.

—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.

PROPOSAL

FOR PRINTING
THE JOURNALS OF THE CONVENTIONS

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 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 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 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.

—Subscriptions received at this office.

Schooner Wrightson.

THE EASTON AND BALTIMORE

PACKET

SCHOONER WRIGHTSON,

GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master,

WILL commence her regular trips between the two places, on WEDNESDAY morning next, 26th of February—leaving Easton at 9 o'clock. Returning will leave Baltimore on SATURDAY morning following 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.

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.

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 25 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.

A CARD.

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

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

oct 9

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 on Pomoneck 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 pants, black silk waist coat, and a pair of old shoes 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 according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,

Baltimore city and county jail.

feb 11

JUST received 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

Water,

Morphine, Emetine,

Strichnine, Coraine,

Piperine, Oil Cubebs

Solidified Copiva,

Oil of Cantharidin,

Denarotized Laudu

num,

Ditto Opium,

Iodyne,

Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyosciamus, and all

modern preparations, with a full supply of

PATENT MEDICINES,

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

by 70, &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, Feb 18

JOB PRINTING

Neatly and expeditiously executed at the

WHIG OFFICE.

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 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 trust 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 deserve and win it, for the future, however we may fail in the requisite ability.

The present enlarged and improved publication, 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 observed, that we propose to publish "a Congressional Globe," exclusively devoted to the proceedings and debates in Congress. This paper will be printed at the close of every week, during the session of Congress, and will contain, in regular series, a succinct and clear account of the proceedings of each day, together with a brief and condensed report of the speeches 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 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 allow, 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 to be able to effect this, by using brevity 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 cheapest possible price, and we look for a reimbursement for our labor and trouble, in a very moderate 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, published weekly during the session of Congress, presenting a net abstract of the proceedings 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, \$10 per annum

Semi-Weekly Globe, \$5 " "

Weekly Globe, \$2 50 " "

For less than a year.

Daily per month, \$1

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 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 3w

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 Centerville to Easton, or from Easton to Denton, an old RED MOROCCO POK-KIT 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.

april 1 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.

dec 31

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 execution of the said commission agreeably to law, on the premises, on Friday, 16th May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Signed

LAURENT W. SPENCER

BENNETT BRACCO

HENRY HOLLYDAY

FAYETTE GIBSON

JAMES MURRAY LLOYD,

Commissioners.

MILLINERY.

Miss CATHARINE JACKSON,

TAKES this method to inform the ladies that she and the adjacent counties, that she intends carrying on the Millinery and Mantu-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 is determined to use her utmost endeavors to give general satisfaction.

april 19

Maryland Eclipse.

The thorough bred horse, Maryland Eclipse is now at his stand in Easton, and will be in Centerville on Monday the tenth of March inst., where he will remain a week, and then alternately, at Easton and Centerville, 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 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 with.

Eclipse is a dark chestnut 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 proprietor, 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 Eclipse, 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, at 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 an 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. 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, 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 presence. The Church will be open at 11 o'clock.

march 15

NOTICE.

THE 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 Tuesday last.

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

march 15

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 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, this eighteenth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

Test.

WM. A. FORD, Reg'r.

of Wills for Caroline county.

IN COMPLIANCE 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, 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-four.

JAMES B. RUMBOLD, Admr.

of Thomas Swan, dec'd.

april 12 3w

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE STEAM BOAT

GOVERNOR WOLCOTT,

Captain William Firdin,

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 every FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock, Cor-sica at 10 o'clock, and Rockhall at 12 o'clock, noon.

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

WM. OWEN, Agent.

march 22

Revised List of Books and Prices.

The following works are offered for sale by JOHN J. HARROD, BOOK AGENT OF THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

per doz. Retail.

Discipline M. P. Church, containing Constitution & Declaration of Rights, Hymn book M. P. Church, plain, sheep, 4 00 50

Do. do. do. gilt & color'd sheep 5 00 62 1/2

Do. do. do. call, morocco, 6 00 75

Do. do. do. call, gilt, 8 00 1 00

Do. do. do. do. super extra, 13 00 1 50

Do. do. do. morocco do. 13 00 1 50

Do. do. do. plain, call, 5 00 69 1/2

Do. do. do. morocco, strap gilt, 10 00 1 25

Shian on the plan of Salvation, Hunter's Sacred Biography, 3 volumes 42 00 4 50

Mosheim, Cootie and Gleig's Church History, from the earliest period to 1825, 2 volumes 8 vo. 48 00 5 00

Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind, 36 00 3 50

Pocket Testaments, sheep, gilt colored, 3 50 37 1/2

Academical Reader, a first rate class book for schools, 5 50 62 1/2

Introduction to the above reader, 2 50 25

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.—No. 52.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1834.

WHOLE No. 332.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING
(During the Session of Congress.)
and every TUESDAY MORNING, the re-
sult 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 arrear-
ages 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 inser-
tion—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 Goldsboro streets, immediately
opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John
Leeds Kerr, and directly that of Wm R.
Hayward, Esq. This house is situated in the most
fashionable and pleasant part of the town, with-
in 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 be-
fore had, viz. A comfortable dwelling adjoin-
ing 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 Ostrlers and
Waiters, and has determined nothing on his
part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His
Tables 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
wheeled stage runs three times a week to Phila-
delphia via Centerville; the Steam Boat Mary-
land twice a week to Baltimore, besides other
conveyances in the two Eastern 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.
oct 1

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 and the kind ever published in this coun-
try.—The Plates of the Atlas, if spread out,
would cover a square surface of more than
two 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 Learn-
ing for a number of years."
Published by F. J. HUNTINGTON, Hart-
ford, Conn.; and
Sold by Collins & Hannay, Jonathan Leavitt,
and Rose 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 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 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.
dec 3 6mo*

Collector's Notice.
THE subscriber desirous of completing his
collections for 1833, earnestly requests of
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 30th of 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 re-
spect 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 of March, at which day an
election will be held. None need apply except
well recommended.
march 4

EXTRA TELEGRAPH.
Feeling that a crisis has arrived, when it be-
comes the duty of every friend of his country to
offer up his private and personal interests,
so far as they are in conflict with the great end
of redeeming the Government from the misde-
meanors of the Government, and of the best in-
terests of society, and believing that the estab-
lishment of some organ of communication,
through which the advocates of constitutional 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 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 harmonize conflicting opinions, and
by promoting a surrender of political prejudice
and personal interests, unite those who disap-
prove of the manner in which the Government
is now administered, in a common effort to re-
scue the institutions of the country from the
destiny which, in the opinion of all intelligent
and disinterested persons, otherwise awaits it.
With a view to enable subsequent subscribers
to obtain the whole series, the first numbers
will be stereotyped, and new editions issued as
the subscriptions 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-
tain subscribers.
All subscriptions must be paid in advance.
The first number will issue as soon as five
hundred subscribers are obtained.
DUFGREEN.
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
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 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 re-
spectfully invited to attend.
April 5

NOTICE.
THE appointment of Overseers of the roads
will be made on TUESDAY the 5th inst.—
And the commissioners for Talbot county will
meet every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in each
week, for five weeks thereafter to hear applica-
tions.
THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.
to the commissioners for Talbot county.
April 5

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore
city and county, on the 16th day of Fe-
bruary, 1834, by Henry W. Gray, Esq., a
Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Bal-
timore, 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
black fur hat. The owner (if any) of the a-
bove described negro man, is requested to come
forward, prove property, pay charges and take
him away, otherwise he will be charged ac-
cording to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden.
Baltimore city and county Jail.
march 4 3w

TO RENT
FOR THE YEAR 1834.
That two story brick house on
Washington street lately occupied
by John Meconek as a Cabinet
Maker's shop.
This house is well calculated for a merchant
or mechanic, is in good repair, and the stand-
ing is equal to any in this place for either
purpose, being in the thoroughfare between
the principal public houses. For terms apply
to
WM. H. GROOMER.
Easton, Feb 15 6w4w

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 inst.—
Leaving Easton Point for Baltimore at nine
o'clock, in the morning, and returning, leave
Baltimore for Easton, on WEDNESDAY
the 26th inst., 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
to be a very fine sailer, which is a great ad-
vantage to passengers and freighters also. All
freights intended for the **Emily Jane** will be
thankfully received at the Crutney 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.
Feb 18

FOR SALE.
A small farm in Miles River Neck, adjoin-
ing the lands of Col. Edward Lloyd and Dr.
R. Speckten, called "Westland." 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, a
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.
April 8

FOR SALE.
A FARM near St. Michaels, that I purchas-
ed of William Skinner. This farm lies
on a promontory of Broad Creek, and is considered a
very healthy situation, and contains one hun-
dred and four acres of land. The improvements
are a framed dwelling, barn and corn house.—
For further particulars apply to Joseph Crutney
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.
THE subscribers beg leave to inform the
public, that the above fine fast sailing, new
and substantially 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 ac-
commodation of gentlemen 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 going to and from Baltimore.—
All orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs.
Spencer & Willis, Easton, or with Mr. James
Jordan, at the Ferry, will be strictly attended to.
The subscribers, intending to use every
exertion to give general satisfaction, solicit
the patronage of the public.
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. Nichol-
as Goldsborough, Tench Tilghman, Benjamin
Bowdler and John Newman, of this county.
march 15 (G) 11

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
Annapolis, March 15th, 1834.
ORDERED, That the Clerk of the Coun-
cil cause to be published in two newspa-
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 cer-
tain description of property under certain cir-
cumstances."
COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Annapolis, March 20th, 1834.
I request the Editors of the following news-
papers, viz: the Republican and Gazette, at
Annapolis; the Patriot and Chronicle, in Bal-
timore; the Examiner and Herald, at Freder-
ick; the Torch Light and Herald, at Hagers-
town; the Civilian and Advocate, at Cum-
berland; 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 Centerville; the Gazette and Whig, at East-
on; 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 ac-
tion of replevin shall be brought in this State,
and the property in dispute shall be any mul-
atto 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 authorizing such sale be first had and ob-
tained.
SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That every per-
son, his, or her counselors, aiders, or abettors,
who shall be duly convicted of selling or trans-
porting 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; Pro-
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,
March 15, 1834.
This engrossed bill, the original of which
passed this House the 16th 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 16th March, 1834, was
this day read and assented to.
By order,
JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk.
JAMES THOMAS.
[L. S.]
April 4

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 Geo-
graphy. He solicits the patronage of parents
and guardians in Easton and the vicinity, and
will use exertions to give satisfaction, by at-
tending strictly to advance the scholars in liter-
ature and morality. Terms of tuition—twelve
dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and a
moderate compensation for fuel.
Administrator's Notice.
THE subscriber having obtained letters of
Administration on the personal estate of
William Harwood, late of Talbot county, de-
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 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
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

W. W. HIGGINS
Has 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
call.
Persons indebted to the subscriber of
twelve months or more, and whose accounts
have been presented, will confer a favor by mak-
ing immediate payment. Also those indebt-
ed on notes of hand which have been or are now
due will please call and take them.
dec 11

SPRING GOODS.
Wm. H. & P. Groomer
HAVE received in part, their Spring
supply of GOODS, among which are a variety of
DOMESTIC MUSLINS, PLAIN AND
TWIL COPTON GOSNABURGS,
PLAIDS AND STRIPES, BUR-
LAPES, FOW LINDENS, COT-
TON YARNS, &c. &c.
Also,
A full supply of HARDWARE, GRO-
ceries, LIQUORS, &c.
march 25 4t

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
A. Stewart of Baltimore,) now in Easton,
will remain in town for a few days, and
will thankfully receive, and punctually
attend to any orders in his line of business. He
may be seen at Mr. Lowe's Hotel.
April 15 pl

BOOKS.
EDWARD MULLIKIN has for sale at
Lowe's Hotel,
Fox's Book of Martyrs
Goodrich's Universal Geography
Newton on the Prophecies
Sturges'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
Malcolm's Bible Dictionary
Imitation of Christ, by Thomas a Kempis
Exercises of Christianity, by Alexander,
Watson, Jennings, Leslie and Paley
Baxter's Call to the unconverted
Saints' Rest
Gracia Majora
Gracia Minora
Cooper's Virgil
Clarke's Caesar
Clarke's Homer
Smart's Cicero
Caesar Delphini
Horace Delphini
Hutchinson's Xenophos
Allen's Euclid
Griesbach's Greek Testament
Greek Exercises
Anthon's Sallust
Muller's Syntax
Adams's Latin Grammar
Riddiman's do do
Till Livii
McIntyre on the Globes
Bonycastle's Algebra
Polite Learning
Blair's Lectures
Blair's Outlines of Ancient History
Tyler's History
Grimshaw's History of Rome
do do France
do do Greece
do do England
do do United States
Tooke's Pantheon
Adams's Geography & Atlas
Worcester's do do
Olney's do do
Worcester's French Grammar
Nugent's French Dictionary
Viri Rome
Murray's Grammar
Murray's Grammar
Academical Reader
Walker's Dictionary
Comley's Spelling Book
Jess, Pike, Bennett and Gough's Arithmetic
Bartlett's Reader
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And variety of other Books, Paper, Inkpow-
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Miss E. Marcilly's Academy,
FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUNG
LADIES.

No. 11, South Charles Street, Baltimore.
THIS Academy is situated in a pleasant part
of the city of Baltimore, and enjoys all the
advantages 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 accomplish-
ments 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 department of the pu-
pils. To those who wish to acquire a knowl-
edge of the French Language, this Institution
offers peculiar advantages. It is the language
of the family, and all the pupils are com-
pelled 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; Span-
ish; Music; Dancing; Drawing; Plain and
Ornamental Needle Work.
The Discipline of the Academy is mild, but
firm and regular.—The education 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 visitors are always received in
the presence of some member of the family.
During recreation, they are under the superin-
tendence of one of their teachers.

TERMS:
Board and Tuition, per annum, \$200.00
Half Boarders, Tuition not included, 60.00
Day Scholars, 60.00
Children receive the Rudiments of Ed-
ucation, at 20.00
EXTRA CHARGES:
For Boarders, this language is not an ex-
tra charge.
Spanish, Music, Drawing and Dancing, at
the Professors' charges.
Ordinary Infirmary charges, not including
Doctors' fees, 3.00
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 year-
ly 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
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. Deland; The Rev. Dr. Eccles-
ton; The Rev. Dr. Wyatt; Philip E. Thomas;
Wm. Tyson; D. B. Toney; W. E. George;
Evan Poulney; D. Hoffman; L. Webster;
T. Elliott; Esqrs.; Dr. Potter; Dr. Chantrel;
The Hon. B. Roman, Louisiana; The Hon.
Wm. Gaston, North Carolina; L. A. Pitney,
Esqrs. Charleston, S. C.
April 12 lawfr4w

JOHN HARPER,
INFORMS the public generally, and Tailors
especially, that he has just received the
Spring and Summer Fashions for 1834; and as
he is legally authorized (by Mr. A. F. Sagaz,
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. Lovelady's Store, or they can be had
at the reduced price of \$6 per year, to subscrib-
ers.
The subscriber tenders his grateful acknowl-
edgments for the liberal patronage he has re-
ceived 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 ex-
pense nor pains shall be wanting on his part to
please those who may favor him with their pa-
tronage. In a very short time, I expect to re-
ceive other fashions in addition to those Re-
ported by Mr. A. F. Sagaz; thereby gentle-
men will be able to see, judge and determine
for themselves, as to the style of fashion of their
work.
April 15 6w3t

Houses and Lots in Easton,
STILL FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers at private sale, on
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 occupied by Mr.
Peter Burgess. The Dwelling House, Office,
Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired
for an inconsiderable sum of money, and ren-
dered 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 at
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 call-
ed Earle's Row; on Washington street ex-
tended.
4th. That commodious and agreeable dwell-
ing 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 conven-
ient building lot near the same.
For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to
Mr. John Leeds Kerr.

ry well," he replied, "then I will join, but I was resolved not to join a Society that would not bind me as I was twenty-one." This fellow is now likely to make an able advocate for the cause of temperance. If every child in New England would make the same resolution, and keep it, what a different aspect would the face of this country bear, twenty years hence from its present.

PROCEEDINGS IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, April 17.
As soon as the Senate was called to order this morning, Major DONELSON, the Private Secretary 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 Secretary 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 calculated 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 paper, and to submit a motion that it be not received. 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 resolution introduced by the honorable Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay,) the President says that it is "beyond novel and unprecedented." If it be so, I should be glad to know what appeal ought to be given to this extraordinary paper? Has it any parallel in the past political history of the country? Sir, I venture to declare, that there is not a record of any act of the President, or of the Chief Magistrate, bearing the slightest resemblance to this outrage on the dignity of the Senate, and the constitutional functions of the Executive Department of the government. It may well be characterized as "both novel and unprecedented." No such paper was ever presented to either House of Congress; none such is to be found on the journals of our proceedings, as the one sent to us this morning, under the guise of official authority, from the foundation of the government down to the present moment. Sir, I will not dignify this paper by considering it in the light of an Executive Message; it is no such thing. I regard it simply as a paper with the signature of Andrew Jackson, and, should the Senate refuse 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, similar in its character, couched in terms grossly disrespectful to the Senate, was presented, somewhere about the year 1819, from the same individual; and such was its exceptional character, that his own friends became ashamed of 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 passages were stricken out, and thus modified, it was presented and received at the next session of Congress. This effort to denounce and overawe the deliberations of the Senate may properly be regarded as capping the climax of that systematic plan of operations which, for 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 stands, thank God, unmoved, between the Chief Magistrate and the People, and Tyranny, in its worst form, is very soon overshadowed the land, and rule with an iron hand the destinies of the American people.

The Senate, by its peculiar organization, is 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 Constitution 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 bounds of his legitimate powers, and ride over the liberties of the People. Hence the untiring and anxious solicitude so often manifested to bring this body, thus constituted, into disrepute among the people. If there existed at this moment no such conservative body as the Senate, power would march onward to the climax of despotism. The Republic might indeed exist, nominally, but, in practice, we should be bound to the car of some Imperial Dictator.

There does not appear to be a disposition, in the House at the other end of this building, to arrest the inroads of arbitrary power; there the edicts of the Executive are registered, and his acts are defended by the force of party discipline, regardless of their injurious effects on the great interests of the country; and I repeat the question, what would be the condition of the country but for the salutary intervention of that Senate which has become the object of Executive vengeance, and which he now seeks to destroy by denunciations and appeals to the sympathies of the people, founded on his past services and personal popularity? Sir, there is a single power granted in the Constitution which the President has not assumed, and exercised: I know of none, except that he has not, as yet, followed the example of one of the Kings of England, taken his seat among the judges, 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 himself the entire legislative authority of the 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, combined with the weight of his personal influence, that does not see and feel the impossibility of obtaining a union of opinion of two thirds of Congress against any measure which has the sanction of the President? Such a triumph never has and never will occur in the legislative history of the country. He has declared

his intention of applying this tremendous veto power to every bill which does not meet his approbation; or, in other words, he will apply it to any bill against which he would record his vote as a member of either House of Congress. What, then, becomes of the legislative power of Congress.—We are reduced to the condition of mere drudges, and the only duty which we can perform, is to prepare bills, discuss and amend them, and, after passing them, they must be sent to the Imperial Head, and he will tell us whether they shall be enacted into laws or not. He might as well dispense with the Legislature altogether, 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 use of the veto power, now for the first time introduced into practice by the President, the legislative power of the Union has dwindled into a mere mockery; true, the power is, in fact, in the Constitution, and may be controlled by two-thirds of Congress, but, in practice, it amounts to an absolute 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 be dangerous to liberty, while a combination of them, in the same hand, is the very definition of military despotism.

Thus the Chief Magistrate arrogates to himself, in the last resort, the legislative authority of the nation; he is placed by the Constitution at the head of the military forces and the militia of the several States, when called into actual service; he is the fountain of honor, and may distribute offices and reward at his own good will and pleasure; he has seized the public purse, by indirect means, which is placed by the Constitution in the hands of the Representatives of the People of the States, and I ask what power remains unappropriated to the Executive will which is worth speaking of or worth contenting for? Permit me, sir, to inquire by what means the President has obtained possession of the public money? He claims the power of appointment and removal from office, which I for one, do not deny that he possesses, because it has been exercised by the Executive from the commencement of the Government; but I utterly deny to him constitutional right to use a legitimate power to effect an illegitimate purpose. Sir, said Mr. P. I contend that there is not a delegated power in the Constitution which may not be so perverted as to render its exercise unconstitutional. For instance, the power to lay and collect direct taxes is expressly granted in the Constitution, but a law imposing such taxes if passed for the special purpose of paying the clergy of any religious sect or denomination, would it be contended that the act was constitutional? I presume not, and yet the power to levy import taxes is delegated to Congress without limitation.

"A little heaven, leaveneth the whole lump." Ergo, if the object for which a law is enacted be plainly and palpably unconstitutional, it derives no sanction from the circumstance that the enumerated powers of Congress embrace the subject on which the act is founded. The end intended to be achieved, being a violation of the constitution, the measure is thereby rendered void ab initio, and cannot be redeemed by the perversion of a delegated power. These are my opinions, the truth of which is capable of clear demonstration by a variety of illustrations drawn from the Constitution, but at present, I 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 trust his hand 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 unconsciously 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 marched up to the public Treasury, seized on its contents and distributed the money collected from the People, and placed under the control of their Representatives, throughout the country, to be used for the benefit of his favorites and friends, and who doubtless stand in need of some assistance in these hard times." It is thus, by indirect means the President has perverted a granted power to accomplish the end of an end directly opposed to the spirit and letter of the Constitution. Conceal the power thus assumed, and it is obvious that the President may evade and effectually prostrate the express provisions of the Constitution and Laws passed in pursuance thereof. In support of the views, and to show to what extent the power 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 nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint the Heads of the several departments of the Government, but Congress may by law vest the appointment of inferior officers in the Courts of Law or in the Heads of departments. Suppose Congress, under this express grant of power should vest the Secretary of the Treasury with the power to appoint all the clerks in his department? Well, sir, the Secretary acting under the authority of the law, makes out a list of his clerks carefully selected, and is about to install them into office. In the mean time, however, the President receives from his underwriters who undertake to manage the affairs of State, another list of names more acceptable to them which they recommend for their fidelity to the Jackson cause—may he not then, and this is the question, remove by his instructions, "here, sir, is a list of clerks for your department?" If the Secretary should reply as did the late unfortunate incumbent, "Sir, Congress has given me the power of making these appointments—I have made my selections, of men every way qualified, and in whose integrity I have the utmost confidence—the places are therefore filled." Why sir the President following out the former example, would add, "Sir, I do not mean to control 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, I will have the goodness to walk out of once

and I will endeavor to find a successor who will be more obedient to my commands." Is it not then, evident that the President by the exercise of his legal power of removal, may effect a purpose subversive both of the constitution and of the law? No one can doubt that he may do so by the same summary process which he uses to obtain the custody of the public money. Against this new theory of constructive power and all its consequences, they leave to enter my protest, as more dangerous and 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 communications to Congress? I do not mean communications to office, but matters which concern the general welfare of the nation. They are enumerated in the Constitution article 2, section 3: "He (the President) shall from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state 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 single sentence, 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 body. It is wholly vindictive and libellous in its character through out. I, for one, spurn this foul effort to cast a stigma on the purity and patriotism of this honorable body, representing the people, the sovereignty of the several States of the Confederation. It might be an appropriate document for the columns of a certain newspaper, in this city conducted under the eye of the Chief Magistrate and supported by Executive patronage; it is well suited to the atmosphere of the place, and was doubtless concocted by the painters of calumny 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 day when his mantle will descend on his fanatical successor. I admonish the President, to give to all such papers as this their proper destination. They may suit the state of his official editor and the character of the medium, may meet the public gaze, and receive their due condemnation before the tribunal of the people. I do not object to the publication 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 Secretary. It is bad enough to be slandered and calumniated by the Chief Magistrate and his servile minions but it is still more offensive to the moral sense of mankind, when we are 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 there who would tamely submit to the dictation of his calumniator, and make himself the instrument of his own dishonor, by circulating under his own sanction, a libel on his character? None—no, not one. And yet this is the most recent request of 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 libel into the hands of its reckless infatuated author, who has sent it here to insult the Senate, and assail its independence; and let him, if he chooses, take his appeal through the corrupt medium of his prostituted press.

Mr. President: Waiving any additional remarks which might well be called for by the remarks of the present, I shall resume: my former offering the question indicated when I rose, "That this paper sent to the Senate by the President of the United States, be not received."

MR. SPRAGUE rose to make a very few observations upon the extraordinary paper just read, more in grief than in anger; for whatever feelings might be excited 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 a 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 solemn and deep regret. The claims of Executive power set forth in that document, if admitted, would leave to the President no other department of this Government than a single Executive. What does the President say? He asserts that all Executive power is vested in him—that he is responsible for all the acts of every public officer—that all right, authority and power, given them by the law, is, and must be, vested and embodied in him, as head and fountain of all—that he stands, therefore, as the sole Executive officer, all others being merged in him. In what language did he speak of the Secretary of the Treasury? "His Secretary." "One of his Secretaries." Thus the Secretary of the Treasury is designated as the Secretary of the President, and not the Secretary of the law. All the Secretaries are his Secretaries; the Major General of the Army is his Major-General; the Captain in the Navy are his Captains, and all the civil officers of the Government are his officers—his instruments—as denominated in another part of this document. The forty thousand officers in the Blue Book are his officers—his instruments—his army—to do his bidding, as his creatures—knowing no law but his will. Did not this correspond with what it was known that he had said to others, when he spoke of this Government, as "My Government"? Yes, sir, my Government! "This Government is my Government, and all its officers my officers." "I AM THE STATE."

Having thus proclaimed his 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 constitution, the President must have possession of all the public property and all the public money!

Not content with advancing this unprecedented doctrine, this astounding claim, once, he repeats it in another form, and declares in express terms that "Congress cannot take out of the hands of the Executive Department the custody of the public property, or money, without an assumption of Executive power, and a subversion of the first principles of the Constitution." He had gone further 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 deposits was going on? They told us, said Mr. S., that, although the deposits were received, they were still subject to the control of Congress. It was insisted by some that the removal itself had placed the money under the power of Congress. It was repeated and reiterated we were taught with the idea that Congress might by legis-

lation determine their possession; and now the President comes here and asserts that the Constitution gives him the sole possession of the public money, and that Congress cannot take it from him. What further? After claiming all Executive power, both of the purse and the sword! What further? A new source of boundless power is discovered. My friend from Mississippi (Mr. Poindexter) had stated that the Constitution gave the President no right to send this protest to Congress, and he read the clause designating on what occasions the President may communicate with the National Legislature; but the gentleman did not observe the new source from whence this power was now claimed.—Where did the President pretend to 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; nor to find his authority in his oath to defend, preserve, and protect the Constitution of the United States; distinctly claims to derive substantive power from the terms of his official oath. A claim unprecedented, astounding, unlimited, and illimitable. He is to defend, preserve, and protect the Constitution. And as the Senate had passed a resolution, which, in the opinion of the Executive violated the Constitution, he conceives it to be his duty to come here and correct it. What other violations of the Constitution will he undertake to correct? If the Supreme Court shall, in his opinion, transcend the Constitution, will he not go there also and 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 with the treasures of the nation, which he says Congress cannot divest him of, together with the right and duty, under his oath of office, to vindicate the Constitution against all others, even the great co-ordinate departments, where is the limit of the President's power, or his pretensions to carry it into practical effect? He is to see that the Constitution is preserved! He has told us on a former occasion, by message, that he is to support the Constitution as he understands it; not as the judiciary expounds it; not as Congress declares it, but as he individually shall understand it. And now, because the Senate has passed resolutions expressive of its opinions, he comes forward and says it is in violation of the Constitution, and therefore he must correct it. He asserts that it is acting judicially, and that he is not to be touched by impeachment. Impeachment! and against the President wielding the enormous powers which he arrogates!—Does he believe any man weak enough to suppose that impeachment is any security against him? Sir, from being any restraint, it would effectually shield him from real evil, and an undivided shield, if he could thereby gag the two Houses of Congress, so that they could not either, or both express opinions against his alarming encroachment, unless in the solemn form of an impeachment.

He assumes that the declaration of the Senate is a criminal procedure against him, and then enters into an argument to prove that it is unauthorized. He might as well assume that it was piracy, and after calling it by a false 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, is said to be a judicial sentence without notice of trial, and without the previous formalities required by the Constitution; and yet this same President has heretofore demanded an act of the Senate as unconstitutional. Was that in him a judicial sentence? In an Executive message of March, 1833, but a little more than a year since, he declares that a resolution of the Senate is unconstitutional, and therefore, he would make no more nominations to certain offices.—"Mr. S. then read the message." Here sir is a declaration that the Senate has acted unconstitutionally; and yet, although, the President may declare we have violated the Constitution is restraining his powers, the Senate may not presume to express an opinion with regard to the President's seizing upon the most sacred prerogative of a judicial sentence without trial. Take this very document, this protest itself, is it not filled, saturated, with declarations that the Senate has violated the Constitution? Is it not almost wholly denunciatory?—And at the instant in the document in which he is uttering these accusations and denunciations against this body, he is making it a matter of grievous complaint that the Senate has simply expressed an opinion that he has transgressed the limits of the Constitution.—There was a resolution introduced in the Senate some years since, similar in its principle and effect to this which is so much complained of, and yet I am not aware that the President, or any of his friends, have ever denounced it as an assumption of unconstitutional power. It was the resolution of a Senator from North Carolina, not now a member of the Senate, (Mr. Branch,) which I will take the liberty to read to the Senate. It is as follows:

[Mr. S. here read the preamble and resolution relative to the Panama mission.]

Here the President announced that he had accepted the invitation to take a part in the Panama Congress, and that Ministers would be commissioned; in consequence of which the 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 to express its opinion. This protest asserts that the resolution to which it relates is not legislative, but a design as the foundation of a new government. How does the President know this? How does he know that it was not intended to lay the foundation of a bill for the restoration of the deposits? He undertakes to say that this 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 disapprobation, 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 precedents were needed to sustain our course, I might cite the proceedings in relation to the 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 legislative proceedings in particular States, which might be supposed to have a bearing on 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, whatever power he may claim over his trembling

officers, or however arbitrarily and oppressively he may control them. I am not his officer; and, so far as I am concerned at least, he shall learn that this Government is not his Government. I recognize no right in Andrew Jackson to come between me and the People I represent. It is not for him to say what opinions I shall hold, or what I shall sustain. I yield not to this dictation; I submit not to his assaults; and I trust that my constituents, the spirited and intelligent people of Maine, will indignantly spurn his audacious interference between them and their servant. To that people alone I hold myself solemnly responsible. If, in their judgment, they shall think that I merit chastisement for believing that he had no right to seize the public treasure, or that a National Bank is necessary to their prosperity, I shall submit in all humility to that chastisement from them, but from no other hand—not even from Andrew the 1st, acting Monarch of the White House. The period is rapidly approaching, when, at the ballot box, in their primary assemblies, that people may express more directly than they have yet done, their opinion of my public services. Until this unprecedented Presidential attack in the face 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 sacrifice it to my convictions of duty. The approbation of my constituents, to whom I am bound by the strong ties of duty, and gratitude, would indeed be at all times inexpressible; while, on the other hand, their sanction of the assumptions of Executive powers, which would convert this free Republic into a Government of one, was a wish I never leave not a single wish to remain in its service. If they desire that their representatives should be the mere supple tool of the President, to do his bidding, register his edicts, echo his royal mandates, and submit to his chastisement here, they will seek one letter fitted for such a service.

That there are such to be found in some parts of the country, we have pregnant evidence around us. We see members of Congress openly avowing that they were elected as Jackson men, and pledged to support all his measures, reserving to themselves no exercise of reason or judgment, or conscience or knowledge. I was not elected as Jackson's man; I am not his man; I am not a man's man. I am elected to perform my legislative functions, according to my own convictions of duty, after the most mature and deliberate reflection; and I have done so—I have not owed the knee to Baal; and I will not now submit to this new 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 other purpose than as a mere matter of history—merely as a chronicle of the times. He has selected these particular portions of modern history, not with a view of assailing a co-ordinate branch of the Government; not with a purpose of attacking particular members, or endeavoring to hold them up in array against their State Legislatures—oh no! that would be unworthy the Chief Magistrate, and disrespectful to his station; but these selections are made merely as matter of taste, or as specimens of his style as an historian. It is merely because they should not have given us some narrative of facts, not quite familiar to the public; for these which he has selected, are the same which have appeared, almost daily for the last three months, in the vituperative columns of the official Organ. Would it not have been as well, sir, if he had given us something of the secret history of those resolutions—the source from which they emanated, the initiated few to whom they were first communicated, the caucuses in which they were decreed, and all the *modus operandi*; by which private judgment was subdued by Executive and party discipline? This would, indeed, have enlightened the public, and aided their understanding. He might have furnished us, too, with much curious reading, if he had chronicled the proceedings of his upper and lower cabinets. But I take leave of the historian.

The President, after making his onset upon this body, and arrogating to himself extraordinary and unlimited powers, attempts to enlist the sympathies of the Public, under the baseless pretext that the resolution of the Senate assailed 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 thirsts for supreme dominion. He appeals to the People, recurs to his past services, points to his wounds, to the dangers he has braved, to the victories he has achieved, denounces those who would expose his ambition, and resist his encroachments; enemies and calumniators—appeals to the People, if they can refuse any thing to such an injured benefactor. Will they not, from gratitude and sympathy, crush the Constitution, and permit him to rule as uncontrolled master?

There is a closing sentiment in this extraordinary document, in which I most cordially concur. It is, that government ought to be known only by the blessings it diffuses; like the dews of Heaven, it should be seen and felt only in the freshness and beauty which it spreads over the fair surface of creation. And how is "MY Government" now seen and felt? Look abroad upon this wide extended land—see its green fields withered by the blast of oppression; the bread of industry snatched from the mouth of labor—listen to the piercing cries of widows and orphans; the supplications, the execrations, which daily and hourly come to us from all classes, and occupations, and pursuits, upon 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 authority of all this wide-spread ruin and heart-rending misery, calmly tells us that government should be, like the dews of 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 pretensions to mildness and benignity. Mr. Frelinghuysen next addressed the Senate as follows: Mr. President, while I regret in any respect for myself, and just regard for the sacred trusts committed to our care, I cannot consent to receive this document. It is a most extraordinary proceeding, and will form an era 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 application from the people, and a right to expect some alleviation of their distress, from this administration, what do we hear? A lecture on an hour and a half read to the Senate of the U. States, for daring to question the authority under which this blow at our prosperity has been inflicted? Sir I am opposed to the reception of the paper under every aspect. Instead of

preserving harmony among the departments of the Government, its direct and immediate effect will be to intensify the complaints of the President.

The charge he makes is that the resolution imputes to him a breach of the Constitution of the United States, and yet, before his communication reaches its second page, he avers that the Senate have themselves violated that instrument. The whole paper is interwoven with charges of flagrant intrusions. Now, sir, if we receive the paper what else can we do but reaffirm our powers and their rightful exercise, in the subject-matter of the resolution; and to bear such communications between the Senate and the Executive will neither become a dignity nor comport with his. It will only lead to unhappy and unprofitable collisions. It is wholly without precedent or reason to sustain it.

But in the next place, I must vote to reject this paper because it is an unauthorized Executive interference with the legislative authority of the Senate of the United States. This I regard as the most serious objection for here is to be found its greatest danger, as the first instances of a most extraordinary encroachment upon our privileges. The President to relieve himself of this difficulty, is pleased to say that the resolution of the Senate leads to no legislative action. Sir how does he know this and what right has he to conjecture? We are in the midst of legislation on the very subject of the removal of the public deposits. The House of Representatives have not yet reached this branch of the case. The future action of the U. States Bank should not be rechartered; 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 informs us that his interference induced the removal of the deposits, have we no right to pronounce 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 Secretary of the Treasury is directly traced to Executive advice and control—and pray, sir, have the Senate no right to pronounce an opinion upon this as well as all the other matters contained in that message. Mr. President what are we coming to! Are we to 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, properly given by the honorable Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Leigh) legislative action is not only probable, but certain; that the Secretary's reasons must be approved & confirmed, by both Houses of Congress, or his acts stand with out legal warrant. And yet we have the Executive stepping in between us and our future deliberations, and reading off his views of our constitutional powers and duties. Sir, it would have been well for him, in charity, to have stated our views of these great interests, to the rest of us conscientious convictions.

And quite 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 point, in 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 resolutions of the Senate; but we insisted on a 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 less to substitute his own will for the opinion and conscience of the Secretary.

And, lastly, I object to this paper, because 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 paper.

The President has been pleased to introduce 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 our 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 instructions, declared the act of the President to be unconstitutional; if they have ventured at 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 high 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 doctrine. They resolved, that the members of the State Legislature at home, and of the Congress here, are alike servants of the People; deny that servants can instruct servants, and that, least of all, can they accord to the domestic legislators 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 represented by the State and National departments of government. They entrust the State government with one great class of interests—the national, with another and more general class. We, in Congress, and our State Representatives, are responsible not to each other, but both to the People. And we, therefore, are not to receive orders from the Legislature, nor 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 expectation that I have just attempted, I believe to be of its sound and pure doctrines, and by such lights I shall be guided.

Mr. President, the People of New Jersey feel themselves to be misrepresented by the state legislature, in their instructions. Whether this be the judgment of the majority, must await the results of a future trial, and I cheerfully leave it to that investigation.

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 cow house. For further particulars apply to Joseph Graham in Easton, or the subscriber on the premises. W. JONES.

"I will take care of the State Banks," A. Jackson.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1834.

We learn from the National Intelligencer, that JOHN H. EATON, Esq. former Secretary of War, has been appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be Governor of the Territory of Florida, to succeed Governor Duval, whose term of service has expired. The nomination, made to the Senate some days ago, was confirmed 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.

Bishop ENGLAND arrived here on the night before last in the steamer William Gibbons, from Charleston, and sails to-day in the Rhone, for Havre. He was entrusted by the Pope, some months since, with a mission to Hayti, and returns to Rome to report upon the state of the Catholic Church in that island, and will remain until the close of the ensuing summer. —N. Y. Standard.

The officers and crew of the U. S. ship Vandala were reported to be in good health on the 13th ult. The ship was then near Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

The same report is made of the U. States ship St. Louis, on the 18th ult. then at Porto Cabello.

The S. Carolina Court of Appeals has adjourned without pronouncing any decision in the Test Oath case. But two of the three Judges composing the Court were present on the argument, and they announced that they had not been able "to form a satisfactory judgment" on the question. It will therefore be re-argued in May before a full court at Columbia.

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 for writs of mandamus, to test the question judicially.

An individual has undertaken to light the city of New Orleans with gas, and has succeeded in obtaining from the city council a loan of twenty thousand dollars to aid in the enterprise.

The Bank committee, we understand, will 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 introduction of religion and politics into the concerns of the Bank, but announces a strong hope that the Directors will be enabled in a few weeks so to strengthen the Bank as to enable it to resume business. —Balt. Amer.

From the Globe.

HARD MONEY CURRENCY.

A few facts are necessary to be known, and kept in mind, by the people, in the present crisis, in order to understand whether the country can supply itself with gold and silver enough to serve the common currency, after the United 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 it in the course of the winter 1831-'32, so that when the investigating committee went to Philadelphia, the 11 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 rechartered, that sum will be paid out in redemption of her notes and deposits, and the seven millions of stock which the United States own in the Bank.

Thirdly: 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 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 of the Bank of the United States and its branches, will be two or three times the amount of those notes; so that the currency will be doubled in quantity by the dissolution of the Bank.

That this will be the result, no one can doubt; the retaining the specie in circulation is the only question. Come it will! Stay it may not! and certainly will not unless the gold standard 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 full 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, instead of having an independent gold and silver currency of their own.

The reform of the gold currency, and the admission of foreign gold and silver to circulation, at their full value, have now become practical measures, requiring the immediate action of Congress, and loudly called for from every part of the country. The Bank interest opposes both these great measures, & a new trial of strength between the Bank party and the anti-Bank party, will take place before the questions can be decided. Unhappily the nature of the measures 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, and fight them on details, on the relative value of gold and silver, and on the value of foreign coins. These details, admitting of infinite diversity of minute variations of opinion, hardly visible on paper, but great in their practical results, will furnish the means of defeating or thwarting the measures, to the Bank party. —But whether defeated in open contest, or under a disguised warfare on details, it is the duty of the friends of the country to make the trial; to do their duty to their country; succeed if they can; and if not, let the blame rest where it ought.

The occurrence of a fire in New Orleans, on the 10th instant, has led to a disclosure of circumstances of a horrid character. The Courier of that day has the annexed particulars:—

"A fire broke out this morning in the kitchen of Madame Lalaurie, corner of Royal and Bayou streets, which was soon wrought in flames. It was known to some of the neighbors, that 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 of this fact was communicated to Judge Canonge, who instantly waited on Mr. Lalaurie, and asked permission of that gentleman, in a polite manner, to have the slaves removed to a place of safety; when the latter with much rudeness replied, that there were those who would be better employed if they would attend to their own affairs instead of officiously intermeddling with the concerns of other people. The flames 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 covered with scars and loaded with chains! Amongst them was a female slave, upwards of 80 years of age, who could not move. Some young men carried her to the city guard house, where the others, six in number, were also conducted, 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 spectacle unmoved. 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 so much horror, that even at the moment of writing this article we shudder at its effects. Those who have seen the others represent them to be in a similar condition.

We forbear a further description of this revolting spectacle, as it can hardly be agreeable to the feelings of our readers. We hope the Grand Jury will take cognizance of this unparalleled outrage, and bring the perpetrators of it to the punishment they so richly deserve. The fire of the 11th instant, says—the populace have repaired to the house of this woman, and have demolished and destroyed every thing upon which they could lay their hands. At the time of writing this, the fury of the men remained still unabated and threatens the demolition of the entire edifice.

The same paper says that on the 10th Johnson, a deputy marshal, killed a man by the name of John Patterson, while serving a civil process on him for \$50. It seems that Patterson, finding himself arrested, 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 accidentally went off.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

April 26, 1834.

Wheat, white, 1 08 a 1 10
Do. best red 1 08 a 1 10
Do. ord. to good (Md.) 55 a 56
Corn, white, 55 a 56
Do. yellow, 60 a 62
Rye, 60 a 62

MARRIED

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, Dr. ANTHONY C. THOMPSON, of Cambridge, Dorchester county, to Mrs. SUSAN DAWSON, of this county.

For Rent,

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

EDWARD STUART, STILL CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE Cartwheel-wright and Scythe Cra- dling 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 materials, and has commenced cradling, and intends keeping them already made on hand. Persons who may want Cradles, will do well by making immediate application, as it is a thing often put off till too late. E. S. Easton, April 29, 1833. (G) 8w

THE FAIR

Will be held in Easton, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY the 21st and 22nd 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 their presence. 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,

THE farm called "Maxmore," adjoining the lands of Col. Wm. Hayward, James 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. W. M. VICKARS. April 29 3w

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

The Schooner Wrightson, a well 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 business she now is and has been engaged for the last 15 months—between Easton Point and Baltimore—She may be seen at Easton Point wharf. Terms made known on application to the subscriber. April 29 3w

EDW. N. HAMBLETON.

April 29 3w

Overseer Wanted.

IMMEDIATELY a single or married man, to manage a set of lands the remainder of the present year, to whom liberal wages will be given. Satisfactory reference respecting character and a knowledge of farming is required. One with a small family would be preferred. JOHN L. N. KERR. Perry Hall, April 29

BOOTS & SHOES.

Cheap & Great Bargains to be had. THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, with a complete assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, CONSISTING OF Gentlemen's BOOTS, SHOES and PUMPS, of all descriptions; LADIES' SHOES, consisting of KID, SEAL and MOROCCO, of the most fashionable style, and made by the best of manufacturers; BOYS' and MISSES' SHOES of all descriptions; CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES. —ALSO— Palm Leaf Hats, Trunks & Blacking. All which will be sold on the most pleasing terms, and prices made to suit the pressure of the times. The public's obedient servant, JOHN WRIGHT. April 29 6w

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore

city and county, on the 13th day of April, 1834, by Ed. Fisher, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a 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 is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, has a large hair mole on the left cheek near the mouth. Had on when committed a drab fustian roundabout, blue cassinet 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 discharged according to law. D. W. HUDSON, Warden, Baltimore city and county Jail. April 29 3w

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore

city and county, on the 14th day of April, 1834, by William Ashman, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro lad, who calls himself JOSEPH ADAMS, says he belongs to Dr. Hyde Ray, of Annapolis, Anne Arundel county, Md. Said negro lad is about 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 vest coat and trousers, striped country vovee kersey shirt, coarse shoes and old fur hat. 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 law. 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 "Whetland." 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. April 29 3w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed against William Jones, one at the suit of Wm. Skinner, and the other at the suit of Samuel E. H. and J. Elliott, will be sold 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, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, viz. all that farm or tract of land situated 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 William Jones, and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid writs of fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance by JO. GRAHAM, Shff. April 22

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed against Samuel T. Watts, admr. of Samuel Watts, at the suit of Edward N. Hambleton, will be sold 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, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, viz. 2 head of horses, 1 colt 3 years old, 3 colts 2 years old, 7 head of cattle, 1 yoke of steers, 4 head of sheep, 1 negro woman named Henny, 1 ditto Mary, 1 boy called Stephen, 1 girl called Rachel, 1 boy called Charles, and one boy called Gabriel, all seized and taken as the property of Samuel T. Watts, as admr. of Samuel Watts, to satisfy the aforesaid writs of fieri facias, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance by JO. GRAHAM, Shff. April 22

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed against Joseph Chalm, 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 parcel of ground, being part of a tract of land called Chilton, 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 satisfy 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 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 Leets 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, A. M. and 5 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 1st, 1834, The Li-

terature Lottery, Class No. 18.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$6,000 20 prizes \$250
1 3,000 30 100
1 2,000 60 80
1 1,500 112 20
1 1,288 112 10
1 1,000 2184 5
Tickets \$2.25—Halves \$1 12 1-2—Quarters 56 1-4 cents. Lowest price \$2 50.

To be drawn May 3d, 1834, the Virginia

Disposal Swamp Lottery, Class No. 8.

MAMMOTH SCHEME.

100 prizes of \$1,000.

1 prize of \$20,000 100 prizes \$1,000
1 5,000 30 300
1 4,000 30 150
1 3,000 125 70
1 2,236 123 50
Tickets only \$6—Halves \$3—Quarters \$1 50 at the Lottery office of P. SACKETT, Easton, Md. April 19

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 LINES, COT-TON YARNS, &c. &c. ALSO, A full supply of HARDWARE, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c. march 25 4t

W. W. HIGGINS

Has 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 call.

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

Eastern Shore Jockey Club.

THE members of the Eastern Shore Jockey Club are requested to meet at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton, on Tuesday the 20th of May next, in order to decide on a suitable site for a course, for the ensuing fall races. A. GRAHAM, Sec'y. Easton, April 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, Cassinetta, Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets, English Merinoes, Calicoes, Merino, Thibet Wool and Valencia Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND

QUEENS WARE,

among which are some full sets 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.

REMOVAL.

MANLOVE HAZEL,

INFORMS his customers and the public, that 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. Lovelady's Store—Where he intends 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 supply of

DRY GOODS AND

GROCERIES,

suitable for the present season.

His friends and the public are earnestly solicited to give him a call.

Jan 14

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

GOODS,

suitable for the Spring and Summer use. His supply consists of

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 themselves.

Easton, April 22 1f

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

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

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

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

By order, L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

April 15

SPECIAL NOTICE

A law having been passed by the last General Assembly, and being now in force, to authorize Joshua M. Faulkner, late sheriff of Talbot County, or his assigns to complete his collection of fees, &c. and the said fees being assigned by Faulkner to his securities, who are with said Faulkner, under executions to the next court, May term: The subscribers being duly authorized and required by said Securities to complete said collections by next Court, hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will immediately enter upon said collections according to law, and will press them by order of said assigns to complete the collection by May Court—and the Securities hope and expect, that as they have a large sum to raise and the collection of these fees is the principal source of relief for them, and the amount due from each individual being comparatively small that there will be no difficulty presented in any quarter, as the collection must be made.

J. M. C. RIDGWAY, District No. 1.

J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 2.

J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 3.

EDWARD ROE, District No. 4.

April 22

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 Henry Durham, 1 at the suit of Francis Woolly and Thomas Welsh, 1 at the suit of Aaron Kellee and Moses Kompton, 1 at the suit of Wm. Bromwell 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 Samuel 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 at 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 from Samuel Mackey, and where said Jenkins now resides, containing two hundred and twenty seven 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 cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance by JOS. GRAHAM, Shff. April 26

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Wednesday the 30th inst., I will sell at auction at my residence, near Dover Bridge, in Talbot county, all my 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.

April 22 (G)

Great Bargains! Great Bargains!

ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT THE

COACH, GIG & HARNESS

MANUFACTORY

OF

ANDERSON & HOPKINS

In the town of East

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 supply of **MATERIALS**, which is of the best quality; and is now ready to attend to all 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, Silver Trays, Silver Platters, Silver Finger Guards, Britannia and Japan Candlesticks, Cut Glass Candel Guards, Snuffers and Trays, Razor Straps, Shaving Brushes, Boxes and Soap, Night Tapers, Percussion Caps, by the box, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Shoe Thread, Blacking, Shoe and Tooth Brushes, Elastic Garters, Crayons and Slate Pencils, Curry Combs, Tweezers, Flutes, Harmonicons, Parliament and Butt Hinges, Tea Bells, Pins, Cloak Clips, Steel Pens, Hooks and Eyes, by the box, Tobacco Boxes, Hair Combs, fine tooth do., Cephalic Snuff, Spring Lances, Blades, Glass Inkstands, Water Color Paints, Violin Strings, Snuffing Bottles, Jewels, 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 favors 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 exchange for work or goods.

Of 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.

Removal.

JAMES L. SMITH,
TAILOR, HAT & RIGGING-DRUMMAKER.
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 a manner as in any of the city shops.

GOULDING.
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.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 11th day of February, 1834, by William A. Shaffer, Esq., of Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a mulatto man who called himself **JOHN JOHNSON**, says he was born 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 discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.
Baltimore city and county Jail.
march 4 3w

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

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.
Feb 22

INDEPENDENCE.

THE excellent young Jack **INDEPENDENCE**, raised in Kentucky, by the then man who raised the first 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 lighted 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 OZMAN, CABINET MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Nind's Bakery. He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of **WELL SEASONED MATERIALS** in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into **FURNITURE** of ALL DESCRIPTIONS, 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 dispatch, 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 dispatch.
Easton, July 2

Schooner Wrightson.



THE EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

SCHOONER WRIGHTSON.

GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master.
WILL commence her regular trips between the two places, on **WEDNESDAY** morning next, 26th of February—leaving Easton at 9 o'clock. Returning will leave Baltimore on **SATURDAY** morning following 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.
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.
Feb 25 w (G) S. H. B.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Queen Anne'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, Shif.
of Queen Anne's county.

A CARD.

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

N. B. All papers that have conied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.
Oct 9

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 25th 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 on Pomponoy 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 according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.
Baltimore city and county Jail.
Feb 11

PROPOSAL FOR PRINTING THE JOURNALS OF THE CONVENTIONS.

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 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 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, during 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 or two volumes, on good paper, and with a new type. Price, per copy, two dollars.
March 1, 1834.

Subscriptions received at this office.

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

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Dr. Seudder's Eye Water, Morphine, Emetine, Strichnine, Corrine, Pippine, Oil Cabels, Solidified Copiva, Oil of Cantharides, Donnedreic Landanum, Ditto Opium, Iodine, Ciecta, Belladonna, Hyosciamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of **PATENT MEDICINES**, and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 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

JOB PRINTING
Neatly 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 execution of the said commission agreeably to law, on the premises, on Friday, 16th May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER
BENNETT BRACCO
HENRY HOLLYDAY
PAYETTE GIBSON
JAMES MURRAY LLOYD.
Commissioners.

April 15

MILLINERY.

Mrs. 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 is determined to use her utmost endeavors to give general satisfaction.
April 19

\$10 REWARD.

LOST, a few days since, on the road leading from Centreville to Easton, or from Easton to Denton, an old **RED MOROCCO POKET 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.
march 11 3t

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.
April 12 3w

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.

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 far 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 magnificent 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 trust 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 the spirit to deserve and win it, for the future, however we may fail in the requisite ability.

The present enlarged and improved publication, 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 offered, that we propose to publish a *Congressional Globe*, exclusively devoted to the proceedings and debates in Congress. This paper will be printed at the close of every week, during the session of Congress, and will contain, in regular series, a succinct and clear account of the proceedings of each day, together with a brief and condensed report of the speeches made on every topic brought under discussion. In preparing these outlines it is our purpose to employ industrious Reporters, who will take Lloyd's Reports, the Debates of Congress of 1789, as a sample for imitation—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 more elaborate and finished orations upon questions of great moment, as prepared by members themselves, for the public. We hope to be able to effect this, by using brevity type, and the greatly increased price 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 cheapest possible price, and we look for a reimbursement for our labor and trouble, in a very unnoted profit, upon a very extensive sale and circulation of the numbers. That the subscription should be paid in advance, and the 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 session of Congress, presenting a neat abstract of the proceedings 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, \$1 per session.
Semi Weekly Globe, \$5 " "
Weekly Globe, \$2 50 " "
For less than a year.
Daily per month, \$1
Semi-weekly, per month, 50 cts.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.



THE STEAM BOAT GOVERNOR WOLCOTT.

Captain William Ferdin.

WILL leave Baltimore every **THURSDAY** morning at 9 o'clock for Rockall, 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 Rockall at 12 o'clock, noon. The **WOLCOTT** has been much improved, since last season in every respect, and the proprietors solicit for her a share of public patronage.

WM. OWEN, Agent.
march 22

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 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, this eighth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-four.
Test.
WM. A. FORD, Reg'r.
of Wills for Caroline county.

IN COMPLIANCE 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, late of Caroline county, deceased; and all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers therefor to the subscriber, on or before the twenty-sixth of October next, or they may otherwise be lawfully 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, Admr.
of Thomas Swan, dec'd.
April 12 3w

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 presence. The Church will be open at 11 o'clock.
march 15

NOTICE.

THE 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 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 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, Shif.
march 4 1f

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, Trappe 27th, Miles River on Monday, and at St. Michaels on Wednesday 28th April, and on throughout the season. Ivanhoe was sired by Chester, out of an Oscar mare, and is six years old this spring.

PAYETTE GIBSON.
Talbot county, April 1

Maryland Eclipse.

The thorough bred 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 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 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 with.

ECLIPSE is a dark chestnut 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 proprietor, 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 performance, &c. see handbill.

JAMES SEWALL.
march 4

Those wishing to breed from Maryland Eclipse, 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 tried.

M. GOLDSBOROUGH.
N. GOLDSBOROUGH.
April 1 w

THE THOROUGH BREED 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 alternately.

May Day (the sire of Upton), was got by Virginia, 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, and will place his services within the reach of all who wish to improve their breed of horses—particulars hereafter in handbills.

TERMS.
\$5 the spring's chance and \$12 to ensure a mare in foal, 25 cents in each case to the groom.
E. N. HAMBLETON,
TENCH TILGHMAN.
April 8

NOTICE.

The full bred horse **SWEET DARE DEVIL**, will stand the ensuing season, at Centreville and Head of Chester; to commence on the 21st March at Centreville, and continue a 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 21st March, and end on the 20th June.

ROGER ADAMS.
march 22 1f

THE CELEBRATED HORSE Red Rover.

Will stand at Easton and the Trappe in Talbot county, and at New Market and Cambridge 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 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 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 next.

PEDIGREE of the celebrated horse Red Rover. Red Rover was got by Chance Medley, out of the late James Nabb's Forest 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. Taylor'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 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. Taylor'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. Taylor, and was imported in the year 810; he was the sire of Grimaldin, Speculator, Accident, Scrape'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 Vertumes or Eclipse—Hyder Ally was by Blank; his dam by Regulus—Blank, the great g. g. grand sire of Red Rover, was got by the Godolphin Arabian out of the little Hartley mare; he was full brother to old Janus and old England, 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 Speculator, by Crab. The dam of Chance Medley the sire of Red Rover, was got by Young Diomed, by Col. Taylor's Grey Diomed, dam by the imported horse Gabriel. Young Diomed'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 on 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 Traveller.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,
NICHOLAS MARTIN.
N. B. Few horses in this county have 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.
march 29

Notice.

WAS committed to the jail of Talbot county, as a runaway, on Tuesday the 11th March inst., by Thomas C. Nicols, Esq. Justice 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 Sw

Of 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 & 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.
April 9

NEW BOOKS

JUST RECEIVED

INQUIRIES CONCERNING THEIR INTELLECTUAL POWERS, by J. Abercrombie, M. D. F