

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.—No. 22.

EASTON, MD.—SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1834.

WHOLE No. 299.

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-
rages 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.

MANLOVE HAZEL
HAS just received from Philadelphia and
Baltimore.
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
GOODS
suitable for the present, and approaching seasons;
which he will sell on accommodating terms
his friends, and the public are requested to
call and examine, and judge for themselves.
nov 5

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 Valentin Shawls, Ho-
siery, 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 gener-
ally to call and look at his assortment.
Easton, Nov. 5.

Revised List of Books and Prices.
The following works are offered for sale by
JOHN J. HARROD,
BOOK AGENT OF THE METHODIST PRO-
TESTANT CHURCH.
per doz. Retail.

Discipline M. P. Church, containing Constitution & Declaration of Rights, 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. gilt, 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, Hunter's Sacred Biography, 3 volumes.	14 00	1 50
Mosheim, Coote and Gleig's Church History, from the earliest period to 1826, 2 vo- lumes 8vo.	42 00	4 50
Brown's Philosophy of the Hu- man 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 read- er.	5 50	624
Saurin's Sermon's	2 50	25
Hollin's Ancient History, 2 vols.	36 00	3 75
Dr. Jennings's History of the Controversy in the Metho- dist Episcopal Church, on the subject of introducing re- presentation into the govern- ment 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.	3 50	374
Mason on Self-Knowledge.	4 50	50
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
Evidence of Christianity, by Alexander Watson, Paley, Jaynes 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	314
Watts on the Mind.	4 50	624
Western Lyre, an excellent se- lection of Church Music, a- dapted to the most popular Psalm and Hymn book tunes, with patent notes.	7 00	75
Dr. A. Clarke's advice to pre- achers and people.	\$10 per 100	184
Fletcher's Address to Seekers for salvation, stitched in neat printed covers.	\$12 per 100	184
Prudence's Connection of Sa- cred and Profane History.	48 00	5 00
William's on the Lord's Supper.	3 00	474
Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, now publishing in superi- or style, in 4to with 16 ele- gant engravings, bound.	\$7 50	80
Do. Ditto, in calf, gilt.	9 00	90
Do. morocco or calf, su- perbly gilt on back, sides & edges.	9 00	12 00
Dr. Clarke's Commentary on the Old and New Testament, now publishing, bound and lettered.	374	
Harrod's Collection of Camp Meeting Hymns.	374	
Orders for any of the above books will be received by the subscriber, and forwarded with- out delay.		

EDWARD MULLIKIN.
Easton, Dec. 7, 1833.

TO RENT,
for the ensuing year,
THE STORE AND DWELLING,
situate on Washington street. For terms
apply to
MANLOVE HAZEL.
dec 8 Sw

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Balti-
more City and County, on the 25th day
of September, 1833, by Wm. A. Schaefer, Esq.,
a Justice of the Peace in and for the City
of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored lad,
who calls himself **JOHN ROBINSON**; says he
was born free and was raised by his father,
Peter Robinson, who lived near Suffolk, in
Virginia. Said colored lad is about 18 years
of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, has a scar on his
right cheek; also one in the palm of the left
hand, both caused by the bite of a dog. Had
on when committed a blue cloth coat, dark
valencia vest, dark pepper and salt pantaloons,
white cotton shirt, tarpaulin hat, fine lace
boots.

The owner (if any) of the above described
colored lad, is requested to come forward,
prove property, pay charges and take him
away, otherwise he will be discharged ac-
cording to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Baltimore City and County Jail.
no 8-19 Sw

NOTICE.
Was committed to the jail of Frederick on
the 14th day of Oct., 1833, a negro man who
calls himself **Armstrong Watkins**, about 23 years
of age, 5 feet eight inches high, very black,
has several scars in his face; his clothing
when committed, was a dark cassinet coat
and pantaloons, old shoes and hat; says he
belongs to John Willcutt, of Prince William
county, Virginia.

The owner of the said negro, is requested to
come and have him released, he will otherwise
be discharged according to law.

M. E. BARTGIS, Sheriff of Frederick county.
nov 1-12 Sw

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, &c.
Lately received and for sale by the subscri-
bers.
Buckwheat Flour, Spermin, Mould & Dip
Fresh Bunch Raisins
Almonds, Fine and coarse Salt,
Currants, Salt Petre,
Goshen Cheese, Lard & Lump Sugar,
Family Flour, Powder and Shot.

CHEST STEEL AXES, a superior article,
and a choice assortment of
Old Wines, Liquors, &c.
W. H. & P. GROOME.
Nov. 26—cowd

Collector's Notice.
THE subscriber desirous of completing his
collections for 1833, earnestly requests all
those who have taken to pay to the collector
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 MACKAY,
Collector of Talbot county.
sept 24

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 the
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 DUSK,
Office, opposite the Exchange, South Gay
street, Baltimore.
dec 8 6mo*

CABINET MAKING.
JOHN MCGONKIN
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and
the public that he
CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE
CABINET MAKING BUSINESS.
at his old stand in Easton, where he has a
large and good assortment of

MATERIALS;
and would be pleased to continue to receive
orders in his line.
Employment will be given to TWO
GOOD WORKMEN.
N. B. Two boys of good morals would be
taken as apprentices.
Easton, Sept. 17. (G)

Notice.
Was committed to the jail of Frederick
county, as a runaway on the 15th day of Sep-
tember, 1833, a negro man who calls himself
GEORGE DRAPER, about twenty seven
years of age, very black, five feet eight inches
high, with a large scar on the left side of his
face, his teeth are large and stand wide apart,
had on when committed a black coat, white
pantaloons and black hat; says he belongs to
a Mr. Watkins in Washington County, near
Blackford's Ferry.

The owner of said negro, is requested to
come and have him released, he will other-
wise be discharged according to law.
M. E. BARTGIS, Sheriff
of Frederick county.
oct 4-22 St

NARRAGANSET HORSE.
The splendid Nankon 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 Earlin's and Ennalls Martin's horses, to
whom reference is made for the quality of his
colts.
Talbot county, dec 23 tf

CALENDAR FOR 1834.

JANUARY,	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31				
FEBRUARY,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MARCH,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
APRIL,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
JUNE,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
JULY,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUGUST,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
SEPTEMBER,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
OCTOBER,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOVEMBER,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
DECEMBER,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

From the London Quarterly Review.

THE UNIVERSE AND ITS AUTHOR.

From the earliest ages shepherds tending
their flocks on the plains of Asia have been
familiar with the more remarkable of those ob-
jects which shine by night in the sky, and to
which the Persians gave the general name of
stars. The word imports, in its origin, to rule
or direct; those lights being often the guide of
the shepherd over the spacious pastures which
he had to traverse, and of the husbandman as to
the seasons of the year. The stars were long
supposed, and are still imagined by a great
majority of mankind, to be fixed; but the tele-
scope has enabled us to say with more certainty
that many, and with a strong degree of proba-
bility that the whole are in a state of motion,
although we, borne along in the train of suc-
cession ourselves, are not capable of discovering
the direction in which they march round the
orbit of the universe.

We are as yet, and doubtless ever shall be,
without the means of numbering those tenants
of the firmament. Every new improvement
in the telescope brings within the range of vision
countless multitudes which the human eye
had never seen before. Some stars are double
and even triple, that is to say, they appear to
us within a barely distinguishable distance of
each other. Upwards of three thousand double
stars have been already discovered, and it is
justly supposed that even this number by no
means exhausts the fertility of the heavens in
these twin productions, some of which have
been actually observed to move round each
other in orbits requiring for their entire com-
pletion twelve hundred of our years. Such
systems as these give the mind a faint glim-
mer of eternity.

Astronomers conjecture, not without reason,
from the analogies of our own system, that
these suns do not revolve round each other,
shedding their light in vain; but that each is
accompanied by its circle of planets, which be-
ing opaque bodies, would of course be forever
shrouded from our view by the splendor of
their respective orbs of day. This idea leads
us to conclude that the stars, which are sepa-
rated from each other by distances at least a
great as that of Uranus from our sun—that is
to say, some eighteen hundred millions of mile
—have also their respective planets, their Mer-
curies, their Earths, their Jupiters and Saturns.

*For instance in Orion, which is marked
South and Herschel's catalogue as containing
two distinct sets of stars, each set triple, as a
pears in Mr. Barlow's fluid-refracting tele-
scope, is composed of two quadruple sets, with
two very fine stars between them, which, as
well as the fourth star in each set, had previous
escaped the power of the most finished instru-
ments. Mr. Barlow's telescope has also en-
abled him to exhibit, in Perseus, marked doubt
in the same catalogue, as a collection of no less
than six stars! See Phil Trans. 1831. p. 1
We trust that Mr. Barlow's efforts for the im-
provement of his telescope may meet with the
support which the importance of the subject
demands. Were its powers increased, or fifty-
fold, it is not improbable that, instead of
six he might discover a hundred stars, while
only one now appears to the unassisted eye.

and are the centres of peculiar systems through-
out the whole firmament. If those planets be
peopled by intelligent beings, as Earth is, and
the other planets of the solar system are sup-
posed to be, the contemplation in thought of
such myriads of globes with their inhabitants
must be the creation of some superior Spirit
dwelling in eternity.

Placed as we are according to the opinion of
astronomers, in the middle of the strata of sys-
tems which animate all space, and favored
though we be by supernatural disclosures and
by great scientific acquirements; we are never-
theless prone to question whether such systems
exist of their own innate vigor, or whether they
have been created by a power extrinsic to them-
selves. If they are discovered to be self-exis-
tent, it follows that they must be imperishable.
But if they are proved to be perishable, it fol-
lows that they cannot be self-existent, and then
they must have been created by an extrinsic
power, which power must be omnipotent from the
very nature of its productions.

The same power must be self-existent, there-
fore, since no agency inferior to Omnipotence
could have given such a Being birth; and it
must be Eternal, as an Omnipotent, Self-exis-
tent Being can know neither infancy or age.
Here then, upon an inquiry of the greatest im-
portance to mankind, astronomical facts come
to our assistance, which carry with them a
force of conviction as strong as any demonstra-
tion in mathematics, and stronger than most of
the evidences upon which the history of human
transactions are founded. The stamp of mor-
tality, the finger of death itself, had been traced
upon some of the brightest worlds which we
have ever yet seen in the firmament.

In the year 125, B. C., an extraordinary
luminary attracted the attention of Hipparchus,
which induced him to frame a catalogue of stars,
the earliest on record; that star in his time disap-
peared from the heavens. In A. D. 389, a star
blazed forth near (a) Aquila, remained three
weeks as bright as Venus, and then died away.
In the year 1572, Tycho Brahe returning home
one evening from his observatory to his dwell-
ing house, was surprised to see a group of peo-
ple looking in astonishment at a bright star,
which he with all his scrutiny of the heavens
had never seen before.

It shone in the constellation Cassiopeia, was
then as bright as Sirius, and for a while was
visible even at mid-day. It began to fade in
December of the same year, and after exhibit-
ing all the changes of conflagration, disappeared
in March, 1574. Was this a satellite of some
fixed star, which caught fire, and thus prefig-
ured to us the fate, that, according to the de-
clarations of the prophets, awaits our own
world?

Some general ideas upon the proper remedy,
which I will suggest for consideration.
The law, as it seems to me, might be of two-
fold character. It might prescribe certain re-
gulations, the violation of which, whether ac-
cidents happened in consequence or not, should
incur a penalty; and it might further provide,
that, in case of accident, although all prescribed
regulations should have been previously
complied with, yet, if the accident happened
from culpable negligence at the moment, that
negligence should be severely punished. As to
previous and prescribed regulations, the first
and most important, doubtless, should be, that
every boiler, intended for a steamboat, should
be tried and proved by some public authority,
and restrained, in its future use, to one-third,
or, at most one-half, the degree of pressure or
tension which it should have been proved to be
capable of bearing. A safety valve, out of the
reach of the fireman, a proper apparatus to
show at all times the level of the water, and al-
so the intensity or heat of the steam, and this ap-
paratus so arranged as that its indications may
be seen from without, are among the preventive
remedies to which the attention of the Com-
mittee will probably be called.

But I look with more confidence of benefi-
cial results from certain other provisions which
I trust will receive the consideration of the com-
mittee. Fully believing that these accidents
generally result from negligence, at the time,
by those who have the charge of the engine, pen-
alties, I think, ought to be enacted against
such negligence, and legal means provided, by
which, when lives are lost by such occurrences,
an immediate inquisition, investigation and trial,
should be secured; and the culpable negli-
gence, if there be such, adequately punish-
ed. And, in the first place, I think the boat it-
self should be made subject to forfeiture, when-
ever lives were lost through the negligence of
those conducting it. There is nothing unrea-
sonable in this; analogous provisions exist in
other cases. The master of a merchant ship,
for instance, may forfeit the ship by a violation
of law, however innocent the owners may be;
even though the law be only a common regu-
lation of trade and customs. There is, at least,
quite as much reason for saying that whoever
builds or buys a steamboat, and proposes to
carry passengers therein for hire, shall be an-
swerable to the amount of the value of the boat,
for the sobriety, diligence and attention of those
whom he appoints his agents to navigate it, as
there is, in revenue cases, to impose such li-
ability for smuggling, or illegal landing of goods.
To enforce this liability, I should propose, that
whenever an explosion takes place, causing
the loss of the lives of passengers, the boat
should be immediately seized by the Collector
of the District, and the persons navigating her
detained for examination; a trial should be had,

of the existence of the law, and the persons navigating her

detained for examination; a trial should be had,

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that the mind which is in this manner enabled
to comprehend the existence of myriads of peo-

He had not risen to throw any obstruction in the way of this resolution, or against a reference of it to some committee, because the resolution had his most hearty concurrence. But he had thought that, instead of the Committee on Naval Affairs, it ought to be sent to the Committee on the Judiciary. The question was necessarily involve points connected with jurisdiction of the States themselves over public waters within their limits. That was a subject which he thought would be more properly examined by the Judiciary Committee than by any other. These western waters were to be found in the back creeks running to the heads of streams, and through farms, plantations, and were, therefore, properly to be regarded as private waters.

Mr. Chilton, in reply, made a long and very animated speech, in which he dwelt largely upon the merits and sufferings of those engaged in the Indian Wars upon the frontier down to 1794. He admitted himself to be quite a latitudinarian, and declared, with Burns, that, if he was rich as the day, he would be as generous as the sun, in paying debts of gratitude to those who had won our liberty.

Double the sum obtained, however, would have induced his owner, thorough sportsman he is, to part with him, except upon condition of his being withdrawn from the turf. He is to Kentucky as a stud. Meloc is an English colt, out of Young Maid of the Oaks, and he five years old next spring. His color red, in that and other particulars resembling sire.—N. Y. Amer.

no human agency can remove it, nor
inmate body be brought to life again.
friend of ours who was in Paris, a
since, in passing a chapel one day, I
much commotion around it. It was
that a young man, over whom the func-
erose had just been made, discovered
life had been resuscitated, and from a
dead, was restored back to the arms of
ied.—Northampton Courier.

Of distress exceeds the lawful authority for which it could be issued. The contested items ought to be settled in a court of justice, to which Mr. Randolph is amenable.

On these two points, viz. that the warrant has been issued a minority of the committee

result to our own State. Let us now consider in what manner the interest of the Union may be affected by the accomplishment of such work. An inland navigation would be opened from Connecticut to Georgia, with the creation of a short run, through a safe sea

[illegible]

completed and the toll made light, the whole coasting trade of the United States will pass through it to avoid the dangerous passage around Cape Hatteras. And if the banks of the Canal be constructed to admit of Steam Navigation at the rate of ten or twelve miles an hour, all the travelling from North to South and South to North, for nine months of the year, will be by this route.

The General Government has been at great expense in constructing a Navy Yard at Norfolk, supposed to be superior to any in the Union—the port of Norfolk offering, perhaps, the best possible situation for such a work. It is of great importance that this Yard should be well supplied, and upon reasonable terms. This Canal would open, to Norfolk, a country abounding in almost inexhaustible forests of the finest Pine and Oak Timber, and furnishing adequate supplies of Naval Stores. The Live Oak (Barbar of the South) might be transported by this route, immediately to the yard, with the greatest economy and dispatch. These are some of the advantages in times of peace, in which inland communication would be invaluable, and might be maintained in defiance of the fleets of our enemies. Should the Chesapeake be blockaded by a superior squadron, our fleets and men of war could at any time receive at Beaufort, through these Canals, any supplies they might require from the Navy Yard at Norfolk. The Merchants might send their cargoes to the interior and receive return cargoes by the same channel. The existence of such a work would give to North Carolina a distinction and consideration in the Union of which her sons might well be proud. It would more than obviate the difficulty occasioned by the closing up of Roanoke Inlet, since, instead of one, we would have easy access to two of the best harbors on our coast. From any point on the Canal, Rail-roads might be constructed to the interior of the State. The precise location of such roads can be properly determined when the necessary surveys and estimates shall have been made.

The minority of the Senate of South Carolina have entered upon the Journals a protest against the passage of the law establishing an oath of allegiance to the State.

Judge Porter was on the 13th instant elected Senator in Congress from the State of Louisiana, by a majority of two votes. General Overton and Col. Nicholas had declined, and Gen. Walker was substituted as the opposing candidate. The balloting was, 1st for Porter 31, Walker 30, Nicholas 1. 2d for Porter 32, Walker 30.

The election was to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Josiah S. Johnston, and the term will expire in 1837.

VERY EXEMPTORY DAMAGES.—Mr. Jas. Currin and Miss Smith, who were some time since thrown from a gig and seriously injured, brought their suits against the town of Lowell in which the road was situated.

The case has been tried within a few days before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, now sitting at Cambridge, and Mr. Currin recovered a verdict of \$4,000, and Miss Smith one of \$3,000.

The late New Orleans papers furnish us with the particulars of another steamboat disaster on the Western waters. The steamboat Missouri, on her passage from St. Louis to New Orleans, collapsed one of her funes on Saturday, the 4th inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M. whilst rounding out from Glascock's island, 25 miles below Natchez, by which accident fifteen persons were badly scalded. The following persons have since died—Mr. Booth of St. Louis, deck passenger; Mr. Johnston do; three out of seven of a German family, names not recollected; John Curtis, deck hand; and W. Atcheson, 2d cook. One man was blown overboard, name unknown. All the cabin passengers and officers of the boat, with the exception of the 2d engineer, escaped unhurt.

A man has been arrested and is now in Cecil county jail, under suspicion of being the person who perpetrated the violation and murder of a Miss Cunningham, several years ago, in that county. The Port Deposit Court says that the circumstances which led to his arrest were developed in a very singular manner, and are calculated to fix a strong suspicion on the unhappy individual who stands charged with the crime. He has, for several years, been a resident of that county, and lately of the town of Port Deposit. At the time of the murder, he lived in the immediate neighborhood of the spot where the act was committed.

The Lottery system ceased to have operation after the last day of last year, both in Pennsylvania and New York. Lotteries cannot hereafter be drawn, nor tickets sold, in either state, without an express violation of law. The enactments of the New York law are severe, as will be seen by the following abstract of its provisions:

The setting up or drawing of any lottery within the state is declared a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine equal to the amount of the whole sum or value for which such Lottery was made; and if that cannot be ascertained, then by a fine of \$2500, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Advertising or giving notice in any way of a Lottery, is declared a misdemeanor, punishable by \$150 fine, or imprisonment not exceeding three months.

Selling or offering to sell tickets in any Lottery, is declared a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Offering for sale any property dependent on the drawing of a Lottery, is declared a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

All property so offered, is declared forfeited to the State. All prizes in lotteries are declared forfeited for the use of the poor.

The purchaser of any ticket or tickets, is entitled to sue for and recover double the amount of the same from the vendor.

ESCAPE OF A MURDERER.—We noticed briefly, in this paper of yesterday, the escape of Wulkins, from sentence of death, from the Saratoga jail. We understand that it was effected under the following circumstances: After getting off his irons, on Thursday, he asked the keeper, who brought him his evening meal, to explain to him a passage of scripture. The keeper took the bible, read the passage, and the prisoner seemed much affected. As the keeper was in this way thrown off his guard, and was about to retire, the prisoner knocked him down with his chain, jumped upon and strangled him, and then took the keys, locked in the keeper and made his escape.

The keeper, after having insensible nearly three hours, arrested the attention of his wife by cries of murder. She gave the alarm, and after further delay the door was broken open, when it was discovered that the prisoner had escaped, leaving the keeper badly wounded. The village bells were rung in a lively manner, and a hot pursuit opened, but without success. One hundred dollars have been offered by the sheriff for his apprehension. He was sentenced to be executed on the 17th day of January next.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY, Baltimore, Dec. 26, 1833.

At the Annual Meeting of the Maryland State Colonization Society, held in pursuance of its charter and the by-laws thereof, on the 24th inst. the following named gentlemen were duly elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

George Hoffman, President.
Vice Presidents.
N. Brice, Nathaniel Williams,
Thos. E. Bond, Luke Tiernan,
Alexander Nisbet, C. Keener.

Managers.
E. G. Edgington,
Charles C. Harper,
Evan Thomas,
Samuel Baker,
Peter Hoffman,
W. J. Harrell,
Charles Howard,
John Hoffman, Treasurer.

John H. Evans, Recording Secretary.
John H. B. Latrobe, Corresponding Sec'y.

In pursuance of an order of the Society passed at their meeting on the 24th inst. Public notice is hereby given, that an adjourned meeting of the society will be held in the city of Annapolis, on Friday evening the 10th of January ensuing, at half past six o'clock, P. M. As business of vital importance embracing a full development of the acts of the Society during the past year; and also the plans necessary to carry on to consummation, the benevolent purposes of the scheme of Colonization, will be unfolded, it is earnestly hoped that every member, and all other persons friendly to the objects of the Society, will be prompt in their attendance.

The Auxiliary Societies throughout the State it is hoped will be fully represented at the meeting. W. McKENNY, Local Agent.
Editors of papers throughout the State, who are friendly to the cause, will please insert the above.

Should the commercial system of England be prostrated or interrupted by the combination between the northern powers of Europe, to impose heavy duties on all commodities imported from that country, her European prospects will be partially blighted. Her alliance with Russia, key is almost nullified by the treaty with Russia; her commerce with Holland has been superseded by that with this country; her alliance with Portugal is on a rocking basis; her relation with Spain is next to being lost; her connection with Greece is of little avail; and her treatment of the Ionian islands has made the inhabitants willing to shake off her yoke. Portugal and Russia are her determined foes; and Austria is leagued with them to secure her Italian possessions.—Amer. Sentinel.

DOMESTIC SILK.—One hundred good cocoons will make one pound of wrought silk. The quality of cocoons is ascertained by their firmness; the thicker they are the better. Mr. B. gives three dollars per bushel. The least incision makes them useless for ordinary purposes. It would seem a safe calculation therefore that 2000 worms well attended, would produce one pound of silk—1,000,000 worms, 500 lbs. at \$5 per lb. \$2,500. When well reared, it commands from \$6 to \$10 per pound. The labor required to attend 1,000,000 worms, would be, for the first week, two persons; for the second, four, for the third, eight; for the remaining four, five or twenty. Most of these persons may be boys or girls, or aged women.

Mr. Smith of Baltimore, estimates from experience, that a full grown mulberry will feed 5,000 silk worms.—But to guard against accidents, suppose it furnishes leaves for only 2000, then 500 trees will be required. This number may be set along the fences, and about the dwelling of almost every farm in the country; or the requisite quantity may be obtained from mulberry hedges. The requisite apartments for 1,000,000 of worms are equal to a room 40 by 80 feet. Considering the facts, what farmer can hesitate to purchase mulberry plants this fall.—Essex Gaz.

DIED.
At Centerville, on Wednesday evening last, Doctor JOHN D. EMORY, in the 55th year of his age.

On the 11th instant at Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline county, Mrs. ELIZABETH, consort of Gibson M. Wright. Mrs. Wright, has left two small children and a large circle of friends to lament her deplorable loss.

Also Mr. ELIJAH WILSON, on the same day.

On the 11th instant, at his residence in Queen Anne county, Md. JOHN HENRY MACCUBBIN, late of Anne Arundel County, Md. in the 31st year of his age. And on the 23d inst. SARAH C. his wife, daughter of the late Philomena Blake, of Queen Anne county, in her 28th year. Was christened on the 23d inst. George Brice, son of John Henry and Sarah C. MacCubbin.

OVERSEER WANTED.—A single man of industrious and careful habits, will meet with employment as an Overseer, if immediate application be made to
JOS. R. PRICE.
Easton, Jan. 4, 1834.

REMOVAL.
JOHN HARPER, TAYLOR,
INFORMS the public, that he has taken for the ensuing year the large and commodious room (No. 1) for the last two years occupied by Mr. James L. Smith, Taylor) directly opposite Mr. Wm. Loveley's Store, and adjoining Mr. Lowe's Hotel. He expects to receive regularly the Fashions; and from the general satisfaction he has given since he has been in Easton, he feels safe in inviting those who wish to have articles in his line done in a neat and fashionable manner to give him a call.
Easton, Jan. 4, 1834. eov 3t

MORE LUCK AT THE EASTON LOTTERY OFFICE.

P. Sackett sold in the Delaware Lottery, class No. 51, a prize of \$70 in a whole ticket, also a \$30 in the same—who also sold in the Delaware Lottery, class 49, a prize of \$40—and one of \$20—in the New York Lottery, class No. 37 a prize of \$200, all sold in the last few days.

Delaware Lottery, Class No. 1, draws Jan. 7th, 1834.

GRAND SCHEME.
1 prize of \$20,000 70 prizes of \$500
1 5,000 85 200
1 2,000 128 50
1 1,500 128 30
1 1,210 128 30
No prize less than \$5—Tickets \$4 50—
Shares in proportion.

Also the Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 1, draws January 10th, 1834.

GRAND SCHEME.
1 prize of \$20,000 20 prizes of \$2,000
1 10,000 20 400
1 5,000 20 200
1 2,500 20 150
1 1,250 20 150
No prize less than \$10; Tickets \$2; Shares in proportion at the Lucky Lottery Office of P. SACKETT.
Easton, Md.
Jan. 4

Astronomical Lectures.
Lecture 11—for Wednesday evening the 8th January, shall include, several remarks and observations on the superior planets and their satellites, viz. Mars—Jupiter and his four moons—Saturn and his two satellites, and seven moons—Herschell and his six satellites, receiver moons—Lecture 12—for Friday evening the 10th, shall contain some remarks concerning the asteroids—comets—fixed stars—Galaxy.

Removal.

JAMES L. SMITH,
TAILOR, HART & 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.

United States Mail Stages.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
THE MAIL STAGE from Easton, via Wye Mills and Queenstown to Broad Creek, will leave Easton every Sunday and Wednesday morning, at 7 o'clock, and reach Broad Creek at 2 o'clock, P. M. In time for passengers to arrive at Annapolis at an early hour in the evening in the mail packet.

Returning, leave Broad Creek at 9 o'clock, A. M. or immediately after the arrival of the Mail Packet, from Annapolis, and reach Easton same evening.

THE MAIL leaves Easton every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon at half past 12 o'clock, for Cambridge, and returns same evening.

THE MAIL STAGE for Centerville, leaves Easton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at half past 1 o'clock, and reaches Centerville in time for an early supper. Returning, leaves Centerville at 8 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Easton by 12 o'clock.

Fare from Annapolis to Easton, 83.50
" from Broad Creek to Queenstown, 1.00
" from Queenstown to Wye Mills, 50
" Wye Mills to Easton, 1.00
" from Easton to Cambridge Ferry, 1.00
" from Easton to Centerville, 1.50
" from Wye Mills to Centerville, 50
All Baggage at the risk of the owners.
Easton, Jan. 4, 1834.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of two writs of venditioni exponas, and three writs of fieri facias, to me directed, against Robert L. Harrison, one at suit of Sarah Hosselcross, assignee of Peter Josiah, one at the suit of James Harrison, assignee of Philomena T. Hambleton, one at the suit of R. H. Hopkins, and one at the suit of Perry Porter, and one at the suit of Jerry Bouldin, against the said Harrison, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of January next, at the store of Nicholas Orem, in the town of Saint Michaels, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, to wit: one negro girl named Tilly, for cash, to the highest bidder; taken as the property of the said Harrison, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs and his officer's fees for 1833, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.
THOS. GRAHAM, Jr.
Jan. 4, 1834 Constable.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, Md. on the 1st of January, 1834, which, if not taken up by the 1st of April, will be sent to the Post office Department as dead letters.

Wm. Atwell
Abraham Adams
Rachel Bruff
Fanny Barnett
Susan Ann Banning
Levin Bantoun
A. W. Chamberlaine
Thos. S. Cook
Henry D. Delany
Ruth Dubin
John Edmondson
Wm. Faulkner
Robert Fish
John Goldsborough
James Grace
H. Henrick
A. Hackett
Manlove Hazel
Harriet Hicks
Thomas Jefferson
Miss S. M. Kerr
L. Elizabeth Martin
Archibald Marshall
August de Nanteuil
Samuel Ozmon
James Parrott
Howell Powell
Nehemiah B. Pratt
Wm. C. Ridgeway
Charles H. Rigby
Henry Sullivan
Elizabeth Sears
John Seymore
Miss M. A. Spencer
Anna L. Tilghman
H. M. Tilghman
V. Henrietta Vinson
Rhoda Wilson
Robert Walton
Wm. Willibee
Ann Weaver
Wm. Pratt
Perry Perkins
B. J. Pritchard
Robert R. Ross
Sarah Ann Ross
Sackett & Doyle
Charles Smith
Richard P. Spencer
Ellen M. Troth
James Weston
Sarah Ann Wilson
Peggy C. Wilson
EDW. MULLIKIN, P. M.
Jan. 1—14 3w

C. COATES & SON,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
RESPECTFULLY inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that they will remain a few days at Mr. Lowe's Hotel—Where they are prepared to perform all the various branches in the profession of
DENTAL SURGERY.

Ladies will be waited on at their dwellings, if requested.
N. B. Testimonials of our profession may be seen, if required.
dec 31 3t

NOTICE.
MARYLAND ECLIPSE
will resume his old stands, the ensuing season, in Easton and Centerville.
dec. 11, 1833. 1f

A COOK WANTED.
A Gentleman living in Baltimore, wishes to purchase a good plain COOK, from 30 to 40 years of age, without children. A liberal price will be given. Apply to the Editor.
dec. 17 3w

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having purchased the entire stock of GOODS of the firm of KENNARD & LOVEDAY, and having added to it a new and

HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF FALL GOODS

selected by him with care from the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore, intends carrying on the Mercantile business in his own name, in the store room formerly occupied by Kennard & Loveday. He particularly invites a continuation of the customers of the old firm, and all others who feel disposed to favor him with a call, assuring them, that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to render all dealings agreeable and satisfactory.
WILLIAM LOVEDAY.
oct 29 1f

LAMB,
MANUFACTURER OF BRISTLE FRAME STOCKS,
No. 1 SOUTH CALVERT STREET, BALTIMORE.

THE superiority of his STOCKS is well known by the constant care taken to render every Stock a perfect article to suit the form of the neck. Gentlemen will find constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Silks, Satin, Bombazine and Velvet Stocks, plain and trimmed, of the very best quality and newest fashion, at a reduction of 33 per cent. He would particularly recommend his new and beautiful article the Cravat Stock, also his Velvet and Bombazine Ribbed. Merchants visiting this city will always find a large assortment, which he will sell by the dozen cheaper than they can be procured in any section of the United States. Far and Ladies Riding Stocks, (a new article)—Gentlemen and Boy's plain and dress, made to measure at two hours notice. Old Stocks covered.
dec 31

MORE NEW FALL GOODS.

WILLSON & TAYLOR
Have again returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have just opened a great variety of very

HANDSOME GOODS,

which added to their former supplies render their assortment very extensive and complete.

Consisting in part as follows:
Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Valencia, Silk and Swansdown vesting, Flannels, Baize, Rose and Point Blankets, 3 & 4
6 & 1 English Merinos, new style
Colicoes, Gingham, 4 & 4 and 8 & 4
black, white and Scarlet Merino
Shawls, handsome Thibet and
Valencia Shawls, Lustrings
Gros de Swiss and Gros de
Naples Silk
A very splendid assortment;
Woolen and Cotton
Hosiery.
&c. &c. &c.
—ALSO—

Groceries, Liquors, Wines and Teas, Hardware and Cutlery, China, Glass &c. Queensware &c.

all of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms for cash or in exchange for Feathers, Lindsey and Kersey. Their friends and the public generally are invited to give them an early call.
dec 31

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

THOMAS H. JENKINS
HAYING just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore is now prepared to present to the public

A VERY HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WINTER GOODS, viz:

Double and Single width Black Merino, and all the various colors of English Merino's, Turkey three and four fold Chintz, of the most fashionable patterns and now worn very much in the cities.

Black and Checkered Ground Calicoes new style and very rich.
MERINO SHAWLS, White, Black and Scarlet, richly bordered SILKS.
Black Italian Lustrings, and Gros de Soire
A beautiful assortment of coloured Gros de Naps, adapted to the season.

VISI-VETS.
Black and blue-black Silk Velvets, various shades of brown, do. do.

FURS! FURS! FURS!!
The ladies are particularly requested to call and examine a beautiful lot of
FUR CAPES, BOAS AND THIBETS.
They can be sold on reasonable terms.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS.
A general assortment of CLOTH CAPS—also a handsome lot of Fine Seal Skin FUR CAPS.

QUILTED SILK VESTINGS.
NEW STYLE STRIPED CASSIMERES.

SEVERAL HANDSOME SETS OF
CHINA WARE.

Together with a liberal collection of other GOODS, selected with care and attention, from the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore.
T. H. J. grateful for past favors from the Public, respectfully tenders his thanks. The assortment of Goods that he is now opening for sale will, he hopes be an inducement for the liberal continuation of their patronage.—Nothing but attention and assiduity can suggest, shall be wanting on his part, to please all who may desire to purchase.
Easton, Dec. 21.

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
Stearns's Reflections
Milton, Young, Gray, Beattie and Collins'
Poems
Storrs'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
Evidence of Christianity, by Alexander Watson, Jennings, Leslie and Paley
Baxter's Call to the unconverted
Saints' Rest
Grace's Mayora
Grace's Minora
Cooper's Virgil
Clarke's Caesar
Clarke's Homer
Cicero's Cicero
Cesar Delphini
Horace Delphini
Sallust Delphini
Hutchinson's Xenophon
Allen's Euclid
Griesbach's Greek Testament
Greek Exercises
Anderton's Sallust
Mair's Suetonius
Adams's Latin Grammar
Rudmann's do do
Titi Livii
Melnro on the Globes
Bonycastle's Algebra
Police Learning
Blair's Lectures
Blair's Outlines of Ancient History
Tytler's History
Grimsham's History of Rome
do do France
do do Greece
do do England
do do United States

Trunks, Pantloons
Adams's Geography & Atlas
Worcester's do do
Olney's do do
Wanostrocht's French Grammar
Nugent's French Dictionary
Viri Romae
Kirchman's Grammar
Murray's Grammar
ditto Reader
Academical Reader
Walker's Dictionary
Comely's Spelling Book
Joss, Pike, Bennett and Gough's Arithmetic
Barlett's Reader
Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books
And variety of other Books, Paper, Inkpowder, &c. &c.

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, Gift and Steel Watch Chains, Keys, Razors, warranted 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, Shoes and Butcher Knives, Shoe Thread, Blacking, Shoe and Tooth Brushes, Elastic Garters, Crayons and Slate Pencils, Curry Combs, Tweezers, Clipes, Harmonicas, Parliament and Button 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 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.

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.

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 for Mr. Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.
oct 9

NOTICE.

I intend carrying on, at my old stand, on Dover street, the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS, generally; also, WHITESMITHING.—And I solicit a share of public patronage. The public's obedient servant,
WM. VANDERFORD.
Easton, Dec. 31

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 subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and brought with him an elegant assortment of Materials in his line of business, and is now prepared to make
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S BONNETS AND HATS.

of the newest and most approved fashions. He takes this opportunity of tendering his grateful acknowledgements for past favors, and earnestly solicits a share of public patronage.
ENNALLS ROSZELL.
dec 28 1f

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 for 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

THE ATHENIAN.

AND LITERARY GAZETTE.

With a view to meet the wishes, as well as the wants of the public, it is contemplated to issue, on or about the first of January next, a new paper, devoted to
The fine Arts, the Drama, News, and General Miscellany, and embracing Original Essays, Poetry, Tales, Sketches of American Scenery, Biography, Rules of Life, Scientific and Literary Intelligence, &c. &c.

Besides a department of light reading particular attention will be paid to that under the head of "Reviews," in which all new works, whether of domestic or foreign origin, will be critically noticed. The present paper will be superseded by "The Athenian," on the termination of the present year, and each subscriber will be furnished with a copy, which will not only contain a much greater quantity, but also a far greater variety of useful and important matter, and every exertion will be used to sustain fully the character of the prospectus, as well as to keep pace with the improvements, the knowledge, and the rising spirit of the age.

In order to render the publication complete in every department, arrangements have been made for an acquisition of valuable assistance; and as soon as the patronage will warrant, a series of engravings, illustrative of celebrated structures or distinguished individuals, will periodically accompany the work.

THE ATHENIAN being unincumbered in its utility, will be equally devoted to every section of the Union, and will comprehend every subject which may be worthy of observation or productive of interest.

Awards that the offer of rewards to literary aspirants has elicited some highly creditable specimens of American literature, which it will be the particular aim of the Athenian to encourage, premiums for a variety of such articles are as suitable for its columns will be offered early in January. As the amount must depend greatly on the patronage received, and as the publishers are desirous of exercising a degree of liberality that will afford a sufficient inducement for competition of a higher order, they cannot but hope that the public generally will second their endeavors to generate and foster native talent.

With a view to accommodate the public with semi-annual opportunities of subscribing to this work, the publishers will issue it in two volumes, each containing twenty-six weekly numbers, and comprising 316 pages; thus, the Athenian will present, within the year, eight hundred and thirty-two pages of well selected and original reading, upon every subject likely to interest the public. This it will be readily admitted, gives to the publication a claim which no other weekly quarto in the United States can advance, as they contain but half its intended number of pages, and generally charge double the amount of its subscription.

Of the quality of its subjects it would be superfluous to speak, as it is not only pleasant, but safe to judge by practice than profession. It may, however, not be unnecessary to say that it will be, in every sense, worthy of preservation; and will make two handsome volumes annually, with each of which an accurate and copious index will be furnished.

Such arrangements have also been effected with the most popular publishers in London, Edinburgh and Dublin, as will put the Athenian in possession of the earliest editions of the works of merit, and the principal journals published in these cities. Its readers will thus have the latest literary information, as well as progressing through the press, and also the earliest receipt of such news as those journals may communicate. It is the determination of the publishers of the Athenian to issue bulletins from its office, that those papers at a distance which shall notice the alterations proposed for this paper, and insert the present advertisement in full, shall possess the immediate advantage of such arrivals. In addition to these arrangements, they are either negotiating for, or have actually engaged the aid of some of the first literary characters of the day, thus making ample provision for the full success of the undertaking as far as depends on their exertions.

Historical, dramatic, biographical, and poetic contributions will be diligently and promptly attended to, and are respectfully solicited.—Book-sellers and publishers of literary works, music, and prints, will find "The Athenian" a very convenient medium for their advertisements, which will be conspicuously inserted under the department expressly devoted to this object, and on the most liberal terms; and such of them as may wish a critical notice of their books should send them in as early in the week as possible. All communications must be post paid, and addressed to
BLACKWOOD & CO.
No. 1 Athenian Buildings, Philadelphia.

TERMS.
The ATHENIAN will be printed on a superior quality of double royal paper, folded and stitched in the quarto form, and afforded at the unprecedented low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance.

performing that duty understandingly. The mind capabilities of her youth, constitutes the richest mine—the greatest resource of the state. It is to be worked—that this great resource be developed. How often do we see youths of superior natural endowments, who might become, if educated, the pride and ornament of their country, growing up in ignorance and vice, because their parents have the misfortune to be too poor to furnish the means of educating them; and how many instances of this sort, will not our state afford? Superior intellectual capacity is peculiar to no class; to no particular description of persons; and, consequently, is often to be found in the cottage, than in the palace—most frequently occurring among the most numerous class.

We earnestly invite your special attention to this all-important subject, in the confident assurance that you will, as far as existing means and circumstances will enable you, promote the great and deeply interesting object.

Reposing with perfect confidence, upon your patriotism and zeal for the public good, and humbly hoping for a continuation of the divine blessing and favor, we anticipate highly beneficial results to the community from your deliberations, and beg leave, in conclusion, to assure you of the

High consideration, and perfect respect, with which we are your obedient servants,

JAMES THOMAS.

From the American Sentinel.

A SYSTEM OF PENAL LAW for the state of Louisiana, consisting of a code of crimes and punishments; of procedure, of evidence, of prison discipline, and a book of definitions. By Edward Livingston, Esq. Philadelphia: published by James Kay & Co. Market street.

We do not know that we have received so much gratification from reading or studying any work lately issued from the American press, as this before us. We have combed minutely its contents; read, marked, learned and inwardly digested as much of them as the leisure moments of editorial avocation would permit; and are truly proud that such a simplification of jurisprudence, made in such an unassuming yet determined and dignified manner, should be the work of an American. If it is deserving of honorable eulogies to adjust the language of a nation, in the manner done by the French academicians, and the great lexicographer of England, how much more encomiastic is it to present an able digest and simple survey of the laws of a nation!

Jurisprudence has been too long a neglected science. It has been rendered dependent on fortuitous circumstances, merging into expediency. But day seems at length to dawn on its chaotic mass of accumulated absurdities. England has led the van to improvement; but it has been reserved for the United States to consummate what the former had not spirit or strength sufficient more than to commence the outlines. England is compelled to let I dare not wait upon I would, like the poor cat in the adage; and even her present class, after in his famous speech on law reform in the House of Commons, suggested sixty-six different improvements in forty-five of which he had long been anticipated in this country—where they were not only suggested but practised.

Still much with us remains undone. An evident amelioration has been made in the criminal and civil codes of most states of the union; and in no country that ever existed, were the same facilities presented for improving the science and art of jurisprudence—on account of the experiments made on the experience of any state. All that is required of any state legislature to classify and render consistent respectable and durable its penal code—is nobly and boldly to be wise.

Livingston has done for Louisiana what it were well had been done for every state, by some philosophic statesman connected with each government. The crimes of humanity are alike in every age; and the principles of justice are permanent. All that is necessary therefore to institute an accurate penal code, seems merely to have acquired a thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles of justice; to discriminate crimes, and define in what each offence consists; and to apply adequate preventives, or punishments which may serve as preventives. Laws should be framed to protect not to revenge society; and should be applicable alike to all conditions and classes of those governed by them.

Each of the codes mentioned in the titlepage of this volume, has an introductory report—specifying for the thinking student whence emanated the conclusions in the code. The code of crimes and punishments embraces offences against the state, the legislative, executive and judiciary power; against the public revenue, property, records, coin and securities, tranquility, health, roads, &c.; against civil and political rights and condition; against the right of suffrage, of personal liberty, and the liberty of the press;—offences affecting commerce and manufactures, the free exercise of religion, profession or trade; offences against reputation, morals and private property. The code of procedure embraces the means of preventing offences and of suppressing those which are continuous; with the mode of prosecuting offences; and the routine of all judicial proceedings. The code of evidence treats of the nature and various kinds of evidence; and of the rules applicable to them. The code of reform and prison discipline treats of the places of confinement and the persons confined; and of a house of refuge and industry.

The characteristic excellences of Livingston's Penal Code are that the fictions and follies of the common law are exploded—there is no offence punishable but as ordered by statute law—the violation of every civil or political right ensue by the constitution is punishable by law—and the punishments defined are of the most lenient or efficacious nature: intended chiefly to prevent crime, to reform the criminal, or render his punishment useful to himself or society.

No lawyer, legislator, or general reader who can live at home in ease should be without this useful appendage to his library. Its merits have already received the sanction of the ablest jurists in Europe.

FROM LIBERIA.—By a late arrival we have received a file of the Liberia Herald, from which we learn, with regret, the decease of Francis Devany, Esq. on the 11th September. He was a colored man, originally a slave, belonging to Langdon Cheves, Esq. of Charleston, S. C.—emigrated to Liberia at an early period of its settlement. For many years past he has been engaged in commerce, and had accumulated a handsome fortune by his industry, perseverance and enterprise, when his earthly career was arrested in the thirty-sixth year of his age. His disorder was consumption—and Liberia will have occasion to regret, in him, the loss of one of its most valuable citizens. He held, for some time, the office of High Sheriff of the colony, and in the various relations of life, sustained and deserved the reputation of an honest and honorable man. When in this country, a few years ago, he bore evidence, before a committee of the Congress of the United States, to the favorable prospects afforded to emigrants by the Liberia settlement.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1834.

The Message of the Executive of Maryland will be found in our columns of this morning. It is an interesting, and, upon the whole, excellent and dignified document. We lay it before our readers, without comment, as a matter in which each individual will feel interested.

We propose giving, in our next, the Speech of Mr. POTTS, of Tennessee, in reply to Mr. McDuffie. Also, if practicable, the Secretary of the Treasury's response to Mr. Clay's resolution, calling for Mr. Secretary Crawford's letters, &c.

Our young friends may get their sleighs and bells rigged. Those who are fond of the sport, may now enjoy it to their hearts content. Some of our country friends, too, who have been kept at home, against their wishes we are sure, by bad roads or something else, might now find it very convenient to take a sleigh ride to town—they could spend a few hours very comfortably among us—and then it would be so convenient for them to step in pay their postage and printer's accounts.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, JANUARY 1.

Mr. Palmer obtained leave to bring in a bill to extend the powers of the court of Chancery; and the county courts as courts of equity.

Mr. Fassitt obtained leave to bring in a bill to be entitled, "An act to change the manner of electing the Senate of Maryland."

Mr. Palmer obtained leave to bring in a bill to be entitled, "An act to alter and change the manner of electing the Governor of this state."

Mr. Wharton obtained leave to bring in a bill to be entitled, "An act to prevent the vending of medicines in this state, by any other than regularly established and licensed apothecaries."

Mr. Handy obtained leave to bring in a bill to be entitled, "An act concerning guardians and wards."

Mr. Berry obtained leave to bring in a bill to be entitled, "An act to abolish the Executive Council of Maryland."

Mr. Sifford obtained leave to bring in a bill to be entitled, "An act altering the present manner of electing Electors of President and Vice President of the United States."

Mr. Ely, submitted the following order, which was read and adopted:

Ordered, That a committee of seven be appointed by the chair to take into consideration the present constitution of Maryland, that parts thereof should be abolished, and what improvements and amendments ought to be made thereon, and report to this house by bill or otherwise.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Committee on Elections and Privileges.—Messrs. Crabb, Harris, Dale, Bruff, Warfield, Fountain and Hyland.

Committee on Ways and Means.—Messrs. Jones of Somerset, Schley, Nicols, Spencer, Merrick, Peregrin and Scott.

Committee on Claims.—Messrs. Sellman, Wright of Dorchester, Knight, Larmore, Lantz, Griffith and Carroll.

Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice.—Messrs. Blackstone, Palmer, Spencer, Fassitt, Carter of Mr. Franklin Smith.

Committee on Military Pensions.—Messrs. Mann, Linticum, Miller of Kent, Gaither and Ridgely.

Committee on Internal Improvement.—Messrs. Merrick, Snowden, White, Wharton, Bruff, Purnell and Sifford.

Committee on Education.—Messrs. Miller of Charles, Roberts, Unkefer, Jones of Baltimore, Buchanan, Carter of Montgomery, and Sutton.

Committee on the Militia.—Messrs. Ely, Grove, Hayne, Roberts, Moores and Mordocai F. Smith.

Committee on Insolvency.—Messrs. Dulany, Burgess, Dudley, Hillen, Carter of Caroline, Thomas and Price.

Committee on Divorces.—Messrs. Johns, Sothoron, Wilson, Evans, Handy, Gale and McNamara.

Committee on Crimes and Punishments.—Messrs. Brewster, Wailes, Berry, Long, Hawkins, McNamara and Hurt.

Committee to Indigent Persons by County assessment.—Messrs. Sutton, Humrickhouse, Bruce, Fassitt, Laveille, Carter of Caroline, and Sifford.

Committee on Agriculture.—Messrs. Knight, Miller of Charles, Snowden, Horsey, Larmore, Mordocai F. Smith and Ridgely.

Committee on Manufactures.—Messrs. Ely, Nelson, Berry, Charles, Hawkins, Smith of Worcester, and Peregrin.

Committee on Inspections.—Messrs. Gantt, Linticum, Long, Griffith, Wharton, Fountain and Hillen.

Committee on Lotteries.—Messrs. Palmer, Jones of Baltimore, city, Sellman, Nelson, Buchanan, Scott and Wright of Dorchester.

Committee on Expiring Laws.—Messrs. Day, Harris, Unkefer, Dulany, Miller, of Kent, Purnell and Nicols.

Committee on Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Schley, Gantt, Crabb, Moores, Dale, Humrickhouse and Willson.

Committee on the Coloured Population.—Messrs. Grove, White, Jones, of Somerset, Carroll, Hayne, Warfield and Evans.

Select Committee on the Constitution.—Messrs. Ely, Pratt, Smith, of Worcester, Unkefer, Blackstone, Jones, of Baltimore city, and Wailes.

Select Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse.—Messrs. Gaither, Johns, Lantz, Hurt, Heard, Day, and Laveille.

It is a source of congratulation to our citizens on their good sense and spirit, that despite the real or apparent pressure in money matters—no run has been made on any bank for specie; and no concentration of indebted claims on any firm. The preservation of confidence of this kind is the most salutary and certain check to the screwing, operations now in vogue—Phila. Sentinel.

A serious affray occurred at Millidgeville, Ga. on the 12th instant, between Major Wood, President of the Senate, and a Senator named Dr. Daniel. For some remark, considered personal, made in debate, Dr. Daniel, on leaving the Senate struck Major Wood across the face with a paper he held in his hand. Major Wood instantly stabbed at him with a knife he held open at the time, but was prevented from doing more than merely cutting through the clothes on his breast by catching hold of his hand. Dr. Daniel then seized a stick from a gentleman who was attempting to hold him and struck Major Wood a severe blow on the head; after which they were entirely separated.

CONGRESSIONAL.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 31.

IN SENATE.—The Vice President notified a letter from the Secretary of the Senate, responding to a resolution of Mr. Crawford's letter with the accompanying documents.

The communication was read in part by the Secretary; when Mr. Clay moved that the further reading be dispensed with, unless some other senator desired it should be read.

Mr. Forsyth hoped the paper might be read. The reading was then proceeded in, followed by the reading of the documents accompanying it.

Mr. Clay. I rise to make an observation. Sir, this response is a most extraordinary and unprecedented document. We have called for information, and the Secretary gives us argument. Let him have the benefit of it. I undertake to prove, sir, that the financial officer of the Government has grossly perverted and misstated Mr. Crawford. He has entirely misrepresented him. He has suppressed documents. A most important passage has been withheld. At another time, I undertake to prove my premises. Sir, we have called for certain things which we have not got, and obtained others not called for. We have asked for bread, and the Secretary has given us stone. We have asked for the name of the agent, and his compensation, but it has been withheld. We asked for the law in virtue of which the agent was appointed, and he recognises not our authority. Sir, I have seen all the letters of Mr. Crawford, with the exception of the circular, and I undertake to prove, at another period, that that gentleman has been misquoted and misinterpreted.

Mr. Forsyth thought the Senator from Kentucky was unkind and unjust to the Secretary of the Treasury. He accuses him of suppressing what was not asked for. What, sir, is that that has been asked for? The opinion of Mr. Crawford; and has he not given them? He refers to documents in the possession of the Senate. Are they not in the Senate? He (Mr. F.) would recall to the gentleman what, the other day, he said he wanted, that the Secretary should state his own case. The gentleman says that he can disprove what the Secretary has stated. Well, there it is, with reference to chapter and verse. Mr. Crawford was charged with having violated the 10th section of the charter of the Bank, by the suppression of the fact of the transfer of the deposits having been made. But the gentleman says, the answer don't correspond with the call—don't state the name of the agent, and his compensation, &c. But all this is stated in the papers accompanying this report, as he will perceive if he will refer to them.

Mr. Clay. No man can have feelings for the Secretary more different than those attributed to him by the honorable member from Georgia. He had a slight personal acquaintance with the Secretary, and had no other feelings towards him than in his official character. The Senate called for those documents that he might make out his case. The Senate asked for documents, and he had given us arguments. If the name of his agent is in the appendix, well, it did not certainly appear in the report. In reference to Mr. Crawford's opinions he would repeat, that although there was a plausibility for the construction which the Secretary had given them, yet he (Mr. Clay) would undertake to show that the opinions ascribed to Mr. Crawford in reference to the Bank charter were never asserted by him.

On motion of Mr. Clay, the report was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

The report of the Committee on Public Lands, its utility, will be edited by the Secretary of the section of the Union, and will be agreed to.

subject which may be Secretary be directed to produce for the use of the members of the Senate, not heretofore supplied, one copy each of the debates on the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

The order being the consideration of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury upon the removal of the deposits.

Mr. Clay rose and spoke till a quarter past 3 o'clock, when he gave way for a motion to adjourn which was carried.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—After the presentation of reports and petitions, Mr. Binney presented the memorial of nine of the Philadelphia Banks, praying the restoration of the deposits to the U. S. Bank, [memorial published in the Whig of Tuesday last] which was referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

The motion to recommit the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the removal of the Deposites then coming up, Mr. Polk rose in answer to Mr. McDuffie's speech of the two preceding days; the publication of which we are compelled to defer for the present, but which shall receive early attention.

TUESDAY, DEC. 31.

There was but little business of importance transacted to-day in either house. In the Senate, Mr. Clay concluded his remarks on the removal of the deposits; Mr. Benton taking the floor, moved to go into executive business, and we suppose, will be entitled to the floor to reply to Mr. Clay.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Mr. Davis of Massachusetts presented a memorial from one Noah Fletcher, stating that he had been employed by the former Clerk of the House as an assistant, and complaining that the present Clerk had dispensed with his service. He wished the House to interfere and restore him to his place. This (says the Delaware Watchman) certainly must be considered by a majority of the House as a most singular proceeding. Mr. Franklin of Pennsylvania is the recently elected Clerk; and we should presume it was optional with him, what assistants he would employ, or whether he would not dispense with a clerk altogether. This however is an age of the marvellous. Mr. Davis professed the memorial with a speech, from which one would suppose, that something of fearful moment had taken place, nothing less than some sudden revolution, or conspiracy, which was to overturn our government, destroy our liberty, and convulse this nation from Maine to Georgia. He said, "it becomes us to enquire, whether the spirit of despotism has entered these walls, whether that despot has come here to crush its victims, or mould them to his purpose. It is a topic of fearful moment. It concerns this House as the last refuge of liberty, and should not be embarrassed by mere questions of order." Indeed, here must be something more frightful, than "war, pestilence or famine." We should not even be surprised, if Mr. Clay in the Senate, and Mr. McDuffie in the House, should drop the question of the Deposites altogether, and echo and re-echo their speeches from each end of the Capitol on this alarming subject. The only difficulty will be in getting over the questions of order, and contriving some motion, or amendment to hang their speeches upon.

The phenomenon of a mock sun was witnessed on Friday, in New York, by those who rose early enough. It appeared about a quarter past 7 o'clock, bearing about W. N. W. 8 or 10 degrees above the horizon. A gentleman who resides in Broadway informs us that its color

was silvery like the moon, seen through the clearest atmosphere. It disappeared after being observed about two minutes. Flying clouds were passing when it was first seen, and a few moments after its disappearance there was a light flurry of snow.—Mer. Adv.

The meteoric phenomenon, observed here in November, was also seen under like circumstances at Jamaica.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, Mr. JOHN R. QUAY, to Miss MARTHA ANN RAY, all of this county.

DIED.

At St. Michaels, on Saturday night, after a lingering illness, Mrs. SEDNEY H., consort of Nicholas Orem, in the 33rd year of her age. Mrs. Orem embraced religion about the 15th year of her age, and from that time until her death, was an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, walking in the ways of righteousness, and evincing the reality of the religion of Jesus Christ. In her afflictions, which she bore with resignation to the will of God, she suffered much; but as she gradually neared her destined home, she was enabled to rejoice continually in hope of a final deliverance out of all her sufferings; as she drew near the close of life, her faith shone brighter, her confidence increased, and even when death approached her, she, as if looking in the face, said, "O death where is thy sting?" and then in the fullness of her soul exclaimed, "Glory! glory! glory! I am happy! happy!" and in a few minutes, quietly fell asleep in Jesus' arms, and now lives to the no more forever. Who, then, would not say, "let me die the death of the righteous, and my last end be like hers!"

She has left a companion, and a large circle of friends and relations to deplore their irreplaceable loss; but their loss is her infinite gain.

"Hosannah to Jesus on high,
Another has entered his rest;
And he left a companion, and a large circle of friends and relations to deplore their irreplaceable loss; but their loss is her infinite gain.

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CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of two writs of venditioni exponas, and three writs of fieri facias, to me directed, against Robert L. Harrison, one at suit of Sarah Hossafosse, assignee of Peter Joshua, one other at the suit of James Harrison, assignee of Philemon T. Hambleton; and one other at the suit of Rigby Hopkins, and one other at the suit of Perry Porter, and one other at the suit of Jerry Bouldin, against the said Harrison, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of January next, at the store of Nicholas Orem, in the town of Saint Michaels, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, to wit: one negro girl named Tilly, for cash, to the highest bidder: taken as the property of the said Harrison, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs and his officer's fees for 1833, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

THOS. GRAHAM, Jr.,
Jan. 4, 1834. Constable.

United States Mail Stages.



WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

THE MAIL STAGE from Easton, via Wye Mills and Queenstown to Broad Creek, will leave Easton every Sunday and Wednesday morning, at 7 o'clock, and reach Broad Creek at 2 o'clock, P. M. in time for passengers to arrive at Annapolis at an early hour in the evening in the mail packet.

Returning, leave Broad Creek at 9 o'clock, A. M. or immediately after the arrival of the Mail Packet from Annapolis, and reach Easton same evening.

The MAIL leaves Easton every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon at half past 12 o'clock, for Cambridge, and returns same evening.

The MAIL STAGE for Centerville, leaves Easton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at half past 1 o'clock, and reaches Centerville in time for an early supper. Returning, leaves Centerville at 8 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Easton by 12 o'clock.

Fare from Annapolis to Easton, \$3.50
Or—from Annapolis to Broad Creek, \$1.00
" from Broad Creek to Queenstown, 1.00
" from Queenstown to Wye Mills, 1.00
" Wye Mills to Easton, 1.00
" from Easton to Cambridge Ferry, 1.00
" from Cambridge Ferry to Centerville, 1.50
" from Wye Mills to Centerville, 50
All Baggage at the risk of the owners.
Easton, Jan. 4, 1834.

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 for the same, at the shortest notice and at a small advance for cash. He has also on hand a large assortment of

The Augusta Courier and Steel Watch. "The Committee of the Legislature to be of superior investigation into the Scissors, Needles, Buttons, Pins, Silver Finger Guards, Britannia and Japan Candlesticks, Cut Glass Candle Guards, Snuffers and Trays, Razor Strops, Shaving Brushes, Boxes and Soap, Night Tables, 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, Clock Chains, 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, bear 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.

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.

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 subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and brought with him an elegant assortment of Materials in his line of business, and is now prepared to make

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S BONNETS AND HATS.

Ladies will be waited on at their dwellings, if requested.

N. B. Testimonials of our profession may be seen, if required.
dec 31

OVERSEER WANTED.

A single man of industrious and careful habits, will meet with employment as an Overseer, if immediate application be made to
JOS. R. PRICE.
Easton, Jan. 4, 1834.

REMOVAL.

JOHN HARPER, TAYLOR, informs the public, that he has taken for the ensuing year, the large and commodious brick room (for the last two years occupied by Mr. James L. Smith, Taylor) directly opposite Mr. Wm. Loveday's Store, and adjoining Mr. Lowe's Hotel. He expects to receive regularly the Fashion; and from the general satisfaction he has given since he has been in Easton, he feels safe in inviting those who wish to have articles in his line done in a neat and fashionable manner to give him a call.
Easton, Jan. 4, 1834. ew3t

LAMB.

MANUFACTURER OF BRISTLE FRAME STOCKS, No. 1 SOUTH CALVERT STREET, BALTIMORE.

THE superiority of his STOCKS is well known by the constant care taken to render every Stock a perfect article to suit the form of the neck. Gentlemen will find constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Silk, Satin, Bombazine and Velvet Stocks, plain and trimmed, of the very best quality, and newest fashion, at a reduction of 33 per cent. He would particularly recommend his new and beautiful article the Gravat Stock, also his Velvet and Bombazine Ribbed.

Merchants visiting this city will always find a large assortment, which he will sell by the dozen cheaper than they can be procured in any section of the United States.

For Far and Ladies Riding Stocks, (a new article)—Gentlemen and Boy's plain and dress, made to measure at two hours notice. Old Stocks covered.
dec 31

MORE NEW FALL GOODS.

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BALTIMORE CITY AND COUNTY, on the 10th day of December, 1833, by Charles Kerman, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as runaway, a colored man, who calls himself **ROBERT HARRIS**, says he belongs to Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, living near Cambridge, E. Shore, Md., but was committed as belonging to Jesse Bulling, near Cambridge. Said colored man is about 16 years of age, 5 feet 2-1/2 inches high, very much scarred on his back from a cow-hide, large scar on his right leg, large scar on his left leg, with several scars on both hands. Had on when committed, a pair of old light blue cassimere trousers, cotton shirt, white summer roundabout, straw hat and a pair of coarse lace boots.

The owner (if any) of the above described runaway 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.
dec 21

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BALTIMORE CITY AND COUNTY, on the 11th day of December, 1833, by Ephraim Smith, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as runaway, a colored man, who calls himself **ROBERT HARRIS**, says he belongs to Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, living near Cambridge, E. Shore, Md., but was committed as belonging to Jesse Bulling, near Cambridge. Said colored man is about 16 years of age, 5 feet 2-1/2 inches high, very much scarred on his back from a cow-hide, large scar on his right leg, large scar on his left leg, with several scars on both hands. Had on when committed, a pair of old light blue cassimere trousers, cotton shirt, white summer roundabout, straw hat and a pair of coarse lace boots.

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,
Balt. City and County Jail.
dec 31

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,
SITTING AS A COURT OF CHANCERY,
November Term, in the year 1833.
ORDERED, That the sale of the lands made to John Lewis Kerr, by John M. G. Enay, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Richard Sherwood, deceased, in the cause of John Crandall and Thomas R. Brooks, against John H. Norrick and Sarah his wife, formerly Sarah Sherwood, Horrell P. Sherwood, Richard P. Sherwood, James Sherwood, William Sherwood, Robert Sherwood, Benjamin Sherwood, Ann P. Crandall, wife of John Crandall, Eliza Brooks, wife of Thomas R. Brooks, the heirs at law, and Ann Sherwood widow and administratrix of Richard Sherwood, deceased, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Monday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in two of the newspapers published on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, before the tenth day of January, in the year last aforesaid.

The report of the Trustee states the amount of sales to be \$485 25.
R. T. EARLE,
P. B. HOPPER,
J. B. ECCLESTON.
True copy,
Test, Jacob Lockerman, Clk.

DEER CREEK

Young Ladies' Academy.

THE Semi-Annual Examination of the Pupils in this Institution took place on Monday, the 18th instant, in the presence of a majority of the Trustees, who have great pleasure in being able to say, that they have not elsewhere witnessed in pupils so young, greater accuracy and extent of knowledge in History, Geography, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, than was manifested on that occasion. Pieces of composition were shown as the unsolicited production of the pupils, which would do credit to mature years, and the exercises in Parsing, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., were altogether calculated to place Miss Enay, who superintends this seminary, in the first rank of those who undertake the government and instruction of the female mind. And the trustees feel assured that when instruction in the French language is added to the branches already taught, few schools in the country will hold out better prospects for the acquisition of a useful and substantial female education.

The Academy is situated five miles north of Belle Air, immediately on stage route between Philadelphia and Baltimore, by way of Conowingo, in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, and the young ladies are boarded in the family of Mr. Trimble, where every attention is paid to their health and morals.

TERMS:
Boarding, washing, fuel, per quarter \$30 00
Tuition 5
French extra 5
Drawing extra 5
Books and Stationary furnished at moderate prices.

JOHN FORWOOD
SAMUEL BROWN
ROB. H. ARCHER
PARKER FORWOOD Trustees.

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Harford county, on the 8th of the present month, a negro man, who calls himself HENRY BOADLY, aged about twenty years; says he was born free, in Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis, and that his mother formerly belonged to Henrietta Hammond. He is about five feet nine inches high, has a large scar over the left eye, and a small one on the left breast. He has very thick lips, stammers a little when speaking. He had on when committed, a pair of blue trousers, a gray roundabout, a buff vest, and old shoes; and had with him a bundle containing a fur hat, and a white roundabout, and two spotted summer vests. The owner of the above boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

PRESTON MCCOMAS,
Sheriff of Harford county.
Easton Whig, Baltimore American, and National Intelligencer will copy the above to the amount of \$1, and charge the subscriber.
dec 28

A TEACHER IS WANTED, at the District School, No. 8, of the Middle District of Caroline county. A person competent to teach with facility, the usual branches in Primary Schools, together with English grammar, bringing satisfactory testimonials of good moral character, will meet with immediate employment. Application by letter, post paid, or in person, may be made to the subscriber, Secretary to the Board of Trustees, who will communicate all applications to the Board immediately.
RD. CHAMBERS,
Secretary to the Board of Trustees.
December 24, 1833

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

For Sale, Cheap,

A SECOND HAND ONE HORSE FOUR WHEEL CARRIAGE, built of the best materials, and in a good substantial manner. It may be seen at the Carriage shop of Messrs Anderson & Hopkins, of whom the price may be known, or application can be made at the Post Office.
nov 12

BILL IN EQUITY,

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT.

October Term, 1833.

Jacob Charles, Adm'r of Brannock Smith, vs. ALGERNON SMITH, WILLIAM SMITH, MARY MARIA SMITH, ANN SMITH and DEVERAUX SMITH, children of William Smith, otherwise called Wm G. Smith.
THE bill in this cause states that William Smith, late of Caroline county, deceased, departed this life in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and one, having previously executed his last will and testament in due form of law, which after the death of the said William Smith, was duly proved as the law requires, in the Orphans' Court of Caroline county. That the said William Smith, in his will, devised unto his son one William Smith, otherwise called William G. Smith, all his the said testator's dwelling plantation, upon condition that he, the said William G. Smith should pay unto the Testator's other son, Brannock Smith, one hundred pounds. The bill further states that the said William G. Smith hath departed this life without having paid the said Legacy of one hundred pounds to the said Brannock Smith; and also without having left any personal estate by which the same can be paid. That the said Brannock Smith is also dead, and that administration of his personal estate hath been granted to the complainant, the said Jacob Charles, by the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, and by means whereof the said Brannock Smith is entitled to have and receive, and is now entitled to have and receive, one hundred pounds, the said Legacy, and the said complainant prays the Court to decree such sale. The bill further states that the said Deveraux Smith resides out of this State and beyond the process of this Court. It is therefore this eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three, ordered and adjudged by Caroline county Court sitting as a Court of Chancery, (a former order of this Court having been neglected to be published) that the said complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers published at Easton, once a week for three weeks successively, at least four months prior to the second Monday of March next, do give notice to the said Deveraux Smith of the filing and objects of this bill, and that he be and appear in this Court on the said second Monday of March next, to show cause if any he has why the said Decree should not be passed as prayed for, otherwise the said bill will as to the said Deveraux Smith, be taken pro confesso.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
ARA SPENCE,
WILLIAM TINGLE.
True Copy,
Test, Jo. Richardson, Clk.
nov 26

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BALTIMORE CITY AND COUNTY, on the 24th day of October, 1833, by Thomas Sheppard, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as runaway, a colored man, who calls himself **CLYDUS WILLIAMS**, says he is free, but did belong to James Purvis & Co. Said colored man is about 48 years of age, 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high, has a small scar on the left cheek, and one over the left eye—had on when committed, a dark chequered roundabout, white drilling trousers, buff vest, coarse shoes, and tarpauling 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.
nov 8—19

SHEEP LOST.

ON the 6th day of November last, the subscriber lost, between Peach Blossom, and the farm known as Maynady's farm, 19 head of SHEEP, all white, and all except two with short tails, which two are the only ones having ear marks, (a hole in each ear.) There is among them a Merino Ram, with long horns, and short tail. Any person giving information of where they may be obtained, will receive the thanks of the subscriber, and will be rewarded if required.
NATHAN LEONARD,
Banbury, near the Trapps.
dec 7

FOR RENT,

(possession immediately.)
That commodious Dwelling House and garden on Dover Street, opposite the residence of Thomas I. Bullitt and John Goldsborough, Esquires. To be premises will be in complete repair in a few days.
JOHN LEEDS KERR,
dec 3

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

REMOVAL.

JAMES B. GORGE feeling thankful to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement received for the last ten years in his line of business, would inform them that he has removed to No. 49, Centre Market space a few doors below his former stand, and hopes by a due attention to business to merit a continuance of public patronage. He has on hand and intends keeping, as usual, a good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, both fine and coarse, of his own manufacture, together with a good selection of the Eastern make.

LIKEWISE:
Hats, Caps, Trunks, and Blacking—all of which he will dispose of at the lowest prices, for cash.

N. B.—The Easton Whig, Centreville Times, Elkton Press, Kent Enquirer, and Belle Air Republican, will publish the above advertisement to the amount of \$4 and for ward their accounts to this office, or to J. B. George.
Baltimore, Sept. 10.

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, Cornuine, Pippingine, Oil Cabelts, Sulfurated Copia, Oil of Cantharidin, Denarcotized Lard, num, Ditto Opium, Iodine,
Cicuta, 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

and re-cover A. L. make, SOUTH to the do. BALTIMORE & CO. BALTIMORE.

DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of wool. Letters post paid asking information respecting the wool market, will receive immediate attention.

L. R. & Co., have leave to refer to Messrs. Tiffany, Shaw & Co. Daniel Cobb & Co. Samuel Wyman & Co. Baltimore
May 14

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 Patent Hats, Blacking, &c. &c.
PETER TARR.
april 9

A CARD.

TO publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States and the British Provinces. The publishers of the New England Weekly Review are desirous of making up a complete list of all the Newspapers and Periodicals published in the United States and the British Provinces, with the names of their publishers and the places where published; they, therefore, request all publishers to insert this card, and also send them two copies of their respective publications, that they may not fail of receiving one, in order to render the list complete.
Direct to the New England Weekly Review, Hartford, Connecticut.
oct 29

NEW FALL GOODS.

W. H. & P. GROOME

HAVE lately received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their full supply of GOODS, comprising an unusually large and general assortment.

Among which are a great variety of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, and BAISES, and ENGLISH MERINOS.

CALICOES AND GINGHAMS, (new style) BLACK & COLORED SILKS, for dresses, MERINO and THIBET SHAWLS, CASHMERE & VELENCEIA do.

WOOLLEN & COTTON HOSIERY.

ALSO—
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CHINA, GLASS, &c. &c. All of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.
Easton, Oct. 15

TEAM BOAT



GOV. WOLOCOTT.

Capt. WM. W. VIRDIN, will leave Baltimore every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock for Rock Hall, Corlies, and Chestertown. Turning will leave Chestertown at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, Corlies at about 10, and Rock Hall at about 12 noon, and arrive in Baltimore at 4 P. M.
WM. OWEN, Agent.
apr 30

THE UNION TAVERN

EASTON, MARYLAND.

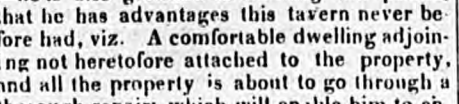


JOSEPH M. FAULKNER.

**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 Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John Leeds Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. R. Hayward, Jr. and directly that of Wm. R. Price, Esq. This house is situated in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, within a few paces of the Court House; and a market (I cannot hesitate to say,) equal, if not superior, to any of a like population in this State. He is also gratified in assuring the public, that he has advantages this tavern never before had, viz. A comfortable dwelling adjoining, not heretofore attached to the property, and all the property is about to go through a thorough repair; which will enable him to entertain private families, parties or individuals in comfort—he intends keeping in his bar the best of Liquors, and his Table shall be furnished in season with such as the market will afford. He has provided attentive Osters and Waiters, and has determined nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His Hacks will run regularly to the Steam Boat Maryland, for the accommodation of passengers, when they can be conveyed to any part of the adjacent county at almost a moment's warning. Regular conveyances can be had from Easton to the principal cities—a Philadelphia via Centreville; the Steam Boat Maryland twice a week to Baltimore, besides other conveyances in the two Eastern Packets—so that passengers cannot fail to find an advantage in passing this way. Boarders will be accommodated on liberal terms by the day, week, month or year—he solicits the old customers of the house and the public generally, to call and see him.
oct 1**

For Annapolis Cambridge and

Easton, THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

WILL commence on Monday morning, the 10th inst., from the Eastern Shore lower end of Dugan's road, Saturday, leaving 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

MARYLAND

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

21st day of November A. D. 1833.

On application of George W. Leonard, administrator of John C. Leonard, late of Talbot county, deceased—it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

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 as fixed, this 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.
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 estate of John C. Leonard, 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 27th day of May next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 21st day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty three.
GEO. W. LEONARD, Adm'r.
of John C. Leonard, deceased.

LINEN & WOOLLEN

WHEELS.

THE subscriber living at the Trappe, continues to manufacture out of the best materials, of which he keeps on hand a constant supply.

Linen and Woollen Wheels, which he warrants to be made in a workmanlike manner—and which he repairs on moderate terms. He also repairs old wheels, chairs &c. at the shortest notice. He solicits from a generous public a share of his patronage.

The Public's obedient servant,
WILLIAM FLETCHER.
Trappe, Talbot county, Md.
Oct 29, 1833.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Rose & Spencer are requested to make immediate payment to Richard P. Spencer, who is duly authorized to receive the same.
Easton, July 23, 1833.

Lectures on Astronomy.

MR. MCKEE will commence a Course of Lectures on Astronomy, on Wednesday, 4th of December, in the Methodist Protestant Meeting House, Easton. The course will consist of twelve, to be delivered on Wednesday and Fridays, at seven o'clock, P. M.; during which the history and all the general principles of this delightful science will be explained, and illustrated with diagrams.

The following are among the particulars:—The figure, magnitude, motions, zones, climates, latitude and longitude, gravity and atmosphere of the Earth—The Solar System—Planetary motion—the annual and diurnal motions of each of the Planets, with their magnitude, satellites, and distances from the Sun.—The nature, magnitude and motion of the Sun.—The changes of the moon—Theory of the Tides—Comets—Fixed Stars—Galaxy, &c. &c.

Tickets for admission to these Lectures may be had at the Post Office, and of James Parrott, Esq.

Ticket for a family \$5 00
for one person 3 00
for one lecture 50
Easton, Nov. 12, 1833.

A CARD.

The subscriber being about to remove from Easton requests all persons indebted to him to call immediately and make payment, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity of placing their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.
ANDREW OEHLER.
Easton, Nov. 26th, 1833. Sw

Mill & Farm for Sale, on a credit.

THE subscriber, having been authorized by Mr. Thomas H. Baynard, offers at private sale that valuable

MILL PROPERTY, CALLED PRICE'S

MILL.
The stream is never failing; her corn stones and wheat burrs are new and of the best quality; and the mill is in complete running order. The improvements are a two story dwelling, kitchen, meat house, corn house, carriage house and stable. The farm is about four miles from the mill, nearly on the road leading to Hall's Roads, containing about 450 acres, one half of which is well TIMBERED; the land is of good quality and susceptible of rapid improvement.

The mill and seven eighths of the above farm can be purchased on a credit of five or six years, by the purchaser paying one fifth cash. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, who may be found at the mill or farm adjoining.

JAMES G. ELLIOTT.
Persons preferring to contract with Mr. Baynard will find him at his residence, Woodlawn, 8 miles from Denton.
nov 12 (G) J. G. E.

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 William H. Thomas, and now occupied by Mr. Baynard. The Dwelling House, Office, and Kitchen, are in good repair, and may be repaired at a small sum of money, and repaired at a most convenient and agreeable residence, as the ground is spacious and runs directly through to Harrison Street, on which there is a small tenement.

2nd. The small brick Dwelling House, situated on Washington street opposite to Port St., which looks 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, situated 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.

MARYLAND

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

8th day of Nov. Anno Domini, 1833.

ON application of Susan Ann Sylvester, administratrix of Isaac Sylvester, late of Talbot county, deceased—it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

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 as fixed, this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.

JAMES 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 estate of Isaac Sylvester, 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 twentieth day of May next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this eighth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty three.
SUSAN ANN SYLVESTER, adm'x.
of Isaac Sylvester, dec'd.
nov 19 Sw

NOTICE.

MARYLAND ECLIPSE will resume his old stands, the ensuing season, in Easton and Centreville.
dec. 14, 1833. tf

A COOK WANTED.

A Gentleman living in Baltimore, wishes to purchase a good plain COOK, from 30 to 40 years of age, without children. A liberal price will be given. Apply to the Editor.
dec. 17 Sw

CASH and very liberal prices will at a 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 Galloway Hill, near the Missionary church—the house is white.
JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.
Baltimore.
may 29

FALL SUPPLY.

SAMUEL MACKAY.

INFORMS his friends and customers that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a large and elegant

ASSORTMENT OF

FRESH AND FASHIONABLE

GOODS,

suitable for the present and approaching seasons

consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES.

China, Glass, and Queensware, which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms, for cash or country produce. He invites the citizens generally to give him a call, view his assortment and judge for themselves.

N. B. He has always on hand, and will dispose of low, a general assortment of LUMBER.

A CARD.

MISS NICOLS and MRS. SCULL, having engaged the services of Mr. and Mrs. Burrell in their Female Seminary, the Trustees take pleasure in informing the patrons of the Institution, and the public generally, that the Institution is now open for the reception of young ladies. The French language and all the higher branches of female education will be taught by Mr. Burrell, and Music, Painting, Needle work, &c. by Mrs. Burrell.
JAMES PARROTT, Sec'y.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!—AGRICULTURAL SWEEPSTAKE, FOR TALBOT AND DORCHESTER COUNTIES.

A Sweepstake proposed to the Agriculturists of Talbot and Dorchester counties, on a continuous acre, "a parallelogram," of "Indian Corn," shelled, to be grown the ensuing season.

Measurement of land, and corn shelled, to be attested on oath. Twenty dollars a entrance money to be paid by each competitor, on or before the first day of March, into the hands of one of the Editors of the Easton or Cambridge newspapers, of which due notice shall be given, on or before said day, to Martin Goldsborough, of Talbot, or Joseph E. Muse, of Dorchester.

The stake entered shall not be withdrawn unless

the Mechanics' Bank of New York, created February 13, 1817, he says: "The Secretary of the Treasury will always be disposed to support the credit of the State Banks, and will invariably direct transfers from the deposits of the public money, in aid of their legitimate exertions to maintain their credit. But as the proposition of the Bank of the United States excludes the idea of pressure on its part, no measure of that nature appears to be necessary at this time. Other passages in the correspondence of Mr. Crawford with the banks, about the period above mentioned, might be referred to, equally indicating the same opinion; and that day, no doubt seems to have been entertained, of the power, or of the duty of the Secretary in relation to this subject. It does not appear to have been even suggested that the right of removal depended on the solvency of the Bank, or the safety of the public money committed to its custody. On the contrary, in the passage above quoted, the superior safety of the State Banks, is by no means regarded as necessary to give them the right to make the transfer to them. For he declares that he will direct the deposits to the State banks, on account of their weakness, and to protect them from the Bank of the United States, if by means of its superior strength it sought to oppress them. Nor can any distinction be taken between the transfer of a part, and the transfer of the whole sum remaining on deposit. The language of the charter recognizes no such distinction, and the principle asserted by Mr. Crawford, would have led him to the removal of the whole amount of the public money, to the State Banks; if a pressure on the part of the Bank of the United States had not been feared, as a measure necessary, in order to support the State Banks in their legitimate exertions to maintain their credit."

I have transcribed the whole passage, in order that there may be no mistake about the principle which, I stated, that Mr. Crawford had "distinctly asserted." It is simply this, that, in exercising the power of removal, reserved by the charter to the Secretary of the Treasury, the safety of the deposits—the ability of the Bank to meet its engagements—its fidelity in the performance of its duties—are only a part of the considerations by which his judgment must be guided. The general interest and convenience of the people must regulate his conduct. In other words, that it is his duty to remove them from the Bank, whenever the general interest and convenience of the people of the United States shall require it.

This being the principle which I have said that Mr. Crawford distinctly asserted, I quoted the passage from his letter of February 13th, 1817, contained in my report, in order to prove, I proceed now to show that other passages in his correspondence with banks, about the period mentioned, equally indicate the same opinion.

In the body of the letter above referred to, in seeking of the provisions he had made to the State Banks to induce them to resume specie payments, he says:

"The right to transfer the deposits with a view to equalize the benefits resulting from them among the banking community, as the situation of the several banks might require, was expressly reserved."

The report of Mr. Crawford to the Senate of the 25th of February, 1823, heretofore mentioned, is in the 155th volume of the Senate Reports, 21st session of the 17th Congress, document No. 49. Many of his letters to banks were communicated to the Senate with that report, and are to be found in that document. Among them is the circular to the State Banks, alluded to in the above extract, dated December 20, 1816, (page 43 of the documents.)

In the same volume, and a part of the same report, (page 47,) there is another circular letter from Mr. Crawford to the Banks in the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, in which the public moneys were deposited, notifying them that the Bank of the United States was authorized to receive from them the public moneys which had been deposited with them. His letter is dated January 25, 1817.—In this letter he says:

"The deep interest which that institution [the Bank of the United States] must feel for the paper system, and its intimate connection with the Government, are considered sufficient guarantees for the intelligent and disinterested manner in which this operation will be effected, independent of the power of the Treasury Department, to control its proceedings at any moment, by changing the deposits to the State Banks."

Again, in his letter of July 31, 1820, to the President of the Bank of Darien, communicated to the House of Representatives in his report of March 22, 1824, (printed document No. 143, session 1st, 18th Congress, page 377 of the document,) he expresses his opinion of the power of the Secretary of the Treasury in the following words:

"The Bank of the United States has, by its charter, a right to the public deposits. The Secretary of the Treasury has, indeed, the right of directing the public money to be deposited in the State institutions; but then he is bound to communicate immediately to Congress the grounds upon which such direction may be given. This restriction was doubtless intended to prevent the exercise of the power capriciously."

If it should be suggested, that the letters of 1815 and 1817, above mentioned, relate to the removal of the Bank of Darien, cannot be considered as, in any way, connected with that particular event. Besides, the power he claimed and exercised over the deposits, in order to produce the resumption of specie payments, was claimed and exercised under the power reserved, to him by the charter to the Bank of the United States, and not by virtue of any other law or resolution. For in his report to the Senate and House of Representatives of December 10, 1817, (printed document No. 9, session 1st, 15th Congress) stating what he had done in relation to the change of deposits, and to induce the State banks to resume specie payments, and stating also various deposits which he had made for that purpose, in different Banks in this District, he begins his report by reciting the provision of the 10th section of the charter to the Bank of the United States, and the power thereby reserved to him of changing the deposits of the public money. And it will be found, on examining this report, that he does not refer for his authority to any law or resolution, except the clause of the charter above stated.

Indeed, it is impossible that he could have looked to any subsequent law or resolution as the source of his authority, for, if the power he asserted was not reserved to the Secretary of the Treasury by the charter, to the full extent to which he claimed and exercised it, it could not have been given by a subsequent law or resolution, without violating the agreement which Congress had made with the stockholders. It cannot be supposed, that Congress intended to surrender the pledge given in the act incorporating the Bank by exclusive power to the Secretary of the Treasury over the deposits, beyond the limits prescribed in the charter. Mr. Crawford, certainly, did not understand them to have done so, and in his report he refers to his authority, to the power reserved in the charter itself.

Again in the latter end of 1819, and the winter and spring of 1819, difficulties arose in the western country between the Bank of the United States and the State banks, which produced much embarrassment. The correspondence of Mr. Crawford with various State banks, about this time, was communicated by him to Congress, in the different reports heretofore mentioned, that deposits of public money to a large amount, were made in State Banks, in places where the Bank of the United States had established branches. It would extend this communication to an unreasonable length, if I were to give extracts from all the different letters, directing these deposits to be made, and I indicate thereby the opinion I have attributed to him.—It is moreover unnecessary, because the letters are already among the printed documents, and the opinion of Mr. Crawford as to his power, is sufficiently shown, by his letter to the committee of the House of Representatives, of February 24, 1823, (48 Cong. 1st sess. document No. 133, page 32 of the document.) In this letter he mentions difficulties which had arisen between the Bank of the United States and the State banks, in the western country, and the evils which had arisen from the course determined on by the former, and that some of the western banks had stopped payments, and after stating that in consequence of this condition of things, he had made deposits in various State banks, three of which it appears, were in places where the Bank of the United States had established branches, he proceeds, in the following paragraph to explain why he had not reported to Congress, at the next session, after their date, from mere inadvertence to the provision of the charter, which the resolution refers. They were, however, matters of general notoriety, not only in the western states, but in the other parts of the Union. Omissions of this nature have frequently occurred in the Departments, and it is presumed will occur hereafter, with officers the most attentive. The notoriety, however, which attended these arrangements with the Banks, it is presumed, will satisfy the committee that there was neither a wish or intention to withhold from Congress the fact of such deposits, and the reason upon which the measure was founded.

The letter of Mr. Crawford of March 5, 1819, contains the agreement proposed to be made with the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati, and it appears by that letter, that the sum of \$100,000 of the public money was to remain on deposit in the bank during the continuance of the arrangement, the benefit of which deposit was intended as a compensation for the services it was required to perform. This letter is in document No. 65, 1st session 17th Congress, page 37, 38; and by his letter of April 30, 1819, page 41 of the same document, it appears that all the money received at the land office alluded to in the letter, including specie and notes of the Bank of the United States and its branches, were proposed to be deposited in the said State bank above named.

About the same period, that is, in the latter part of 1818, and the winter and spring of 1819, Mr. Crawford also made various deposits in the Banks of the District of Columbia. The principle upon which he acted in making them is stated by himself in his report to the Senate of February 25, 1823, session 2, 17th Congress, document No. 49.

In page 7 of this report, his words are: "During this general pressure, the Banks in this District, which, upon the establishment of the office of deposit and deposit in the city, had not taken advantage of that event to reduce their circulation by contracting their discounts, were pressed by continual and increasing demands for specie from the eastward, and by the return of their notes upon them from the western parts of Virginia, where certain Banks, chartered by that State, had commenced, or were preparing to commence business. Pressed thus, on both sides, their means of meeting the demands made upon them, and of preserving their credit, were believed to be insufficient. In this critical situation, several of them applied personally, by their directors, to the Department, to ascertain whether, in case of great emergency, they would receive any support. Considering the crisis as highly important to the nation, and believing that a failure of one or more of those Banks would produce a general run upon all of a different nature from that which was then pressing upon them, assurances were given, that a reasonable support might be relied upon."

In consequence of this assurance, deposits were from time to time made in the Union Bank of Alexandria, the Mechanics Bank and the Franklin Bank of the same place, in the United Central Banks of Georgetown, in the Bank of Washington, and the Patriotic Bank."

And after stating, in the same report, that two of these Banks had stopped payment, and mentioning a deposit in the Bank of Columbia, he proceeds, in page 8, to set forth very clearly, what, in his judgment, was the "principle and practice of the Treasury" in relation to the deposits of the public money. His language is as follows:

"These are all the transactions with Banks which are believed to be within the intent or terms of the resolution, except certain transactions with the Banks in this District in the early part of the year 1817, which were specifically reported to the two Houses of Congress, on the 10th of December, 1817, and printed among the public documents of that session. In that report it is stated that a deposit of \$75,000 had been made in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, to sustain it in its operation, immediately after resuming specie payments. The principle and practice of the Treasury in sustaining the credit of Banks, disposed to act correctly, was, in this communication, frankly disclosed to Congress, when not the slightest symptom of dissimulation was manifested, or the right or propriety of the practice called directly or indirectly in question."

After such an explicit statement of the "principle and practice of the Treasury" by Mr. Crawford, there can, I think, be no room for doubt about his opinions. He gave a broader construction to the power reserved to the Secretary of the Treasury over the public deposits, than I have ascribed to him, "that his conduct was to be regulated by the public interest and convenience;" he held it lawful to give deposits of public money to local Banks, in a time of general pressure, for the purpose of enabling them to support their credit. I have not, in my report, nor in my practice, carried the doctrine so far. I have caused the deposits to be made in State Banks upon the principles, for the reasons, which I have transferred money, in some instances, from the Bank of the United States, to the selected Banks, in order to enable them to defend the community

against the unwarrantable attempts of the Bank of the United States to produce a state of general embarrassment and distress.

Having thus shown the opinion of Mr. Crawford to have been as I stated it, I might perhaps here stop. But under the circumstances in which this bill has been made upon me, it is due to myself to prove that the power I have claimed for the Secretary of the Treasury, under the charter, was recognized by other high authority, shortly after the Bank was established, and has been more recently asserted by another head of this Department. It will be remembered that an investigation was made into the conduct of the Bank of the United States by a Committee of the House of Representatives, during the second session of the 15th Congress. The Committee, in their report presented on the 16th January, 1819, Document No. 92, page 16, express their opinion of the power of the Secretary of the Treasury in the following clear and decisive language:

"In closing this report, of a most laborious investigation, the committee observe, that, whatever difference of opinion can exist among them as to the results and inferences to be drawn from the facts stated, they unanimously concur in giving to the preceding statements of facts, and abstract of documents, the sanction of any immediate measures to correct the many evils and mischiefs they have depicted, excepting that of the bill before mentioned, because, by the provisions of the charter, the Secretary of the Treasury has full power to apply a prompt and adequate remedy, whenever the situation of the Bank shall require it; and, if, after the stockholders have become acquainted with the mismanagement of the institution, they then shall adopt no means to prevent its continuance, or the Directors themselves shall persist in a course of conduct, requiring correction, the committee cannot entertain a doubt that the salutary power lodged in the Treasury Department will be exerted, as occasion may require, and with reference to the best interests of the United States."

I need the power of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to this subject, does not seem until lately to have been questioned. For it was asserted in terms equally strong and emphatic by Mr. Ingham in his letter to Mr. Biddle of October 5, 1820. This letter is in the printed document of the House of Representatives No. 463, session 1, 22d Congress.—The passage of the letter to which I allude is in page 450 of this document. After commenting on some objections which Mr. Biddle had made to the manner in which Mr. Ingham had spoken of the action of the government on the Bank, and explaining what he meant by the phrase, Mr. Ingham proceeds to state his opinion of the Executive authority in relation to the Bank in the following words:

"But, however, this word, [the word 'Government'] has been used in a more humble sense, importing the Executive officers of the administration, as even their action upon the Bank is, in expressed cases, not merely permissive, but necessary; I might reasonably have anticipated any construction, other than that which would provoke jealousy, or excite alarm. The administration is empowered to act upon the Bank in various ways; in the appointment or removal of five of the directors, in the withdrawing of the public deposits, in the execution of weekly statements, and the inspection of its general accounts; and in all the modes incident to the management of the pecuniary collections and disbursements of the government. That these opportunities of action might be perverted and abused, is conceivable; but, subjected to the principles on which we early and cordially agreed, they become causes of security and benefit; and before I dismiss this branch of the subject, I take the occasion to say, if it should ever appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the Bank used its pecuniary power for purposes of injustice and oppression, he would be entitled to his trust if he hesitated to lessen its capacity for such injury by withdrawing from its vaults the public deposits. That such a power exists, is not more certain than that it may be exerted for such a purpose; and the only application of it, viz. that the persons for its exercise shall be reported to Congress, necessarily implies the right and the duty to withhold against, or inquire into, the acts that might lead to such a consequence."

Thus, from the creation of the Bank, down to the year 1820, there appears to have been no doubt of the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to remove the deposits, whenever the public interest or convenience should require it. And if the Bank is found to be using its power for the purposes of injustice and oppression, the Secretary of the Treasury would, in the language of Mr. Ingham, "be entitled to his trust, if he hesitated to lessen its capacity for such an injury, by withdrawing from its vaults the public deposits."

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the correspondence between the agent appointed during the last summer, to inquire upon what terms the State banks would undertake to perform the services to the government which had been performed by the Bank of the United States, and the said Banks. Also, a copy of the report made by the said agent to the Secretary of the Treasury. Also, a copy of the appointment and instructions under which the said agent acted, and a statement of his compensation.

The appointment of the agent was made before I came into office. It has been the usage and practice of the Department to employ agents in analogous cases when the duties assigned to the Treasury Department and the public interests were believed to require it, and I presume that such a practice is justified by law; yet I respectfully suggest that it is not in my power to state to the Senate the grounds on which my predecessor supposed himself authorized to make an appointment, further than may appear by his official acts and declarations.

The monthly statements, called for by the third resolution, are herewith transmitted. I send the originals, because the mass of papers called for is so great, that there is not time to prepare the copies without delaying this report longer than may suit the wishes of the Senate.

I am unable to furnish any part of the correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury and the President of the Bank of the United States, for the first half of the year 1819.—It was destroyed by the fire when the Treasury building was consumed.

All which is respectfully submitted.

R. B. TANNEY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ICE-BREAKER.—The Steam-boat Relief, which was designed to be employed in the winter season in breaking the ice in our river, is found to answer the expectations of the owners. She has opened the navigation, so that vessels are coming and departing freely.—Balt. Rep.

SQUARING THE CIRCLE.—This celebrated problem has approximated to a degree of accuracy not formerly known, by a simple experiment. From a piece of carefully rolled sheet-brass, a gentleman had cut out a circle of 19, inches diameter, and a square of 1.7, inches thick, and found alike heavy. Being therefore of the same weight, and of the same thickness, the surface of the square and circle must also be the same. Squares are therefore to

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, JAN. 6.—SENATE.—Alexander Porter, Senator elect from Louisiana, appeared to-day and took his seat.

The oath was then administered to Mr. Porter.

A message from the President of the United States was received, enclosing a communication from the American Consul at Tangier, stating that he had accepted from the Emperor of Morocco a present of a Lion, &c, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Webster, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill from the House making appropriations in part, for the support of Government for the year 1834 with sundry amendments.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the Senate proceeded, to consider the amendments. The amendments were then agreed to, as in Committee of the Whole, and were reported, and concurred in, and the bill was ordered a third reading.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, enclosing the commissions of Mr. Danne and Mr. Taney, required by a call of the Senate, which was ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. White presented the following resolution, which was, by unanimous consent, considered and agreed to.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby required to transmit to the Senate, a copy of the evidence furnished by Mountjoy Bailly, to prove that he was entitled to his commutation of five years' full pay as a Captain in the Maryland line in the war of the Revolution, and that he never received the provision in the act of Congress of the 29th May, 1833, entitled an act for the relief of Mountjoy Bailly.

The bill making appropriation, in part, for the support of Government for the year 1834, as amended, was read a third time, and passed.

The Vice President, having announced the special order, being the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the removal of the deposits—

Mr. Benton resumed his remarks in support of the measure, and in reply to Mr. Clay, and continued his remarks until 3 o'clock, when without coming to a conclusion, he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Sedgwick presented the memorial of the Board of Trade of the city of New York, setting forth the deranged state of the currency, and calling upon Congress to apply the necessary remedy. (In presenting the petition, Mr. Sedgwick alluded to the fact that the memorial had not met the public eye through the newspapers, as he believed, without the direction of the Board, and certainly without any disrespect to this House. This Board consists of merchants engaged in the sale and distribution of merchandise in every section of this country, and are deeply interested in, and intimately acquainted with all our internal exchanges.)

Mr. Lewis, of Alabama, asked leave of the House to offer a resolution. To this leave unanimous consent being necessary, and it being objected by Mr. Lewis, he withdrew.

Mr. Lewis moved to suspend the rule which requires the unanimous consent of the House, relating that the object of the resolution was to prevent collision and conflict between the Government of the United States and the State of Alabama on the subject of certain Indian treaties.

The rule was thereupon suspended—yeas 115, nays 16.

Mr. Lewis then offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire whether the provisions of the treaty of March, 1832, which the Creek tribe of Indians in the State of Alabama, by treaty with the sovereign right of jurisdiction of said State within its limits; and whether the execution of said treaty has so far conflicted, or is likely to conflict, with the operations of the laws of said State over the country ceded by such treaty; and if so, to inquire whether some act of legislation, consistent with the right of said Indians, may not be necessary to prevent such conflict, and that said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Having presented his resolution, Mr. Lewis went at large into an exposition of the reasons by which he conceived it to be supported.

After stating the nature of the dispute between the State and the Government, he said that when he had learned that the United States Congress had been convened, and that the orders of the President, to proceed to a forcible removal of the settlers on Indian lands, would be deferred; but since his arrival he has received letters stating that a large military force had been concentrated at Fort Mitchell, and orders were out for them to act on the 15th of January just. Under these circumstances, he had written to the Secretary of War, inquiring into the truth; and had been told, in answer, that the time could not be extended, & the order had not been revoked. Under these circumstances, he could no longer abstain from invoking the intervention of Congress to devise some measure which should prevent the necessity of a resort to force, and obviate the otherwise impending collision of the two Governments.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. L. was very severe on the Executive, whom he charged with inconsistency in his conduct towards Georgia and Alabama, in cases precisely similar to each other; and of remissness in his duty, in not having apprised Congress in his message of the difficulty.

Mr. Stewart, not conceiving that there was any present necessity of going into the discussion of the subject, moved to lay the resolution on the table, but withdrew his motion at the request of Mr. Lewis, who urged the necessity of speedy action by the House.

Mr. Jones, of Georgia, then took the floor in support of the resolution, in a speech, the report of which must be deferred for the present. (In the course of his remarks, Mr. J. stated as a fact, within almost his personal knowledge, that when Owens was killed as an intruder on Indian lands, the land he occupied was not desired by the Indians, but by another white settler, who obtained possession of it within forty-eight hours after Owens' death.)

Mr. McKinley obtained the floor, and, after expressing his surprise that Congress on the 6th of January be called to provide for an emergency which was to happen in Alabama on the 15th, moved an adjournment.

But the House refused to adjourn.

Mr. McKinley then moved to lay the resolution on the table until to-morrow.

On this motion Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, asked the yeas and nays.

Mr. Grennell called for a second reading of the resolution, and it was read at the Clerk's table.

Mr. McKinley now withdrew his motion to lay on the table, and moved that the consideration of the resolution be postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Foster inquired whether, if this motion prevailed, this resolution would have precedence of the Chair, replied in the negative, unless the House should order otherwise. The Bank

question was the unfinished business, in its class.

Mr. Mardis demanded the yeas and nays on postponement. They were ordered by the House, and being taken, stood as follows—yeas 110, nays 107.

So the resolution was postponed until to-morrow.

The Chair presented to the House the following message from the President of the United States, received by the hands of Major Donelson.

WASHINGTON, January 6, 1834.

To the House of Representatives:

I communicate to Congress an extract of a letter recently received from James R. Leib, Consul General of the United States at Tangier, by which it appears that that officer has been induced to receive from the Emperor of Morocco, a present of a lion and two horses, which he holds as belonging to the United States. There being no funds at the disposal of the executive applicable to the objects stated by Mr. Leib, I submit the whole subject to the consideration of Congress for such directions as in their wisdom may seem proper. I have directed instructions to be given to all our ministers and agents abroad, requiring that, in future, unless previously authorized by Congress, they will not, under any circumstances, accept presents of any description from any foreign state.

I deem it proper, on this occasion, to invite the attention of Congress to the presents which have heretofore been made to our public officers and which have been deposited, under the orders of the government, in the Department of State. These articles are altogether useless to the government, and the care and the preservation of them in the Department of State are attended with considerable inconvenience.

That provision of the Constitution, which forbids any officer, without the consent of Congress, to accept any present from any foreign power, may be considered as having been satisfied by the surrender of the articles to the government, and they might now be disposed of by Congress to those for whom they were originally intended, or to their heirs, with obvious propriety in both cases; and in the latter would be received as grateful memorials of the character of the present.

As, under the positive order now given, similar presents cannot hereafter be received, even for the purpose of being placed at the disposal of the government, I recommend to Congress to authorize by law that the articles already in the Department of State shall be delivered to the persons to whom they were originally presented, if living, and to the heirs of such as may have died.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations; and

The House then adjourned.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7.—SENATE.—Mr. Wright presented the memorial of the Board of Trade of the city of New York, relative to the removal of the deposits, the reading of which was dispensed with, and the memorial referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. Webster said it was the desire of the committee on Finance to make an early report on the important and perplexing question involved in the removal of the deposits, as connected with the deranged state of the money market, but he regretted that this could not be done until the next session, as on account of the paper which was now the subject of debate in the Senate—the Secretary's report upon the removal of the deposits—and gave notice that at an early day, he should have the pleasure of presenting the same to the committee on Finance.

The Vice President communicated a letter from the Secretary of State, accompanied by a statement of the names and compensation of the clerks employed in that Department.

The Vice President also communicated a letter from the Post Master General, detailing the amount of moneys (\$350,000) borrowed for the use of that department, and the names of the Banks, which was read and ordered to be printed.

The Vice President also presented a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, by which the names of certain members of the clerical staff of that Department, and in the office of the Navy Commissioners.

Mr. Wilkins presented the memorial of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, in relation to the removal of the public deposits; which was referred to the committee on Finance, and on motion of Mr. Clay was ordered to be printed.

The consideration of Mr. Clay's resolution on the Deposite Question, coming up, Mr. Benton concluded his able, full and satisfactory answer to all Mr. Clay's arguments on the subject.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Gilman, reported a bill to carry into full effect, the fourth article of the treaty made with the Creek Indians on the 8th January, 1831.

The speaker presented a communication from the President of the United States, with a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with a request from the House, relative to the Potomac Bridge; which, with the accompanying documents, on motion of Mr. Meeker, was referred to the committee on roads and canals, and ordered to be printed.

The bill making appropriation for the service of government, in part, for 1834, having been returned with amendments, and there being no business on motion of Mr. Hubbard, committed to the Committee of the Whole.

FROM THE GLOBE.

A late LONDON SPECULATOR, one of the ablest and most impartial prints in Great Britain, takes notice of the conduct of the Bank of the United States, in the late Presidential election, from which we give some extracts. "The article brands the Bank with the following text and introduction, than which nothing was ever more true or appropriate."

"BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION IN THE UNITED STATES.—At the late election of a President of the United States, it is well known that the successful candidate, General Jackson, had to encounter the powerful and active hostility of the National Bank. In the session of 1831-2, both Houses of Congress passed a bill, by which the charter of the Bank was renewed; but the President declared his firm determination never to sanction the continuance of that or any other similar institution, and resolutely put his veto on the bill. As the charter expires in 1836—that is to say, before the second presidency of General Jackson would terminate—it was the aim of the Bank proprietors to defeat his last election; and they appear to have been little scrupulous as to the means employed to compass their end."

After speaking of the President's Veto on the Bank, and removal of the deposits, the Editor thus concludes his remarks:

"It must be confessed, however, that the bank of the United States appears to have afforded its powerful enemy a good excuse for crushing it. In the document alluded to, some singular and discreditable revelations of its electioneering activity are made. The Directors seem to have been well trained in the arts of corruption."

The editor then refers to the electioneering, through loans, and proceeds thus:

"It was not, however, merely by loans, that the Bank Directors bribed the press directors. A sum of about eighteen thousand pounds was directly applied to the purchase of pamphlets

and newspapers, and for procuring the amount was also paid over in cash to the advocates of the new charter. But the particular relative to the distribution of it by the President of the Bank are allowed to remain in a note, the proprietors having declined to call for them."

"We have certainly carried on bribery in this country in no mean style. But the Yankees have completely distanced us. Only thirty or twenty-eight millions of dollars (six millions sterling) being 'lent' to individuals, for the sake of influencing an American election! All the Tory and Whig, borough-mongers united, backed by all the Jew and Christian money lenders in the city, would shrink from such a tremendous operation." It would be an "action on the currency" that would leave Mr. Alwood little to complain of. Even he would scarcely ask for a greater increase to the circulation of bank notes than 70 per cent. in sixteen months.

"President Jackson makes an error serious charge against the Bank. The Directors being aware, he says, that the government would need the money deposited with them, to pay off their Dutch and British creditors in 1832—and knowing also that their electioneering loans had put it out of their power to pay so large a sum—they entered into a secret negotiation with these European creditors not to present their securities for payment till one or more years after the Secretary of the Treasury had given notice that they would be paid off. In this manner, the Bank would retain the use of the deposits, paying the creditors interest of course in the meanwhile; but the latter would still have a good claim on the United States government for the principal. Should the Bank prove insolvent, or suspend payment through embarrassment, the United States would be under the necessity of paying the money twice over; and that, to use an elegant Yankee expression, would be 'considered hard upon Uncle Sam.'"

"We are not aware that the Bank of England has ever applied its funds in so barbaic a manner to the corruption of the press and the undue influence of votes. But that it has been made a tool of in past times by the minister of the day for electioneering purposes, we understand there is no doubt. The money-market was frequently observed to be more 'easy' just before and during a general election than previously. To how great an extent it was practicable to make the Bank of England an instrument of political corruption, the exposure of the proceedings of the American Bank clearly proves. Let us hope that, in the periodical thorough by no means sufficiently frequent publication of its issues, we have obtained a check which will in future prevent such mal-practices in this country."

MESSRS. CLAY AND BINNEY.

We were not a little surprised on Wednesday, with that portion of Mr. Binney's speech in which he defended, so roundly, the old Bank of the United States against Col. Polk's supposed attack of having subverted the views of a political party. He was quite indignant and eloquent, and after pronouncing a very high eulogy on the Directors of the old Bank, he utterly denied that there was the slightest foundation for any such charge or imputation. He went so far as to assert boldly that there was not a syllable in the whole of Mr. Clay's speech, nor in any of his other writings, which did not make this charge distinctly, and whether he did not stand before the world as the authority for its having been proved.

In 1811, whilst Mr. Clay was a member of the Senate, he made a speech against the renewal of the charter of the Bank, and voted against it. That speech we published during last summer, and we shall have occasion hereafter to refer to it in connexion with Mr. Clay's report of 1811, refusing to give time to the Bank to wind up its concerns after the expiration of its charter. In 1816, Mr. Clay thought proper to vote for the present Bank, and delivered a speech in its favor. This speech was not reported in the newspapers of the day, but after he returned to Kentucky, his conduct was arranged, and he came out in an address, to his constituents to explain the circumstances of voting for a Bank in 1816, which, in 1811, he had pronounced unconstitutional, unnecessary, and dangerous. From this address, furnished by himself, we extract the following distinct charge of political oppression against the old Bank of the United States:

"The next consideration which induced him [Mr. Clay] to oppose the renewal of the old Bank was, that he believed the corporation 'had, during a portion of the period of its existence, abused its powers, and had sought to subvert the views of a political party.' Instances of its oppression for that purpose, were 'asserted to have occurred at Philadelphia and Charleston; and although denied in Congress 'by the friends of the institution during the discussions on the application for the renewal of the charter, they were in his judgment satisfactorily made out! This oppression, indeed, was admitted in the House of Representatives, in the debate on the present Bank, by a distinguished member of that party which 'so warmly espoused the renewal of the charter! It may be said, what security is there that the new Bank will not imitate the 'excesses of oppression? He answered, the 'fate of the old Bank, warning all similar institutions to shun politics; with which they 'ought not to have any concern.'"

Mark, this is Mr. Clay's statement given to his constituents after he went home, in which he not only charges the old Bank with political oppression, but says it was proved to his satisfaction, and actually admitted by its friends! What say you, Mr. Binney, to this charge of your great ally? True or false? False you have pronounced it to be, and it is for the public to decide between you and the party making—GLOBE.

FROM LA PLATA.—The ship Ferrata, at Norfolk, brings the latest advices from Buenos Ayres and Rio de Janeiro. A revolt against the Government of Buenos Ayres occurred on the 12th October, and occasioned much alarm. Business was entirely suspended, and the intercourse with the country cut off. Trenches had been made across the roads to prevent supplies from reaching the city, and civil strife was raging in the suburbs, where battles and skirmishes had frequently occurred. Many vessels had gone to Montevideo to load or sell, and that market was overstocked with imports, and produce had much advanced in price. Some letters from Buenos Ayres represent the crops of grain as promising an abundant harvest.

FROM OHIO we learn, that the two Houses of the Legislature have voted instructions to the Senators of that State, and requests to its Representatives in Congress, to act against the Military Academy at West Point, and to oppose the restoration of the public deposits to the Bank of the United States.—Nat. Intel.

It appears that the money market at New York has been considerably relieved. There was a general advance in the stocks; that of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company arose on Thursday, 12 per cent. It was understood that a million of dollars in specie had been shipped at New Orleans for New York, from which a further relief was expected.—Jour. of Com.

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We see by the proceedings of the House of Delegates that an effort is about to be made, to test the validity of the right of our delegate, Mr. Spencer, to his seat in the legislature. The objection grows out of the provision of the constitution contained in the 37th, 38th and 39th sections, which prohibits a member of the legislature, or of the council of the state, from holding any office of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or from receiving any part of the profits of any office held by another, during the time for which he shall have been elected.

We do not mean to argue this question at this time; but will lay before our readers at an early day as possible, the views which Mr. Spencer may submit to the committee to which the subject is referred, on the constitutional question as well as the statement of facts.

We understand that letters have been sent on to Annapolis, containing a long list of witnesses, of letters written by Mr. S. and other testimony bearing on his case, which the committee are authorized to send for. We apprehend, however, that these gentlemen will hardly be put to the trouble of going to Annapolis, to testify to these matters. Mr. Spencer, we understand, admitted before the committee, (as he has always done here) all the facts which exist in relation to the subject—and intends to contest the constitutional question only.

But the opposition are involved in a little difficulty in acting on this case. It seems that one of their own party, Mr. Williamson, the Innkeeper, of Annapolis, and the well known and acknowledged mail contractor, held his seat in the House of Delegates during the years of 1831 and 32, without his right having been once questioned by his own party. The Jackson party made it a matter of some conversation, but of no serious movement; the anties, however, then thought the objection not worthy of a moment's consideration. The matter is now changed—"It is your bull that has gored my ox." "Indeed, indeed; this alters the case—I must inquire into the affair; and if—"

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, Wednesday, January 8th.—The Speaker laid before the House, a memorial of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, praying for additional subscriptions to its capital stock, on the part of the state, referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

A petition from the city of Baltimore, for the establishment of a new bank, to be styled the "Merchants Bank of Baltimore," referred to a select committee.

On motion of Mr. Sifford, Ordered, That the Armorer of this state be directed to hoist the flag forthwith, in honor of the glorious anniversary of the victory of New Orleans, by the United States forces under General Andrew Jackson.

On motion of Mr. Burchenal, Ordered, That the Committee on the Militia inquire into the expediency of collecting the arms belonging to the State.

Mr. Franklin Smith submitted the following order, which was adopted.

Ordered, That the Committee on the Constitution inquire into the expediency of abolishing all that part of the constitution and form of government of this state which relates to the geographical limits of the several counties therein, so that the territory thereof may be equalized.

Mr. Sellman submitted the following resolutions, which were read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

Resolved, That the tenure of all offices of profit and trust (except the Judiciary) should be limited to a definite number of years.

Resolved, That the Executive Council is an useless appendage, tending to divide responsibility, productive of no advantage to the state, and ought to be abolished.

Resolved, That one branch of the legislature ought to be based on popular representation, and to effect this purpose, the present manner of electing the Senate, in which the people have but a remote agency, ought to be changed—the State laid off into districts, and Senators elected directly by the people from each district.

Resolved, That the Governor be required to submit all nominations to a Senate thus constituted and elected, for confirmation or rejection.

Resolved, That it be made obligatory upon the Governor to reside at the seat of Government.

The House then proceeded to the Senate chamber, on a notice from that body, to witness the qualification of the Governor. On their return the House adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 9th.—Mr. Burchenal presented the petition of Sarah Ann Priest of Caroline county, praying a divorce; referred to the Committee on Divorces.

Messrs. Schley, Wharton, and Berry, presented petitions from sundry inhabitants of Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties, praying an increase of the salary of John Buchanan, chief justice of the state; referred to the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice.

On motion of Mr. Harris, Ordered, That the committee on elections and privileges, be instructed to enquire and report whether any sitting member of this house holds such an office under the government of the United States, or receives the profits or any part of the profits of any such office or place under the aforesaid government, as render him incompetent under the constitution of this state, to hold a seat in this present house.

And further ordered, That said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

On motion of Mr. Carter, the following order was read and adopted.

Ordered, That the committee on lotteries, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of abolishing the lottery system, to prohibit the sale of lottery tickets and the drawing of lotteries in this state, and report to this house by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Burchenal submitted resolutions, making it the duty of the judges of election on the Eastern Shore to ask each voter at the time of voting, at the October election, whether or not he is in favor of a union of the Eastern Shore with the State of Delaware; to cause the same to be entered on the poll books, and a return of proof to be made to the Chancellor, to be laid on the next General Assembly.

Mr. Jones reported a bill to change the name of the Susquehanna Bridge and Bank company, and to a select committee.

Your having arrived for taking up the matter day, the house proceeded to the consideration of the message submitted by Mr. Brewer, and the order submitted by Mr. Crabb in relation to the public printing.

On motion, Mr. Crabb's order was withdrawn and the following substitute offered by Mr. Wharton.

"Whereas, the act passed at December session, 1831, chap. 303, authorizing the appointment of a joint committee to contract for the printing of this house, was a palpable violation of the constitution, and a direct usurpation of the rights and privileges of this house, and that the contract made in pursuance thereof, is therefore null and void.

Ordered, That a committee of members be, and are hereby appointed to contract for the printing of this house during the present session, and that they be instructed to employ the individual or individuals now engaged, and upon the terms agreed upon, between him or them, and the joint committee of the last session."

After several motions to amend, the following substitute was offered by Mr. Spencer and accepted by Mr. Wharton:

"Whereas, in the opinion of this House, the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session, 1831, chapter 303, is a palpable violation of the rights and privileges of the House of Delegates of Maryland, and that to submit to it, would evince on our part a want of proper vigilance over the rights secured by our constitutional charter to the representatives of the people; Therefore,

Ordered, That a committee of this house, consisting of the chair, to contract for the ordinary printing of the house for the present session, and that in forming that contract, they give a preference to the individual or individuals with whom the contract for such printing was entered into by the joint committee of the last legislature, and on the terms of said contract."

The Speaker here declared that the preamble was out of order, the sense of the house having been taken on that matter in striking out the preamble to the order submitted by Mr. Wharton.

Mr. Hillen offered an amendment referring the matter to the Committee on the Constitution.

Mr. Handy offered a substitute for the amendment, proposing to enquire into the expediency of repealing the law of 1831, and referring it to the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice, which, after a short debate in which Messrs. Dulany, Harris, Handy, Spencer, Haral, B. F. Smith and Carter of Montgomery, took part, was finally adopted.

The house next took up the bill reported by Mr. Handy, entitled "an act to restrain the owners of vessels from navigating the same under the exclusive command of negroes—after some unimportant amendments the bill was passed.

Friday, Jan. 10th.—Mr. Sellman submitted the following order:

Which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Ordered, That so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the printing and supervision of the printing of the report on the Digest of the Laws, by John Buchanan, and Reverdy Johnson, esquires, be referred to a select committee of three, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Nicols obtained leave to bring in a bill to be entitled, an act for the condemnation of half an acre of land, for the repairs of the public causeway at Crater's Ferry, in Dorchester county.—Referred to Nicols, Wright, and McNamara.

Mr. Spencer obtained leave to bring in a bill, supplementary to an act, entitled, An act, to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools, throughout this state.—Referred to Spencer, Bruhl and Dudley.

The clerk of the Senate delivered the following message, which was read.

By the Senate, January 10, 1834.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates: We have received your message proposing the appointment of a joint committee on the library, and concur therein. We have appointed on the part of the Senate, the standing committee, consisting of Messrs. Claude, Chapman and Mayer.

By Order, J. H. Nicholson, Ck.

Mr. Grove, chairman of the committee appointed on the colored population, to which was referred the bill to authorize George W. Cummins and Jacob Raymond, administrators of John Cummins, dec. of the state of Delaware, to remove into the said state a negro woman named Rachel, and to sell the same in said state, in which said negro woman the said John Cummins possessed an unexpired term, reported the same with the following amendment.

Amendment proposed: Add the following as the 2d section: Sect. 2d. And be it enacted, That the said negro woman shall be at liberty to return to the State of Maryland, after the term of her servitude shall have expired."

Which was read.

The house then adjourned, until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

Mr. TAZEWELL, we hear, has been elected Governor of Virginia. The whole day on Tuesday was taken up in discussing the claims and merits of the candidates, and there were two ballots. On the first, Mr. Tazewell received only 67 votes, 93 being against him, of which number Mr. Watts received 46, Mr. Daniel 40, and Mr. McDowell (not in nomination) 17. On the second ballot, Mr. Tazewell got 85, Watts 53, McDowell 22, Daniel 2; so that at last, after the most violent electioneering, both here and at Richmond, Mr. T. has been elected Governor of Virginia by eight votes. It would be well for some of those gentlemen who no doubt voted for Mr. T. and are Union & administration men, to witness the exultation of the nullifiers on this election. It is really to be wished that the good people of this ancient and noble commonwealth could see the means resorted to here by some of the leaders of the nullifiers and opposition men, to influence the proceedings at Richmond, and make them react on the President, and his administration. But, as the Enquirer would say, nous verrons. The following, from the Winchester Virginian, will show what the efforts have been to Mr. T.

Extract from a letter to the editor, dated Richmond, Jan. 3, 1834.

The election of Governor is fraught with much interest; it is productive of much excitement. I have seen many contests, but never have I seen one in which such deadly efforts were made.—Globe.

"THE FALLING STARS."—It appears from the annexed paragraph, that the phenomenon of the "Falling Stars" was seen also in Mexico, and if we can credit the accounts, exhibited appearances even more extraordinary than were noticed here.

Mexico, Dec. 1.—By letters from Monterey (New Leon) we learn that on the 13th ult. there was much excitement in that town, in consequence of stars having been seen like so many suns, and a torrent of fire having been discharged from the extremities of the atmosphere, taking a northerly direction. The papers have announced the occurrence of other igneous phenomena in other parts of the Republic.

lic. In Monterey the ignorant part of the population attributed the phenomenon to the indignation of heaven, on account of the decrees abolishing all civil obligation for the fulfillment of monastic vows and for the payment of tithes.

The legislature of Massachusetts met at Boston on the 11th instant. Nineteen senators and more than five hundred representatives were present. The whole number of senators is forty, but at the recent election not more than one half was chosen, and the vacancies will be filled by the House of Representatives.

Both houses were immediately organized by the election of officers, all of whom were chosen nearly unanimously. For President of the Senate, B. T. Pickman received all the votes given in; and for Speaker of the House, W. B. Calhoun received five hundred out of five hundred and one votes. A few organizations, the Government and Council, with the members of both branches of the legislature, moved in procession, according to their annual custom, escorted by a military company, to attend public worship. The election sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Yeomans.

The choice of a Governor is to be made by the legislature, in consequence of the failure of an election by the people. The House of Representatives selects by ballot, two from the four highest on the return of the votes, and the Senate chooses one of these two for Governor. The House having, on this occasion, the right to fill up so many vacancies in the Senate, will in fact elect the Governor. The four highest on the returns are John Davis, John Quincy Adams, Marcus Morton, and Henry C. Shaw. Mr. Adams has, however, written a letter to the legislature, announcing his determination not to accept the appointment, if it should fall upon him. Mr. Davis and Judge Morton will therefore probably be the candidates.

Law Reform.—A meeting has recently been held in Cheshire county, N. H. for the purpose of effecting a thorough law reform. The address which the meeting put forth, contains some singular doctrines, which it is the design of the individuals composing it to carry into effect, by the organization of county and town societies. "The reformers contend that one generation has no right to frame laws for another, and that every constitution 'justly and naturally expires when the generation which formed it ceases to be a majority.' To obviate the difficulty of telling the precise time when a constitution should cease to be binding, they suggest that nineteen years should be considered a constitutional life, inasmuch as by tables which have been calculated it appears that the adults living at any moment of time, a majority will die in the period allotted to them.

When the reform shall have reached maturity every man is to determine what social obligation he will regard, and we shall enjoy luxurious liberty forever, if we do not degenerate into licentiousness. The address states that all the statute laws of New Hampshire, now in force, might be written in two octavo volumes—and complains that amid such an endless confusion of dead and living statutes, it is impossible for the people to know what is law and what is not—that, therefore, citizens are subject to be annoyed by actions of assumpsit, actions of the case, actions of Debt, actions of Covenant, actions of Trespass, actions of Trover, Real actions with its never ending chapters of seizures, disseizins, and its entries into the Per, into the Post, into the Per and Cui, &c. &c. without end.—Post.

TRIALS.—Bill Bentley, Benj. Johnson, Cesar Lewis, Daniel Spreng, Frank Davis, among the eight persons charged with the attempt to rob and set fire to the house of Mrs. Schley, were yesterday put upon trial. Indicted singly, and by the grand jury, for the State, and U. S. Heath, G. L. Dolney, A. Cheves, W. H. Norris and James Finley, Esqrs., for the prisoners. The jury last evening brought in a verdict of not guilty.—Balt. Repub.

SUDDEN AND MELANCHOLY DEATH.—On Sunday evening last, at the Wesleyan Church, on fifth street the Rev. Thomas Sargeant, who had just commenced the sermon, was seized with an apoplectic fit, and fell lifeless in the pulpit. He was immediately conveyed to a neighbouring house, and medical assistance attempted, but in vain. He has left a large and very interesting family to deplore his loss.—Cincinnati Republican.

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 Eastern 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

PASSENGERS' LINE.

SCHOONER SOPHIA, HAS commenced her regular route, and will leave "Haddaway's Ferry," every FRIDAY and SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for Annapolis, and returning, will leave Annapolis every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for Haddaway's Ferry.—The subscriber has supplied himself with a comfortable HACK for the transportation of passengers at any time from the ferry to Easton. It will also leave Easton every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock for the ferry.

The public's obedient servant, WM. H. DAWSON.

Jan 11, 1834.

REWARD.—RAN AWAY from the estate of Shadrach Liden, late of Caroline county, deceased, in March last, a NEGRO MAN, called HENRY SATERFIELD, or sometimes Henry Fountain. I think he had a scar on his forehead. His clothing is not recollected; his complexion is rather black; he has followed the farming business, and is supposed to be about 40 years of age. Any person who will arrest and secure said negro in Denton jail, or deliver him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, if taken out of the state; if taken in the State of Maryland, ten dollars.

EDWARD W. LIDEN, Administrator of Shadrach Liden, dec'd.

Jan. 11

REMOVAL.

JOHN HARPER, TAYLOR, INFORMS the public, that he has taken for the ensuing year, the large and commodious brick room (for the last two years occupied by Mr. James L. Smith, Taylor) directly opposite Mr. Wm. Lovelady's Store, and adjoining Mr. Lowe's Fashion. He expects to receive regularly the Fashions; and from the general satisfaction he has given since he has been in Easton, he feels safe in inviting those who wish to have articles in his line done in a neat and fashionable manner to give him a call.

Easton, Jan. 4, 1834. eow3t

LAMB.

MANUFACTURER OF BRISTLE FRAME STOCKS, No. 1 SOUTH CALVERT STREET, BALTIMORE.

THE superiority of his STOCKS is well known by the constant care taken to render every Stock a perfect article to suit the form of the neck. Gentlemen will find constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Silk, Satin, Bombazine and Velvet Stocks, plain and trimmed, of the very best quality and newest fashion, at a reduction of 23 per cent. He would particularly recommend his new and beautiful article the Gray Stock, also his Velvet and Bombazine Ribbed.

Merchants visiting this city will always find a large assortment, which he will sell by the dozen cheaper than they can be procured in any section of the United States.

For Fur and Ladies Riding Stocks, (a new article)—Gentlemen and Boys' plain and dress, made to measure at two hours notice. Old Stocks covered.

dec 31

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BALTIMORE CITY AND COUNTY, on the 21st day of December, 1833, by Wm. A. Schaeffer, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a mulatto woman, who calls herself JANE, or MARIA MATHILDS, says she was born free and raised by her mother, on the Reisterstown road, near the Pennsylvania line—said mulatto woman is about 19 years old, 5 feet 3 inches high, has a scar on her right breast, caused by a burn; large full eyes. Had on when committed, a dark calico vest, dark cotton handkerchief on her neck and head, white cotton stockings, and old shoes. The owner of the above described mulatto woman, if any, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

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D. W. HUDSON, Warden

Jy 11 of Baltimore City and County Jail.

WAS committed to the jail of Queen Anne's county on the 16th day of September 1833, by William Harper, a Justice of the Peace in and for Queen Anne's county, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself JOHN DINGOES—says he was born free, and emigrated from France to this country. Said John Dingo is about thirty years of age, five feet four inches high. Had on when committed, a blue round jacket and linen trousers. 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.

THOMAS SUDLER, Shff. dec. 7 2m of Queen Ann's county.

MORE NEW FALL GOODS.

WILLSON & TAYLOR Have again returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have just opened a great variety of very

HANDSOME GOODS, which added to their former supplies renders their assortment very extensive and complete.

Consisting in part as follows: Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Valencia, Silk and Swansdown vesting, Flannels, Balize, Rose and Point Blankets, 3-4 and 6-4 English Merinos, new style Calicoes, Gingham, 4-4 and 5-4 black, white and Scarlet Merino Shawls, handsome Thibet and Valencia Shawls, Lustings, Gro de Swiss and Gro de Naples Silk a very splendid assortment; Woollen and Cotton Hosiery, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—Groceries, Liquors, Wines and Teas, Hardware and Cutlery, China, Glass & Queensware &c.

all of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms for cash or in exchange for Feathers, Lindsey and Kersey. Their friends and the public generally are invited to give them an early call.

dec 21

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, Britannia and Japan Candlesticks, Cut Glass Candle Guards, Saucers 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, Harmonicons, Parliament and Butt Hinges, Ten 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 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.

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.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THOMAS H. JENKINS Having just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore is now prepared to present to the public

A VERY HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WINTER GOODS, viz:

Double and Single width Black Merino, and all the various colours of English Merino, Turkey three and four red Chintz, of the most fashionable patterns and now worn very much in the cities.

Black and Check Gilt Ground Calicoes new style and very rich.

MERINO SHAWLS, White, Black and Scarlet, richly bordered SILKS.

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 unremittent 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 as 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 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 will take Lloyd's Report, of the debates of Congress of 1850, 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 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 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.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS—AGRICULTURAL SWEETSTAKE, FOR TALBOT AND DORCHESTER COUNTIES.

A Sweetstake proposed to the Agriculturists of Talbot and Dorchester counties, of one continuous acre, "a parallelogram," of "Indian Corn," sited, to be grown the ensuing season.

Measurement of land, and corn shelled, to be entered on oath. Twenty dollars entrance money to be paid by each competitor, on or before the first day of March, into the hands of one of the Editors of the *Eastern or Cambridge newspapers*, of which due notice shall be given, on or before said day, to Martin Goldsborough, of Talbot, or Joseph E. Muse, of Dorchester.

The stake entered shall not be withdrawn unless six shall not be entered, by the said first day of March, in which case all shall be void—not shall the number exceed fifty.

Nov. 12, 1853.

N. B.—The Editors above named may promote a good interest by a few insertions of the proposition.

A CARD.

MISS NICOLS and MRS. SCULL, having engaged the services of Mr. and Mrs. Burrell in their Female Seminary, the Trustees take pleasure in informing the patrons of the Institution, and the public generally, that the Institution is now open for the reception of young ladies.

The French language and all the higher branches of French education will be taught by Mr. Burrell, and Music, Painting, Needle work, &c. by Mrs. Burrell.

JAMES PARROTT, Secy.

FALL SUPPLY.

SAMUEL MACKAY.

INFORMS his friends and customers that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a large and elegant assortment of

FRESH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,

suitable for the present and approaching seasons

consisting in part of

DRY GOODS, GROSERIES,

China, Glass, and Queens-ware,

which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms, for cash or country produce.

He invites the citizens generally to give him a call, view his assortment and judge for themselves.

N. B. He has always on hand, and will dispose of, a general assortment of LUMBER.

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

TEACHER IS WANTED.

A District School, No. 8, of the Middle District of Caroline county. A person competent to teach with facility, the usual branches in primary Schools, together with English grammar, bringing satisfactory testimonials of good moral character, will meet with immediate employment. Application by letter, post paid, or in person, may be made to the subscriber, Secretary to the Board of Trustees, who will communicate all applications to the Board immediately.

RD. CHAMBERS,

Secretary to the Board of Trustees.

December 24, 1853.

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the Jail of Harford county, on the 5th of the present month, a negro man, who calls himself HENRY BOADLY, aged about twenty years; says he was born free, in Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis, and that his mother formerly belonged to Henrietta Hammond. He is about five feet nine inches high; has a large scar over the left eye, and a smaller one on the left breast. He has very thick lips, and stammers a little when speaking. He had on when committed, a pair of blue pantaloons, a gray roundout, a buff vest, and old shoes; and had with him a bundle containing a turban, and a white roundabout, and two spotted summer vests. The owner of the above boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

PRESTON McCOMAS,

Sheriff of Harford county.

Easton Whig, Baltimore American, and National Intelligencer, will copy the above to the amount of \$1, and charge the subscriber.

dec 25

DEER CREEK

Young Ladies' Academy.

The Semi-Annual Examination of the Pupils in this Institution took place on Monday, the 15th instant, in the presence of a majority of the Trustees, who have great pleasure in being able to say, that they have not, elsewhere, witnessed in pupils so young, greater accuracy and extent of knowledge in History, Geography, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry, than was manifested on that occasion. Pieces of composition were shown as the unaided production of the pupils, which would do credit to mature years; and the exercises in Parsing, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., were altogether calculated to place Miss CHEENEY, who superintends this seminary, in the first rank of those who undertake the government and instruction of the female mind. And the trustees feel assured that when instruction in the French language is added to the branches already taught in this school, in the country will hold out better prospects for the acquisition of a useful and substantial Female education.

The Academy is situated five miles north of Belle Air, immediately on stage route between Philadelphia and Baltimore, by way of Conowingo, in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, and the young ladies are boarded in the family of Mr. Trimble, where every attention is paid to their health and morals.

TERMS:

Boarding, washing, fuel, per quarter, \$20 00

Tuition, 5 "

French extra, 5 "

Drawing extra, 5 "

Books and Stationary furnished at moderate prices.

JOHN FORWOOD } Trustees.

SAMUEL BROWN }

ROB H. ARCHER }

PARKER FORWOOD }

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

SITTING AS A COURT OF CHANCERY.

November Term, in the year 1853.

ORDERED, That the sale of the lands made to John Leeds Kerr, by John M. G. Emory, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Richard Sherwood, deceased, in the cause of John Cranford and Thomas R. Brooks, against John H. Norfolk and Sarah his wife, formerly Sarah Sherwood, Howell P. Sherwood, Richard P. Sherwood, James Sherwood, William Sherwood, Robert Sherwood, Benjamin Sherwood, Ann P. Cranford, wife of John Cranford, Eliza Brooks, wife of Thomas R. Brooks, the heirs at law, and Ann Sherwood widow and administratrix of Richard Sherwood, deceased, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, subject to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Monday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in two of the newspapers published on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, before the tenth day of January, in the year last aforesaid.

The report of the Trustee states the amount of sales to be \$455 25.

R. T. EARLE,

P. B. HOPPER,

J. B. ECCLESTON.

True copy, Jacob Lockerman, Clk.

WAS COMMITTED TO THE Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 11th day of December, 1853, by Ephraim Smith, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as runaway, a colored lad, who calls himself ROBERT HARRIS; says he belongs to Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, living near Cambridge, E. Shore, Md., but was committed as belonging to Jesse Bulling, near Cambridge. Said colored lad is about 16 years of age, 5 feet 2-1/2 inches high, with much scarred on his back from a cow-hide, large scar on his right leg, large scar on his left leg, with several scars on both hands. Had on when committed, a pair of old light blue cassimere pantaloons, cotton shirt, white summer roundabout, straw hat and a pair of coarse lace boots.

The owner (if any) of the above described colored lad is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,

Balt. City and County Jail.

dec 31

WAS COMMITTED TO THE Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 10th day of December, 1853, by Charles Kerian, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as runaway, a bright mulatto woman who calls herself ELIZABETH TANGLE; says she was born free, and raised by her mother, Polly Harman, living near Horn Town, Eastern Shore, Virginia. Said mulatto woman is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, has a large scar on her right shoulder and arm, occasioned by a burn; also, a small scar on her right wrist. Had on, when committed, a calico frock, small red shawl, black maverino bonnet, white cotton stockings and fine leather shoes.

The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto woman, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,

Balt. City and County Jail.

dec 31

NOTICE.

MARYLAND ECLIPSE

will resume his old stands, the ensuing season, in Easton and Centerville.

A COOK WANTED.

A Gentleman living in Baltimore, wishes to purchase a good plain COOK, from 20 to 40 years of age, without children. A liberal price will be given. Apply to the Editor.

dec. 17

MARYLAND

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

8th day of Nov. Anno Domini, 1853.

On application of Susan Ann Sylvester, administratrix of Isaac Sylvester, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

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 eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.

Test, JAMES 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 estate of Isaac Sylvester, 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 twentieth day of May next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this eighth day of November, A.D. eighteen hundred and thirty three.

SUSAN ANN SYLVESTER, adm'x. of Isaac Sylvester, dec'd.

nov 19

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 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. 9, 1853.

Mill & Farm for Sale, on a credit.

THE subscriber, having been authorized by Mr. Thomas H. Baynard, offers at private sale that valuable

MILL PROPERTY, CALLED PRICE'S MILL.

the stream is never falling; her corn stones and wheat burrs are new and of the best quality; and the mill is in complete running order. The improvements are a two-story dwelling, kitchen, meat house, corn house, carriage house and stable. The farm is about four miles from the mill, nearly on the road leading to Hall's Roads, containing about 450 acres, one half of which is well timbered; the land is of good quality and susceptible of rapid improvement.

The mill and seven eighths of the above farm can be purchased on a credit of five or six years, by the purchaser paying one fifth cash. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, who may be found at the mill or farm adjoining.

Persons preferring to contract with Mr. Baynard, will find him at his residence, Wood-lawn, 8 miles from Denton.

nov 12

(G) J. G. E.

A CARD.

The subscriber being about to remove from Easton requests all persons indebted to him to call immediately and make payment, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity of placing their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

ANDREW OEHLER.

Easton, Nov. 26th, 1853.

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

G 31

LINEN & WOOLLEN

WHEELS.

THE subscriber living at the Trappe, continues to manufacture out of the best materials, of which he keeps on hand a constant supply.

Linen and Woollen Wheels, which he warrants to be made in a workmanlike manner—and which he disposes of on moderate terms. He also repairs old wheels, chairs &c. at the shortest notice. He solicits from a generous public a share of its patronage.

The Public's obedient servant,

WILLIAM FLETCHER,

Trappe, Talbot county, Md.

Oct 29, 1853.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Rose & Spencer are requested to make immediate payment to Richard P. Spencer, who is duly authorized to receive the same.

Easton, July 23, 1853.

MARYLAND

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

21st day of November A. D. 1853.

On application of George W. Leonard, administrator of John C. Leonard, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

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 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.

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 estate of John C. Leonard, 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 27th day of May next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 21st day of November, A.D. eighteen hundred and thirty three.

GEO. W. LEONARD, Adm'r. of John C. Leonard, deceased.

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

THE UNION TAVERN

EASTON, MARYLAND.

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the "UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John Leeds Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. 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 market (I cannot hesitate to say) equal, if not superior, to any of a like population in this State—he has 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 Ostlers and Waiters, and has determined nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His Hacks will run regularly to the Steam Boat Maryland, for the accommodation of passengers, when they can be conveyed to any part of the adjacent county at almost a moment's warning. Regular conveyances can be had from Easton to the principal cities—a four horse stage runs three times a week to Philadelphia via 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

THE STEAM BOAT

GOV. WOLOOTT,

Capt. WM. W. VIRDIN, will leave Baltimore every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock for Rock Hall, Corsica, and Chestertown—returning will leave Chestertown at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, Corsica at about 10, and Rock Hall at about 12 noon, and arrive in Baltimore at 4 P.M.

WM. OWEN, Agent.

apr 30

NEW FALL GOODS.

W. H. & P. GROOME

HAVE lately received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their full supply of

GOODS,

comprising an unusually large and general assortment, among which are a great variety of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, AND BAISES, AND ENGLISH MERINOES.

CALICOES AND GLASSIMERS, (new style) BLACK & COLORED SILKS, for dresses, MERINO AND THIBET SHAWLS, CASSIMERES & VELENCIA DO.

WOOLLEN & COTTON HOSIERY.

ALSO—

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CHINA, GLASS, &c. &c.

All of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

Easton, Oct. 15

A CARD.

TO publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States and the British Provinces. The publishers of the New England Weekly Review are desirous of making up a complete list of all the Newspapers and Periodicals published in the United States and the British Provinces, with the name of their publishers and the places where published; they, therefore, request all publishers to insert this card, and also send them two copies of their respective publications, that they may not fail of receiving one, in order to render the list complete.

Direct to the New England Weekly Review, Hartford, Connecticut.

oct 29

New and Splendid Assortment of

BOOTS & 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

WOOL.

WYMAN REED & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE.

DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of wool. Letters post paid asking information respecting the wool market, will receive immediate attention.

L. R. & Co. have leave to refer to Messrs. Tiffany, Shaw & Co. Daniel Cobb & Co. Samuel Wyman & Co. Baltimore

May 14

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:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING,
(during the Session of Congress.)
and every TUESDAY MORNING, the re-
maining 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.

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, Md.
on the 1st of January, 1834, which, if not
taken up by the 1st of April, will be sent to
the Post Office Department as dead letters.

Wm. Atwell	Wm. Arringdale, 2
Abraham Adams	
Rachel Bruff	Samuel Darroft, 2
Fanny Barnett	Emma Banning
Susan Ann Banning	John S. Blake
Levin Banton	William Beckley
A. W. Chamberlaine	Thos. S. Cook
Henry Delehay	Peter Davoust
Ruth Dulin	Levin Dawson
John Edmondson	
Wm. Faulkner	Joseph Farland
Robert Fish	Rislen Fountain
John Goldsborough	R. H. Goldsborough
James Grace	Thos. or Wm. Gibson
H. Hendrick	Rob. Henderson
A. Hackett	Thos. Hickey
Manlove Hazel	Stephen Hussey
Harriet Hlicks	
Thomas Jackson	Charlotte Jackson
Widow Jefferson	
Miss S. M. Kerr	Elizabeth H. Kemp
L. Elizabeth Martin	Adino McKitt
Archibald Marshall	James Meloney
August de Nanteuil	
Samuel Ozmon	J. Ozment
James Parrott, 4	Wm. Pratt
Howell Powell	Perry Perkins
Nehemiah B. Pratt	J. P. Pritchard
Wm. C. Ridgway	Robert R. Ross
Charles H. Rigby	Sarah Ann Ross
Henry Sullivan	Sacket & Doyle
Elizabeth Sears	Charles Smith
John Seymour	Richard P. Spencer
Miss M. A. Spencer	
Anna L. Tilghman	Ellen M. Troth
H. M. Tilghman	
V. Henrietta Vinson	
Rhoda Wilson	James Weston
Robert Walton	Sarah Ann Wilson
Wm. Wilkes	Peggy C. Wilson
Ann Weaver	

EDW. MULLIKIN, P. M.
Jan. 1—14th

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, Merino, Thibet Wool
and Valencia Shawls, Ho-
siery, Gloves, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND
QUEENSWARE,

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 gener-
ally to call and look at his assortment.
Easton, Nov. 5.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having purchased the en-
tire stock of GOODS of the firm of KEN-
NARD & LOVEDAY, and having added to
it a new and

HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS

selected by him with care from the markets
of Philadelphia and Baltimore, intends car-
rying on the Mercantile business in his own
name, in the store room formerly occupied by
Kennard & Loveday. He particularly invites
a continuation of the customers of the old
firm, and all others who feel disposed to fa-
vor him with a call, assuring them, that no
exertion on his part shall be wanting to ren-
der all dealings agreeable and satisfactory.
WILLIAM LOVEDAY.
oct 29 (f)

A CARD.

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

THE ATHENIAN,

AND LITERARY GAZETTE.

With a view to meet the wishes, as well as
the wants of the public; it is contemplated to
issue, on or about the first of January next, a
new paper, devoted to

The fine Arts, the Drama, News, and General
Miscellany, and embracing Original Essays,
Poetry, Tales, Sketches of American Scenery,
Biography, Rules of Life, Scientific and
Literary Intelligence, &c.

Besides a department of light reading, particu-
lar attention will be paid to that under the
head of "Reviews," in which all new works,
whether of domestic or foreign origin, will be
critically noticed. The present paper will be
superceded by "The Athenian," on the termi-
nation of the present year, and each subscriber
will be furnished with a copy, which will not
only contain a much greater quantity, but also
a far greater variety of useful and important
matter, and every exertion will be used to sus-
tain fully the character of the prospectus, as
well as to keep pace with the improvements,
the knowledge, and the rising spirit of the age.

In order to render the publication complete
in every department, arrangements have been
made for an acquisition of valuable assistance;
and as soon as the patronage will warrant, a
series of engravings, illustrative of celebrated
structures or distinguished individuals, will
periodically accompany the work.

The ATHENIAN being unincorporated in its
utility, will be equally devoted to every
section of the Union, and will comprehend every
subject which may be worthy of observation or
productive of interest.

Aware that the offer of rewards to literary
aspirants has elicited some highly creditable
specimens of American literature, which it will
be the particular aim of the Athenian to en-
courage, premiums for a variety of such articles
as are suitable for its columns will be offered
early in January. As the amount must depend
greatly on the patronage received, and as the
publishers are desirous of exercising a degree
of liberality that will afford a sufficient inducement
for competition of a higher order, they
cannot but hope that the public generally will
second their endeavors to generate and foster
native talent.

With a view to accommodate the public with
semi-annual opportunities of subscribing to this
work, the publishers will issue it in two vol-
umes, each containing twenty-six weekly num-
bers, and comprising 316 pages; thus, the Ath-
enian will present, within the year, eight hun-
dred and thirty-two pages of well selected and
original reading, upon every subject likely to
interest the public. This it will be readily ad-
mitted, gives to the publication a claim which
no other weekly quarto in the United States
can advance, as they contain but half its intend-
ed number of pages, and generally charge dou-
ble the amount of its subscription. Of the
quality of its subjects it would be superfluous
to speak, as it is not only pleasant to read, but
safer to judge by practice than profession. It may,
however, not be unnecessary to say that it will
be every sense, worthy of preservation; and
will make two handsome volumes annually,
with each of which an accurate and copious in-
dex will be furnished.

Such arrangements have also been effected
with the most popular publishers in London,
Edinburgh and Dublin, as will put the Ath-
enian in possession of the earliest editions of the
works of merit, and the principal journals pub-
lished in these cities. Its readers will thus
have the latest literary information of works
progressing through, as well as of those but
newly issuing from the press; and also the ear-
liest receipt of such new works as journals may
communicate. It is the determination of the
publishers of the Athenian to issue bulletins
from its office, that those papers at a distance
which shall notice the alterations proposed for
this paper, and insert the present advertisement
in full, shall possess the immediate advantage
of such arrivals. In addition to these arrange-
ments, they are either negotiating for, or have
actually engaged the aid of some of the first
literary characters of the day, thus making
ample provision for the full success of the en-
dertaking as far as depends on their exertions.

Historical, dramatic, biographical, and poetic
contributions will be diligently and promptly
attended to, and are respectfully solicited.

Book-sellers and publishers of literary works,
music, and prints, will find "The Athenian" a
very convenient medium for their advertise-
ments, which will be conspicuously inserted
under the department expressly devoted to this
object, and on the most liberal terms; and such
of them as may wish a critical notice of their
books, should send them in as early in the
week as possible. All communications must be
post paid, and addressed to

BLACKWOOD & CO.
No. 1 Athenian Buildings, Philadelphia.

TERMS, &c.

The ATHENIAN will be printed on a superior
quality of double royal paper, folded and stitched
in the quarto form, and afforded at the unpre-
cedented low price of TWO DOLLARS per
annum, payable invariably in advance.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, &c.

Lately received and for sale by the subscri-
bers.

Buckwheat Flour,	Sperm, Mould & Dip
Best Dutch Raisins	Candies
Almonds,	Fine and coarse Salt
Current,	Salt Petre,
Goshen Cheese,	Loaf & Lump Sugar,
Family Flour,	Powder and Shot.
Best Sperm Oil,	

CAST STEEL AXES, a superior article,

and a choice assortment of

Old Wines, Liquors, &c.
W. H. & P. GROOME.

Nov. 26—cow4t

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

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', Ed-
ward Eartins' and Enalls Martin's horses, to
whom reference is made for the quality of his
colts.
Talbot county, dec 28

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THOMAS H. JENKINS
HAVING just returned from Philadelphia
and Baltimore is now prepared to present to
the public

A VERY HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
WINTER GOODS, viz:

Double and Single width Black Merino, and
all the various colours of English Merino,
Turkey three and four fold Chintz, of the
most fashionable patterns and now worn very
much in the cities.

Black and Checkered Ground Calicoes new
style and very rich.

MERINO SHAWLS. White, Black and
Scarlet, richly bordered SILKS.

Black Italian Lustre, and Gro de Soire

A beautiful assortment of coloured Gro de
Naps, adapted to the season.

VELVETS.
Black and blue-black Silk Velvets, various
shades of brown, do.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
The ladies are particularly requested to call
and examine a beautiful lot of

FUR CAPES, BOAS AND THIBETS.
They can be sold on reasonable terms.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS.
A general assortment of CLOTH CAPS—
A handsome lot of Fine Seal Skin FUR

QUILTED SILK VESTINGS.
NEW STYLE STRIPED CASSIMERES.

SEVERAL HANDSOME SETS OF
CHINA WARE.

Together with a liberal collection of other
GOODS, selected with care and attention from
the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore.

T. H. J. gratefully acknowledges the favors of the
Public, respectfully begs to thank them. The
assortment of Goods now on hand is now opening for
sale will he hopes be a great accession to the lib-
eral continuation of the patronage. Nothing
that attention and assiduity can suggest, shall
be wanting on his part, to please all who may
desire to purchase.
Easton, Dec. 24.

MORE NEW FALL GOODS.

WILLSON & TAYLOR
Have again returned from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, and have just opened a great vari-
ety of very

HANDSOME GOODS,

which added to their former supplies ren-
ders their assortment very extensive and com-
plete.

Consisting in part as follows:
Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Valencia, Silk
and Swansdown vesting, Flannels, Baize,
Rose and Point Blankets, 3 & 4
English Merinos, new style
Calicoes, Gingham, 4 & 4
black, white and Scarlet Merino
Shawls, handsome Thibet and
Valencia Shawls, Lustings
Gro de Swiss and Gro de
Naples Silk a very
splendid assortment;
Woolen and Cat-
ton Hosiery,
&c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—
Groceries, Liquors, Wines and
Teas, Hardware and Cut-
lery, China, Glass &
Queensware &c.

all of which will be disposed of on the most
reasonable terms for cash or in exchange for
Feathers, Lindsey and Kersey. Their friends
and the public generally are invited to give
them an early call.
dec 21

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 supe-
rior quality, Penknives, Scissors, Razors, Hooks,
Silver Thimbles, Silver Finger Guards, Brit-
tania and Japan Candlesticks, Cut Glass Can-
dles, Snuffers and Trays, Razor Strops,
Shaving Brushes, Boxes and Soap, Night
Tapers, Purcussion Caps, by the box, Shoe
and Tooth Brushes, Elastic Garters, Crayons
and Slate Pencils, Curry Combs, Tweezers,
Flutes, Harmonicas, Parliament and Butt
Hinges, Tea Bells, Pins, Cloak Clips, Steel
Pens, Hooks and Eyes, by the box, Padlock
Boxes, Hair Combs, fine tooth do., Cophalic
Snuff, Spring Lancet Blades, Glass Inkstands,
Water Color Paints, Violin Strings, Snuffing
Bottles, Jewellery, a large assortment, and a
variety of other useful articles, which he will
sell at a small advance for cash. He particu-
larly invites his customers and the public in
general to give him an early call, hear his prices
and judge for themselves. The subscriber re-
turns his sincere thanks for the many favours
he has received from his customers and the pub-
lic in general, and assures them that nothing
still shall be wanting on his part, to give them
the most entire satisfaction.
The public's humble servant,
JAMES BENNY.
Easton, December 14, 1833.

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

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.

United States Mail Stages.



WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

THE MAIL STAGE from Easton, via
Wye Mills and Queenstown to Broad Creek,
will leave Easton every Sunday and Wednes-
day morning, at 7 o'clock, and reach Broad
Creek at 2 o'clock, P. M. in time for passen-
gers to arrive at Annapolis at an early hour in
the evening in the mail packet.

Returning, leave Broad Creek at 9 o'clock,
A. M. or immediately after the arrival of the
Mail Packet from Annapolis, and reach Easton
same evening.

The MAIL leaves Easton every Tuesday
and Saturday afternoon at half past 12 o'clock,
for Cambridge, and returns same evening.

The MAIL STAGE for Centerville, leaves
Easton every Monday, Wednesday and Fri-
day afternoon at half past 1 o'clock, and reaches
Centerville in time for an early supper. Re-
turning, leaves Centerville at 8 o'clock, A. M.
and arrives at Easton by 12 o'clock.

Fare from Annapolis to Easton, \$3.50

Or from Annapolis to Broad Creek, \$1.00

From Broad Creek to Queenstown, 1.00

From Queenstown to Wye Mills, 1.50

Wye Mills to Easton, 1.50

From Easton to Cambridge Ferry, 1.00

From Easton to Centerville, 1.00

From Wye Mills to Centerville, 1.00

All Baggage at the risk of the owners.
Easton, Jan. 4, 1834.

W. W. HIGGINS

Has just received from Philadelphia and
Baltimore

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

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 in-
debted on notes of hand which have been or are now
due will please call and take them.
dec 31

C. COATES & SON,

SURGEON DENTISTS,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Ladies and
Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that they
will remain a few days at Mr. Lowe's Hotel—
Where they are prepared to perform all the
various branches in the profession of

DENTAL SURGERY.

Ladies will be waited on at their dwellings,
if requested.

N. B. Testimonials of our profession may
be seen, if required.
dec 31

REMOVAL.

JOHN HARPER, TAYLOR,
INFORMS the public, that he has taken for
the ensuing year, the large and commodious
brick room (for the last two years occupied by
Mr. James L. Smith, Taylor) directly
opposite Mr. Wm. Lovelady's Store, and adjoining
Mr. Lowe's Hotel. He expects to receive regu-
larly the Fashions; and from the general sa-
tisfaction he has given since he has been in
Easton, he feels safe in inviting those who wish
to have articles in his line done in a neat and fa-
shionable manner to give him a call.
Easton, Jan. 4, 1834. cow3t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has just returned from Bal-
timore, and brought with him an elegant as-
sortment of Materials in his line of business, and is
now prepared to make

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S BON-
NETS AND HATS,

of the newest and most approved fashions. He
takes this opportunity of tendering his grateful
acknowledgments for past favors, and ear-
nestly solicits a share of public patronage.
ENNALLS ROSZELL.
dec 25

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. Faulk-
ner's Hotel.
January 1st, 1834. Jy 7

LAMB,

MANUFACTURER OF BRISTLE
FRAME STOCKS,
No. 1 SOUTH CALVERT STREET.
BALTIMORE.

THE superiority of his STOCKS is well
known by the constant care taken to ren-
der every Stock a perfect article to suit
the form of the neck. Gentlemen will
find constantly on hand an extensive assort-
ment of Silk, Satin, Bombazine and Velvet
Stocks, plain and trimmed, of the very best
quality and newest fashion, at a reduction of 33
per cent. He would particularly recommend his
new and beautiful article the Cravat Stock,
also his Velvet and Bombazine Ribbed.

Merchants visiting this city will always
find a large assortment, which he will sell by
the dozen cheaper than they can be procured
in any section of the United States.

Fur and Ladies Riding Stocks, (a new
article)—Gentlemen and Boy's plain and dress,
made to measure at two hours notice.
Old Stocks covered.
dec 31

POETRY.

OLD WINTER IS COMING.

By HUGH MOORE.

Old Winter is coming again—alack;
How icy and cold he is!

He cares not a pin for shivering back—
He's a saucy old chap to white and black—

He whistles his chills with a wonderful knack,
For he comes from a cold countree!

A witty old fellow this Winter is—
A mighty old fellow for glee!

He cracks his jokes on the pretty sweet Miss—
The wrinkled old maiden unfit to kiss—

And freezes the dew of their lips—for this
Is the way with old fellows like him!

Old Winter's a frolicsome blade, I wot—
He is wild in his humour, and free!

He'll whistle alone for the want of his thought,
And set all the warmth of our furs at naught,

And rattle the laces by pretty girls bought;
For a frolicsome fellow is he!

Old Winter is blowing his gusts alone,
And merrily shaking the tree!

From morning to night he will wile his song—
Now moaning and short—now howling and long.

His voice is loud, for his lungs are strong—
A merry old fellow is he!

Old Winter's a wicked old chap, I wot—
As wicked as ever you see!

He withers the flowers, so fresh and green—
And bites the pert nose of the Miss of sixteen,

As she trippingly walks in maidenly elocut!
A wicked old fellow is he!

Old Winter's a tough old fellow for blows,
As tough as ever you see!

He will trip up our trotters & rend our clothes,
And stiffen our limbs, from our fingers to toes—

He minds not the cries of his friends or his foes—
A tough old fellow is he!

DEBATE IN CONGRESS.

Mr. Polk's Speech in the House of Representatives.

THE DEPOSIT QUESTION.

Mr. Polk then resumed the floor, and continued the speech he commenced on Monday last, in substance as follows:

When I had the honor to address this House, two days ago, I endeavored to establish, by argument and from authority, the position, that in removing the late Secretary of the Treasury, the President of the United States had exercised only the ordinary power conferred on him by the Constitution, and fully sanctioned by precedent, and I also endeavored to establish, from reason and usage, that the present Secretary of the Treasury, in ordering the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States, had done nothing that was novel or unprecedented, but had exercised a power over the funds of the Government conferred upon him by law, and which his predecessors had used in like manner, and that he had assigned to this House good and sufficient reasons for so doing.

I shall now, with brief brevity, I may proceed to examine the reasons adduced by him, together with the objections which have been urged against such an exercise of power.

The first objection we have heard is of a popular character, and is one which, at first view, might seem to have something in it; it is, that the removal was ordered within only sixty days from the meeting of Congress. Why, it is asked, did not the Secretary wait? Why did he not submit a question of this moment to the Representatives of the People? This seems specious. But, let it be remembered, that Congress, by the charter of the Bank, had conferred itself of all charge of the deposits, or control over them. It had vested it exclusively in the Secretary of the Treasury, and therefore, had this body been in session at the time, it would have had no power to interfere as to the place where the public moneys should be deposited. Why, then, ought the Secretary to have waited? And for what? To send a letter to this House, and ask our advice? Sir, would he not have been laughed to scorn, had he taken such a course? Would it not have been said—why, here is a high financial officer of the Government who fears to take the responsibility which the law devolves upon him, and who applies to others to stand before him as his shield while in the discharge of his duty? Sir, it would justly have been said. But, had he done so, the deposits could not have been removed until he decided to give the order. His reasons for removing them are required by the charter to be given to this House, not before, but subsequent to their removal. Well, sir, and what would have been said, had he removed the deposits three days after Congress had adjourned at the last session? Why, then, should we have been told that he waited till the Representatives of the People had turned their backs; and this would have been said with still more reason than the other.

Suppose again that he had waited until three days after Congress had assembled. The popular argument then would have been (though there would have been nothing in it) that here we had a mere Secretary in the face of the People's Representatives, venturing, without their concurrence or advice, upon this high-handed measure, for such it would have been called. Sir, that, as it seems to me, objections as to the time of the removal might have been urged with equal if not with greater force had any other period been selected than that which was actually chosen for the removal. I think that the time selected was a fortunate one, it enabled the People's representatives to consider the subject, and to give adequate expression of their will to those whom they should send here. Here are Representatives from all portions of the Union, who have now an opportunity of bringing with them some expressions of the public sentiment on the measure. So much for this objection, which, to a merely casual observer, might appear to have more in it than it really contains.

I come now to what the Secretary gives as his prominent reason for the measure he adopted, viz: the probable expiration of the Bank charter in about two years hence. It was no part of the Government's contract with the Bank that the Deposits should remain in its custody during the whole period of its existence; on the contrary, it was expressly stipulated that they might be withdrawn by the Secretary at will. Nor was any reason stated, as the ground of removal. It was not necessary, to render the removal lawful, that the deposits should be unsafe in the hands of the Bank; other reasons might operate to produce the Secretary's determination. This was conceded in the argument of the gentleman from South Carolina—he granted that there might be other sufficient reasons for such a measure. The Secretary has assigned the probable expiration of the charter in 1836, the necessity in anticipation of the time, of providing a currency for the public use, and a place of safe keeping for the public moneys without disturbing the channels of trade, and occasioning the greatest shock to the country which would otherwise be inevitable. Sir, the gentleman from South Carolina has not attempted to meet the argument of the Secretary. His whole argument is based on the assumption that the bank charter is to be renewed.

The gentleman spoke of the embarrassments of the country, the condition of things in 1817 and 18, and what would be the state of the currency if there were no Bank of the United States? The Secretary proceeds on a different assumption—he goes on the principle that the Bank is not to be re-chartered. He considers himself bound to take the laws they are in addition to which, he has the further ground of the public sentiment to a pretty great extent. On that point, I may boldly appeal to gentlemen here. Sir, how many of those Representatives of the People will believe that the Bank will be re-chartered?—How many, with the knowledge they possess of the public opinion, will express such a belief? I guess you will find but few gentlemen on this floor willing to stake their reputation on such an opinion. The difference between the Secretary and the gentleman from South Carolina lies in this, that the one assumes that the Bank is to be re-chartered, and the other assumes the contrary—which has the right of the question? Time must determine. The state of public opinion we all know. If this is not the inference of the gentleman from South Carolina, I ask when then could the deposits have been removed at a better time than now? Sir, the argument of the gentleman amounts to an assumption that the Bank charter is to be perpetual.

But, it is said that the removal of the deposits has been productive of great distress, and an unusual pecuniary pressure. I shall controvert that position; but, admitting it for argument's sake to be true, I ask, at what time would their removal have been productive of less? If this Bank is to expire, if it is not to be re-chartered, and if the deposits must have been withdrawn at some time, I beg gentlemen to point their finger to the time when the pres-

sure (which they assume to be the effect of the withdrawal alone) would have been any less than it is now? Nay, sir, when would it not have been greater than it is? Will gentlemen answer, at the moment when the Bank charter shall expire? What, sir? When the eighteen or nineteen millions of its circulation shall be returning upon the Bank, and the institution shall be in the act of winding up its affairs? Would less pressure be caused then?

But, sir, on this subject of pecuniary pressure, let me call the attention of the House to the actual state of facts. It appears from the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, and his statement is verified by the Bank returns themselves, that although the charter of the Bank was about to expire in 1836, yet the Bank, nevertheless, continued to extend its discounts, until, for reasons best known to the Bank, about the 1st of August last, the policy of the institution was totally changed, and a curtailment of its accommodations took place, more rapid than had ever been known since it went first into operation, and a proportionate pressure was felt throughout the country. But to be more accurate, and to feel this necessary, because the gentleman from South Carolina said, in no very measured terms, that the Secretary, in his report to this House, has been guilty of a misrepresentation, and of a gross attempt to impose upon Congress. Now, sir, I stand here before this House and this Nation, pledged to prove to the satisfaction of every human being that the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury is true to the letter.

The statement of the Secretary is, that the curtailments of the discounts of the Bank, from August 1, to October 1, 1835, amounted to \$1,000,000. I have here before me the returns of the Bank, and they show the statement to be accurate to a farthing, according to the Bank's own statement. Mr. P. made some other comparative statements, which the reporter could not catch, concluding by saying that the statements of the Secretary of the Treasury were perfectly and literally accurate and true. The Secretary attempts no misstatement. He expressly says, that the amount consisted of loans and domestic bills; but the gentleman insists that domestic bills are not to be considered as discounts. A strange doctrine indeed, and totally new, at least to me. I can show, by the statement of the Bank itself, that the amount of domestic bills discounted in a single year was \$9,000,000 of dollars; but the gentleman will have it that these are not discounts. Not discounts, sir? I thought that the established rule was to set down all that goes out as debt, and all that comes in as credit. I present a note: the Bank discounts it; a merchant draws a bill, payable at New York; bills drawn are taken up by cash, or by the proceeds of notes discounted. This doctrine as to these bills is so clear and settled, that I had not supposed it possible it could ever be doubted.

Mr. P. here went into a view of the operation of discounts of Domestic Bills of Exchange, &c. and consequent drafts and redrafts, which make this sort of discounting the profitable and favorite business of the Bank. Yet it is said that these Bills of Exchange, thus paying interest, and bank bills are not discounted. The Secretary, in his statement of the curtailments by the Bank, expressly stated these bills to be included in the sum total of them. Where, then, was the intention to deceive? But it is said by the gentleman from South Carolina, that the Secretary of the Treasury has been guilty of a gross attempt to impose upon this House, by misrepresenting the amount of curtailments by the Bank, during the months of October and November. What the Secretary states on this point is, that the receipts into the treasury during these months have been unusually large, and that, in consequence, the amount of the public deposits in the Bank of the United States had increased \$2,268,000, in addition to its increase of means by its curtailments of more than four millions of dollars, making the aggregate amount, thus collected from the community, \$6,334,000. Well, sir, is this not true? Is it not literally true, that the Bank had increased its means, by discounting, to at least, the extent of that increase. Instead of which, it had curtailed its discounts within the same period \$4,066,000. And, sir, is there here any misstatement? Has not the Secretary of the Treasury stated the fact as it is? The terms which the gentleman has applied to an officer of the Government, who in the discharge of his high duty thus makes official statements to the House, were unmeasured, and disrespectful. If he had not been made, sir, I should not have troubled the House with these and the following views.

The gentleman from South Carolina went on to say, sir, that he never in his life had seen so unqualified and jesuitical a statement, for the purpose of throwing the blame of the existing pressure upon the Bank of the United States, than that of the Secretary of the Treasury. Sir, said Mr. P., the Government did not make the curtailment of discounts. If there be any consequence of it, then the responsibility for it must rest with the Bank, which did make it. The Secretary states that there was no occasion for the Bank to have produced this pressure, or pursued this grinding policy; but that, with accumulated deposits, and an unusual amount of specie, it was in its power to have accommodated the community, and sustained it against the pressure. Now, sir, as to the amount of specie, how was the fact? On the 1st of October, the Bank had on hand of specie, \$10,664,000, having increased its specie \$640,000 within the two months preceding. Mr. Biddle, in his letter of April, 1832, reported to the Bank having, on some occasion therein referred to, parted with its surplus specie. According to the view which he takes of it, all over \$6,700,000 of specie, on hand on the 1st of October, was surplus; and yet the Bank continued to collect specie from the State Banks, at the same time that it made its own excessive curtailments, until it had on hand \$10,664,000 of specie, being a surplus of millions beyond its wants. The Secretary of the Treasury expresses the opinion that, in the months of August and September, the curtailments of the Bank of the United States and State Banks did not fall much short of nine millions of dollars; and he makes a prediction, further, that in two months more the additional curtailment by five millions, and that the State Banks an equal amount, from the first of December to the first of August, aggregated of nineteen millions of dollars, would have almost put an end to the course of trade.

And, sir, the Secretary has predicted admirably what would have been the consequence, if the deposits had not been removed when they were. We find that the curtailment, by the Bank of the United States, during the months of October and November, amounted to \$5,461,000, of which the notes discounted amounted to more than three millions of dollars. This amount of curtailment, added to the curtailments in August and September, made an aggregate curtailment in the four months of \$9,700,000 dollars. If the State Banks had as they probably would have done, but for the transfer of the deposits, curtailed their discounts in the same proportion, to the whole curtailment in the four months would have fallen much short of the amount predicted by the Secretary. The Government deposits in the State Banks, however, have ena-

bled them, *pro tanto*, to mitigate the pressure; but, not a dollar has been permitted to come out of its vaults to relieve the community.

As to the existing pressure, Mr. P. said, it had been produced by the Bank of the U. S. itself, by its sudden curtailments; by which it had sought to produce a panic, and to make the people believe that the pressure which they feel is the consequence of the removal of the deposits from that Bank. To make this press felt from that Bank, the curtailments had been made, more, Mr. P. said, than the curtailments of the commercial cities. We find, said he, that about 90 days before Congress met, as stated by the Government Directors, the Bank of the United States, or rather a secret committee of that Bank, instructed the Western branches to buy in no bills of exchange, but those on the Atlantic cities, having ninety days to run, so as to produce a local pressure, first at New York, then at Philadelphia probably; and next in the order of time, I doubt not, Baltimore is to be visited by it.

What, sir, is the operation of this business of discounting bills of exchange, which the gentleman from South Carolina cannot conceive to be a part of the loans of the Bank? Let me again refer, upon this point, to the letter of Mr. Biddle, in April, 1832, where he says: "It may not be uninteresting to illustrate this movement of the internal exchanges, by showing the points from which this \$2,770,916 of bills come, and where they are tending." This will be seen in the annexed table, marked A. Among the objects of interest presented in it, it will be seen that the amount of bills from the waters of Mississippi amounted to \$10,219,905, and that the amount payable within an average, probably, of sixty days, at New York, is \$1,096,110, and at Baltimore, Philadelphia, Providence, and Boston, \$1,387,059, making an aggregate of \$3,883,469. The extent of these operations, during the last year, amounted to \$4,562,185 32;—one half nearly of this vast amount being payable in the city of New York, and nearly all the residue in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Providence, and Boston.

Sir, the bank statements do not show where the bills purchased by it are payable but only the aggregate amounts purchased at particular places and dates. But we have conclusive evidence before us that the Bank timed exactly its reduction, so as to produce a pressure about the meeting of Congress, to induce the State Banks to come forward and appeal to Congress, as has been done by the very same Banks, and using the same arguments, as two years ago memorialized us in favor of a recharter of the Bank of the United States. Yes, sir, they and the whole mercantile community are to be pressed upon to come forward and solicit for the Bank of the U. States, an extension of its monopoly. If you will turn to the memorial from these Banks two years ago, you will perceive the exact similitude of the language employed then and now, the same common places about a sound currency, and all that; and that the country cannot exist without a Bank, &c.—With respect to this pressure, Sir, it is impossible that the mere removal of the deposits can have produced it. If the amount of those deposits had been annihilated, it could not have produced it. The curtailments by the Bank of the U. States, since the 1st of August, have in fact been greater than the whole amount of the public deposits; it has withdrawn from the business of the country, in this way, more, by one and a half million of dollars, than the whole amount of the government deposits.

It cannot be objected to the local Banks that they have created the pressure, because they are but protecting themselves from the effect of the excessive curtailments by the Bank of the United States. The mere transfer of the public moneys could not have produced the pressure. Has the money been exported? It is still in the country? If the Bank of the U. States had not intended by the course which it has pursued, to make the pressure felt, to produce an alarm, and induce the Representatives of the People to do what their deliberate judgment does not approve, the simple transfer of the public moneys from that Bank to other Banks, would have produced no shock at all. What is the effect of the transfer of the deposits? Why, you diminish to a certain extent, the ability of the deposit Bank, but, at the same time, that you do it, you enhance the ability of a Bank across the street to ease the pressure, &c. It seems (Mr. P. said) to him idle to argue, that, under ordinary circumstances, the removal of the deposits would necessarily have produced any pressure.

But, sir, I have not yet done with this business of the Domestic Bills of Exchange, and their curtailment. According to the statement of that portion of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, which was placed there as public sentinels, on the 13th of August, (mark the time when these operations commenced) the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That, for the present, and until the further order of the Board, the amount of bills discounted shall not be increased at all." "Bank and the several offices. That the bills of exchange purchased at the Bank and all the offices, except the five Western offices, shall not have more than ninety days to run. That the Western offices be instructed to discount no bills of exchange, except those payable in the Atlantic cities, not having more than ninety days to run, or those which may be received in payment of existing debts to the Bank and the offices, and then not having more than four months to run."

[These bills of exchange, sir, it seems, though not discounts, may be received in payment of bills discounted.] "We perceived at once, in this measure, (say the Government officers) the commencement of a system of reduction, in conducting which, wisely and impartially, the welfare of the whole community was involved." "Believing that this measure was not only precipitate, but partial, and that it would lead to curtailments unequal and oppressive, and entertaining the opinion that a system might easily be formed on a just basis, we offered the following resolutions: "Whereas a resolution was adopted on the 7th May last, instructing the Committee on the state of the Bank to report to the Board a scale of reduction in the business of the institution, and no report has been made in pursuance thereof: And whereas a resolution, passed at the last meeting, which places certain restrictions on the business of the institution, confines the same to five of the Western offices: "Resolved, That the Committee on the state of the Bank be instructed to report to the Board, as early as possible, a system for the gradual reduction of the business of the institution throughout all sections of the country, having regard to the interests of the stockholders, the debtors of the bank, and the community in general."

"This plan, which would have prevented an oppressive and partial system of curtailment, confined to particular portions of this country, and exerted at particular times—which would have given to the subject full and fair consideration; and which, above all, would have enabled every member of the Board to exercise his deliberate judgment, was, as usual, rejected."

Well, Sir, another attempt was made towards averting or relieving the impending

pressure, by moving the adoption of the following:

"Whereas the pressure on the commercial community at this time may be removed by a liberal spirit of accommodation on the part of the banks generally: And whereas the State Banks complain that, in consequence of the balances being largely in favor of the Bank of the United States, they are unable to afford the necessary facilities to their customers, without subjecting themselves to increased demands from the bank. And whereas it is believed that, were the banks in this District to extend their loans twenty per cent. beyond the income, for a period of thirty days, it would relieve the money market, restore confidence, and have a salutary effect on the industry and enterprise of our citizens: "Therefore, resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, to confer with similar committees that may be appointed by the other banks, for the purpose of uniting in some arrangement to carry into effect the object of the foregoing preamble; and that the Cashier be requested to send copies of the above to the President and Directors of the other banks, with a request that their determination on the subject may be communicated as early as practicable."

This, too, Sir, was voted down, like the other. What next follows? "A series of resolutions (say these Directors) were adopted for reducing the business of the institution, and authorizing was given to the Committee on the Office, which is appointed by the President, alone, to modify them in such a manner as they should deem expedient; and eventually, that committee was authorized to direct such measures, for the general reduction of the business of the bank, as they should think best. We offered as an amendment to the resolution, giving to a committee this extraordinary power, a request, 'that should report to the Board such measures as they directed.' This request was rejected by the usual vote. It is, of course, impossible for us to know by what principle of policy the committee have been governed. Its proceedings are secret, and we can only ascertain, at intervals, some of the results which they lead to."

So, sir, here is the Bank of the United States producing an excessive pressure upon the community, delegating power for that purpose to a secret committee; which committee is prohibited, or rather is not allowed, to report to the Directors at all. Yet the Directors had as well not be at the Board of the Bank, denied any means of knowing what is going on in the Bank but through information received out of doors. "It will thus be seen, (further say the Government Directors,) that while the unlimited authority of the President to expend the funds of the Bank had been deliberately confirmed; and while the Committee on Exchange, selected and appointed by him, had been officially permitted to discount notes and carry on the proper business of the Board; now, in addition to all this, the measures of the institution, in the regulation of its vast business at this most important crisis, were entrusted to the Committee on the Office, also selected and appointed by the President, accompanied by an explicit refusal to require them to report any of their acts, to the Board."

Is it wonderful, (said Mr. Polk,) after reading this testimony as to the course of the Bank; that there is a local pressure? What are the secret committees doing? What plan of operations have they adopted? What and where are curtailments to be made? And where not?—And where are domestic Bills of exchange purchased to be made payable? A year ago, the millions of these bills were payable within sixty days in the Atlantic cities, and four millions of them at one point. What is the amount payable within the next sixty days, and where is it payable? Although the government is so large a stockholder, and has its Directors at the Board, charged with the care of its interests, they know nothing of all these operations, and they have no power by which they can obtain the knowledge. The reason of the distress of which we hear, is palpably not the removal of the government deposits but the oppression of the Bank of the United States itself. It operates, by its power, to alarm and oppress the People, to answer its own purpose; and that is the operation now going on.

[Our further report of the Speech of Mr. Polk is cut off by the arrival of the hour for going to press in time for the mails, which limits to our labors we must not transgress.] Mr. P. concluded his speech about 3 o'clock; where Mr. Binney obtained the floor. But, on motion, the House adjourned.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8.—Mr. Webster, from the Select Committee on French Spoliations, reported the bill referred to that Committee, with sundry amendments, which were read.

Mr. Webster then said, as it was important that this subject should be discussed at as early a period of the session as possible, he should now, in compliance with the opinion of the Committee, move to postpone the consideration of the bill till Wednesday, the 5th of February; and to make it the special order for that day.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Porter offered the following resolution, which lies one day on the table: "Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to report to the Senate the number of failures which have occurred, during the last twelve months, in conveying the mail between the city of Washington and New Orleans, by the route now used, and the number and amount of forfeitures enforced by him in consequence of these failures, during the same period."

The following bills were considered as in Committee of the Whole, and were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading:

A bill to authorize the President of the United States to cause certain roads to be opened in the Territory of Arkansas.

A bill to extend the time for the construction of the lateral branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, leading from Baltimore to Washington.

The Vice President having announced the special order, being the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the removal of the deposits, the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Benton—

Mr. Southard then rose and said that he had come prepared to express the views which he had aided him in making up his decision as to his own vote; but an amendment had been introduced to which he did not design to apply any of his observations. According to all parliamentary usage, while this amendment was pending, he was bound to address himself to it. It was, therefore, his wish that the question should be at once taken on the amendment, and that, until that was done, he might reserve what he had to say. He hoped that the question would at once be taken on the amendment and he desired that it should be taken by yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were then ordered. Mr. Forsyth said that the question had come on him unexpectedly. The mover of the amendment was not present, and he would therefore move to lay the whole subject on the table.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Grundy said he was not disposed to vote for the resolutions in the form in which they were offered, but he wished the Senator from Missouri to be present. He thought the suggestion of the gentleman from New Jersey as to the disposal of the preliminary matter a proper one, and wished that a delay of a few minutes might take place, until the Senator from Missouri could be sent for. He had no desire to say a single word on the subject.

Mr. King considered the suggestion of the gentleman from New Jersey as incorrect, and that the whole subject was now as completely open for discussion as if the amendment were withdrawn.

Mr. Poindexter wished to make one remark. The subject which had been discussed, and the resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky grew out of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and related to the removal of the deposits. The amendment which had been presented by the Senator from Missouri, had no relevance whatever to that question. It was entirely a distinct proposition, which the Senator from Missouri might present in a different form; when, if he desired the testimony of the President of the United States Bank, or any other testimony, he could submit a proposal for a committee of the Senate, before which it might be obtained upon oath. But now, while the reasons of the Secretary were under discussion, the Senator from Missouri had closed a four days' speech, by making a proposition which was absurd, and had no possible connection with the subject. Therefore, he thought, that the Senator from New Jersey was correct in drawing a line between the amendment and the resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky. He hoped that the question would be at once taken on the amendment, to which, in another view, he objected, as placing the Senate in the position of a grand jury putting an individual on his trial.

Mr. Forsyth repeated that he could not have anticipated that the question would have been taken this morning. He had come to the Senate, expecting to hear the remarks of the gentleman from New Jersey, and he was not himself prepared to vote on the amendment. He had no objection, however, that the question should be taken, but he desired to see every member in his seat, especially as the amendment had been so severely, and, he thought, so unjustly assailed by the Senator from Mississippi.

He thought that the amendment had a reason to be subject under discussion, and referred the Senate to the reasons assigned for the removal of the Deposits, by the Secretary of the Treasury, among which are the enormous curtailments of the issues of the Bank, and the application of its funds to electioneering purposes. Now, the amendment had reference to both these points. He was not quite satisfied that the course of the Senator from Missouri was the correct one, but assuredly the amendment had reference to the subject, and did not deserve the epithets used by the gentleman from Mississippi. He was not disposed to take the reasons of the Secretary on one hand, or the argument of the Bank on the other, without further investigation; but he wished that examination to be by a committee of the Senate.

Here Mr. Benton came in. He said that he moved a division of the question, so that it might be first taken on striking out.

The Chair decided the motion to be out of order.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Benton, and decided in the negative, as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Grundy, Hill, Kane, Linn, Morris, Sney, Tallmadge, Tipton, White, Wright, 12.

Nays.—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Black, Calhoun, Chambers, Clay, Ewing, Forsyth, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Kent, King, of Ala., King, of Geo., Knight, McKean, Mangum, Moore, Nauidan, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Robinson, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Wagman, Webster, Wilkes, 84.

Sir, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Southard then rose, and addressed the Senate until three o'clock; when, without coming to a close, he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

On motion of Mr. Frelinghuysen, the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Among the business of the morning was the presentation, by Mr. Heister, of the memorial of the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, depicting the distressing straits, and praying that the public deposits may be restored to the Bank of the United States, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The subject of the public deposits having been resumed, Mr. Binney, of Pennsylvania, continued, for the space of nearly three hours, the speech which he commenced the day before. He had not concluded what he had to say, when, being requested so to do, he gave way for a motion to adjourn.

The House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JAN. 8.—SENATE.

Mr. Shepley presented a petition of D. Pearce and others, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

After a short time, Mr. PRESTON, moved to reconsider the vote of reference, with a view to lay the same on the table for a few days.

Mr. Preston said, as the petition related to a question which was of a very interesting character in the South, he desired an opportunity of expressing his views.

Mr. Sprague made a few remarks against the motion.

After some further conversation between Messrs. Chambers, Preston, and Shepley, Mr. Preston withdrew his motion to reconsider.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:

A bill granting certain privileges to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

A bill granting privileges in constructing a lateral branch to the same company.

Mr. Poindexter, after reading the Message of the President of the United States of the 6th inst. relating to the presents made to the American Consul at Tangier by the emperor of Morocco, made a few explanatory observations.

Previous to introducing the following resolution: "Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate a schedule of the several articles received by the Ministers, Consuls, or other Agents of the Government of the United States at Foreign Courts, as presents from the Governments at which they were respectively accredited, and by them deposited in the Department of State; specifying each article, and its estimated value, and the name of the Minister, Consul, or Agent, to whom the present was made."

Mr. Poindexter asked its consideration at this time; when, no objection having been made, it was considered and adopted.

Mr. Wilkes adverted to an order made the other day by the Senate, requiring to be printed, for the use of its members, 5000 copies of the Reasons of the Secretary of the Treasury for the removal of the public deposits. Another paper, in conformity with a call from the Secretary, had subsequently been furnished by the Secretary. As both reports were upon the same subject, Mr. Wilkes moved that a

similar number (5000) be printed for the purposes of distribution.

Mr. Clay objected to the motion, and hoped the Senate would not make the order, at least at this time. He said Mr. C. asked of the Secretary, for documents, Sir, and he chose to respond to our demands by an argument, I repeat, Sir, we called for documents, for documents, and he has given us uncalled for arguments, and object to the printing, because it would be an implied approbation of the unwarrantable assumption of the Secretary; a precedent which, for one, Sir, am not disposed to sanction.

Mr. Clay concluded by moving that the resolution lie upon the table; which being assented to by Mr. Wilkes, such order was taken upon it.

THE REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITS.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Clay, on the 26th ultimo.

Mr. Southard resumed his argument, and after speaking at some length, gave way to a motion by Mr. Sprague, to adjourn, which prevailed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITS.

Mr. Binney concluded his speech on the Deposits Question, when Mr. Binney concluded, Mr. Cambreleng, after a few preliminary remarks, moved the *Previous Question*, which the House refused (108 to 89) to order. The subject, therefore, continues to be the Order of the Day. Mr. Cambreleng has the floor, but, waived his right to proceed, in order to let the partial General Appropriation Bill, and the Naval and Indian Appropriation Bills, be considered. Nothing definitive, however, was done in either of them before the adjournment.

FRIDAY, JAN. 10.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW TARIFF.

Mr. Frelinghuysen offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate of the construction which has been given, by that Department, to the act passed at the last session of Congress, entitled "an act, to modify the act of the 14th July, 1832, and all other acts imposing duties on imports;" and also to furnish copies of such instructions as may have been given to collectors regulating their duty under the said act.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, asked for the consideration of the resolution at this time, it being important to obtain early information as to the construction put by the Treasury Department on the Tariff Act of 1832. Different constructions had been put on the act; and it was important to determine which is the correct one.

Mr. Clay expressed his gratification with the presentation of the resolution under consideration, by the gentleman from New Jersey. He had himself received information from two of our most important Northern ports, according to which, a most unexpected and undesirable construction had been given, by the Treasury Department, to the Compromise Act of the last session. It will be recollect, by the Senate, that by the act of 1833, cotton fabrics are subject to a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem, and to a further duty, in the form of minimums of 30 cents and 35 cents. The compromise act of the last session, provides for a biennial reduction of ten per cent. upon all duties imposed by previous acts.

It dispenses with no existing duties upon unprotected articles, but, from the first of January 1834 subjects them all, without specifying their denomination, to the reduction for which it provides. During the passage of the act, the opinion was expressed, both by the gentleman from Massachusetts, near me (Mr. Webster) and by myself, one supporting and the other opposing the bill, that the contemplated reduction would operate only on the 25 per cent. ad valorem, and not on the minimums in the case of the article of cotton, which would remain unaffected. He (Mr. Clay) had heard with some surprise, before the meeting of Congress, that, notwithstanding this contemporaneous interpretation of the act, Secretary McLane, had decided, that the reduction applied both to the minimums and to the 25 per cent.

But, sir, I cannot find language to express the astonishment excited in my mind, by the reception of intelligence yesterday, confirmed by concurring information received this day, that the Treasury Department has undertaken to give to the article of cotton, which would remain unaffected, the same reduction, altogether with the minimums; and, by one fatal spring, to bring the cotton duty down from about 80 per cent. to 24 1-2 per cent. ad valorem! If this information be true, and it still hoped there might be a mistake about it, certain ruin and inevitable destruction are, at this moment, impending over the greater part of our cotton manufacture, and especially the important branch of the printing business. And if such an interpretation, as is supposed, has been given, we cannot but feel that it is our duty to remedy the error, and to prevent a remedy so necessary, I shall call, with entire confidence, upon the good faith, the honor, and the probity of Congress, and particularly upon the Southern portion of it, to preserve our work of peace unviolated, and to avert the threatened destruction of great and pervading interests. For himself, (said Mr. C.) he was desirous to see the act of the last session executed honestly and faithfully, and to see a fair and permanent made of the system for which it provides.

Mr. Webster said, that the subject under consideration had never come to his knowledge until this morning. He had learned this morning that a construction, such as had been stated by the Senator from Kentucky, had been put on the law of the last session, and he agreed that such a construction, on the part of the Treasury, would produce the prostration of the entire cotton manufacture, except, probably, that of those of the coarsest quality. Such was the character of the information which he had received this morning from those who had seen this construction, and seen it with wonder and dismay. It was true, as stated by the Senator from Kentucky, that, when this bill was before the Senate at the last session, he, Mr. W. had expressed the opinion which he gentleman had attributed to him. It was equally true, that he had, at the time, considered it as a question on

lie, the cotton interests are struck down by this one deadly blow of Treasury construction, and millions on millions would be insufficient to repair the mischief which would thus be done. It was a construction which had come upon those interested, like a shock, as if all these great interests had, by one attack, been undermined and sunk into the earth. Opposed as he had been, and, in candor he would say, opposed as he still was, to the bill of the last session, even when rightly construed, he could not justly charge upon the act such a construction as that now imputed to have been put on it by the Secretary. He knew no such construction was intended; although he had seen, that, by possibility, such a construction might be put upon it. He hoped that the resolution would be adopted, and that the Senate would have the official construction of the Secretary. He also hoped that it would turn out that a false impression had been made on the minds of those who were most immediately interested, and that their apprehensions would prove to have been without foundation or truth.

Mr. Forsyth said it would have been kinder to ensure what was done, after it had been ascertained what had been done. He suggested a limitation of the inquiry to the act of the last session, in order to avoid any unnecessary delay.

Mr. Frelinghuysen replied that the resolution had reference only to that act, and that the comprehensiveness of the title of that act, had led the Senator from Georgia into an error.

The resolution was then agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Pointexter, ordered that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday.

Mr. Forsyth put a question to the Senator from Massachusetts, with a view to know when he proposed to make his motion to commit the report?

Mr. Webster expressed a desire that the discussion now pending, should go on, after the full examination which the subject was now undergoing, there would be no occasion for any long deliberations of a committee.

Mr. Forsyth indicated a wish that the subject should be at once sent to the committee on Finance. He wished merely to know in what form the question was to be put for the final decision of the Senate.

Mr. Webster reminded the gentleman that this subject had been taken up, and made an especial order before the appointment of the committees. He still believed that it would be the preferable course to refer this matter to a committee. But when was he to interpose his motion to that effect? What gentleman was he to cut off in the midst of a speech? Who was he to prevent from making a reply to any speech which he desired to reply to? He stated that he had a wish that the subject should be referred to the committee on Finance, but after it had been so fully examined and exhausted, as it would be in this discussion, there would be no reason for its detention before the committee.

The Vice President announced the Special Order, being the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of the deposits.

Mr. Southard then resumed his remarks, and continued until 3 o'clock, when he concluded.

Mr. Calhoun then rose, and said that he wished to be heard on this subject, but as the hour was too late to-day, he would move that the Senate now adjourn. He withdrew the motion, and

On motion of Mr. Pointexter, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business. After spending some time therein

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The bank question coming up as the unfinished business of yesterday, and Mr. Cambreleng being entitled to the floor,

He said that he had understood from the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means his intention to press the consideration of the appropriation bills; and from the Chairman of the Committee of Claims, that he wished the private bills before the House to be disposed of. Under these circumstances, Mr. C. presumed the House would not desire that he should proceed at this time to discuss the subject.

Mr. Whittlesey said that, as there now remained but forty or fifty minutes of the hour unexpired, before private bills must be taken up, he took it for granted the House would not take up the subject of the Bank resolution.

The subject was thereupon, by general agreement, postponed.

Mr. Selden's resolution on the subject of the five per cents next came up as the unfinished business.

The resolution is in the following words:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill, requiring the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund forthwith to purchase, or otherwise redeem, the five per cent stocks of the U. States, and directing the Secretary of the treasury, from time to time place under the control of said Commissioners, such funds, not otherwise required for the purposes of the government as shall be necessary for that object, and in case of deficiency, to sell so much of the stock of the Bank of the United States, belonging to the government, as will enable them to complete the purchase.

The yeas and nays were taken, and stood—yeas 126, nays 81.

So the resolution was adopted.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

SATURDAY, January 11th, 1834.

Mr. Burgess presented a petition of Elizabeth Legg, of Queen Anne's county, praying for support.

Which was read and referred to the standing committee on that subject.

Mr. Fountain presented a petition of Edward Lyden, administrator of Shadrack Lyden, of Caroline county, praying for a law authorizing him to collect the balance due on the books of said Lyden, as former collector of said county.

Which was read and referred to Messrs. Fountain, Carter of Caroline and Charles.

The Speaker laid before the House a report from the Register in Chancery, showing the amount of seals & taxes accruing on proceedings in his office, and collectable by the Sheriffs in the several counties in this state, for the present year.

Which was read and referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

On motion by Mr. Wharton,

Ordered, That the committee on the library be instructed to examine a copy of the proceedings of the convention of the province of Maryland, now in the possession of Jonas Green of Annapolis, and to report to this house the expediency or inexpediency of purchasing the same for the use of the library.

On motion by Mr. Ely,

Ordered, That the committee on grievances and courts of justice be instructed to inquire into the propriety and expediency of allowing to state's witnesses, compensation for their attendance at court, in the several counties in this state, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Moore, submitted the following preamble and order:

Which was twice read and adopted.

WHEREAS, by an act passed at December

session, 1823, chap. 141,—each School, Academy or College, receiving a donation in money from this state, was required to afford tuition in all the branches taught in such School, Academy or College, and furnish the necessary books, free of any charge, to at least one poor child for every hundred dollars, that each School, Academy or College receive from the state, and report annually to the legislature the number of poor children educated at those institutions.

Therefore, Ordered, That the committee on education, inquire into and report to this house, whether the several Schools, Academies or Colleges, receiving donations, have made reports annually as required; also, the number of poor children educated at each of said Schools, Academies and Colleges.

Mr. Burchenal, obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, an act supplementary to an act passed at December session 1831, chapter 244.

Ordered, That Messrs. Sifford, Handy and Gantt, report the same.

Mr. Sifford obtained leave to bring in a bill to be entitled, a supplement to the act, entitled, an act, for the education of the Indigent Deaf and Dumb of this state.

Ordered, That Messrs. Sifford, Handy and Gantt, report the same.

Mr. Wright of Dorchester, reported a bill entitled, An act to incorporate the Choptank Steam Navigation company of Maryland;

Which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion by Mr. Palmer, the house took up for consideration the bill reported by him, entitled, An act to extend the powers of the Chancery Court and county Courts as Courts of equity.

Mr. Handy moved to amend the bill.

Mr. Ely moved that the said bill with the proposed amendment be laid on the table and that thereupon be printed.

Resolved in the affirmative.

MONDAY, January 13th, 1834.

A message proposing the appointment of a joint committee upon so much of the Governor's Message, as relates to the controversy between this state and the commonwealth of Virginia, in regard to the southern and western boundary of this state, was sent to the Senate.

Mr. Roberts obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, an act relative to appointing a surveyor in Queen Anne's county, to have all the powers of a county surveyor.

Ordered, That Messrs. Roberts, Larrimore and Burgess, report the same.

A memorial and petition of a number of citizens of different counties in Maryland, praying for the establishment of a state bank.

Was read and referred to the committee appointed on that subject.

The clerk of the council delivered a communication from the Executive, in obedience to an order of the house, stating "the number of agents or representatives, accompanied with their names, that have been appointed to represent the interest of this state, in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company," and also stating that it does not appear by the records of the Executive Department that any compensation had been made to those agents, or that any had ever been claimed.

The Speaker laid before the house a report from the Treasurer of the Western Shore in obedience to an order of the house of the 6th inst.

On motion of Mr. Sellman,

Ordered, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore be directed to report to this house, the compensation that has been allowed to each of the agents or representatives of this state, to represent its interest in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, with a copy of the vouchers on which such compensation has been made.

On motion by Mr. Carroll,

Leave was granted to bring in a bill to be entitled, An act to alter and amend the thirty-seventh section of the constitution of this state.

Ordered, That the committee on the constitution, report the same.

Mr. Burchenal reported a bill, entitled, An act to establish magistrates District Courts in this state; and prescribing their powers and duties;

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Burchenal also reported a bill, entitled, An act supplementary to an act, passed at December session, 1831, chap. 244;

Which was read the first and second time by special order, and passed.

Mr. Fassitt from the select committee reported a bill, entitled, An act to abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the time and manner of electing the Senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, so that each county, and the city of Baltimore may have a Senator, to be elected immediately by the people;

Which was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Sifford reported a bill, entitled, A supplement to the act entitled, An act for the education of the indigent deaf and dumb of this state;

Which was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

THE POST OFFICE LOANS.

GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, January 6, 1834.

To the Hon. MARTIN VAN BUREN, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

SIR:

In obedience to the Resolution of the Senate of the 31st ult. I have the honor to state, that this Department has borrowed from the 28th of December, 1832, and the present date, an amount of \$350,000, viz:

Loans of the Manhattan Bank, at New York, at different times between the 25th December, 1832, and the first April, 1833, \$100,000.

Between the 25th October and the 31st December, 1833, 100,000

Of the Western Bank of Philadelphia, on the 26th April, 1833, 50,000

Of the Bank of Maryland, on the 5th June, 1833, 50,000

Of the Commonwealth Bank of Boston, on the 1st Nov., 1833, 50,000

Making together, as above the sum of \$350,000

A loan was also made of the Patriotic Bank of this city, on the 1st of May, 1833, of \$50,000 for six months, which was repaid when it became due.

In all these cases, an interest is allowed at the rate of six per cent per annum.

The above comprises all the moneys borrowed by the Department on interest. Some of the banks, in which Post Masters deposit their balances to the credit of the Department, have been overdrawn by the Department; but to what amount cannot be precisely ascertained, because the state of their accounts is changing every day by deposits being made in such

Bank; but the total amount of such over drafts is estimated at \$50,000, from which sum it will not essentially vary.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, W. T. BARRY.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1834.

THE TARIFF.—It will be seen by the proceedings of the Senate of the United States, that a construction has been put, by the Treasury Department, on the provisions of the Compromise Bill of last session, not intended by Mr. Clay, the mover of the bill, nor by some other gentlemen who voted for it. The construction, it is said by gentlemen in the Senate, and by Mr. Niles, in his Register, will prove destructive of the entire cotton manufacturing interest of the country, if not at once arrested. An appeal is made by Mr. Clay, to the Southern members, to carry out, in good faith, the views he was known to have entertained in proposing the compromise.

By an exhibit in the Baltimore Republican, of the population of the several counties of Maryland, and their respective representation in the most numerous branch of the legislature, it appears, that the present governor has been elected by the representatives of less than one fourth of the whole population of the state.

MASSACHUSETTS.—JOHN DAVIS, the national republican candidate, has been elected Governor by the Legislature. He obtained 327, Morton, the Jackson candidate 199 votes.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

It will be seen by the report of the proceedings in the Senate, yesterday, that the attention of that body has been called to a subject which has recently caused some excitement among those interested in the protection of domestic manufactures, and which calls imperatively for the immediate action of Congress.

The Comptroller of the Treasury, in a circular addressed within a few days past to the Collectors of Customs, has given a construction to the Tariff Act now in operation—the Compromise bill of last session—which, by depriving the manufacturers of the advantage of the minimum valuation of foreign cottons, renders the act in question even more injurious and destructive to them, than if the reduction of protective duties, provided in it, had taken place immediately, to the whole amount of them, instead of gradually and prospectively.

Under the act of the 14th July, 1832, and previous acts, passed for the protection of domestic manufactures, the coarsest or plainest imported cotton fabrics, were estimated, at the lowest or minimum valuation, as costing 30 or 35 cents per square yard, however much less than their real cost or value might be at the place from which they were exported; and upon this legal valuation the protective duty was charged, which was in some cases more than four times its nominal amount. It was generally supposed that this principle of minimum valuation would be continued under the act of last session, which is now in operation; but the Comptroller of the Treasury, or the Secretary, has decided otherwise. The effect of this decision upon the domestic manufactures of cotton, will be perceived from the subjoined extract from Niles' Register.

Mr. Webster states that he was aware at the time of the passage of the present act, that such a construction would be given to it. It remains to be seen, therefore, whether the construction has been adopted with a full understanding of its consequences, and will be defended by the present Secretary of the Treasury, or whether it has resulted from a misunderstanding of a previous Circular of Mr. McLane.

All doubts are now removed concerning the operation of the tariff law of 1833, as to the duty on cotton goods, so far as the operation depends on treasury instructions! There was an erroneous reading of Mr. Secretary McLane's instructions of the 20th April, 1833, [see REGISTER, vol. 44, p. 159]—and it seems to have been a strange mistake; for persons most interested believed that the minimum principle, as to such goods, would not cease to have effect on the amount of the duty payable until after the 30th June, 1834, and such we do know was the intention of the law; but we understand that orders were received at the custom house in Baltimore, on Wednesday last, from the comptroller of the treasury which do away the minimums, and place the amount of duties to be collected on cottons at a simple ad valorem duty of 25 per cent on the cost—which, subjected to the first reduction, renders the present duty 12 1/2 per cent on the foreign price, or actual cost, of such goods. By the act of 1832, plain cottons were valued at 30 cents, and printed, &c. at 35 cents the square yard, for a duty of 25 per cent, on such legal, or assumed value. The duty then, on a square yard of plain cloth, (and the same rule applies to the printed, &c.) such as is worth, or now sells for eight cents in our market, was 7 1/2 cents, the square yard, and it was expected that one-tenth only of the excess of real duty over 1-10th per cent on the real cost, would be deducted, at stated periods, until 1842, when the duty would be a simple ad valorem one of 20 per cent. but under this instruction, the duty on a square yard of cloth, costing 8 cents in a foreign country, will be only 1 cent 8 mills, or 24 1/2 per cent, on the 8 cents cost, no matter what may be the charges or additional cost of importing it! This is worse than it was designed to be AFTER June, 1842—a home valuation is provided for in the act, and the duties thereafter will be payable in "ready money," instead of receiving the credit now allowed, which is 3 and 6 months.

Thus—100 dollars cost in a foreign country, is \$100 Say, exchange, freight and other charges, 20 Actual cost in the United States 120 And the duty, at 20 per cent. after 1842, is 25 dollars.

But now the same lot of goods which pays \$34 50 duty, obtain an average credit of 4 1/2 months on such duty, and so, as compared with a "ready money" transaction, only pay \$23 95—55 cents being the interest that is to be saved on the amount of the duty, as payable under this construction of the law! Surely, no one who supported the bill of 1832 supposed that the duty on cotton would be practically higher in 1842 than in 1834!

We have not time, or room to take up this subject, just now; and it may also be useless to do more than state the facts—for congress, and of all parties, will surely instruct the secretary or comptroller of the treasury, under such an awful and unexpected state of things. But if they do not, or cannot render a just interpretation of their own law, our cotton manufacturers are prostrated, and forever. We say forever—for after they shall have twice ruined all who depended upon them, who will undertake a re-establishment of them? Embarrassed as they are at present, by the low price of their goods

and the derangement of the currency, most of the manufacturers are hard pushed to meet their indispensable expenses, and many have been compelled to discharge portions of their working people; but, with such a prospect ahead, all who are dependent on the proceeds of their business, must shut down the gates of their mills as speedily as possible; for a flood of foreign goods will swiftly arrive and be sacrificed, if necessary, to secure the future command of our market, at such prices as foreigners may be pleased to demand.

The following is an extract from the Circular of the Comptroller of the Treasury:

"From the item of forty bales of blue cottons, in the form of the importers entry, it will be perceived that in conformity with the decision of Mr. Secretary McLane, in his circular to the Officers of the Customs, under date of the 20th April last, the calculation is made on the real foreign cost or value, instead of the assumed value under the minimum principle."

The subjoined statement shows the amount of the reduction:

Invoice value 12722 Rupees, equal to \$6361—25 per cent.	\$1590 25
Same amount 6351—20 "	1272 20
Excess	318 05
1-10th	31 80
Amount of duty on above.	\$1558 45
Amount of duty prior 1st Jan. 1834, on the above, 62,150 square yards at 35 cents or \$21,750 at 25 per cent.	5,439 00
Amount of reduction of duty by present tariff	\$3880 55

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—By the arrival of the packet ship Manchester, Capt. Wierholst, from Havre, we are in possession of advices from the French metropolis to the 15th of November inclusive.

M. Lignon, editor of the Tribune, was found guilty on the 12th of Nov. of a libel, in that paper, on the King's person, and attacking the inviolability of the throne. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of twenty four thousand francs. The editors who had copied the offensive article were acquitted. The conductors of several of the other papers had also been punished by fine and imprisonment.

The election for the provincial councils had generally terminated in favour of the existing order of things in the kingdom.

Considerable excitement had prevailed at Paris and Lyons among the operative mechanics and manufacturers, and some of the trades had turned out. They had found, however, that more was lost than gained by it, and had generally returned to their work. The journeymen bakers formed an exception, many of whom were arrested, and taken to the prefecture of police.

SPAIN.—The latest accounts represent the affairs of the Queen as more favourable than heretofore. The rumor that St. Sebastian had fallen into the hands of the Carlists is contradicted, and in the unimportant engagements that had taken place, the troops of the Queen had been generally victorious.

Gen. Sarsfield was on his march from Madrid to Navarre and the Basque provinces with an imposing force, consisting, it is said, of 15,000 men.

A letter from Bayonne of the 9th of November says: "At Bilboa, the goods of several persons, who had sufficient courage to refuse payment of the rebel contribution have been sold by auction. The near approach of Sarsfield was publicly announced by the rebels themselves, but they at the same time declared that before they fled to the mountain, they would plunder the town without mercy. M. Mola and M. Ulagan are still in confinement, and apprehensions are entertained that the latter may fall a victim to the hatred of the Carlists. El Albuero who was formerly a chief of the partisans, has made his submission to the Queen. At Oviedo, San Jago, Valladolid, and other places the Royalist Volunteers have been secured without resistance. With the exception of the insurrection of the north provinces and the band of Merino, the accounts are generally favourable."

GERMANY.—The Germanic Diet, held at Frankfurt, has refused to grant a passage for the Poles into England without guarantees, which Switzerland, or rather Berne, cannot consent to give. There is, however, some prospect of a permission for a passage through France, but only for the volunteers.

The Second Chamber of the States General, at Wittenburg, has passed a resolution to petition the government to abolish the censorship of the press.

SWEDEN.—The cholera has broken out at Drammen in Sweden. Out of 157 patients, 82 had died, and 35 recovered. In the suburbs of Christiania there had been within a few days, 78 cases and 34 deaths.

GREECE.—A ship which left Nauplia on the 8th of October, and arrived at Trieste, reports that disorder was very general in Greece, and that the roads were dangerous. Within those few weeks, a party of English travellers were attacked by a band of robbers six miles from Nauplia; their escort was murdered, and themselves plundered of every thing, the band was composed partly of the former followers of Colocotroni and Colopulos, & partly of Palicari, who come from beyond the mountains, and who, whether alone or with their present comrades, pursue the same lawless course. We have good feelings of the king, he is received every where with enthusiasm. It is said he is about to visit some of the Ionian Islands; his Majesty left Nauplia the day before the arrests took place.

The Semaphore of Marseilles says: Letters dated October 14th from Cana, give some particulars relative to the disturbed state of that island. Twelve thousand Greeks had assembled in the village of Mournies, and were on the point of being joined by between 3 and 4000 more. The public mind appeared to be in a state of great ferment, and without any hope, except in the intervention of the French and English admirals, of finding relief from the ills with which they were threatened.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.

EXECUTION.—The sentence of death passed upon Chas. Davis, at the last term of the U. S. Circuit Court, for the murder of Capt. John Tishew, of the sloop Ajax, and the robbery of that vessel, on her voyage from Bransco, St. Jago, to Mobile, in April, 1832, was put in execution yesterday, at Ellis' or Gibbet Islands, in this harbor.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 26th of December last, as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself ALEXY DORSEY, about 22 years of age, five feet 2 inches high, has a scar on the left side of her neck. Her clothing when committed was a striped linen frock, old shoes and stockings. She says she belongs to Mr. Ethelbert Taney, of Washington county. The owner of the above described woman is requested to come forward and release her, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

RICHARD R. WATERS, SHERIFF.

Jan 13 4w

MARYLAND: Caroline County Orphans' Court.

14th day of January, A. D. 1834.

ON application of Peter Johnson, adm'r. of Jesse Hubbard, (of Peter) late of Caroline county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors, to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that 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 and proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this fourteenth day of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty four.

Test, W. 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 Jesse Hubbard (of Peter) late of Caroline county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the twenty fifth day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this fourteenth day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty four.

PETER JOHNSON, Adm'r. of Jesse Hubbard, (of Peter)

July 18 8w

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 [Gowit]

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

To be drawn Jan. 21st, 1834, THE DELAWARE LOTTERY, class No. 2.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of \$20,000	20 prizes of \$500
1 " 5,000	30 " 200
1 " 3,000	30 " 150
1 " 2,500	35 " 100
1 " 1,036	56 " 60

Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion.

Also, THE SCHOOL FUND LOTTERY, Class No. 14, draws January 27th, 1834, a 75 number Lottery, 12 drawn balls.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 prize of \$8,000	10 prizes of \$2,000
1 " 2,000	100 " 100
1 " 1,511	100 " 80
1 " 1,000	126 " 20
2 " 300	126 " 10

Tickets \$2, shares in proportion.

At the Lucky Lottery Office of P. SACKET, Easton, Md.

Jan. 18

Twelve and a half cents reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in August last, a white boy by the name of JOSEPH PRICE, bound to me as an apprentice to the farming business, aged about sixteen years. The above reward will be given to any person who will return the said boy to the subscriber, residing near Denton, Caroline county, Md.; but no thanks.

JONATHAN EVITTS.

Jan 18

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 Eastern 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

PASSENGERS' LINE.

SCHOONER SOPHIA, HAS commenced her regular route, and will leave "Haddaway's Ferry" every FRIDAY and SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for Annapolis, and returning, will leave Annapolis every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for Haddaway's Ferry.—The subscriber has supplied himself with a comfortable HACK for the transportation of passengers at any time from the ferry to Easton. It will also leave Easton every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock for the ferry.

The public's obedient servant, WM. H. DAWSON.

Jan 11, 1834.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of two writs of vendition exponas, and three writs of fieri facias, to me directed, against Robert L. Harrison, one at suit of Sarah Hoffstetter, assignee of Peter Joshua, one other at the suit of James Harrison, assignee of Philemon T. Hambleton; and one other at the suit of Rigby Hopkins, and one other at the suit of Perry Porter, and one other at the suit of Jerry Bouldin, against the said Harrison, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February next, at the store of Nicholas Orem, in the town of Saint Michaels, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, to wit: one negro girl named Tilly, for cash, to the highest bidder: taken as the property of the said Harrison, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs and his officer's fees for 1833, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

THOS. GRAHAM, Jr. Constable.

Jan. 11, 1834.

WAS committed to the jail of Queen Anne's county on the 16th day of September 1833, by William Harper, a justice of the Peace in and for Queen Anne's county, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself JOHN DINGOES—says he was born free, and emigrated from France to this country. Said John Dingo is about thirty years of age, five feet four inches high. Had on when committed, a blue round jacket and linen trousers.

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.

THOMAS SUDLER, SHERIFF of Queen Anne's county.

Oct. 7 2m

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, by Joshua Trimble, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for Baltimore County, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself RICHARD SMITH, and says he belongs to Thomas B. Crawford, of Prince George's County, near Upper Marlboro. The said negro is about 30 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, has several small scars on his forehead and a scar on his left wrist, caused by a rope hook. Had on when committed, a gray, casinet roundabout, gray cloth pantaloons, old vest, fine linen shirt, black fur hat, yarn stockings, and coarse lace boots.—The owner of the above described negro, if any, 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

July 11 Baltimore City and County Jail.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 21st day of December, 1833, by Wm. A. Schaffer, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a mulatto woman, who calls herself JANE, or MARIA MATTHEWS, says she was born free and raised by her mother on the Reisterstown road, near the Pennsylvania line—said mulatto woman is about 19 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, has a scar on her right breast, caused by a burn; large full eyes. Had on when committed, a dark calico frock, dark cotton handkerchief on her neck and head, white cotton stockings, and old shoes. The owner of the above described mulatto woman, if any, 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

July 11 of Baltimore City and County Jail.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County on the 25th day of December, 1833, by James Blair, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself JOHN KELLY, and says he belongs to Mrs. Martha Brown, in Queen Anne's County, near Queenstown. Said negro is about 20 years old, 5 feet 31 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his neck, caused by the Kings Evil, and a small scar on his left cheek, caused by a cut. Had on when committed an old blue cloth coat and pantaloons, old black silk vest, black stock, old black fur hat, cotton shirt and boots. The owner (if any) of the above described negro 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

July 11 of Baltimore City and County Jail.

RUNAWAY.—Was committed to the Jail of Harford county, as a runaway, on the 21st of December, 1833, a negro man, who called himself WILLIAM DORSEY, but now says his name is BILL GETTYS. He says he is about 35 years of age; he is about 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high, (also says he was born free in the state of Pennsylvania), has a speck in the right eye, a small scar on the upper lip, a large scar on the right wrist, and three fingers of the right hand drawn up, occasioned he says by a burn; and there appears to be two teeth wanting in front, one above and the other below. He has a very down look when spoken to, and a very flat nose. Had on when committed an old black coat, and a pair of old black pantaloons; also a pair of striped cotton pantaloons, a swan-down vest, a pair of old shoes, and an old fur hat.

The owner of the above negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

PRESTON MCCOMAS, Sheriff of Harford County.

As the Baltimore American, Easton Whig, and National Intelligencer, will copy the above to the amount of one dollar, and charge the subscriber.

Jan. 23, 1834. Jy 11

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 respectable 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

\$20 REWARD.—RAN AWAY from the estate of Shadrack Lyden, late of Caroline county, deceased, on March last, a NEGRO MAN, called HENRY SATTERFIELD, or sometimes Henry Fountain. I think he had a scar on his forehead. His clothing is not recollected; his complexion is rather black; he has followed the farming business, and is supposed to be about 40 years of age. Any person who will arrest and secure said negro in Denton jail, or deliver him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, if taken out of the state; if taken in the State of Maryland, ten dollars.

EDWARD W. LIDEN, Administrator of Shadrack Lyden, dec'd.

Jan. 14 8w

DEER CREEK

Young Ladies' Academy.
The Semi-Annual Examination of the Pupils in this Institution took place on Monday, the 18th instant, in the presence of a majority of the Trustees, who have great pleasure in being able to say, that they have not elsewhere witnessed in pupils so young, greater accuracy and extent of knowledge in History, Geography, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry, than was manifested on that occasion. Prices of composition were shown, as the unaided production of the pupils, which would do credit to mature years; and the exercises in Parsing, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., were altogether calculated to place Miss CHENEY, who superintends this seminary, in the first rank of those who undertake the government and instruction of the female mind. And the trustees feel assured that when instruction in the French language is added to the branches already taught, few schools in the country will hold out better prospects for the acquisition of a useful and substantial French education.

The Academy is situated five miles north of Belle Air, immediately on stage route between Philadelphia and Baltimore, by way of Conowingo, in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, and the young ladies are boarded in the family of Mr. Trouble, where every attention is paid to their health and morals.

TERMS:
Boarding, washing, fuel, per quarter \$20 00
Tuition " " 5 00
French extra " 5 00
Drawing extra " 5 00
Books and Stationary furnished at moderate prices.

JOHN FORWOOD
SAMUEL BROWN
ROB. H. ARCHER
PARKER FORWOOD
Trustees.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT.
SITTING AS A COURT OF CHANCERY.

November Term, in the year 1833.
ORDERED: That the sale of the lands made to John Leeds Kerr, by John M. G. Emory, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Richard Sherwood, deceased, in the cause of John Cranford and Thomas R. Brooks, against John H. Norfolk and Sarah his wife, formerly Sarah Sherwood, Howell P. Sherwood, Richard P. Sherwood, James Sherwood, William Sherwood, Robert Sherwood, Benjamin Sherwood, Ann P. Cranford wife of John Cranford, Eliza Brooks, wife of Thomas R. Brooks, the heirs at law, and Ann Sherwood widow and administratrix of Richard Sherwood, deceased, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the 18th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four: provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in two of the newspapers published on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, before the tenth day of January, in the year last aforesaid.

The report of the Trustee states the amount of sales to be \$385 25.

R. T. EARLE,
P. B. HOPPER,
J. B. ECCLESTON.
True copy,
Test Jacob Lookerman, Clk.

A TEACHER is wanted, at the District School, No. 8, of the Middle District of Caroline county. A person competent to teach with facility, the usual branches in primary Schools, together with English grammar, bringing satisfactory testimonials of good moral character, will meet with immediate employment. Application by letter, post paid, or in person, may be made to the subscriber, Secretary to the Board of Trustees, who will communicate all applications to the Board immediately.
RD. CHAMBERS,
Secretary to the Board of Trustees.
December 24, 1833.

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Harford county, on the 25th of the present month, a negro man, who calls himself HENRY BOADLY, aged about twenty years; says he was born free, in Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis, and that his mother formerly belonged to Henry Hammond. He is about five feet nine inches high, has a large nose over the left eye, and a small one on the right. He has very thick lips, and a small, pointed chin. He had on when committed, a pair of blue pantaloons, a gray roundabout, a buff vest, and old shoes; and had with him a bundle containing a fur hat, and a white roundabout, and two spotted summer vests. The owner of the above boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
PRESTON MC COMAS,
Sheriff of Harford county.

Easton Whig, Baltimore American, and National Intelligencer will copy the above to the amount of \$1, and charge the subscriber.
dec 25 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 11th day of December, 1833, by Ephraim Smith, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, as runaway, a colored lad, who calls himself ROBERT HARRIS; says he belongs to Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, living near Cambridge, E. Shore, Md., but was committed as belonging to Jesse Bulling, near Cambridge. Said colored lad is about 16 years of age, 5 feet 2-2 inches high, very much scarred on his right leg, large scar on his left leg, with several scars on both hands. Had on when committed, a pair of light blue cassimere pantaloons, cotton shirt, white summer roundabout, straw hat, and a pair of coarse lace boots.

The owner (if any) of the above described colored lad is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Balt. City and County Jail.
dec 31 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 10th day of December, 1833, by Charles Kernan, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, as runaway, a bright mulatto woman, who calls herself ELIZABETH TALE; says she was born free, and raised by her mother, Polly Harmon, living near Horn Town, Eastern Shore, Virginia. Said mulatto woman is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, has a large nose on her right shoulder and arm, occasioned by a burn also, a small scar on her right wrist. Had on, when committed, a calico frock, small red shawl, black navorino bonnet, white cotton stockings and fine leather shoes.

The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto woman, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Balt. City and County Jail.
dec 31

FALL SUPPLY.

SAMUEL MACKAY,
INFORMS his friends and customers that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a large and elegant

ASSORTMENT OF FRESH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,

suitable for the present and approaching seasons

consisting in part of **DRY GOODS, GROCERIES.**

China, Glass, and Queens-ware, which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms, for cash or country produce.

He invites the citizens generally to give him a call, view his assortment and judge for themselves.

N. B. He has always on hand, and will dispose of low, a general assortment of LUMBER.

CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at NASSAU street, Water street, 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 3 Baltimore.

A CARD.
MISS NICOLS and MRS. SCULL, having engaged the services of Mr. and Mrs. Burrill in their Female Seminary, the Trustees take pleasure in informing the patrons of the Institution, and the public generally, that the Institution is now open for the reception of young ladies. The French language and all the higher branches of female education will be taught by Mr. Burrill, and Music, Painting, Needle work, &c. by Mrs. Burrill.

JAMES PARROTT, Sec'y.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!—AGRICULTURAL SWEEPSTAKE, OR TALBOT AND DORCHESTER COUNTIES.

A Sweepstake proposed to the Agriculturists of Talbot and Dorchester counties, on one continuous acre, "a parallelogram," of "Indian Corn," shelled, to be grown the ensuing season.

Measurement of land, and corn shelled, to be attested on oath. Twenty dollars entrance money to be paid by each competitor, on or before the first day of March, into the hands of one of the Editors of the Eastern or Cambridge newspapers, of which due notice shall be given on, or before said day, to Martin Galsborough of Talbot, or Joseph E. Muse, of Dorchester.

The stake entered shall not be withdrawn unless it shall not have entered, by the said first day of March; in which case all shall be void—nor shall the number exceed fifty.

Nov. 12, 1833.

N. B.—The Editors above named may promote a good interest by a few insertions of the proposition.

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 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 features.

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 as proof that we are not wanting in grateful feeling to our support, nor in the spirit of enterprise and wariness 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 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 collect, for the use of the paper, to give, in the Congressional Globe, 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 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.

Removal.

JAMES L. SMITH,
TAILOR, HAT & RING-DRESS MAKER.

Has removed his shop from 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, equal to the little inferior in appearance though 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 3t

A CARD.
The subscriber being about to remove from Easton requests all persons indebted to him to call immediately and make payment, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity of placing their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

ANDREW OEHLEH.
Easton, Nov. 26th, 1833. 3w

Mill & Farm for Sale, on a credit.
THE subscriber, having been authorized by Mr. Thomas H. Bayard, offers at private sale that valuable

MILL PROPERTY, CALLED PRICE'S MILL.
the stream is never falling; her corn stones and wheat burrs are new and of the best quality; and the mill is in complete running order. The improvements are a two story dwelling, kitchen, meat house, corn house, carriage house and stable. The farm is about four miles from the mill, nearly on the road leading to Hall's Roads, containing about 450 acres, one half of which is well TIMBERED; the land is of good quality and susceptible of rapid improvement.

The mill and seven eighths of the above farm can be purchased on a credit of five or six years, by the purchaser paying one fifth cash. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, who may be found at the mill or farm adjoining.

JAMES G. ELLIOTT.
Persons preferring to contract with Mr. Bayard, will find him at his residence, Wood-lawn, 8 miles from Denton.
nov 12 (7G) J. G. E.

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 at 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 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 Erie'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 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.

MARY AND:
Talbot County Orphans' Court.

8th day of Nov. Anno Domini, 1833.

ON application of Susan Ann Sylvester, administratrix of Isaac Sylvester, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

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 eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.

Test, **JAMES PRICE,** Regr. of Wills for Talbot county.

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 estate of Isaac Sylvester, 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 twentieth day of May next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this eighth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty three.

SUSAN ANN SYLVESTER, adm'x, of Isaac Sylvester, dec'd.

NOTICE.
MARYLAND ECLIPSE will resume his old stand, the ensuing season, in Easton and Centerville.

A COOK WANTED.
A Gentleman living in Baltimore, wishes to purchase a good plain COOK, from 30 to 40 years of age, without children. A liberal price will be given. Apply to the Editor.
dec. 17 w

THE STEAM BOAT

GOV. WOLCOTT,
Capt. WM. W. VIRDIN, will leave Baltimore every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock for Rock Hall, Corsica, and Chestertown—returning will leave Chestertown at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, Corsica at about 10, and Rock Hall at about 12 noon, and arrive in Baltimore at 4, P. M.

WM. OWEN, Agent.
apr 30

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 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

THE UNION TAVERN
EASTON, MARYLAND.

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the "UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John Leeds Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. H. 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 a few pieces 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 Ostlers and Waiters, and has determined nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His Hacks will run regularly to the Steam Boat Maryland, for the accommodation of passengers, when they can be conveyed to any part of the adjacent county at almost a moment's warning. Regular conveyances can be had from Easton to the principal cities—a four horse stage runs three times a week to Philadelphia via 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

LINEN & WOOLLEN WHEELS.

THE subscriber living at the Trappe, continues to manufacture out of the best materials, of which he keeps on hand a constant supply.

Linen and Woollen Wheels, which he warrants to be made in a workmanlike manner—and which he disposes of on moderate terms. He also repairs old wheels, chairs &c. at the shortest notice. He solicits from a generous public a share of his patronage.

The Public's obedient servant,
WILLIAM FLETCHER.
Trappe, Talbot county, Md.
Oct 29, 1833. w

MARYLAND
Talbot County Orphans' Court.

21st day of November A. D. 1833.

ON application of George W. Leonard, administrator of John C. Leonard, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

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 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.

JAS. PRICE, Regr. 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 estate of John C. Leonard, 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 27th day of May next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 21st day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty three.

GEO. W. LEONARD, Adm'r, of John C. Leonard, dec'd.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Rose & Spencer are requested to make immediate payment to Richard P. Spencer, who is duly authorized to receive the same.
Easton, July 23, 1833. tf

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. Nindes 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

REMOVAL.
JAMES B. GEORGE feeling thankful to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement received for the last ten years in his line of business, would inform them that he has removed to No. 49, Centre Market space a few doors below his former stand, and hopes by a due attention to business to merit a continuance of public patronage. He has on hand and intends keeping, as usual, a good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, both fine and coarse, of his own manufacture, together with a good selection of the Eastern make.

LIKEWISE:
Hats, Caps, Trunks, and Blacking—all of which he will dispose of at the lowest prices, for cash.

N. B.—The Easton Whig, Centerville Times, Elkton Press, Kent Enquirer, and Belle Air Republican, will publish his above advertisement to the amount of \$4, and for ward their accounts to this office, or to J. B. George.

Baltimore, Sept. 10.

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 Cabels,
Solidified Copiva,
Oil of Cantharidin,
Decolorized Laudanum,
Ditto Opium,
Iodine,
Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscinum, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of

PATENT MEDICINES, and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12 12 by 16, &c.

Also—A quantity of FRESH GRASS 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

WOOL.
LYMAN BEED & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE.

DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of wool. Letters post paid asking information respecting the wool market, will receive immediate attention.

L. R. & Co. have leave to refer to Messrs. Tiffany, Shaw & Co. Daniel Cobb & Co. Samuel Wyman & Co. } Baltimore
May 14

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

A CARD.
TO publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States and the British Provinces. The publishers of the New England Weekly Review are desirous of making up a complete list of all the Newspapers and Periodicals published in the United States and the British Provinces, with the name of their publishers and the places where published; they, therefore, request all publishers to insert this card, and also send them two copies of their respective publications, that they may not fail of receiving one, in order to render the list complete.

Direct to the New England Weekly Review, Hartford, Connecticut.
oct 29

NEW FALL GOODS.
W. H. & P. GROOME
HAVE lately received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their fall supply of

GOODS, comprising an unusually large and general assortment.

Among which are a great variety of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and CASSIMERES, NETS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, AND BAISES, AND ENGLISH MERINOS.

CALICOES AND GINGHAMS, (new style) BLACK & COLORED SILKS, for dresses, MERINO AND THIBET SHAWLS, CASHMERE & VELENCIA do.

WOOLLEN & COTTON HOSIERY.—ALSO—
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CHINA, GLASS, &c. &c. All of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

Easton, Oct. 15 w

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

For Sale, Cheap,
A SECOND HAND ONE HORSE FOUR WHEEL, CARRIAGE, built of the best materials, and in a good substantial manner. It may be seen at the Carriage shop of Messrs. Anderson & Hopkins, of whom the price may be known, or application can be made at the Post Office.
nov 12

BILL IN EQUITY,
CAROLINE COUNTY COURT.

October Term, 1833.

Jacob Charles, Adm'r. of Brannock Smith, vs. cause states that William Smith, late of Caroline county, deceased, departed

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 arrears
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.

United States Mail Stages.



WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

THE MAIL STAGE from Easton, via
Wye Mills and Queenstown to Broad Creek,
will leave Easton every Sunday and Wednes-
day morning, at 7 o'clock, and reach Broad
Creek at 2 o'clock, P. M. in time for passen-
gers to arrive at Annapolis at an early hour in
the evening in the mail packet.
Returning, leave Broad Creek at 9 o'clock,
A. M. or immediately after the arrival of the
Mail Packet from Annapolis, and reach Easton
same evening.
The MAIL leaves Easton every Tuesday
and Saturday afternoon at half past 12 o'clock,
for Cambridge, and returns same evening.
The MAIL STAGE for Centerville, leaves
Easton every Monday, Wednesday and Fri-
day afternoon, at half past 1 o'clock, and reaches
Centerville in time for an early supper. Re-
turning, leaves Centerville at 8 o'clock, A. M.,
and arrives at Easton by 12 o'clock.
Fare from Annapolis to Easton, \$3.50
Or---from Annapolis to Broad Creek, \$1.00
" from Broad Creek to Queenstown, 1.50
" from Queenstown to Wye Mills, .50
" Wye Mills to Easton, 1.00
" from Easton to Cambridge Ferry, 1.00
" from Easton to Centerville, 1.00
" from Wye Mills to Centerville, .50
All Baggage at the risk of the owners.
Easton, Jan. 4, 1834.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THOMAS H. JENKINS
HAVING just returned from Philadelphia
and Baltimore is now prepared to present to
the public

**A VERY HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
WINTER GOODS, viz:**

Double and Single width Black Merino, and
all the various colours of English Merino,
Turkey three and four red Chintz, of the
most fashionable patterns and now worn very
much in the cities.
Black and Chocolate Ground Calicoes new
style and very rich.
MERINO SHAWLS, White, Black and
Scarlet, richly bordered SILKS.
Black Italian Lustrings, and Gro de Soire.
A beautiful assortment of coloured Gro de
Naps, adapted to the season.
VELVETS.
Black and blue-black Silk Velvets, various
shades of brown, do. do.
FURS! FURS! FURS!!!
The ladies are particularly requested to call
and examine a beautiful lot of
FUR CAPES, BOAS AND THIBETS.
They can be sold on reasonable terms.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS.
A general assortment of CLOTH CAPS---
also a handsome lot of Fine Seal Skin FUR
CAPS.
QUILTED SILK VESTINGS.
NEW STYLE STRIPED CASSIMERES.
SEVERAL HANDSOME SETS OF
CHINA WARE.
Together with a liberal collection of other
GOODS, selected with care and attention from
the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore.
T. H. J. grateful for past favors from the
Public, respectfully tenders his thanks. The
assortment of Goods that he is now opening for
sale will, he hopes be an inducement for the lib-
eral continuation of their patronage.---Nothing
that attention and assiduity can suggest, shall
be wanting on his part, to please all who may
desire to purchase.
Easton, Dec. 24.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, &C.
Lately received and for sale by the subscri-
bers.

Buckwheat Flour, Sperm, Mould & Dip
Fresh Bunch Raisins, Candles,
Almonds, Fine and coarse Salt,
Currants, Salt Petre,
Goshen Cheese, Loaf & Lump Sugar,
Family Flour, Powder and Spot.
Best Sperm Oil.
CAST STEEL AXES, a superior article,
and a choice assortment of
Old Wines, Liquors, &c.
W. H. & P. GROOMER.
Nov. 26---cowd

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 MACKAY,
Collector of Talbot county.

NOTICE.
MARYLAND ECLIPSE
will resume his old stands, in Easton and
Centerville.
1833. (1)

A CARD.

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

N. B. All papers that have copied my former
Advertisement, will copy the above, and
discontinue the others.
oct 9

A CARD.

The subscriber being about to remove from
Easton requests all persons indebted to him
to call immediately and make payment, other-
wise he will be under the disagreeable ne-
cessity of placing their accounts in the hands
of an officer for collection.
ANDREW OEHLEH.
Easton, Nov. 26th, 1833. 3w

LIST OF LETTERS

Remain in the Post Office at Easton, Md.
on the 1st of January, 1834, which, if not
taken up by the 1st of April, will be sent to
the Post office Department as dead letters.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Wm. Atwell | Wm. Arringdale, 2 |
| Abraham Adams | |
| Rachel Bruff | Samuel Barrott, 2 |
| Fanny Barnett | Emma Banning |
| Susan Ann Banning | John S. Blake |
| Levin Bantom | William Beckley |
| | |
| A. W. Chamberlaine | Thos. S. Cook |
| Henry Delahay | Peter Davoust |
| Ruth Dulu | Levin Dawson |
| John Edmondson | |
| | |
| Wm. Faulkner | Joseph Farland |
| Robert Fish | Risden Fountain |
| | |
| John Goldsborough | R. H. Goldsborough |
| James Grace | Thos. or Wp. Gibson. |
| | |
| H. Henrick | Rob. Henderson |
| A. Hacket | Thos. Hickey |
| Manlove Hazel | Stephen Hussey |
| Harriet Hicks | |
| | |
| Thomas Jackson | Charlotte Jackson |
| Widow Jefferson | |
| | |
| Miss S. M. Kerr | Elizabeth H. Kemp |
| | |
| L. Elizabeth Martin | Adino McKitt |
| Archibald Marshall | James Meloney |
| | |
| August de Nanteuil | J. Ozment |
| | |
| Samuel Ozmon | P. Pratt |
| | |
| James Parrott, 4 | Wm. Perkins |
| Howell Powell | B. J. Pritchard |
| Nehemiah B. Pratt | |
| | |
| Wm. C. Ridgway | Robert R. Ross |
| Charles H. Rigby | Sarah Ann Ross |
| | |
| Henry Sullivan | Sacket & Doyle |
| Elizabeth Sears | Charles Smith |
| John Seymour | Richard P. Spencer |
| Miss M. A. Spencer | |
| | |
| Anna L. Tighman | Ellen M. Troth |
| H. M. Tighman | |
| V. Henrietta Vinson | |
| | |
| Rhoda Wilson | James Weston |
| Robert Walton | Sarah Ann Wilson |
| Wm. Willbee | Peggy C. Wilson |
| Ann Weaver. | |

EDW. MULLIKIN, P. M.
Jan. 1---4th 3w

MARYLAND:

Caroline County Orphans' Court.
14th day of January, A. D. 1834.

ON application of Peter Johnson, adm'r.
of Jesse Hubbard, (of Peter) late of
Caroline county, deceased---It is ordered, that
he give the notice required by law for credi-
tors to exhibit their claims against the said
deceased's estate, and that the same be pub-
lished 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 and pro-
ceedings of the Orphans' Court of
the county aforesaid, I have here-
to set my hand, and the seal of my
office affixed, this fourteenth day of January,
Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty
four.
Test, **W. 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 administra-
tion on the personal estate of Jesse Hubbard,
(of Peter) late of Caroline county, deceased; all
persons having claims against the said deceased
estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same
with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscri-
ber, on or before the twenty fifth day of July next,
or they may otherwise by law be excluded from
all benefit of the said estate.---Given under my
hand this fourteenth day of January, A. D. eight-
teen hundred and thirty four.
PETER JOHNSON, Adm'r.
of Jesse Hubbard, (of Peter.)
Jy18 3w

\$20 REWARD.---**RAN AWAY**
from the estate of Shadrach Liden,
late of Caroline county, deceased, in
March last, a NEGRO MAN, called HEN-
RY SATTERFIELD, or sometimes Henry
Fountain. I think he had a scar on his forehead.
His clothing is not recollected; his complexion
is rather black; he has followed the farming busi-
ness, and is supposed to be about 40 years of
age. Any person who will arrest and secure
said negro in Denton jail, or deliver him to the
subscriber, shall have the above reward, if tak-
en out of the estate; if taken in the State of Ma-
ryland, ten dollars.
EDWARD W. LIDEN,
Administrator of Shadrach Liden, dec'd.
Jan. 11

**THE ATHENIAN,
AND LITERARY GAZETTE.**

With a view to meet the wishes, as well as
the wants of the public, it is contemplated to
issue, on or about the first of January next, a
new paper, devoted to
The Arts, the Drama, News, and General
Miscellany, and embracing Original Essays,
Poetry, Tales, Sketches of American Scenery,
Biography, Rules of Life, Scientific and
Literary Intelligence, &c.

Besides a department of light reading particu-
lar attention will be paid to that under the
head of "Reviews," in which all new works,
whether of domestic or foreign origin, will be
critically noticed. The present paper will be
superceded by "The Athenian," on the termi-
nation of the present year, and each subscriber
will be furnished with a copy, which will not
only contain a much greater quantity, but also
a far greater variety of useful and important
matter, and every exertion will be used to sus-
tain fully the character of the prospectus, as
well as to keep pace with the improvements,
the knowledge, and the rising spirit of the age.

In order to render the publication complete
in every department, arrangements have been
made for an acquisition of valuable assistance;
and as soon as the patronage will warrant, a
series of engravings, illustrative of celebra-
ted structures or distinguished individuals, will
periodically accompany the work.

The ATHENIAN being subscribed in every
section of the Union, and will comprehend every
subject which may be worthy of observation or
productive of interest.

Aware that the offer of rewards to literary
aspirants has elicited some highly creditable
specimens of American literature, which it will
be the particular aim of the Athenian to en-
courage, premiums for a variety of such articles
are suitable for its columns will be offered
early in January. As the amount must depend
greatly on the patronage received, and as the
publishers are desirous of exercising a degree
of liberality that will afford a sufficient induc-
ement for competition of a higher order, they
cannot but hope that the public generally will
second their endeavors to generate and foster
native talent.

With a view to accommodate the public with
semi-annual opportunities of subscribing to this
work, the publishers will issue it in two vol-
umes, each containing twenty-six weekly num-
bers, and comprising 316 pages; thus, the Ath-
enian will present, within the year, eight hun-
dred and thirty-two pages of well selected and
original reading, upon every subject likely to
interest the public. This it will be readily ad-
mitted, gives to the publication a claim which
no other weekly quarto in the United States can
advance, as they contain but half its intend-
ed number of pages, and generally charge dou-
ble the amount of its subscription. Of the
quality of its subjects it would be superfluous
to speak, as it is not only pleasant, but safer
to do by practice than profession. It may
however, not be unnecessary to say that it will
be, in every sense, worthy of preservation; and
will make two handsome volumes annually,
with each of which an accurate and copious in-
dex will be furnished.

Such arrangements have also been effected
with the most popular publishers in London,
Edinburgh and Dublin, as will put the Ath-
enian in possession of the earliest editions of the
works of merit, and the principal journals pub-
lished in these cities. Its readers will thus
have the latest literary information of works
progressing through the press; and also the ear-
liest receipt of such news as those journals may
communicate. It is the determination of the
publishers of the Athenian to issue bulletins
from its office, that those papers at a distance
which shall notice the alterations proposed for
this paper, and insert the present advertisement
in full, shall possess the immediate advantage
of such arrivals. In addition to these arrange-
ments, they are either negotiating for, or have
already engaged the aid of some of the first
literary characters of the day, thus making
ample provision for the full success of the en-
dertaking as far as depends on their exertions.

Historical, dramatic, biographical, and poetic
contributions will be diligently and promptly
admitted to, and are respectfully solicited.
Book-sellers and publishers of literary works,
music, and prints, will find "The Athenian" a
very convenient medium for their advertise-
ments, which will be conspicuously inserted
under the department expressly devoted to this
object, and on the most liberal terms; and such
of them as may wish a critical notice of their
books should send them in as early in the
week as possible. All communications must be
post paid, and addressed to
BLACKWOOD & CO.
No. 1 Athenian Buildings, Philadelphia.
TERMS, &c.

THE ATHENIAN will be printed on a superior
quality of double royal paper, folded and stitched
in the quarto form, and afforded at the unpre-
cedented low price of TWO DOLLARS per
annum, payable invariably in advance.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of two writs of venditioni
exponas, and three writs of fieri facias, to me
directed, against Robert L. Harrison, one at
suit of Sarah Hossfrosse, assignee of Peter
Joshua, one other at the suit of James Harri-
son, assignee of Philemon T. Hambleton; one
other at the suit of Rigby Hopkins, and one
other at the suit of Perry Porter, and one other
at the suit of Jerry Boulton, against the
said Harrison, will be sold on WEDNES-
DAY, the 26th day of February next, at the
store of Nicholas Orem, in the town of Saint
Michaels, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A.
M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the fol-
lowing property, to wit: one negro girl named
Tilly, for cash, to the highest bidder: taken as
the property of the said Harrison, and to be
sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned
writs and his officer's fees for 1833, and the in-
terest and costs due and to become due thereon.
THOS. GRAHAM, Jr.
Jan. 11, 1834 Constable.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Balti-
more City and County, by Joshua
Trimble, Esq., a Justice of the Peace
in and for Baltimore County, as a runaway,
a negro man who calls himself RICHARD
SMITH, and says he belongs to Thomas B.
Crawford, of Prince George's County, near
Upper Marlboro. The said negro is about 30
years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, has several small
scars on his forehead and a scar on his left wrist,
caused by a reap hook. Had on when com-
mitted, gray casinet roundabout, gray cloth
pantaloons, old vest, fine linen shirt, black fur
hat, yarn stockings, and coarse lace boots.
The owner of the above described negro, if
any, is requested to come forward, prove prop-
erty, pay charges and take him away, other-
wise he will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Baltimore City and County Jail.
Jy11

THE CABIN BOY---BOB.

[PRESENTED FOR PUBLICATION IN THE
WHIG, BY A HIGHLY VALUED
FEMALE FRIEND.]

A few months since, a vessel sailed from Eng-
land, with a captain, whose habitual blasphemy,
drunkenness and tyranny, so disgusted the
crew, that some of the most fatal consequences
might have taken place, but for the sudden and
alarming illness of their cruel and depraved
commander. The mate took charge of the ship,
and the captain, greatly afflicted in his cabin,
was left, by the unanimous voice of a hardened
crew, to perish. He had continued nearly a
week in this neglected state, none venturing to
visit him, when the heart of a poor boy on
board, was touched with the sufferings of this
wicked man, and he determined, notwithstanding
the opposition of the crew, to enter the cabi-
n and speak to the captain. He descended
the companion ladder, and opening the state
room door, called out, "Captain, how are you?"
A surly voice replied, "What's that to you?"
"Thus repulsed, the boy went on deck;
but next morning he determined to make an-
other attempt, and at the state room door cried,
"Captain, how are you better?" "O Bob, I'm
very bad, been very ill all night." The boy,
encouraged with this mild answer, drew him-
self to the bed place, and said, "Captain, I
will wash your hands and face, it will refresh
you very much." The captain nodded assent.
Having performed this kind office, the boy said
"please, master, let me shave you." He was
permitted to do this also, and having adjusted
the bed clothes, he grew bolder, and proposed
"some tea." The captain had been a desperate
and wicked man beyond many, and as he knew
he had no mercy to expect from his crew, so
he was determined not to solicit any. "I'll rat-
her," said his obstinate, perverse soul, "rather
than ask one favour of them; but the unsolici-
tude and undescribed kindness of this poor boy,
found its way to the heart of this violent man,
and in spite of all his daring, independent spirit,
his bowels melted, and his iron face displayed
the starting tear, while his soul involuntarily
sighed, "O brotherly kindness in the hour of
need, though issuing from a stripling, how a-
miable thou art! How many ways the Al-
mighty has of gaining access to the hearts of his
stubborn and rebellious creatures! A little cap-
tive maid directs the leprous Naaman, and a
menial servant mildly subdues the haughty
general into compliance with the prophet's or-
ders. See 2d Kings, chap. 5th. The Captain
soon felt the good effects of the boy's attendance,
and therefore permitted him to do what he
pleased in future, for the alleviation of his pains,
or the restoration of his health.

THOMAS SUDLER, Shff.
dec. 7. 2m of Queen Ann's county.

C. COATES & SON,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Ladies and
Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that they
will remain a few days at Mr. Lowe's Hotel.
Where they are prepared to perform all the va-
rious branches in the profession of
DENTAL SURGERY.

Ladies will be waited on at their dwellings,
if requested.
N. B. Testimonials of our profession may
be seen, if required.
dec 31 3*

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Balti-
more City and County, on the 21st day
of December, 1833, by Wm. A. Schaf-
fer, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the
City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a mulatto
woman, who calls herself JANE, or MARIA
MATTHEWS, says she was born free and
near the Pennsylvania line---said mulatto
woman is about 19 years old, 5 feet 3 inches high,
has a scar on her right breast, caused by a burn,
large full eyes. Had on when committed,
dark calico frock, dark cotton handkerchief on
her neck and head, white cotton stockings, and
old shoes. The owner of the above described
mulatto woman, if any, is requested to come
forward, prove property, pay charges, and take
her away, otherwise she will be discharged ac-
cording to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Jy11 of Baltimore City and County Jail.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Balti-
more City and County on the 25th day
of December, 1833, by James Blair,
Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City
of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who
calls himself JOHN S. KELLY, and says he
belongs to Mrs. Martha Brown, in Queen
Anne's County, near Queenstown. Said negro
is about 20 years old, 5 feet 3 inches high, has
a scar on the left side of his neck, caused by the
Kings Evil, and a small scar on his left cheek,
caused by a cut. Had on when committed an
old blue cloth coat and pantaloons, old black
silk vest, black stock, old black fur hat, cotton
shirt and boots. The owner (if any) of the
above described negro is requested to come for-
ward, prove property, pay charges and take
him away, otherwise he will be discharged ac-
cording to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Jy11 of Baltimore City and County Jail.

A RUNAWAY.---Was committed to the
Jail of Harford county, as a runaway, on
the 21st of December, 1833, a negro man
who called himself WILLIAM DORSEY,
but now says his name is BILL GETTYS.
He says he is about 35 years of age; he is about
5 feet 8 1/2 inches high, (also says he was born
free in the state of Pennsylvania,) has a speck
in the right eye, a small scar on the upper lip,
a large scar on the right wrist, and three fingers
of the right hand drawn up, occasioned he says
by a burn; and there appears to be two teeth
wanting in front, one above and the other be-
low. He has a very dark nose. Had on when com-
mitted an old black coat, and a pair of old black
pantaloons; also a pair of striped cotton pants,
a swansdown vest, a pair of old shoes,
and an old fur hat.

The owner of the above negro is requested
to come forward, prove property, pay charges,
and take him away; otherwise he will be dis-
posed of according to law.

PRESTON McCOMAS,
Sheriff of Harford County.

65-The Baltimore American, Easton Whig,
and National Intelligencer, will copy the above
to the amount of one dollar, and charge the sub-
scriber.
Jan. 21, 1834. Jy 11

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 BUSH,
Office, opposite the Exchange, South Gay
street, Baltimore.
dec3 6m*

NOTICE.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Montgom-
ery county, Maryland, on the 26th of December
last, as a runaway, a negro woman who calls
herself ALSEY DORSEY, about 22 years
of age, five feet 2 inches high; has a scar on the
left side of her neck. Her clothing when com-
mitted was a striped lincey frock, old shoes and
stockings. She says she belongs to Mr. Ed-
ward Taney, of Washington county. The
owner of the above described woman is request-
ed to come forward and release her, otherwise
she will be discharged according to law.
RICHARD R. WATERS, Shff.
Jan 18 4w

NEW TERM.

D. S. W. SPENCER, having associated
with 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. Faulk-
ner's Hotel.
January 1st, 1839. Jy 7

THE CABIN BOY---BOB.

[PRESENTED FOR PUBLICATION IN THE
WHIG, BY A HIGHLY VALUED
FEMALE FRIEND.]

A few months since, a vessel sailed from Eng-
land, with a captain, whose habitual blasphemy,
drunkenness and tyranny, so disgusted the
crew, that some of the most fatal consequences
might have taken place, but for the sudden and
alarming illness of their cruel and depraved
commander. The mate took charge of the ship,
and the captain, greatly afflicted in his cabin,
was left, by the unanimous voice of a hardened
crew, to perish. He had continued nearly a
week in this neglected state, none venturing to
visit him, when the heart of a poor boy on
board, was touched with the sufferings of this
wicked man, and he determined, notwithstanding
the opposition of the crew, to enter the cabi-
n and speak to the captain. He descended
the companion ladder, and opening the state
room door, called out, "Captain, how are you?"
A surly voice replied, "What's that to you?"
"Thus repulsed, the boy went on deck;
but next morning he determined to make an-
other attempt, and at the state room door cried,
"Captain, how are you better?" "O Bob, I'm
very bad, been very ill all night." The boy,
encouraged with this mild answer, drew him-
self to the bed place, and said, "Captain, I
will wash your hands and face, it will refresh
you very much." The captain nodded assent.
Having performed this kind office, the boy said
"please, master, let me shave you." He was
permitted to do this also, and having adjusted
the bed clothes, he grew bolder, and proposed
"some tea." The captain had been a desperate
and wicked man beyond many, and as he knew
he had no mercy to expect from his crew, so
he was determined not to solicit any. "I'll rat-
her," said his obstinate, perverse soul, "rather
than ask one favour of them; but the unsolici-
tude and undescribed kindness of this poor boy,
found its way to the heart of this violent man,
and in spite of all his daring, independent spirit,
his bowels melted, and his iron face displayed
the starting tear, while his soul involuntarily
sighed, "O brotherly kindness in the hour of
need, though issuing from a stripling, how a-
miable thou art! How many ways the Al-
mighty has of gaining access to the hearts of his
stubborn and rebellious creatures! A little cap-
tive maid directs the leprous Naaman, and a
menial servant mildly subdues the haughty
general into compliance with the prophet's or-
ders. See 2d Kings, chap. 5th. The Captain
soon felt the good effects of the boy's attendance,
and therefore permitted him to do what he
pleased in future, for the alleviation of his pains,
or the restoration of his health.

The Captain now declined ap-
proach: his weakness was now daily increasing, and he became
gradually convinced that he should not live many
weeks at farthest. His mind was filled with
increasing terror, as the prospect of death and
eternity drew nearer to his confused and agitated
view. He was as ignorant as he was weak.
Brought up among the worst of scoundrels in
his early life, he had imbibed all their principles,
followed their practices, and despised re-
monstrance or reproof. A man-of-war had find-
ing his education, and a long course of suc-
cessful voyages, as master of a vessel, had con-
tributed to harden his heart, and embolden
him to defy the laws of God, and man.

Alarmed at the idea
of death, and ignorant of the way of salvation,
with a conscience now thundering conviction to
his guilty soul, he cried one morning, just as
Bob opened the state-room door, and affection-
ately inquired, "well, master, how is it with
you this morning?" "Ah, Bob, I'm very bad;
my body is getting worse and worse, but I
should not mind that so much, were it not for
my soul. O Bob, what shall I do? I'm a great
sinner, I'm afraid I shall go to hell. I deserve
it. Alas, Bob, I'm a lost man." "O no, mas-
ter," said the boy, "don't be alarmed; God is
merciful, and I'm sure you'll not be lost. He
knows what sailors are, and I dare say he'll
save you." "No, Bob, no, I cannot see the
least prospect of being saved. O what a sinner
I have been! what will become of me?" His
story heart was broken, and he poured out his
complaints before the boy, who strove all he
could to comfort him, but in vain.

One morning the boy just appeared, when
the captain sung out, "O Bob, I've been think-
ing of a Bible. I know there is not one in the
cabin; go forward and see if you can find one
in the room's chests." The boy succeeded, and
the poor dying man beheld him enter with tears
of joy. "Ah, Bob, that will do, that will do;
you must read to me, and I shall soon know
whether such a wicked man as I am can be
saved, and how it is to be done. Now, Bob, sit
down on my chest, and read to me out of that
blessed book." "Where shall I read, master?"
"I do not know, Bob. I never knew how to
read it myself; but try and pick out some places
that speak about Sinners and Salvation." "Well,
master, then I'll take the New Testa-
ment; you and I shall understand it better, for
as my poor mother used to say, there are not so
many hard words there." The boy read for
two hours, while the captain, stretching his
neck over the bedplace, listened with the eager-
ness of a man on the verge of eternity. Every
word conveyed light to his mind, and his as-
tonished soul soon beheld sin as he had never
seen it before. The justice of God in his eter-
nal ruin, struck him with amazing force; and
though he heard of a Saviour, still the great
difficulty of knowing how he could be saved,
appeared a mystery unfathomable.

He had been ruminating a great part of the
night on some passages Bob had read, but they
only served to depress his spirits, and terrify
his soul. The next morning, when the boy
entered the state room, he exclaimed, "O Bob,
I never shall live to reach the land, I am dying
very fast; you'll soon have to cast me overboard,
but all this is nothing---my soul, my poor soul!
O, I shall be lost forever." "No, no, master,
don't be alarmed, I believe you will be saved
yet; remember, I read many fine things yester-
day about Salvation." "Bob, can you pray?"
"No, master, I never prayed in my life, any
more than say the Lord's prayer my mother
taught me." "O Bob, pray for me; go down
on your knees, and cry for mercy; do Bob,
there's a good lad. God will bless you for it."
O kneeled down and pray for your poor captain."

The boy hesitated, the master urged, he said
went, the master groaned, "God be merciful to
me a sinner." Both cried greatly. "O Bob,
for God's sake, kneel down and pray for me."
Overcome by importunity and compassion, the
boy fell on his knees, and with heavy sobs, cri-
ed out, "Lord, have mercy on my poor dying
captain. O Lord, I'm a poor ignorant, wicked
sinner, Lord, I don't know what to say---
Lord, the captain says I must pray for him, but
I don't know how---I am but a child. I should
be glad to get him tea, or

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1834.
The Vice President laid before the Senate the following communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with the resolution of Mr. Feltgins adopted on Friday, which was read as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Jan. 13, 1834.

SIR: In obedience to the resolution of the Senate of the 13th instant, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate of the construction which has been given by that Department to the act passed at the last session of Congress, entitled "An act to modify the act of the 14th of July, 1832, and all other acts imposing duties on imports and also to furnish copies of such instructions as may have been given to collectors regulating their duty under said act," I have the honor herewith to transmit a printed copy of the letter of instructions from this Department to the officers of customs, dated April 20th, 1833, stating the principles on which the duties were to be calculated under the act of the 14th of July, 1832, and that of the 21st of March, 1833, modifying said act; and also a printed copy of the instructions given by the Comptroller on the 26th ultimo.

No other instructions have issued from this Department in relation to the subject mentioned in the resolution.

Under the construction of the law, as given by the Department in the Circular Letter of April last, the duties on manufactures of cotton, of which cotton shall be a component part, are to be calculated according to the act of July 14th, 1832, and the act of the 21st March, 1833, reducing the duty, will operate upon the rate of duty calculated on the minimum principle; and instructions will forthwith be given to the collectors accordingly.

No decision has been made by the Department since that of April 20th, 1833, before referred to.

I understand from the Comptroller that his instructions were intended by him to carry into effect that decision according to what he supposed to be its intentions.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. TANEY,

Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. MARTIN VAN BUREN,

Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Mr. Clay said he was glad to see that the error in the interpretation of the act of the 14th of July, 1832, was now corrected, and that new instructions, conformable to the meaning of the act would be issued. That the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller had given to the act, the interpretation implied to them, he had received, he might say, a half peck of letters and communications to prove, and not only that, but also a communication from one of the officers of the customs in the city of New York, informing him that such were the instructions which had been issued to him from the Department. He was glad to see that this error was corrected, and that the construction given would be repealed and others conformable to the spirit and plain meaning of the act would be issued. He moved the reference of the report to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. Calhoun added thereto the motion to print.

Mr. Forsyth thought the Committee on Finance the most appropriate committee. The question involved, had reference to the revenue alone. He therefore moved to amend the motion so as to send the report to that committee. It was very obvious that no decision of the head of the Treasury Department had been made on this subject, except that which was made in April last by Mr. McLane—and it seemed that in carrying out the decision of the Secretary, the Comptroller was mistaken. He thought the gentleman (Mr. Clay) was in error in supposing that the Comptroller and Secretary were both equally mistaken.

Mr. Clay thought, that as it regarded the reference of the report to the proper committee, if the Treasury Department meant to do what they said they would do, it was of no consequence what committee it were sent to. But it related, in a much greater degree, to the maintenance of the interests of the country than to the revenue. He thought, therefore, that the Committee on Manufactures was the most proper committee. As respects the adjustment of the mistake, between the Secretary and the Comptroller, he thought proper. But he might settle that as he thought proper. He had the present Secretary been so devoted to the removal of the deposits, and the regulation of the present depositories of the public money, that he could not attend to the duties which at least as culpable omission in his not superintending the carrying out the instructions of his predecessor, as there was in the Comptroller.

Mr. Forsyth replied, that he had no doubt but the Secretary had been properly employed in his official duties—that the nature of them might be, he, Mr. F., would not pretend to say. But the gentleman from Kentucky himself, had furnished him with a good deal to do. The Secretary certainly had not attended to the details of this matter. They were properly left to the subordinates in the office. It would be impossible for him to attend to the details in his office—that would require ten men. But he, Mr. F., was anxious the error, whatever it was, should be fixed on the proper person, because it would do him no harm. As regarded the reference of it to the Committee on Finance, he was obviously the most proper one, as it immediately affecting the revenue, for the right man duties by this construction were regarded of extreme, and great difficulty was likely to be given in carrying it into effect, and would require some general rule to be made by that committee on the subject.

Mr. Clay said, there could not be the slightest difficulty in carrying the act into effect. The act of 1832 subjected cotton fabrics to a duty of 25 per cent. of cotton, and a further duty, in the form of minimums of 30 cents, and 35 cents. The compromise act of last session provides for a biennial reduction of 10 per cent. upon all duties imposed by previous acts. He held in his hand a calculation in figures, which was as clear as the sun at noon-day, made by a collection officer himself, going to show conclusively that there was no new legislation necessary, if the act was carried out according to its plain import. As to the details which it was said the Secretary could not attend to, he (Mr. C.) would say, that when immensely important duties, affecting the collection of imposts on manufactures, were committed to him, he would have thought he could find time to attend to them. But if he could not find time to attend to his duties as Secretary of the Treasury, how was he able to attend to those duties which were exclusively assigned to the Treasurer of the United States?

Mr. Forsyth would not attempt to defend the Secretary from the gentleman; he was determined to find fault with him. Mr. F. thought the circular of the Comptroller was the mere practical application of the rule as it was established, and he was mistaken in it. It was not the Secretary's duty to superintend the carry-

ing out of the provisions of the act. The act declared that if the duties shall exceed 20 per cent. on the value, a reduction of one-fourth shall be made. Now, what is the value spoken of? Upon what is the calculation to be made? The minimum value is supposed by the Treasury to be totally destroyed, but the actual value of the article is to be taken into view in fixing the duty.

Mr. Clay said, there was not the slightest change made in the act of 1832. The act of last session assumes that the collection shall continue the existence of duties imposed by law prior to the act of last session.

Mr. Preston observed, that as far as the South were concerned, they were disposed to carry into effect the law of last session, in its plain and obvious terms, whatever might be the consequences, with the most perfect good faith. As regarded the reference of this report, it was a question exclusively of revenue, and therefore instructions to revenue officers, and therefore instructions to the Comptroller of the Treasury. It might be said that the law was not the purpose of restoring manufactures; but as it now was, it was solely a revenue law.

Mr. Clay remarked, that as he was perfectly indifferent what committee the communication of the Secretary was referred to, he would move to lay it on the table, for the purpose of asking the last instructions which had issued from the Department on the subject.

Mr. Forsyth thought it would be more convenient for the committee to write for the instructions.

Mr. Clay said he wanted to see the instructions.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to. And afterwards, on motion of Mr. Webster, it was ordered to be printed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolutions submitted by Mr. Clay, on the 28th ultimo.

Mr. Calhoun then addressed the Chair for an hour and a half in opposition to the report of the Secretary. On concluding:

Mr. Shepley rose, and after expressing a wish to be heard, moved that the Senate adjourn.

Whereupon the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES were engaged, the chief part of the day, in the consideration of the memorial of Noah Fletcher, the whole subject being finally laid on the table.

IN SENATE.—TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1834.
Mr. Morris presented a preamble and resolutions adopted by the Legislature of the State of Ohio, respecting the Bank of the United States, the removal of the public deposits from that institution, and their future disposal; which were read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The following resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Clay, was taken up for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be directed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing temporary relief to the community from the present pecuniary embarrassment, by prolonging the payment of Revenue Bonds, as they fall due, the obligors paying interest and giving satisfactory security.

Mr. Clay said that the resolution which had been just read, sufficiently explained the object, without any remarks from him. It proposed to instruct the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of affording relief in the present distressed state of the country, by renewing the revenue bonds given for the payment of duties on satisfactory security, as they may fall due.

He was not sure that this object could be accomplished. He was not sure that the state of the Treasury was not such as to require all its means as fast as they can possibly be drawn into it. If the Senate were to pass the resolution, the Treasury Department would be in a state of insolvency of one of the other Departments; this relief could not be extended, unless that Department also was disposed to act on the example set by the other, to which he had referred, trampling on all law, usurping in its own hands all power, and going out into the country making loans to cover its own deficiencies. If this Department was in the condition of the Post Office Department, he was aware that the remedy proposed by his resolution could not be heeded, because the Government would, in that case, require all its means to sustain itself.

But on all accounts the subject was one worthy of public inquiry, and he hoped that an inquiry being instituted, it would be found that the Treasury could admit of this delay of a few months in the collection of the revenue bonds, so as to provide a partial relief for the present distress. With regard to the existence of that distress, he had no doubt. No one could have witnessed the country in such a state of prosperity as that which it exhibited about four months ago. Every interest was then flourishing—every branch of trade was prosperous. In his own state, industry was full handed, and every agriculturist was reaping the harvest of his labor. This was not only true to his own State, but it was true of all parts of the Union. All our interests were advancing, and the branch of American industry was in a condition of prosperity.

What was now the condition of the country? What object, what production of our country had not experienced a fall? Wheat, as he had seen by a letter from Pennsylvania, the great staple of that state, had declined from 115 cents a bushel to 90 cents. Every thing was falling, every thing was going down, down, and every thing would be still lower, unless some remedy was applied. The immediate and appropriate remedy was obvious, and he believed the subject which had been for some time under discussion. He did not propose to go into the discussion again at this time. The remedy proposed by the resolutions which had been under discussion, should be applied, and he had no doubt would be applied; yet even the restoration of the deposits would be itself incompetent to produce an immediate and effectual relief. It was always much easier to pull down than to build up. When public confidence was destroyed, and public credit was put down, it was not a single act, or a single year which would suffice for their restoration. It would require time to restore public confidence. But if a restoration of the deposits should take place, and it should be found practicable in the present state of the Treasury to afford the relief required, by the resolution now proposed, something, and he hoped a good deal, would be done in the way of a remedy; and from the measures which in the progress of the session, he hoped to see carried through, he trusted to see the country again in a prosperous condition.

It would be seen, on reference to the terms of his resolution, that it proposed the only remedy which it was competent to Congress to apply to the whole country. One of the causes of the money, which had been hoarded in consequence of the pressure in the money market. If there could be afforded any relief to the mercantile classes, some alleviation of the general distress would follow. In this view of the subject, and with a hope that some relief would be given to the country, he desired the adoption of his resolution, which proposed merely an inquiry into the subject by the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Brown said he was opposed himself to the adoption of the resolution. First, because

he deemed it inexpedient for Congress to hold out to those indebted to the government, hopes of relief which might, in the end prove delusive—and secondly, because experience had shown that when the government once commences to give relief to such persons, they invariably look for a continuance of its favors. It was on these grounds he was opposed to the adoption of the resolution.

It was true, Mr. B. admitted, that distress to some extent, existed in the country, but he could not believe that it existed to the extent represented by gentlemen on this floor; he believed that the pressure on the money market had been greatly exaggerated, and that gentlemen had drawn largely on their imaginations in describing it. The great Southern staple of cotton had been spoken of in the course of the debate, and we have seen, told, said, that its price had fallen to a ruinous extent. This might be true, but could the pecuniary distress of this country have reduced the price of cotton in Liverpool? Could they have effected the markets in Europe? Let us, he continued, institute a comparison between the prices of cotton now, and last year, in the European market. We shall find, sir, on such comparison, that the price of cotton is higher now than then; and that with the prices of tobacco it is the same.

The causes of the present distresses in the country, Mr. B. said, were connected with another great staple of the country, the cotton of the Bank of the United States; and on this he would only remark, that, if the institution to which he referred possessed such influence as to produce the calamities so loudly complained of, it was time for Congress to pause and consider whether its charter can be safely renewed. If, he continued, this institution possessed such an alarming power, far greater than those of the government, influencing the agriculture, the commerce and the industry of the country, it was time that the sume reasons should be given for them. For his part, he could not possibly believe that the distresses at present existing in the country, were to be ascribed to any such cause. The labour, the strength, and the resources of the country, were far above any such secondary influence. Mr. B. concluded by saying, that while he believed the pecuniary pressure complained of had been greatly exaggerated, he admitted that it existed to a certain extent; though he was opposed to the adoption of the resolution, he believed, because its adoption could not, in his opinion, produce any practical result.

Mr. Forsyth moved to amend the resolution, by striking out all after the word "Resolved," and inserting, "That the Committee on Finance inquire into the extent and causes of the alleged distresses of the community, and into the propriety of legislative interference, to relieve them."

Mr. Clay wished to propose a compromise to the gentleman from Georgia. The proposition of that gentleman was acceptable to him as an amendment, as an addition, but not as a substitute for the resolution. His reason for preferring that course was this: that he did not know, unless the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Forsyth) could find it under the clause of general welfare, he did not know how Congress could apply so general a remedy to the distresses of the country. The country was in a state of insolvency, and the object was to go under the banner of the "general welfare," he did not know what measures Congress could constitutionally adopt to relieve the general distress of the different classes of the community, the nature of the relief the gentleman contemplated, and the power under which he would extend it. I cannot, therefore, said Mr. C., go along with him. But Mr. C. had no objection that the attention of the Committee should be directed to the alleviation of the present distress, and afford a specific relief. Congress had the power of prolonging the payment of the revenue bonds; and, further, he (Mr. C.) for one, was ready to afford any constitutional relief, to other classes of the community that might be suggested. There was nothing due from the purchasers of the public lands, or they might avail themselves of the means derived from that source to relieve the public from their present distress. In fact he did not know of any other constitutional relief, and he did not know, but by the one stated in the resolution. Still he had no objection that the gentleman should make an inquiry into the whole subject, retaining, however, the specific object of the resolution.

Mr. Shepley intended to vote against both the amendment and the resolution. We live in an intelligent community, and among a people who know what their distresses are, and what relief is necessary. They have asked no interference on the part of Congress, nor petitioned for relief; they were as competent to say what relief they required, as to legislate on the petitions of the people. Much had been said of the distress of the people. But he thought there was more in imagination than in reality address which did not make itself known, except in Chambers of Commerce and in Banking Institutions. But so far as his own State was concerned, he could say that the most prominent newspaper, there opposed to the adoption of the resolution, admitted that the land was in a state of distress, and that the price of cotton was low, and that there were many other classes of the community he benefited by it. He should wait till those classes should interpose for relief.

Mr. Shepley said the gentleman had spoken of the rise of wild lands in Maine. Now, he (Mr. S.) knew the cause of that rise to be the great speculations which have recently been made in them—six thousand emigrants had been made in them—six thousand emigrants had been made in them—six thousand emigrants had been made in them. The gentleman seems to think there has been no depression in any thing. But Mr. S. would say that he knew and felt that some articles had fallen and fallen much. He hoped the original resolution would pass and the object of it be accomplished. He had received letters from various parts of the country, informing him that such distress as existed now never existed before. The Banks and the individual holders of money have granted indulgence to their debtors, and this has prevented more general insolvency. But if they had been more general to the Government, a most merciless creditor, the debt must have been paid. There was a loud call for what was contemplated by the resolution.

Mr. Preston would state a single fact. He had just received a letter from a gentleman in South Carolina, a large planter, and for many years a Director in the Bank of Columbia. He states that in the Bank of Columbia measures is, to have brought down the price of cotton so low as to be within three to five cents of what the prices at Liverpool would authorize, and in fact, that such is the pressure that it is impossible to furnish such facilities to the planter as are necessary to carry on the business, and no money can be got from any quarter to pay for the cotton which is brought there.

The gentleman from Maine says, that the cries of distress are only from chambers of commerce and banking houses. And what are chambers of Commerce? Do they not represent the vast commercial interests of the country? And what are banking houses? Do they not regulate and represent the whole fiscal affairs of the nation? and are they under the influence of this institution, which it is so desirable to look into? But, if so, we ought to look farther—we ought to look to that power which has seized on the Bank, and disorganized the country. He spoke with some knowledge of his own part of the country. He knew that the staple there had fallen greatly and suddenly. A great many people had embarked in the business, and they did not believe it possible that the Executive could so interfere as to reduce their property from twenty-five to thirty per cent. There was another matter. South Carolina held more of the stock of the United States Bank in proportion to her means, than any other State—it amounted to about five millions, and by one fell swoop of the Executive, one million of this sum lost—the people of the South were looking down from three to five cents per pound upon their great staple article, not positively but relatively to the price in the Liverpool market. The exchange was struck down and money was not to be had to purchase anything. He heartily desired that if it was in the power of Congress, as general a relief might be granted as was practicable.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Forsyth, Clay, Benton, Sprague, Chambers, Brown, King of Alabama, Wilkins, and Poindexter, which were compelled to omit, owing to the arrival of the hour at which our paper is put to press.

Mr. Poindexter then moved to lay the resolution on the table for the present; which was agreed to.

The Chair then announced the Special Order, being the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Removal of the Deposits.

Mr. Shepley then rose, and addressed the Senate in support of the removal until 3 o'clock, when, without concluding he yielded the floor.

Mr. Benton then moved that the Senate adjourn.

Before the question was taken, Mr. Webster laid the following resolutions on the table for consideration:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury lay before the Senate a copy of the official order or direction for changing the place of the deposit of the public money.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury cause to be laid before the Senate a copy of the official bonds of the Treasurer of the United States.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury cause to be laid before the Senate copies of all drafts, checks or orders issued by the Treasurer of the United States, in order to transfer the public moneys from the Bank of the United States and its branches, to the several State Banks selected as Banks of Deposit.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Adams obtained leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to this House copies of such instructions as have been given to the Collectors of the Customs since the 26th December last, regulating their duty under the act passed at the last session of Congress, entitled "An act to modify the act of the 14th July, 1832, and all other acts imposing duties on imports."

Mr. A., in a few words, stated the substance of the resolution, and the object desired.

The resolution was agreed to.

At 3 o'clock, Mr. McDuffie took the floor, and moved that the House on the Bank Question, and occupied it till a quarter before 3; when Mr. Jones, of Georgia, offered the following amendment to the instructions moved by Mr. McDuffie:—with instructions to inquire into the expediency of depositing the revenue hereafter collected in all the State Banks in the different States where the same is collected, in proportion to their respective capital paid in, and to prescribe the terms on which the same shall be deposited; and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Moore, of Virginia, moved an adjournment; but, at the request of Mr. Polk, withdrew the motion, to allow the naval appropriation bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read accordingly, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The Speaker laid before the House a report from the Secretary in relation to the incorporated Banks of the District of Columbia; which was referred.

And then the House adjourned.

It was understood that Mr. Moore is considered as having the floor for to-morrow, and means to occupy it.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15.

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which had been referred the memorial of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, reported a bill making an appropriation to aid in the construction of a lateral Rail Road between Baltimore and Washington.

The Vice President communicated a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with a resolution of Mr. Sprague, asking information relative to tonnage employed in the trade between the United States and the various West India Islands, &c.; which, on motion of Mr. Webster, was ordered to be printed.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The resolutions offered yesterday and the day before, by Messrs. Hendricks, Poindexter, Moore, Robbins and Webster, were severally read and adopted.

THE REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITS.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolutions submitted by Mr. Clay, on the 26th ultimo.

Mr. Shepley then resumed his speech, and continued until 3 o'clock, when he gave way to a motion by Mr. Kane, for an adjournment. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15.

The Speaker presented a letter from Mr. Davis, stating he had informed the Legislature of Massachusetts, that he had resigned his seat in Congress.

He also presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with the resolution passed yesterday, relative to the rules and regulations adopted by the Treasury Department, in pursuance of the 9th section of the act of July, 1832, on the tariff.

The House proceeded, at one o'clock, in accordance to the resolution adopted yesterday, to the Order of the Day, being the

REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITS.

The House resumed the consideration of the inquiry to refer the Secretary of the Treasury's Report on the Deposits to the Committee of Ways and Means, and the question being on the amendment submitted by Mr. Jones, as an amendment to that previously submitted by Mr. McDuffie.

Mr. Moore delivered his views on the subject; after which Mr. Beardsley obtained the floor, and the House adjourned.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14th, 1834.

The bill entitled, An act supplementary to an act, passed at December session, 1831, chapter 234;

And, the bill, entitled, An act to authorize George W. Cummins and Jacob Raymond, administrators of John Cummins, deceased, of the state of Delaware, to remove into the said state a negro woman named Rachel, and to state the same in said state, in which said negro woman the said John Cummins possessed an undivided term, were sent to the Senate.

The Speaker laid before the house a statement from the clerk of Kent county, of monies paid by him into the treasury of the Eastern Shore;

Which was read and referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

The Speaker laid before the house a memorial and petition of sundry citizens of different counties of Maryland, praying the establishment of a State Bank;

Which was read and referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

Also, the following report from the Treasurer of the Western Shore, in obedience to an order of the House of Delegates of the 13th instant.

Which was read.

WESTERN SHORE TREASURY,
January 14, 1834.

To the Honorable

The House of Delegates.

The Treasurer of the Western Shore, in obedience to the order of yesterday, respectfully reports that, he finds \$1000 were placed to the credit of Ben. S. Forrest, Esq. on the journal of accounts of the last General Assembly, as for "services rendered the state in pursuance of resolution, No. 108 of December session, 1831," and as "allowed by the committee of claims, under an order of the house."

He finds also, that \$435 were on the same journal, placed to the credit of Benj. L. Gantt, Esq. as for the amount of his account, examined, passed and paid.

These sums were paid at the Treasury accordingly, in obedience to ch. 310 of the acts of 1832, entitled, An act for the payment of the journal of accounts—and he is not aware that any other payments have been made to those gentlemen, or to any other Agents to represent the state's interest in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

The vouchers, on which the allowances reported, were made by the committee of claims, are to be found only in the archives of the House of Delegates.

He has the honor to be Most respectfully,

Their obedient servant,

GEORGE MACKUBIN,

T. W. S.

Mr. Wright of Dorchester obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, an act to confirm an act, passed at December session, 1832, chapter 289, entitled, an act to limit the sessions of the General Assembly in every alternate year.

Ordered, That Messrs. Wright of Dorchester, Evans and Wharton report the same.

Mr. Fountain presented a petition of William Salsbury of Caroline county, praying for the passage of a law to enable him to work his servants John and Alexander on his farm, in the State of Delaware, and remove them back into this state, without affecting his title;

Which was read and referred to the committee on the colored population.

On motion by Mr. Franklin Smith, Ordered, that the Treasurer of the Western Shore report to this House a statement of the condition, the amount of capital, and the extent or amount of issues of the several banks of this state.

On motion by Mr. Handy, the resolutions submitted by Mr. Sellman, on the 8th instant, relative to certain alterations and amendments to the constitution, were referred to the committee on the constitution.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15th, 1834.

The bill, entitled, An act to incorporate the Chesapeake Steam Boat Navigation Company of Maryland;

Was sent to the Senate.

Mr. Fountain presented a petition of Sarah Satterfield, wife of James Satterfield, praying for a divorce;

Which was read and referred to the committee on divorces.

On motion by Mr. Crabb, the following order was twice read and adopted.

Ordered, That Joseph J. Speed, Esq. be, and he is hereby appointed State Director on the part of this House, in the Bank of Baltimore for the ensuing year.

On motion of Mr. Fassitt,

Leave was given to bring in a bill to be entitled, An act to abolish the High Court of Chancery;

Ordered, That the committee on grievances and courts of justice report the same.

Mr. Snowden obtained leave to bring in a bill to be entitled, A further supplement to the act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state;

Ordered, That Messrs. Snowden, Roberts and Sifford, report the same.

Mr. Burchenal obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, an act to extend Real Estate.

Ordered, That Messrs. Burchenal, Nicols, Ely, Snowden and Ridgely report the same.

Mr. Franklin Smith submitted the following order.

Ordered, That a select committee of five members be appointed by the chair to examine the report of Messrs. Hendricks, Poindexter, Moore, Robbins and Webster, who have been appointed during the last five years by this house, or jointly with the Senate to visit public institutions or works of internal improvement, and also to report to this house the number of days that they were allowed pay for their services.

Resolved in the affirmative.

The Speaker then appointed Messrs. F. Smith, Nicols, Sellman, Handy, Palmer, Hillen, and Blackstone, to constitute the committee under the said order.

Mr. Wright of Dorchester, reported a bill entitled, An act to limit the sessions of the General Assembly in every alternate year;

Which was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

The bill reported by Mr. Larrimore, entitled, An act to authorize appraisers on real or personal estate to qualify each other, was taken up for consideration, read the second time and passed.

The house proceeded to take up for consideration the bill reported by Mr. Sifford, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for education of the indigent deaf and dumb of this state.

The bill having been read the second time was then passed.

The house proceeded to take up for consideration the bill reported by Mr. Palmer, entitled, an act to extend the powers of the Chancery Court and the County Courts as courts of equity.

The question was then put on the adoption of the amendment proposed by Mr. Handy, and determined in the negative.

Mr. Long then moved to amend said bill by

striking out all after the title, and inserting, lieu thereof the following:

"Whereas the Act of Assembly of 1833, chapter 72, section 6, makes it the duty of the Chancellor, or county court, sitting as a court of equity, to be satisfied of the justice of a claim, against any idiot, lunatic, or person non compos mentis, and also that it will be advantageous and beneficial to the estate of such idiot, lunatic, or person non compos mentis, that a sale of his or her estate should be made, for remedy whereof;

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall not be necessary in cases now, or hereafter depending before the Chancellor, or county court, sitting as a court of equity, that such Chancellor or county court, sitting as a court of equity, shall be satisfied that a sale of the estate of such idiot, lunatic, or person non compos mentis, will be advantageous to such idiot, lunatic or person non compos mentis; but that a sale may be made without such a requisition, provided, always, that this act shall not be construed to repeal the act of 1785, chapter 72, in any other particular."

Which having been read;

The question was put, will the house adopt the said amendment?

Resolved in the affirmative.

The said bill having been read a second time as amended was then passed.

TUESDAY, JAN. 16.

will effectually prevent any future... However this may be, it is no less... But than it is the duty of the legislature... all such laws as will protect Indians in... rights which have been secured to them by... treaty. Laws should be made, particular... with a view to prevent trespasses upon... their lands, and to secure them against all... fraudulent contracts in relation to renting and... leasing their premises.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1834.

We have heard it said, that the worst witness which can appear in Court, is one who professes to be a man. And it is just so with the Bank of the United States. At first, the public were very much inclined to think the Bank had been hardly used, by the President; that he had, indeed, gone beyond his constitutional power; and further, that if his acts were legal, with Mr. Duane, many thought them "harsh and vindictive." Now, if the Bank had been content to rest its case before the American people, with these impressions on the public mind, it is highly probable that the impression would have gained strength that the Bank had been dealt with more severely than was necessary. But the Bank sought to prove too much; it has proved too much; and the whole force of its evidence will be turned against itself. It has proved that it possesses a power not only calculated to shake the independence of the country, but to prostrate at its feet, as humble supplicants, a large portion of the State Banks, and a majority of the capitalists of the country. Having proved that it possesses this power, by the wonted and cruel exercise of it, every one must be satisfied that it is the true policy of the country to rid itself of the fetters of this monstrous tyrant, while they may. If the Bank of the United States can, at any time, derange the whole currency of the country; if they can create flattering prospects to-day, and to-morrow enshroud the whole commercial community in gloom and dismay, would it not be unwise in the extreme to continue its existence? Ought we to perpetuate an institution possessing the powers which the Bank of the United States is endeavouring to exercise? If they can, by depressing the business of the country; by threatening the ruin of thousands, and accomplishing that of hundreds, of merchants and traders, force a new charter from government, may they not, will they not dictate the terms? If they can do this, and every body can see that this is what they are aiming at,—what can this not effect? Will they not show themselves superior to the constitutional rulers of the land—superior to the constitution itself?

Whatever our opinion may have been formerly, in regard to the course pursued by the Executive towards the United States Bank, our mind is now fully made up, that the administration ought to be sustained in the steps taken.—The Bank has exercised, and is now exercising its utmost power, to compel, not a restoration of the deposits merely—this is only a secondary consideration—but a recharter; against which, with the light now afforded, we trust every lover of his country would hold up his hands. Is there one to be found, who, understanding the subject, is willing to have bound upon his neck, and the necks of his children, the galling yoke of this grasping oppressor? We trust not.

Upon this subject, an effort was lately made by the Bank, to obtain an expression of the public voice, against the administration, in the city of Baltimore. The manner in which that patriotic people replied, is best expressed in the proceedings of the meeting, which we this morning publish.

At a meeting of citizens of the five first wards of the city of Baltimore, held at White Hall, on Tuesday evening the 7th of January, in pursuance of a public call addressed to the citizens of the fifth Congressional District, with-out distinction of parties, for the purpose of in-quiring into the causes of present pressure in the money market, and the best means of re-mediating the evil, Capt. Matthew Kelley was called to the chair, and Thomas Wilson ap-pointed Secretary, whereupon the following re-solution was read and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, that a Committee of five be ap-pointed to inquire into the causes of the pres-ent pressure for money and report to this meeting such measures as they may deem most likely to relieve the community from ex-isting embarrassments, to restore confidence; and to promote the public welfare.

The chairman appointed the following gen-tlemen to compose the committee, viz: S. C. Leakin, T. L. Murphy, James Biays, Edward Fisher and Dr. Stansbury.

The committee having retired for a short time, returned and reported by their chairman that a majority had agreed upon, a preamble and resolutions attributing the pressure to the re-moval of the deposits, recommending the res-toration of the deposits to the Bank of the United States as the best and only means of procuring relief and instructing the Hon. Isaac McKim to use his influence and vote for the purpose of effecting a restoration, which were read; after which Dr. Murphy, on behalf of the minority, remarked that they desired time to prepare a counter report expressive of their views upon the subject, whereupon it was on motion resolved that we adjourn until Monday evening next.

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 13, 1834. The meeting re-assembled agreeably to adjournment. Capt. KELLY, the former Chair-man, not being present, JONATHAN FITCH, was called to the Chair, and Mr. Wilson com-plainingly of indisposition, Geo. W. PETRIKX, was appointed Secretary in his place. The preamble and resolutions presented at the former meeting, were read by General Leakin, whereupon Dr. Murphy presented the report of the minority, which was read, and the report of the majority, from the "whereas, was stricken out, and that of the

minority inserted in lieu of it, as follows: Whereas, It is the opinion of this meeting, that the Bank of the United States has adopted a course of unnecessary curtailments, with a view to embarrass and distress the com-mercial community and impair private credit; and by abusing its rightful functions, has grasped the moneyed power of the country, for the purposes of oppression, seeking thus to obtain the supremacy over the Government and the people of the country, with the masked in-tent, to enforce from them through their repre-sentatives in Congress, a renewal of the charter of that institution—herefore

Resolved 1. That this meeting contemplates with regret this attitude which the Bank of the United States has assumed towards the people of this country, and the administration of the general government; by which it has been made the centre of those unnatural political al-liances, which are now attempting by false clamor and declamation to coerce the measures and policy of the Government.

Resolved 2. That this meeting contemplates with regret this attitude which the Bank of the United States has assumed towards the People of this country, and the administration of the General Government; by which it has been made the centre of those unnatural political al-liances, which are now attempting by false clamor and declamation to coerce the measures and policy of the Government.

2. That the existing money pressure upon this community, proves at least the power to inflict it, and whether right or wrong, in justifi-cation, defence or retaliation, is a power not to be trusted to an irresponsible corporation.

3. That the wrong if inflicted by the Govern-ment may be redressed by the People; but if in-duced by a corporation claiming perpetuity under a pretext that it is indispensable to the people from whom it emanates, involves a surrender of the Government of the country to the char-tered claims of a dependant corporation.

4. That a re-charter of such a combination of the whole moneyed interest of the country, for good or for evil, according to the disposi-tion of the few who direct or control it, is in-compatable with the equality and individual rights secured by republican government.

5. That a Bank of the United States, when it employs the public money entrusted to its charge, in sowing the seeds of discord or dis-trust, and in weakening the stability of our re-publican institutions, proves itself equally hos-ile to the administration of the Government, as it is hostile to the welfare of the people.

6. That this Bank in opposition to the mea-sures recommended by the Government Direc-tors, has persevered in its determination to cri-pole the resources and curtail the existing cur-rency of the country, for the purpose of distress-ing the commercial public, impairing individ-ual credit, creating a false alarm, and compell-ing the government and to acquiesce to its su-premacy.

7. That "the causes of the present pressure for money" may be traced to this struggle of the Bank of the U. S. to enforce a renewal of its charter, regardless of all other consequences to the country.

8. That the Secretary of the Treasury by his firm and vigilant stand against the dangerous as-sumptions of this grasping and corrupting monopoly, has merited the gratitude of every citizen, whose worship of mammon has not supplanted the love of his country, and that his reasons for removing the deposits, as set forth in his report to Congress, are satisfactory and sufficient.

9. That a just confidence in the known re-sources of the country, and the stability of the State Banks; the assurance that there is no scarcity of hard money, and that the alarm excited is false and fictitious, ought to restore private credit and public tranquility, and con-sign the authors and instruments of this public panic to the just indignation and execration of the whole country.

10. That the exposure of the true motives of the Bank of the United States, private and political, is "most likely to relieve the commu-nity from existing embarrassments, to restore confidence and promote the public welfare."

11. That these Resolutions be published in the newspapers of this city, and that a copy thereof be transmitted to the Hon. Isaac McKim, the Representative of this District in Congress, as the sentiments of his constituents, assembled at this meeting; and that a copy be also sent to his Excellency, the President of the United States, in whose wisdom and prudence this meeting continues to rely with unabated con-fidence.

It was then on motion resolved that the resolu-tions be adopted.

JONATHAN FITCH, Chairman.

GEORGE W. PETRIKX Sec'y.

EXTENSIVE BANK ROBBERY.

The Bank of Philadelphia was entered on Sunday, 12th inst. (it is supposed by false keys) and robbed of sixty-three thousand dollars, as far as yet ascertained! The depredators are said to have taken away the exchange notes under the denomination of a hundred. The notes of a higher value were left untouched. No specie is missing. We may trust that the robbers cannot escape detection. Among the papers stolen were one hundred and fifty \$100 notes, amounting to \$15,000.

The bank offers a reward of \$3,000 for the apprehension of the thieves and the restoration of the money.

KENTUCKY.—The Legislature of Kentucky met at Frankfort, on Tuesday the 31st of December ult. All the old officers were re-elected in the Senate. In the House, after sixteen ballots, R. B. New was elected Speaker, over Leslie Combs.

The Message of Governor Breathitt was transmitted immediately to both branches. It is long, but few of the items are of interest out of the State.

Eighty thousand dollars have been subscrib-ed by the State to the stock of various turn-pike companies;—viz. \$50,000 to the Mays-ville Company; \$15,000 to the improvements of Shelby County, and \$15,000 to those of Frank-lin County. The State is also security for the Lexington Rail Road Company to the amount of \$150,000. A small additional appropriation is asked for improving the navigation of Green river.

There has been an annual deficit in the Treas-ury of the State for ten years. That for the present year includes the appropriations for Internal Improvement, made last session. From defects in the existing laws, no revenue for the year 1832 can be collected at all. The annual deficiency is accounted for, minutely, by the Governor, by the annihilation or diminution of the sources of revenue which have been heretofore productive, and the failure to provide substitutes. The Governor advises the appor-tionment of the taxes due for 1832, among several years, and proposes some alterations in the mode of assessing taxes. For one source of reve-nue, he looks to the lands of non-residents, which are in arrears for taxes. They amount to about 1,000,000 acres, and the arrearages are \$280,000. He suggests that two years be allowed for the payment at an interest of ten or fifteen per cent, and in default, that the land be sold abso-

lutely. A clause of favor is recommended, to occupants, bona fide, in possession for seven years.

Other suggestions, local in their application, are made on the subject of the seven years occupant law, the constitutionality of which has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

In regard to Banks and Banking, the Gov-ernor recommends the establishment of a State Bank, with a capital of four millions, based upon a specie capital, and having four or five branch-es. The States to hold two fifths of the Stock, and appoint that proportion of the direction. For payment of the State subscription, he proposes that scrip should be issued to the amount of a million, at an interest of four and one half per cent, redeemable in thirty years. The sale of this scrip, at par, he thinks may be easily effected for specie. The balance of the State's subscription is to be provided from other sources, and among them the State funds in the Bank of Kentucky and the Commonwealth Bank.

The Governor recommends severe laws against usury. He advises improvements in some of the judicial forms of proceeding, and among others, proposes to extend the right of writ of error to criminal cases.

The literary institutions of the State are pro-sperous.

Buenos Ayres.—It appears, by letters received both at Philadelphia and New York from Buenos Ayres (dated the 8th of Novem-ber,) that the inspection which was mention-ed the last account from that quarter has resulted in a complete overthrow of the govern-ment then existing. General Balcarce had been compelled to resign and make his escape—and a new governor, General Viamont, was elected by the Legislature.

The Philadelphia letter states that the govern-ment was overthrown through treachery, intrigue and infidelity; and that men who, but two days before, were denounced by the popu-lace as traitors to the country, and whose object was nothing more than plunder, are now hailed as chieftains and restorers of the laws. The New York letter says that the revolution origi-nated in popular discontent, and the govern-ment was compelled to abdicate by the torrent of public opinion. Both accounts represent the city as tranquil, and the new government in-spirited operations, and no one was more com-pelled to the administration of the Government, united, though the city was filled with the troops who elected the revolution, and with the gauchos, or wild horsemen from the Pampas.

The new administration consists of General Viamont, the Governor; Garcia, Minister of Finance; General Guido, of War and Foreign Affairs; General Mancilla, Chief of Police; General Pinedo, Inspector General; and Col-onel Espora, Captain of the Port.

The United States ship Lexington was at Buenos Ayres. Capt. McKenon, her com-mander, had been residing on shore as agent of the United States Government, and to render such assistance for the safety of citizens of the United States, and their property, as was in his power. A detachment of armed seamen was landed from the Lexington, under com-mand of Lieutenant Shaw, and quartered at the residence of Capt. McKenon.

Joint resolutions were passed by the Legis-lature of New Jersey, on the 11th instant, ex-pressing "undiminished confidence in the in-tegrity and firmness" of the present Executive, declaring that the Bank of the United States ought not to be rechartered, and instructing the Senators and representatives of the State, in Congress, to sustain by their votes and in-fluence the course adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Taney, in relation to the Bank of the United States and the Govern-ment Deposites—the removal of which the Legislature believes to have been warranted by the public good, and not done in violation of law.

The resolutions will place Mr. Southard, one of the Senators from New Jersey, under some embarrassment, and could hardly have been forced by him. He made a long and energetic speech some days ago in the Senate, in which he represented removal of the deposits as a tyrannical assumption of power, of which "history, from its commencement to the end of time," presents no parallel, and declared that he would sustain the power of Congress, and not permit it thus to be secured and triumphed under the feet of one lawless man. He has thus used his influence against the approval of the measure and pledged himself to continue his opposition to it. But, while Governor of New Jersey in 1832, he took occasion—in a message to the Legislature—to express his op-inion of the relations which ought to subsist between a representative and his constituents in the following emphatic terms:

"The people of New Jersey, by themselves, through their representatives here, and to their representatives there, have the right, and are bound by duty to themselves, to convey their commands on this as on any other interesting topic—and it is their business both to watch and control the doings of their agents, and, as they appointed them, so to correct their wan-derings and errors."

We have rarely seen a dilemma with horns so well defined, and we cannot imagine how the Ex-Governor is to escape impalement. He pledged himself, before his election, to obey the commands of his constituents, who, he says, have a right to command him and correct his "errors," and yet, if he does so, in the present instance, he must violate his sworn duty to the country and its constitution, at least in his own opinion.—Balt. Gazette.

The three Indians, from Terra del Fuego, who were brought to England by Com. Fitzroy of the Beagle, and remained for some time at Plymouth, were landed on their own coast from the Beagle in June last, together with a mis-sionary, but they were not 20 yards from the beach before the natives showed a disposition to rob them; and on the Captain revisiting them a few days afterwards, he found them plundered of every thing they had—their own fathers, mothers, sisters, and brothers being the first to strip them. The poor missionary rather a young man, was in a most awkward situation, they having taken him into the woods, and tortured him, by pulling out his eyelashes, to mak-e him show them where his eyelids were hid. The Captain finding him in that dreadful situation, brought him on board again.

Professor Kingsley of West Point, has received the appointment of Governor of Liberia.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—The Charleston Patriot, of the 3d instant, states that the steamer Georgian, Harris, with a freight of merchan-dize, for Columbus, (Ga.) of the value of from 50 to 100,000 dollars, was smothered near that place on the 26th ult. The principal part of the goods was insured, but the boat not. The Georgian was built at Pittsburgh (Penn.) about three years since, cost eight thousand dol-lars, and was owned by Messrs. J. S. Calloun, Harris, and others of Columbus.

From Montgomery's Lectures.

EARLY POETRY.—The most ancient spec-imen of oral literature on record we find in the oldest book, which is itself the most ancient

specimen of written literature. This is the speech of Lamech to his two wives (in the fourth chapter of Genesis,) which, though con-sisting of six hemistichs only, nevertheless ex-emplifies all the peculiarities of Hebrew verse—parallelism, amplification, and antithesis.—The passage is exceedingly obscure, and I shall not attempt to interpret it; the mere collection of words, as they stand in the authorized En-glish Bible, will answer our present purpose:—"Adah and Zillah! hear my voice: Ye wives of Lamech! hearken unto my speech."

This is a parallelism, the meaning of both lines being synonymous, though the phraseol-ogy is varied, and the two limbs of each corre-spond to those of the other.

"Adah and Zillah! I hear my voice: Ye wives of Lamech! hearken unto my speech: For I have slain a man to my wounding, And a young man to my hurt."

Here is amplification: concerning the man slain in the first clause, we have the additional information in the second that he was "a young man."

"If Cain shall be avenged seven fold, Truly Lamech seventy and seven fold."

The antithesis in this couplet consists, not in contrary, but in aggravation of opposing terms—seven fold contrasted with seventy and seven fold.

The context of this passage has a peculiar interest at this time, when the proscription of everlasting ignorance is taken off from the multitude, and knowledge is become as much the birthright of the people of Britain as liberty. This Lamech, who, if not the inventor of poetry, was one of the earliest of poets, had three sons, of whom Jubal, the father of such as dwell in tents, followed agriculture; Jubal the father of all such as handle the harp and organ, culti-vated music; while Tubal Cain, an instructor of every artificer in brass and iron, practised handicraft. Thus, in the seventh generation of man, in one family we find poetry, music, agriculture, and the mechanical arts.

The next specimen which occurs in Sacred Writ are the words of Noah, when he awoke from his wine, and knew what his children had respectively done unto him:—"Cursed be Canaan; A servant of servants shall he be to his brethren: Blessed be the Lord God of Shem; And Canaan shall be his servant: God shall enlarge Japheth, And he shall dwell in the tents of Shem, And Canaan shall be his servant."

This quotation, in the closing triplet, arises into genuine poetry, by the introduction of a fine pastoral metaphor illustrative of the manner of living among the ancient patriarchs:—"God shall enlarge Japheth, And he shall dwell in the tents of Shem."

But these lines are more striking, as exhibiting the first example of the union of poetry and prophecy; for in these primitive days, —"the sacred name Of prophet and of poet were the same."

Cueper.

I have passed over the reputed prophecies of Enoch before the flood, because, though we have a quotation from them in the Epistle of St. Jude, the original language in which they were uttered is either either extinct, or, if it were the Hebrew, has lost the words that im-bued them. It may be observed, however, that the translated extract in the Greek Testa-ment, bears tokens of the original having been rhythmical, which is specially indicated by the use of one emphatic word four times in as many lines—a pleonasm that would hardly have occurred in prose composition, even in the age of Homer, but might be gracefully adapted to the elegance and character of the most ancient mode of verse.

Isaac's benedictions upon Esau and Jacob are at least presumptive evidence of the advan-ced state of oral literature in his age. The critics probably not yet ventured into the criticism I believe, do not allow the language to have the decided marks of Hebrew rhythm. If so, the passage may be, without hesitation, set down as the oldest specimen of prose in the world.

Of the words of dying Jacob, however there is no question that the structure of them is verse, and the substance of them at once poetry and prophecy of the highest order. It might seem, from the power of the sentiment and the brilli-ancy of the illustrations, as though the patri-arch on his dying couch, surrounded by his mourning family, were again caught up into the vision of God—as when in his youth, he lay alone on the earth in the wilderness and saw the angels of God ascending upon a ladder, that reached from his stone pillow into the heavens; for here, in his last accents, it is even as if he had learned the language, and spoke with the tongues of angels—so fervent, pure, and abundant in wisdom and grace are the words of his lips and the aspirations of his heart. One extract will suffice:—"Judah is a lion's whelp; from the prey, my son, thou art gone up: he stooped down, he couched as a lion, and as an old lion; who shall rouse him up?"

The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh come; and to him shall the gathering of the people be."

"Binding his foal unto the vine; and his ass's colt unto the choice vine; he washed his garments in wine, and his clothes with the blood of grapes."

"His eyes shall be red with wine, and his teeth white with milk."

The whole of this imagery might be engraved in hieroglyphics; but not one of the sister arts alone can do it justice; for it combines the ex-cellenes of all three—picture to the eye, music to the ear, poetry to the mind.

Death of Col. Pinckney.—The Charleston Post of the 4th inst., announces the demise of Colonel William Cortesworth Pinckney, of Waterborough, (S. C.) Col. P. was one of the Republicans of '98, and for several years Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Leg-islature of South Carolina.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday last, by the Rev. T. Hickey, Mr. RICHARD RALSTON, to Miss MARY EUGAR, both of Talbot county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. RICH-ARD K. MURPHY, to Miss ANN MARIA CATRUP.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber grateful for past favors, Has just returned from Baltimore, and has opened a shop on Washington street, south of the gate which leads up to the Methodist Pro-Testant Church, where he intends making and repairing shoes, in as neat and substantial a manner as can be done in this or any other town on the Eastern Shore, and in invites those gen-tlemen who are in town or country, (who has been late of nights for the accommodation of those persons who cannot spare their servants in the day time.

ELIJAH B. WILSON.

Jan 21 3w

EASTON ACADEMY. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the chief and classical department of this se-minary is now open for the reception of pupils. The vacancy in this department, caused by the resignation of Mr. Getty, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. JAMES NEELY, who is highly recommended to the Trustees, and is considered to be well qualified for the station, in which he now occupies.

THOS. J. BULLITT, Pres't.

Jan 21, 1834. (G) 3w

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court sitting as a Court of Chancery, passed at October Term last, the subscriber will offer at public sale at the Court House door in Denton, on TUESDAY the 18th February next, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Farm and Plantation whereon Capt. John Ozman now resides, the property of the late James Wilson, deceased, lying on Choptank River, near Denton bridge, beauti-fully situated in sight of the town, with com-fortable and convenient improvements, with an excellent Shad and Herring fishery. This land is adjoining the lands of Abraham Griffith, Richard Skinner, and the heirs of John Wil-son, and was formerly the residence of the late George Martin, Esq. said to contain two hun-dred and thirty eight acres more or less, with a sufficient portion of wood and timber. The terms of the sale will be a credit of two years from the day of sale—the purchaser executing a bond with security to be approved of by the Trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale; and when the purchase money is paid with the interest thereon, the Trustee will execute a Deed (and not before) to be prepared at the expense of the purchaser, clear of all claims of the heirs of James Wilson, or any person claim-ing under them.

JOHN BOON, Trustee.

Jan 21

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.

Jan 18 8w

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

To hire for the year,

A stout healthy NEGRO GIRL, about 17, years of age. Enquire at this office.

Jan 21 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.

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

dec 31

REMOVAL.

JOHN HARPER, TAYLOR,

INFORMS the public, that he has taken for the ensuing year, the large and commodious brick room (for the last two years occupied by Mr. James L. Smith, Taylor) directly oppo-site Mr. Wm. Lovejoy's Store, and adjoining Mr. Lowe's Hotel. He expects to receive regu-larly the Fashions; and from the general sat-isfaction he has given since he has been in East-on, he feels safe in inviting those who wish to have articles in his line done in a neat and fash-ionable manner to give him a call.

Easton, Jan. 4, 1834. cow3t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has just returned from Bal-timore, and brought with him an elegant as-sortment of Materials in his line of business, and is now prepared to make

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S BON-NETS AND HATS,



of the newest and most approved fashions. He takes this opportunity of tendering his grateful acknowledgements for past favors, and ear-nestly solicits a share of public patronage.

ENNALLS ROSZELL.

dec 28 1f

Mill & Farm for Sale, on a credit.

THE subscriber, having been authorized by Mr. Thomas H. Baynard, offers at private sale that valuable

MILL PROPERTY, CALLED PRICE'S MILL.

the stream is never failing; her corn stones and wheat burrs are new and of the best qual-ity; and the mill is in complete running order. The improvements are a two story dwell-ing, kitchen, meat house, corn house, carriage house and stable. The farm is about four miles from the mill, nearly on the road leading to Halls & Roads, contain-ing about 450 acres, one half of which is well TIMBERED; the land is of good quality and susceptible of rapid im-provement.

The mill and seven eighths of the above farm can be purchased on a credit of five or six years, by the purchaser paying one fifth cash. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, who may be found at the mill or farm adjoining.

JAMES G. ELLIOTT.

Persons preferring to contract with Mr. Baynard, will find him at his residence, Wood-lawn, 8 miles from Denton.

nov 12 (G)

J. G. F.

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 Graver; where he solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has received since he has carried on business in Easton.

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

SCOURING.

Gentlemen having soiled or stained Cloth-ings, can have them scoured, and put in or-der, 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 3t

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 many 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 cowt]

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

REMOVAL.

MANLOVE HAZEL,

INFORMS his customers and the public, that he has removed his Store to the room re-cently occupied by Miss Jackson, nearly oppo-site to the Easton Hotel, and next door to Mr. Graham's office, and Mr. Lovejoy

Revised List of Books and Prices.

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

	per doz.	Retail.
Discipline M. P. Church, containing Constitution and Declaration of Rights, Hymn book M. P. Church, plain, sheep.	4 00	50
Do. do. do. gilt & color'd sheep.	6 00	75
Do. do. do. calf, 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, calf.	5 00	63
Do. do. do. morocco, strap gilt.	10 00	1 25
Shinar on the plan of Salvation, Hunter's Sacred Biography, 3 volumes.	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.	36 00	3 50
Packer Testaments, sheep, gilt colored.	3 50	372
Academical Reader, a first rate class book for schools.	5 50	622
Introduction to the above reader.	2 50	25
Saurin's Sermon's.	36 00	3 75
Rollin's Ancient History, 2 vols.	48 00	4 50
Dr. Jennings' History of the Conversion in the Methodist Church, on the subject of influencing representation into the government of said Church.	9 00	1 00
Baxter's call to the Unconverted.	4 50	50
Pollok's Course of Time, plain.	3 50	372
Do. do. do. gilt.	4 50	50
Mason on Self-Knowledge.	2 50	312
Mrs. Rowe's Devout Exercises, Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul.	2 50	312
Life of Mrs. Fletcher.	6 00	75
Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander Watson, Paley, Jewyns 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	312
Watts on the Mind.	4 50	622
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	182
Fletcher's Address to Seekers for a salvation, stitched in neat printed covers.	\$12 per 100	182
Prieaux's Connexion of Sacred and Profane History.	48 00	5 00
William's on the Lord's Supper.	3 00	472
Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, now publishing in superior style, in 4to with elegant engravings, bound.	\$7 50	9 00
Ditto, in calf, gilt.	9 00	12 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.	372	

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

EDWARD MULLIKIN.

Easton, Dec. 7, 1833.

BOOKS.

EDWARD MULLIKIN has for sale at his Store at the Post-Office, adjoining Mr. Lowe's Hotel,
Goodrich's Universal Geography
Newton on the Prophecies
Stanton's Reflections
Milton, Young, Gray, Beattie and Collins' Poems
Sterne's Works
Hennans, Heber, and Pollok's Poems
Byron's Works
Pronouncing Bible
Pronouncing Testament
Prieaux's Connexion of Sacred and Profane 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, Jewyns, Leslie and Paley
Baxter's Call to the unconverted
Saints' Rest
Gracia Algora
Gracia Algora
Cooper's Virgil
Clarke's Caesar
Clarke's Homer
Smart's Cicero
Caesar Delphini
Horace Delphini
Sallust Delphini
Athenaeus's Xenophon
Allen's Euclid
Griesbach's Greek Testament
Greek Exercises
Anthony's Sallust
Mair's Syntax
Adams' Latin Grammar
Ruddiman's do
Titi Livii
McIntyre on the Globes
Bonycastle's Algebra
Polite Learning
Blair's Lectures
Blair's History of Ancient History
Tyler's History
Grimsdew'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
Olney's ditto
Vanostrecht's French Grammar
Nugent's French Dictionary
Viri Roma
Kirkham's Grammar
Murray's Grammar
ditto Reader
Academical Reader
Walker's Dictionary
Conley's Spelling Book
Jess, Pike, Bennett and Gough's Arithmetic
Bartlett's Reader
Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books
And variety of other Books, Paper, Ink, powder, &c. &c.

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BALTIMORE CITY AND COUNTY, ON THE 11TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1833, BY EPHRAIM SMITH, ESQ., A Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as runaway, a colored lad, who calls himself ROBERT HARRIS; says he belongs to Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, living near Cambridge, E. Shore, Md., but was committed as belonging to Jesse Bullard, near Cambridge. Said colored lad is about 16 years of age, 5 feet 2 1/2 inches high, very much scarred on his back from a cow-hide, large scar on his right leg, large scar on his left leg, with several scars on both hands. Had on when committed, a pair of old light blue cassimere pantaloons, cotton shirt, white summer roundabout, straw hat and a pair of coarse lace boots.

The owner (if any) of the above described colored lad is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Balt. City and County Jail.

dec 31 5w

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BALTIMORE CITY AND COUNTY, ON THE 10TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1833, BY CHARLES KERNAN, ESQ., A Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a bright mulatto woman, who calls herself ELIZABETH TALE; says she was born free, and raised by her mother, Polly Harman, living near Horn Town, Eastern Shore, Virginia. Said mulatto woman is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, has a large scar on her right shoulder and arm, occasioned by a burn; also, a small scar on her right wrist. Had on when committed, a calico frock, small red striped black muslin bonnet, white cotton stockings and fine leather shoes.

The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto woman, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Balt. City and County Jail.

dec 31

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Harford County, on the 8th of the present month, a negro man, who calls himself HENRY ROADLY, aged about twenty years; says he was born free, in Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis, and that his mother formerly belonged to Henrietta Hammond. He is about five feet nine inches high, has a large scar over the left eye, and a small one on the left breast. He has very thick lips, & stammers a little when speaking. He had on when committed, a pair of blue muslin trousers, a gray roundabout, a buff vest, and old shoes; and had with him a bundle containing a far hat, and a white roundabout, and two spotted summer vests. The owner of the above boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
PRESTON MCCOMAS,
Sheriff of Harford County.

Easton Whig, Baltimore American, and National Intelligencer, will copy the above to the amount of \$1, and charge the subscriber.

dec 28 3w

A TEACHER IS WANTED, at the District School, No. 8, of the Middle District of Cal-care county. A person competent to teach with facility, the usual branches in primary schools, together with English, French, and bringing satisfactory testimonials of good moral character, will meet with immediate employment. Application by letter, post paid, or in person, may be made to the subscriber, Secretary to the Board of Trustees, who will communicate all applications to the Board immediately.
RD. CHAMBERS,
Secretary to the Board of Trustees.
December 24, 1833.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT, SITTING AS A COURT OF CHANCERY.

November Term, in the year 1833.
ORDERED, That the sale of the lands made to John Leeds Kerr, by John M. G. Emory, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Richard Sherwood, deceased, in the cause of John Crandall and Thomas R. Brooks, against John H. Norfolk and Sarah his wife, formerly Sarah Sherwood, Howell P. Sherwood, Richard P. Sherwood, James Sherwood, William Sherwood, Robert Sherwood, Benjamin Sherwood, Ann P. Crandall, wife of John Crandall, Eliza Brooks, wife of Thomas R. Brooks, the heirs at law, and Ann Sherwood widow and administratrix of Richard Sherwood, deceased, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Monday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four: provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in two of the newspapers published on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, before the tenth day of January, in the year last aforesaid.
The report of the Trustee states the amount of sales to be \$485 25.

R. T. EARLE,
P. B. HOPPER,
J. B. ECCLESTON.
True copy,
Test Jacob Lookerman, Clk.

DEER CREEK

Young Ladies' Academy.

THE Semi-Annual Examination of the Pupils in this Institution took place on Monday, the 19th instant, in the presence of a majority of the Trustees, who have great pleasure in being able to say, that they have not elsewhere, witnessed in pupils so young, greater accuracy and extent of knowledge in History, Geography, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, than was manifested on that occasion. Pieces of composition were shown as the unaided production of the pupils, which would do credit to mature years; and the exercises in Parsing, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., were altogether calculated to place Miss CHERRY, who superintends the seminary, in the first rank of those who undertake the government and instruction of the female mind. And the trustees feel assured that when instruction in the French language is added to the branches already taught in the country, it will hold out better prospects for the acquisition of a useful and substantial female education.

The Academy is situated five miles north of Belle Air, immediately on stage route between Philadelphia and Baltimore, by way of Conowingo, in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, and the young ladies are boarded in the family of Mr. Trimble, where every attention is paid to their health and morals.

TERMS:
Boarding, washing, fuel, per quarter, \$20 00
Tuition 5
French extra 5
Drawing extra 5
Books and Stationary furnished at moderate prices.
JOHN FORWOOD
SAMUEL BROWN
ROB. H. ARCHER
PARKER FORWOOD } Trustees.

FALL SUPPLY.

SAMUEL MACKEY,
INFORMS his friends and customers that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a large and elegant assortment of

FRESH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,

suitable for the present and approaching seasons

consisting in part of
DRY GOODS,
Groceries.

China, Glass, and Queens-ware, which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms, for cash or country produce. He invites the citizens generally to give him a call, view his assortment and judge for themselves.

N. B. He has always on hand, and will dispose of low, a general assortment of LUMBER.

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

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.
Baltimore.

may 29

A CARD.

MISS NICOLS and MRS. SCULL, having engaged the services of Mr. and Mrs. Burrell in their Female Seminary, the Trustees take pleasure in informing the patrons of the Institution, and the public generally, that the Institution is now open for the reception of young ladies. The French language and all the higher branches of female education will be taught by Mr. Burrell, and Music, Painting, Needle work, &c. by Mrs. Burrell.
JAMES PARROTT, Sec'y.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!—AGRICULTURAL SWEETSTAKE, FOR TALBOT and DORCHESTER COUNTIES.

A Sweepstake proposed to the Agriculturists of Talbot and Dorchester counties, on one continuous acre, "a parallelogram," of "Indian Corn," shelled, to be grown the ensuing season.

Measurement of land, and corn shelled, to be attested on oath. Twenty dollars entrance money to be paid by each competitor, on or before the first day of March, into the hands of one of the Editors of the Easton or Cambridge newspapers, of which due notice shall be given, on or before said day, to Martin Goldsborough, of Talbot, or Joseph E. Muse, of Dorchester.

The stake entered shall not be withdrawn unless six shall not have entered, by the said first day of March; in which case all shall be void—nor shall the number exceed fifty.

Nov. 12, 1833.

N. B.—The Editors above named may produce a good interest by a few insertions of the proposition.

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 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 text. 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 as 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, 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 1829, 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 on 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 small 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.

TO THE PARISHIONERS OF SAINT PETER'S PARISH.

The subscriber is happy in having it in his power to announce to you, and the friends of religion, that ST. PETER'S CHURCH is now COMPLETELY REPAIRED, AND READY FOR SERVICE.

The Vestry are respectfully requested to meet at the Church on Monday the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of fixing on the rents and letting out the pews. All persons desirous of taking pews, are requested to attend at the Church on that day, and make their applications to the Vestry. It is to be hoped all the applicants will be furnished with such pews as shall be most agreeable to them.

THOS. BAYNE, Rector.

Easton, Jan. 6th, 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

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BALTIMORE CITY AND COUNTY, ON THE 24TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1833, BY THOMAS SHEPPARD, ESQ., A Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself CLYDUS WILLIAMS, says he is free, but did belong to James Purvis & Co. Said colored man is about 48 years of age, 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high, has a small scar on the left cheek, and one over the left eye—had on when committed, a dark chequered round about, white fitted pantaloons, buff vest, coarse shoes, and tarpauling 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.

nov 8-19 3w

A COOK WANTED.

A Gentleman living in Baltimore, wishes to purchase a good plain COOK, from 30 to 40 years of age, without children. A liberal price will be given. Apply to the Editor.

dec. 17 w

For Sale, Cheap.

A SECOND HAND ONE HORSE FOUR WHEEL CARRIAGE, built of the best materials, and in a good substantial manner. It may be seen at the Carriage shop of Messrs. Anderson & Hopkins, of whom the price may be known, or application can be made at the Post Office.

nov 12

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

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, Britannia and Japan Candlesticks, Cut Glass Candle 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, 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 Lancet Blades, Glass Inkstands, Water Color Paints, Violin Strings, Smelling Bottles, Jewsharpes, 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, bear 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.

63—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.

FOR RENT,

(possession immediately.)

That commodious Dwelling House and garden on Dover Street, opposite the Dwellings of Thomas L. Bullitt and John Goldsborough, Esquires. To be premises to be in complete repair in a few days.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

NEW FALL GOODS,

W. H. & P. GROOME

HAVE lately received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their full supply of

GOODS,

comprising an unusually large and general assortment,

Among which are a great variety of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and CASSI NETTS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, AND BAISES, AND ENGLISH MERINOS.

CALICOES AND GINGHAMS, (new style) BLACK & COLORED SILKS, for dresses, MERINO and THIBET SHAWLS, CASSIMERES & FLENCHE do. WOOLLEN & COTTON HOSIERY.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CHINA, GLASS, &c. &c. All of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

Easton, Oct. 15 w

A CARD.

TO publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States and the British Provinces. The publishers of the New England Weekly Review are desirous of making up, a complete list of all the Newspapers and Periodicals published in the United States and the British Provinces, with the name of their publishers and the place where published; they therefore request all publishers to insert this card, and also send them two copies of their respective publications, that they may not fail of receiving one, in order to render the list complete.

Direct to the New England Weekly Review, Hartford, Connecticut.

oct 29

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

WOOL.

LYMAN REED & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE.

DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of wool. Letters post paid asking information respecting the wool market, will receive immediate attention.

L. R. & Co., have leave to refer to Messrs. Tiffany, Shaw & Co. Daniel Cobb & Co. Samuel Wyman & Co. } Baltimore

May 14

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,
Piperine, Oil Cubeb,
Solidified Copiva,
Oil of Cantharidin,
Denaturated Laudanum,
Ditto Opium,
Lydney,
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

REMOVAL.

JAMES B. GEORGE, feeling thankful to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement received for the last ten years in his line of business, would inform them that he has removed to No. 49, Centre Market space a few doors below his former stand, and hopes by a due attention to business to merit a continuance of public patronage. He has on hand and intends keeping, as usual, a good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, both fine and coarse, of his own manufacture, together with a good selection of the Eastern make.

LIKEWISE:

Hats, Caps, Trunks, and Blacking—all of which he will dispose of at the lowest prices, for cash.

N. B.—The Easton Whig, Centerville Times, Elkton Press, Kent Enquirer, and Belle Air Republican, will publish the above advertisement to the amount of \$4 and forward their accounts to this office, or to J. B. George.

Baltimore, Sept. 10.

SAMUEL OZMON,

CABINET MAKER.

REPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally,

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.--N^o. 28. EASTON, MD.--SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1834. WHOLE N^o. 305.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING, (during the Session of Congress,) and every TUESDAY MORNING, the residue 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 arrears are settled, without the approbation of the publisher. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion--larger advertisements in proportion.

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

PHILIP MACKEY, Collector of Talbot county.

NOTICE. MARYLAND ECLIPSE will resume his old stands, the ensuing season, in Easton and Centerville. dec. 14, 1833. If

United States Mail Stages.



WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

THE MAIL STAGE from Easton, via Wye Mills and Queenstown to Broad Creek, will leave Easton every Sunday and Wednesday morning, at 7 o'clock, and reach Broad Creek at 2 o'clock, P. M. in time for passengers to arrive at Annapolis at an early hour in the evening in the mail packet. Returning, leave Broad Creek at 9 o'clock, A. M. or immediately after the arrival of the Mail Packet from Annapolis, and reach Easton same evening. The MAIL leaves Easton every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon at half past 12 o'clock, for Cambridge, and returns same evening. The MAIL STAGE for Centerville, leaves Easton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon at half past 1 o'clock, and reaches Centerville in time for an early supper. Returning, leave Centerville at 8 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Easton by 12 o'clock. Fare from Annapolis to Easton, \$3.50. Or--from Annapolis to Broad Creek, \$1.00. " from Broad Creek to Queenstown, 1.50. " from Queenstown to Wye Mills, 50. " Wye Mills to Easton, 1.00. " from Easton to Cambridge Ferry, 1.00. " from Easton to Centerville, 1.00. " from Wye Mills to Centerville, 50. All Baggage at the risk of the owners. Easton, Jan. 4, 1834.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THOMAS H. JENKINS

HAVING just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore is now prepared to present to the public

A VERY HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WINTER GOODS, viz:

Double and Single width Black Merino, and all the various colours of English Merino's, Turkey three and four red Chintz, of the most fashionable patterns and now worn very much in the cities.

Black and Chocolate Ground Calicoes new style and very rich.

MERINO SHAWLS, White, Black and Scarlet, richly bordered SILKS.

Black Italian Lustrings, and Gro de Soire. A beautiful assortment of coloured Gro de Naps, adapted to the season.

VELVETS. Black and blue-black Silk Velvets, various shades of brown, do. do.

FURS! FURS! FURS!!!

The ladies are particularly requested to call and examine a beautiful lot of

FUR CAPES, BOAS AND THIBETS. They can be sold on reasonable terms.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS.

A general assortment of CLOTH CAPS--also a handsome lot of Fine Seal Skin FUR CAPS.

QUILTED STRIP VESTINGS.

NEW STYLE STRIPED CASSIMERES.

SEVERAL HANDSOME SETS OF CHINA WARE.

Together with a liberal collection of other GOODS, selected with care and attention, from the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore.

T. H. J. grateful for past favors from the Public, respectfully tenders his thanks. The assortment of Goods that he is now opening for sale will be hoped be an inducement for the liberal continuation of their patronage.--Nothing that attention and assiduity can suggest, shall be wanting on his part, to please all who may desire to purchase.

Easton, Dec. 24.

BUCHEAT FLOUR, & CO.

Lately received and for sale by the subscri.

here. Buckwheat Flour, Sperm, Mould & Dip

Fresh Bunch Raisins, Candles,

Almonds, Fine and coarse Salt,

Currents, Salt Petre,

Gothen Cheese, Loaf & Lump Sugar,

Family Flour, Powder and Shot.

CAST STEEL AXES, a superior article,

and a choice assortment of

Old Wines, Liquors, &c.

W. H. & P. GROOMER.

Nov. 26--eowat

THE ATHENIAN, AND LITERARY GAZETTE.

With a view to meet the wishes, as well as the wants of the public, it is contemplated to issue, on or about the first of January next, a new paper, devoted to:

The fine Arts, the Drama, News, and General

Miscellaneous, and embracing Original Essays,

Political, Literary, Sketches of American Scenery,

Biography, Rules of Life, Scientific and Literary Intelligence, &c.

Besides a department of light reading particular attention will be paid to that under the

head of "Reviews," in which all new works, whether of domestic or foreign origin, will be critically noticed. The present paper will be

superceded by "The Athenian," on the termination of the present year, and each subscriber will be furnished with a copy, which will not

only contain a much greater quantity, but also a far greater variety of useful and important

matter, and every exertion will be used to sustain fully the character of the prospectus, as well as to keep pace with the improvements, the knowledge, and the rising spirit of the age.

In order to render the publication complete in every department, arrangements have been made for an acquisition of valuable assistance; and as soon as the patronage will warrant, a series of engravings, illustrative of celebrated

structures or distinguished individuals, will periodically accompany the work.

The ATHENIAN being unincorporated in its utility, will be equally devoted to every section of the Union, and will comprehend every subject which may be worthy of observation or

productive of interest.

As the offer of rewards to literary aspirants has elicited some highly creditable specimens of American literature, which it will be the particular aim of the Athenian to encourage, premiums for a variety of such articles as are suitable for its columns will be offered early in January. As the amount must depend greatly on the patronage received, and as the publishers are desirous of exercising a degree of liberality that will afford a sufficient inducement for competition of a higher order, they cannot but hope that the public generally will second their endeavors to generate and foster native talent.

With a view to accommodate the public with semi-annual opportunities of subscribing to this work, the publishers will issue it in two volumes, each containing twenty-six weekly numbers, and comprising 312 pages; thus, the Athenian will present, within the year, eight hundred and thirty-two pages of well selected and original reading, upon every subject likely to interest the public. This it will be readily admitted, gives to the publication a claim which no other weekly quarto in the United States can advance, as they contain but half its intended number of pages, and generally charge double the amount of its subscription. Of the quality of its subjects it would be superfluous to speak, as it is not only pleasant, but safer to dig by practice than profession. It may, however, not be unnecessary to say that it will be, in every sense, worthy of preservation; and will make two handsome volumes annually, with which of which an accurate and copious index will be furnished.

Such arrangements have also been effected with the most popular publishers in London, Edinburgh and Dublin, as will put the Athenian in possession of the earliest editions of the works of merit, and the principal journals published in these cities. Its readers will thus have the latest literary information of works progressing through, as well as of those but newly issuing from the press; and also the earliest receipt of such news as those journals may communicate. It is the determination of the publishers of the Athenian to issue bulletins which shall notice the alterations proposed for this paper, and insert the present advertisement in full, shall possess the immediate advantage of such arrivals. In addition to these arrangements, they are either negotiating for, or have actually engaged the aid of some of the first literary characters of the day, thus making ample provision for the full success of the undertaking as far as depends on their exertions.

Historical, dramatic, biographical, and poetic contributions will be diligently and promptly attended to, and are respectfully solicited.

Book-sellers and publishers of literary works, music, and prints, will find "The Athenian" a very convenient medium for their advertisements, which will be conspicuously inserted under the department expressly devoted to this object, and on the most liberal terms; and such of them as may wish a critical notice of their books should send them in as early in the week as possible. All communications must be post paid, and addressed to

BLACKWOOD & CO.

No. 1 Athenian Buildings, Philadelphia.

TERMS, &c.

The ATHENIAN will be printed on a superior quality of double royal paper, folded and stitched in the quarto form, and adorned at the unprecedented low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of two writs of venditioni exponas, and three writs of fieri facias, to me directed, against Robert L. Harrison, one at the suit of Sarah Hoffseff, assignee of Peter Joshua, one at the suit of James Harrison, assignee of Philemon T. Hambleton; one at the suit of Right Hon. John, and one at the suit of Jerry Bouldin, against the said Harrison, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February next, at the store of Nicholas Orem, in the town of Saint Michaels, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, to wit: one negro girl named Tilly, for cash, to the highest bidder: taken as the property of the said Harrison, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs and his officer's fees for 1833, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

TILOS. GRAHAM, Jr.

Jan. 11, 1834. Constable.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, by Joshua

Trink, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for Baltimore County, as a runaway

negro man who calls himself RICHARD SMITH, and says he belongs to Thomas B.

Crawford, of Prince George's County, near Upper Marlboro. The said negro is about 30

years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, has several small scars on his forehead and a scar on his left wrist, caused by a rope hook. Had on when committed, gray vest, roundabout, gray cloth

pantaloons, old vest, fine linen shirt, black fur hat, yarn stockings, and coarse lace boots.

The owner of the above described negro, if any, 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.

Jan. 11 Baltimore City and County Jail.

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

A CARD.

The subscriber being about to remove from

Easton requests all persons indebted to him to call immediately and make payment, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity of placing their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

ANDREW OEHLEK.

Easton, Nov. 26th, 1834. 3w

LIST OF LETTERS

Remainig in the Post Office at Easton, Md. on the 1st of January, 1834, which, if not taken up by the 1st of April, will be sent to the Post office Department as dead letters.

A

Wm. Atwell

Abraham Adams

Rachel Bruff

Fanny Barnett

Susan Ann Banning

Levin Bantom

A. W. Chamberlaine

Henry Delehay

Ruth Dulin

John Edmondson

Wm. Faulkner

Robert Fish

John Goldsborough

James Grace

H. Henrick

Manlove Hazel

Harriet Hicks

Thomas Jackson

Wilow Jefferson

Mis S. M. Kerr

L. Elizabeth Martin

Archibald Marshall

August de Nanteuil

Samuel Ozmon

James Parrott

Howell Powell

Nelsoniah B. Pratt

Wm. C. Ridgeway

Charles H. Rigby

Henry Sullivan

Elizabeth Sears

John Seymore

Miss M. A. Spencer

Anna L. Tilghman

H. Henrietta Vinson

Rhoda Wilson

Robert Walton

Wm. Willbee

Ann Weaver.

EDW. MULLIKIN, P. M.

Jan. 1--4th 3w

MARYLAND

Caroline County Orphans' Court.

14th day of January, A. D. 1834.

ON application of Peter Johnson, adm'r

of Jesse Hubbard, (of Peter) late of

Caroline county, deceased--It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for credit

ors 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 and proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto

set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this fourteenth day of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty four.

Test, W. 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 Jesse Hubbard, (of Peter) 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 fifth day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.--Given under my hand this fourteenth day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty four.

PETER JOHNSON, Adm'r

of Jesse Hubbard, (of Peter.)

Jan. 18 3w

\$20 REWARD--RAN AWAY

from the estate of Shadrach Liden, late of Caroline county, deceased, in

March last, a NEGRO MAN, called HENRY SATTTERFIELD, or sometimes Henry Fountain. I think he had a scar on his forehead. His clothing is not recollected; his complexion is rather black; he has followed the farming business, and is supposed to be about 40 years of

age. Any person who will arrest and secure said negro in Denton jail, or deliver him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, if taken out of the state; if taken in the State of Maryland, ten dollars.

EDWARD W. LIDEN,

Administrator of Shadrach Liden, dec'd.

Jan. 11 3w

NEW FIRM.

DR. S. W. SPENCER, having associated

C. F. WILLIS with him in the DRUG BUSINESS, it will now be conducted

under the firm of SPENCER & WILLIS; who have on hand and intend keeping a FULL supply of MEDICINE, DRUGS, PAINTS,

OILS, &c.

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

January 1st, 1839. Jy 7

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Queen Ann's

county on the 18th day of September 1833, by William Harper, a Justice of the Peace in and for Queen Ann's county, as a runaway

colored man who calls himself JOHN DINGOES--says he was born free, and emigrated from France to this country. Said John Dingo is about thirty years of age, five feet four inches high. Had on when committed, a blue round jacket and linen trousers.

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.

THOMAS SUDLER, Shff.

dec. 7 2m of Queen Ann's county.

C. COATES & SON,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Ladies and

gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that they will remain a few days at Mr. Lowe's Hotel--Where they are prepared to perform all the various branches in the profession of

DENTAL SURGERY.

Ladies will be waited on at their dwellings, if requested.

N. B. Testimonials of our profession may be seen, if required.

dec 31 3*

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 21st day

of December, 1833, by Wm. A. Schaeffer, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a mulatto

woman, who calls herself JANE, or MARIA MATTHEWS, says she was born free and raised by her mother on the Roisterstown road, near the Pennsylvania line--said mulatto woman is about 19 years old, 5 feet 3 inches high, has a scar on her right breast, caused by a burn; large full eyes. Had on when committed, a dark calico frock, dark cotton handkerchief on her neck and head, white cotton stockings, and old shoes. The owner of the above described mulatto woman, if any, 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

Jy 11 of Baltimore City and County Jail.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County on the 25th day

of December, 1833, by James Blair, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself JOHN KELLY, and says he belongs to Mrs. Martha Brown, in Queen

Anne's County, near Queenstown. Said negro is about 20 years old, 5 feet 3 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his neck, caused by the Kings Evil, and a small scar on his left cheek, caused by a cut. Had on when committed, an old blue coat and pantaloons, old black silk vest, black stock, old black fur hat, cotton shirt and boots. The owner (if any) of the above described negro 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

Jy 11 of Baltimore City and County Jail.

RUNAWAY--Was committed to the

Jail of Harford county, as a runaway, on the 21st of December, 1833, a negro man who called himself WILLIAM DORSEY, but now says his name is BILL GETTYS.

He says he is about 35 years of age; he is about 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high, (also says he was born free in the state of Pennsylvania) has a speck in the right eye, a small scar on the upper lip, a large scar on the right wrist, and three fingers of the right hand drawn up, occasioned he says by a burn; and there appears to be two teeth wanting in front, one above and the other below. He has a very down look when spoken to, and a very flat nose. Had on when committed an old black coat, and a pair of old black pantaloons; also a pair of striped cotton pantaloons, a swansdown vest, a pair of old shoes, and an old fur hat.

The owner of the above negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

PRESTON MCCOMAS,

Sheriff of Harford County.

(37-The Baltimore American, Eastern Whig, and National Intelligencer, will copy the above to the amount of one dollar, and charge the subscriber.

Jan. 24, 1834. Jy 11

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 the 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

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Montgomery

county, Maryland, on the 26th of December last, as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself ALSEY DORSEY, about 22 years of age, five feet 2 inches high, has a scar on the left side of her neck. Her clothing when committed was a striped linsey frock, old shoes and stockings. She says she belongs to Mr. Edw. Taney, of Washington county. The owner of the above described woman is requested to come forward and release her, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

RICHARD R. WATERS, Shff.

Jan 18 4w

The following interesting passage is taken

from the article in the last number of the North American Review on the Whale Fishery:

As the whale ship escapes with perhaps fewer disasters, so the men are generally more healthy than in any other seafaring employments.--

"They experience nothing so fearful, as many merchant ships do, from the direful diseases of the tropical regions. These ships, however, which frequent stormy seas, and remain long abroad without fresh provisions, often find the scurvy making its fearful ravages. It is also true, that the unfortunate man, who is not active enough to elude the line, is sometimes carried down by it. Sometimes bones are broken and lives lost in the rough contests with the inhabitants of the deep. Sometimes a boat's crew is separated and never heard of, though they generally reach the land, or are rescued by some other vessel. Notwithstanding these causes of disaster, ship after ship returns without losing a man by death.

Among the accidents that have occurred in the prosecution of this business, the loss of

...ly gone down in the night, and taken the
...and a pine club from the woodpile, and sat
upon his bed-side, and trimmed of the green
limbs, which laid in the morning as they had
been cut off upon the floor. This fact, it is be-
lieved, though no doubt has ensued, will con-
stitute the crime of burglary, and bring the
wretch to the gallows, if fortunately he shall be
found. The whole of the southern parts of the
State are on the alert, and have offered by sub-
scription, a reward of \$600 for his apprehen-
sion.

It has been ascertained that a man by the
name of William Burke (an Irishman) had
been at work upon the Canton Rail Road, at
about the time the assassin represented that he
was there himself, and his character and ap-
pearance had been such, as to confirm the sus-
picion, that he was the same person who com-
mitted the bloody deed.

The American Turf Register for the present
month, contains a letter addressed to the edi-
tor, J. S. Skinner, Esq. by Genl. Gratot of
the United States Army, on the importance of
procuring the best wild horses of the prairie
south west of Cantonment Gibson. The
horses that are found running wild in herds
over that vast country, extending westward to
the foot of the Rocky Mountains, are repre-
sented by the Genl. as being the best of the
kind, superior to the very best horses among
us, for speed and endurance. The celebrated
naturalist, Audubon, rode one of them more
than three thousand miles continually, without
his losing a meal, or complaining a day; and an
intelligent officer writes to Mr. Skinner, that
"no one has observed the Osages galloping over
the boundless prairies, under their fervid sun,
and maintaining this for hours, viewed their
muscular and handsome steeds, and compared
his own jaded nag with the bounding and less
animals around him, but has confessed the
superiority of their horses." The race is sup-
posed to be descended from the Arabian stock,
through the celebrated Andalusian horses of
Spain, brought there by the Moors, and thence
exported to the Spanish American provinces.
Arrangements have been made through the
agency of several officers of the army, to have
some of the best of the kind selected and im-
ported into this region, for the purpose of im-
proving the stock.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16.

IN SENATE.

A message was received from the President
of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his sec-
retary, transmitting a report from the Director
of the United States Mint, exhibiting the state
of that institution for the year 1833.

The following resolutions were severally pre-
sented and laid upon the table:

By Mr. Linn,
Resolved, That the Committee on Manufactures
be instructed to inquire whether the duty on
lead has not been evaded, or attempted to be
evaded, by the importation of lead in the form
of bolts, clock and watch weights, bullets, large
balls, &c.

By Mr. Shepley,
Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury
be directed to communicate to the Senate, so
far as the returns received will permit, the ton-
nage departing from the United States, in each
collection district thereof, to the British North
American colonies, and to the British West
Indies, since the 30th of September 1832, dis-
tinguishing the domestic and foreign tonnage.
And, also, the value of the exports to those pla-
ces respectively, for each collection district
during the same period.

The bill from the House of Representatives,
making appropriations for the Naval service for
the year 1834, was read the first time, and the
second time by unanimous consent, and referred
to the committee on Finance.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the
Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the
resolutions of Mr. Clay, on the subject of the
removal of the public deposits from the Bank
of the United States; when

Mr. Shepley resumed his remarks, and con-
tinued until a quarter before 3 o'clock, when he
concluded with moving that when the question
be taken on the resolutions, it be taken by yeas
and nays; which was ordered.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the Senate then
proceeded to the consideration of Executive busi-
ness. After remaining a short time with closed
doors; on motion of Mr. Rives the Senate
adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker presented the following Mes-
sage from the President of the United States,
with the following report from the Director of
the Mint:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1834.

Sir: I transmit to Congress a Report from the
Director of the Mint exhibiting the operations
of that institution during the year 1833.

ANDREW JACKSON.

To the Hon. the Speaker of the
House of Representatives.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Philadelphia, 1st January, 1834.

Sir: I have the honor to submit a Report
on the general transactions of the Mint, during
the last year.

The coinage effected within that period, ac-
cording to the estimate of \$3,765,710 in gold
coins, \$2,759,000 in silver, \$23,160 in
copper, and consisting of 10,307,790 pieces of
coin, viz:

Half Eagles, 193,630 pieces, making \$988,150
Quarter do. 4,160 " " 10,400
Half Dols. 5,206,000 " " 2,603,000
Quarter do. 156,000 " " 39,000
Dimes 485,000 " " 48,500
Half do. 1,370,000 " " 68,500
Cents 2,739,000 " " 27,390
Half Cents 145,000 " " 7,250

Of the amount of gold coined within that
year, about \$85,000 were derived from Mex-
ico, South America and the West Indies; \$12,
000 from Africa; \$689,000 from the Gold Re-
gion of the United States, and about \$13,000
from sources not ascertained.

Of the amount of Gold of the United States,
above mentioned, about \$104,000 may be stat-
ed to have been received from Virginia; \$476,
000 from North Carolina; \$68,000 from South
Carolina; \$216,000 from Georgia; and about
\$7000 from Tennessee.

The annexed statement exhibits the quanti-
ty of gold received from the several districts
of the United States, which have thus far pro-
duced it in sufficient quantities to be an object
of regard, commencing with the year 1824.—
Previously to that period, gold had been re-
ceived at the Mint only from North Carolina,
from which quarter it was first transmitted for
coinage in 1824. During the interval, how-
ever, from that date, to 1823, inclusive, the av-
erage amount had not exceeded \$2500.

In the report of 1st January, 1833, it was re-
marked that the quantity of gold of the United
States brought to the mint in 1832, was regard-
ed, according to estimates entitled to great re-
spect, as not much exceeding one half the quan-
tity produced from the mines within that year;
nearly an equal amount being supposed to have

been exported uncoined, or consumed in the
arts. Nothing has since occurred to create a
doubt of the correctness of that conjecture.
It is altogether probable that the remark is
equally true in regard to the last year, and
that the amount of gold derived from the United
States, within that period, has exceeded one
million and a half of dollars. This sum, it is
believed, is not less than about one-fifth of the
amount of gold produced within the same period,
from all other sources, in Europe and Amer-
ica, estimated according to the best authorities.
I have the honor to be with great respect,
your obedient servant,

SAMUEL MOORE,
Director of the Mint of the United States.

To the President of the United States.

Total.

\$6,000

17,000

30,000

44,000

140,000

140,000

620,000

620,000

808,900

1,000

1,000

7,000

9,000

741,000

163,500

810,500

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down as false. That gentleman was unparal-
led in his censure upon these hardy bands for
defending themselves, or for pursuing the sav-
ages. But was he equally so upon the priva-
teering of those from his own State, during the
last war? No. Yet his patriotic blood seem-
ed to curdle in his veins, when he reflected upon
the conduct of the white man, who was forced
to peril his life against the most ferocious odds.
He talked, too, "of atrocious acts of retaliation
having been committed by the frontier men,"
but Mr. P. denied the justice of this charge,
and referred the gentleman to the history of
Kentucky and of the times, by which he would
learn such was not the conduct of Boon, when
he penetrated into the deep forest in pursuit of
the two Miss Galleries, whom he regained from
the Indians and restored to their homes. Boon
was not alone in such achievements. There
was a long list in which the name of Weeks
and others were to be enrolled. There were
1,500 women and children, who were taken
captive, wounded or slain; at least 2,000 hor-
ses, and not less than 5,000 dollars worth of
property taken from the harassed and bleed-
ing hunters. Yet this was all "petty" in the
gentleman's opinion. Mr. P. contended at
length, that it was owing to their gallant ex-
ertions the standard raised by CORNWALLIS
in the South, at the instigation of the Tories, had
been pulled down, and after detailing the events
of the battle at King's mountain, as having
contributed as much as any other, to establish
the independence of the United States, he ex-
pressed his hope, that the glory of that and their
other actions, would be permitted to stand as a
proud monument of their fame; that the sur-
vivors of such an heroic band would be con-
sidered as not the least deserving of those
who now enjoyed the bounty of the nation.

Mr. Pinckney said that he valued as highly
as any person, the rich inheritance of indepen-
dence that was left them, by their fathers, and
duly appreciated the price at which it was
purchased. But he would prefer showing his
veneration for those engaged in the revolution,
in some other way, than by increasing taxation,
or the burdens of the nation. The mover of
the resolution, had certainly taken such captiv-
ating ground, that even he, deprecating as
he must ever do, the consequences of its adop-
tion by the House, was almost tempted to give
freely the pliancy, which was claimed so elo-
quently for the war-worn veterans of the west.
But he had a higher duty to perform, than to
give way to his feelings, as he must contend,
that the House, had no constitutional right to
adopt the resolution; the whole pension system
was established, without constitutional authori-
ty, and he defied the utmost ingenuity to point
out any one article in the constitution, from
which the power to establish it could be infer-
red. If then, it was not constitutional to estab-
lish the system for the soldier of the revolution,
how much more unjust was it, to include within
the provisions of that law, those who, whatever
their services elsewhere, had no agency in
that war. Their services having been sub-
sequent to that event, they had not contributed
to lay the glorious foundation on which the fed-
eral constitution was raised. He could not as-
sent to the pension system being established,
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IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1833.

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"By extending the period of payment of re-
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Mr. Rives addressed the Senate until five o'-
clock in support of the reasons of the Secretary,
and against the resolutions of Mr. Clay.

It is impossible, notwithstanding an imperi-
ous rule adopted by the editor, owing to the
lateness of the hour for the Reporter to give
any thing like a synopsis of the profound argu-
ments of this able speech—the speech will be
written out immediately, and published as soon
as practicable.

Mr. Ewing then took the floor and moved
an adjournment; which was carried.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, JAN. 17, 1834.

Mr. Watson reported a bill concerning
Navy Pensions and the Navy Pension Fund;
and

Mr. Polk, a bill making appropriations for
revolutionary and other pensioners of the United
States for the year 1834—both of which bills
were severally referred to the Committee of the
Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered
to be printed.

THE PENSION LAWS.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Chilton,
to appoint a Select Committee to inquire into
the expediency of so extending the general
Pension Law, as to embrace within its pro-
visions those persons who were engaged in the
Indian wars down to 1794, with the amend-
ment thereto, submitted by Mr. Boulden, to
appoint a committee to inquire into the moral
effects of the pension system—coming up as the
unfinished business.

Mr. Peyton, resumed his remarks. He said
that any vote of the House, by which the ser-
vices of the persons engaged in the conflicts
with the Indians might be recognised, would be
to them, the proudest day of their existence,
and its effect would be to relieve many who
had long experienced undeserved want and mi-
sery. Adverting to the statement, made by
the honorable member from Rhode Island,
(Mr. Burges), "that this was a petty warfare,"
he asked, could that be considered a petty war-
fare, which raged from Georgia to Canada; in
which, thousands, and tens of thousands of
savages had been engaged for years? But to
show that those wars, were neither petty nor
inglorious, he referred the gentleman to an in-
stance in which a small party of only nineteen
whites, had resisted and proved victorious, over
a band of Indians, who outnumbered them in
the proportion of one hundred to one, and he de-
scribed these conflicts and said that although,
after the savages obtained victories, they had
used their power barbarously; that in every
Indian camp, the remains of human skeletons,
the remains of those, whose bodies were even
summed at the stake, were to be met with;
the skeletons of women and children, yet he
must repel the insinuation that the whites had
committed similar atrocities, and asked the
gentleman if he ever heard of a white man in-
juring women and children, begging him, when
he should hear such a charge, made, to set it

down as false. That gentleman was unparal-
led in his censure upon these hardy bands for
defending themselves, or for pursuing the sav-
ages. But was he equally so upon the priva-
teering of those from his own State, during the
last war? No. Yet his patriotic blood seem-
ed to curdle in his veins, when he reflected upon
the conduct of the white man, who was forced
to peril his life against the most ferocious odds.
He talked, too, "of atrocious acts of retaliation
having been committed by the frontier men,"
but Mr. P. denied the justice of this charge,
and referred the gentleman to the history of
Kentucky and of the times, by which he would
learn such was not the conduct of Boon, when
he penetrated into the deep forest in pursuit of
the two Miss Galleries, whom he regained from
the Indians and restored to their homes. Boon
was not alone in such achievements. There
was a long list in which the name of Weeks
and others were to be enrolled. There were
1,500 women and children, who were taken
captive, wounded or slain; at least 2,000 hor-
ses, and not less than 5,000 dollars worth of
property taken from the harassed and bleed-
ing hunters. Yet this was all "petty" in the
gentleman's opinion. Mr. P. contended at
length, that it was owing to their gallant ex-
ertions the standard raised by CORNWALLIS
in the South, at the instigation of the Tories, had
been pulled down, and after detailing the events
of the battle at King's mountain, as having
contributed as much as any other, to establish
the independence of the United States, he ex-
pressed his hope, that the glory of that and their
other actions, would be permitted to stand as a
proud monument of their fame; that the sur-
vivors of such an heroic band would be con-
sidered as not the least deserving of those
who now enjoyed the bounty of the nation.

Mr. Pinckney said that he valued as highly
as any person, the rich inheritance of indepen-
dence that was left them, by their fathers, and
duly appreciated the price at which it was
purchased. But he would prefer showing his
veneration for those engaged in the revolution,
in some other way, than by increasing taxation,
or the burdens of the nation. The mover of
the resolution, had certainly taken such captiv-
ating ground, that even he, deprecating as
he must ever do, the consequences of its adop-
tion by the House, was almost tempted to give
freely the pliancy, which was claimed so elo-
quently for the war-worn veterans of the west.
But he had a higher duty to perform, than to
give way to his feelings, as he must contend,
that the House, had no constitutional right to
adopt the resolution; the whole pension system
was established, without constitutional authori-
ty, and he defied the utmost ingenuity to point
out any one article in the constitution, from
which the power to establish it could be infer-
red. If then, it was not constitutional to estab-
lish the system for the soldier of the revolution,
how much more unjust was it, to include within
the provisions of that law, those who, whatever
their services elsewhere, had no agency in
that war. Their services having been sub-
sequent to that event, they had not contributed
to lay the glorious foundation on which the fed-
eral constitution was raised. He could not as-
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down as a rule, which I suppose will not be controverted, that all political powers under our free institutions, are trust powers, and not rights, liberties or immunities, belonging personally to the officer. I also lay it down as a rule, not less incontrovertible, that trust powers are necessarily limited (unless there be some express provision to the contrary) to the subject matter and object of the trust. This brings us to the question—what is the subject and object of the trust, in this case? The whole section relates to deposits; to the safe and faithful keeping of the public funds. With this view they are directed to be made in the bank. With the same view, and in order to increase the security, power was conferred on the Secretary to withhold the deposits; and with the same view he is directed to report his reasons, for the removal, to Congress. All have one common object—the security of the public funds. To this point the whole section converges. The language of Congress, fairly understood, is—we have selected the bank because we confide in it as a safe and faithful agent to keep the public money; but to prevent the abuse of so important a trust, we invest the Secretary with power to remove the deposits, with a view to their increased security. And lest the Secretary, on his part, should abuse so important a trust—and in order still further to increase that security, we direct, in case of removal, that he shall report his reasons. It is obvious, under this view of the subject, that the Secretary has no right to act in relation to the deposits but with a view to their increased security. That he has no right to order them to be withheld from the bank so long as the funds are in safety, and the bank has faithfully performed the duties imposed in relation to them; and not even then, unless the deposits can be placed in safer and more faithful hands. That such was the opinion of the Executive, in the first instance, we have demonstrative proof, in the message of the President to Congress at the close of the last session, which placed the subject of the removal of the deposits exclusively on the question of their safety; and that such was also the opinion of the House of Representatives then, we have equally conclusive proof, from the vote of that body, that the public funds in the bank were safe, which was understood at that time on all sides, by friend and foe, as deciding the question of the removal of the deposits.

The extent of the power intended to be conferred being established, the question now arises, has the Secretary transcended their limits. It can scarcely be necessary to urge this point? It is not even pretended that the public deposits were in danger, or that the Bank had not faithfully performed all the duties imposed on it in relation to them; nor that the Secretary placed the money in a safer or more faithful hands. So far otherwise, there is not a man who hears me, who will not admit that the public moneys are now less safe than they were in the Bank of the United States. And I will venture to assert, that not a capitalist can be found who would not ask a considerably higher percentage to insure them in their present, than in the place of deposit designated by law. If these views are correct, and I hold them to be unquestionable, the question is decided: The Secretary has no right to withhold the deposits from the Bank. There has been, and can be, but one argument advanced in favor of his right—which has even the appearance of being tenable—that the power to withhold is given in general terms, and without qualification, "unless the Secretary otherwise direct." Those who resort to this argument, must assume the position, that the letter ought to prevail over the clear and manifest intention of the act. They must regard the power of the Secretary, not as a trust power limited by the subject and the object of the trust, but as a chartered right, to be used according to his discretion and pleasure. There is a radical defect in our mode of construing political powers; of which this and many other instances afford striking examples; but I will give the Secretary his choice; either the intention or the letter must prevail; he may select either, but cannot be permitted to take one or the other as may suit his purpose. If he chooses the former, he has transcended his powers, as I have clearly demonstrated. If he selects the latter, he is equally condemned, as he has clearly exercised power not comprehended in the letter of his authority. He has not confined himself simply to withholding the public moneys from the Bank of the United States, but he has ordered them to be deposited in other Banks, though there is not a word in the section to justify it. I do not intend to argue the question, whether he had a right to order the funds, withheld from the United States Bank to be placed in the State Banks which he has selected; nor even, how he has acquired that right? It exists wholly on construction on the supposed intention of the legislature, which, when it gives a power, intends to give all the means necessary to render it available. But, as clear as this principle of construction is, it is not more clear than that which would limit the right of the Secretary to the question of the safe and faithful keeping of the public funds; and I cannot admit that the Secretary shall be permitted to resort to the construction, as may best be calculated to enlarge his power, when the right construction is denied to those who would limit his power by the clear and obvious intention of Congress.

I might here, said Mr. Calhoun, rest the question of the power of the Secretary over the deposits, without adding another word. I have placed it on ground from which no equity, however great, or subtlety, however refined, can remove it; but such is the magnitude of the case, my desire to give the reasons of the Secretary the fullest consideration, that I shall follow him through the remainder of his reasons.

That the Secretary was conscious that the first position which he assumed, and which I have considered, was untenable, we have ample proof in the precipitancy with which he retreated from it. He had scarcely laid it down, when, without illustration or argument, he passed with a rapid transition, and I must say a transition as obscure as rapid, to another position wholly inconsistent with the first; and in assuming which, he expressly repudiates the idea that the safe and faithful keeping of the public funds had any necessary connexion with the removal of the deposits; his power to do which he places on the broad and unlimited ground, that he had a right to make such disposition of them as the public interest, or the convenience of the people might require. I have said that the transition of the Secretary was as obscure as it was rapid; but obscure as it is, he has said enough to enable us to perceive the process by which he has reached so extraordinary a position, and we may safely affirm, that his arguments are no less extraordinary than the conclusion at which he arrives. This first proposition, which, however, he has not ventured to lay down expressly, is, that Congress had an unlimited control over the deposits, and that it may dispose of them in whatever manner it may please, in order to promote the general welfare and convenience of the people. The next assertion that Congress has parted with this power, under the sixteenth section, which directs the deposits to be made in the Bank of the United States, and then concludes with affirming that it has invested the Secretary of the Treasury with it, for reasons which he professes to be unable to understand.

It cannot be necessary, before so enlightened

a body, that I should undertake to refute an argument so utterly untrue in premises and conclusion—to show that Congress never possessed the power which the Secretary claims for it—that it is a power from its very nature, incapable of such enlargement, being limited solely to the safe keeping of the public funds—that if it existed, it would be susceptible of the most dangerous abuse—that Congress might make the wildest and most dangerous association the depository of the public funds—might place them in the hands of the fanatics and the madmen of the North, who are waging war against the domestic institutions of the South, under the plea of promoting the general welfare. But admitting that Congress possessed the power which the Secretary attributes to it, by what process of reasoning can he show that it has parted with this unlimited power, simply by directing the public moneys to be deposited in the Bank of the United States? or if it has parted with the power, by what extraordinary process has it been transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury, by those few and simple words "unless he shall otherwise order." In support of this extraordinary argument, the Secretary has offered not a single illustration, nor a single remark bearing the semblance of reason, but one, which I shall now proceed to notice.

He asserts, and asserts truly, that the bank charter is a contract between the Government, or rather the people of the United States and the Bank, and that it constitutes him a common agent or trustee, to superintend the execution of the stipulations contained in that portion of the contract comprehended in the sixteenth section. Let us now, taking these assumptions to be true, ascertain what those stipulations are, the superintendence of the execution of which, as he affirms, are jointly confided by the parties to the Secretary. The Government stipulated on its part, the public money should be deposited in the Bank of the United States—a great and valuable privilege, on which the successful operation of the institution mainly depends. The Bank, on its part, stipulated that the funds should be safely kept—that the duties imposed in relation to them should be faithfully discharged, and that for this with other privileges, it would pay to the Government the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars.—These are the stipulations, the execution of which according to the Secretary's assumption, he has been appointed, as joint agent or trustee, to superintend, and from which he would assume the extraordinary power which he claims over the deposits to dispose of them in such manner as he may think the public interest or the convenience of the people may require.

Is it not obvious that the whole extent of power conferred upon him, admitting his assumption to be true, is to withhold the deposits in case that the bank should violate its stipulations in relation to them on one side, and on the other to prevent the Government from withholding the deposits, so long as the bank faithfully performed its part of the contract.—This is the full extent of his power; according to his own showing, not a particle more can be added. But there is another aspect in which the position in which the Secretary has placed himself may be viewed. It offers for consideration not only a question of the extent of his power, but a question as to the nature and extent of duty which is imposed upon him. If the question be such as he has described, there has been confided to him a trust of the most sacred character, accompanied by duties of the most solemn obligation. He stands by the mutual confidence of the parties, vested with the high judicial power to determine on the infraction or observance of a contract in which government and a large and respectable portion of the citizens are deeply interested, and in the execution of this high power he is bound by honor and conscience, so to act as to protect each of the parties in the full enjoyment of their respective portion of benefit in the contract, so as they faithfully observe it. How has the Secretary performed these solemn duties, which according to his representation have been imposed upon him. Has he protected the bank against the aggression of the government, or the government against the unfaithful conduct of the bank in relation to the deposits? Or has he, forgetting his sacred obligations, disregarded the interests of both—on one side, divesting the bank of the deposits, and on the other, defeating the government in the intended security of the public funds, by seizing on them as the property of the Executive, to be disposed at pleasure, to favorite and partizan banks.

But I shall relieve the Secretary from this awkward and disreputable position in which his own arguments have placed him. He is not the mutual trustee, as he has represented, of the government and the bank; but simply the agent of the former, vested under the contract, with power to withhold the deposits with a view, as has been stated, to their additional security—to their safe keeping; and if he had but for a moment reflected on the fact, that he was directed to report his reasons to Congress only, and not also to the bank, for withholding the deposits, he could scarcely have failed to perceive that he was simply the agent of one of the parties, and not, as he supposes a joint agent of both.

The Secretary having established, as he supposes, his right to dispose of the deposits, as in his opinion the general interest and convenience of the people might require, proceeds to claim and exercise power with a boldness and measure with the extravagance of the right which he has assumed. He commences with a claim to determine in his official character, that the Bank of the United States is unconstitutional—a monopoly—beneficial to the welfare of the community. Having determined this point he comes to the conclusion that, the charter of the bank ought not to be renewed, and then assumes that it will not be renewed. Having reached this point he then determines that it is his duty to remove the deposits. No one can object, that Mr. Taney, as a citizen, in his individual character, should entertain an opinion as to the unconstitutionality of the bank; but that he, acting in his official character, and performing official acts under that charter of the institution was unconstitutional, and that those who granted the charter and bestowed upon him his power to act under it, had violated the constitution, is an assumption of power of a nature which I will not undertake to characterize, as I wish not to be personal.

But he is not content with the power simply to determine on the unconstitutionality of the bank. He goes far beyond—he claims to be the organ of the voice of the people. In this high character he pronounces that the question of the renewal of the bank charter was put in issue at the last Presidential election, and that the people had determined that it should not be renewed. I do not, said Mr. Calhoun, intend to enter into the argument whether, in point of fact, the renewal of the charter was put at issue at the last election. That point was ably and fully discussed by the honorable Senators from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay) and New Jersey, (Mr. Southard) who conclusively proved that no such question was involved in the issue; and if it were, the issue comprehended so many others that it was impossible to conjecture on which the election turned. I look to higher objections: I would enquire by what authority the Secretary of the Treasury constitutes himself the organ of the people of the United States.—He has the reputation of being an able lawyer,

and can be ignorant that so long as the Constitution of the United States exists, the only organ of the people of these States, as far as the action of the General Government is concerned, are the several departments legislative, executive and judicial; which, acting within the respective limits assigned by the Constitution, have a right to pronounce authoritatively, the voice of the people.

A claim on the part of the Executive to interpret, as the Secretary has done, the voice of the people, through any other channel, is to shake the foundation of our system. Has the Secretary forgotten that the last step to absolute power, is this very assumption which he has claimed for that department? I am thus brought, said Mr. C., to allude to the extraordinary manifesto read by the President to the Cabinet, and which is so intimately connected with the point immediately under consideration. That document, though apparently addressed to the Cabinet, was clearly and manifestly intended as an appeal to the people of the United States, and opens a new and direct organ of communication between the President and them, unknown to the Constitution and the laws. There are but two channels known to either, through which the President can communicate with the people—by messages to the two Houses of Congress, as expressly provided for in the Constitution, or by proclamation, setting forth the interpretations, which he places upon a law, it has become his official duty to execute. To go beyond, is one amongst the alarming signs of the times which portend the overthrow of the Constitution and the approach of despotic power.

[To be concluded.]

EASTON, MD.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1834.

We had intended to publish no more debates on the Deposit Question; presuming that the public mind was pretty well settled in regard to this subject. But, a great anxiety having been manifested for Mr. Calhoun's Speech, we have commenced it in this day's Whig, intending to conclude it on Tuesday. And as it is a rule with us, in all such matters, as far as practicable, to give each side an equal chance, we shall feel bound to give another in vindication of the course of the administration—probably Mr. Rives's.

Some dissatisfaction has been expressed by a few of our friends at the editorial article of the last Whig. It was written in haste, it is true; but upon a review of it, and after having had the advantage of perusing Mr. Calhoun's able speech, which we had not then read, we feel constrained to say that the position we then took, we still regard as the true one.

Grant, for a moment, the arguments used against the policy adopted by the government, and still our position is a good one. In settling the question we have in hand, we regard it of but secondary importance whether the administration acted right, or not, in removing the deposits. The question is in regard to the perpetuation of the Bank of the United States, with its tremendous and alarming power over the property of the country, and ultimately the destinies of the country.

If the Bank of the United States can, at its pleasure, by the influence of its "screening policy," as the New York Journal of Commerce has it, send a majority of the State Banks of one of our most thriving commercial cities, and along with them thousands upon thousands of our most substantial capitalists, on a pilgrimage to Washington, praying for whatever it chooses to dictate, however repugnant it may be to their own sense of right: what may we not expect of it, if it is permitted to triumph in such an undertaking? Suppose it to succeed in forcing back the deposits—what then? Do you not see that the same drama of wretchedness and pecuniary distress is to be again enacted when the Bank charter expires, if it be suffered to expire? Do you not see that the only way to avoid a recurrence of the same disorder in the currency, only a hundred-fold worse, would then be to renew the charter? If the charter is to be renewed, after all that has taken place, will any one say that it is not extorted by the screening policy of the Bank? And, if the Bank possesses the power of forcing the Government of the United States to grant whatever it chooses to demand, is your government worth a button? are not your liberties gone? are you not the slaves of an unrelenting, cruel and tyrannical monopoly?

Until we saw the galling effects of the fetters which the Bank of the United States had cast around the community—until we were made fully acquainted with the fact that the Bank of the United States had subjected many of the State Banks and capitalists, to a condition of mere dependent vassalage—we were unwilling to regard it as an institution, either so corrupt or so dangerous, as it proves itself to be. But the evidence is too glaring. The cries of distress, which reach us from all parts of the United States, induced by the wanton, cruel and oppressive curtailments of the Bank of the United States, solely with the view to create a panic in the public mind, and drive them, if possible, to a renewal of the charter, and a perpetuation of its power, leaves us no longer room to doubt its corrupt and dangerous tendency.

Mr. Burchenal's Bill to establish Magistrate's District Courts.

The 1st section of this bill provides for the election by the Governor and Council of three persons in each election district, to be styled District Magistrates—any one of whom shall constitute a Magistrate's court, to be holden once in every four weeks in such place, as a majority of them shall designate—to have jurisdiction in all cases where the debt or damages do not exceed \$100.

Sec. 2. Makes the judgment a lien on real estate, provided, a short copy be filed in the county clerk's office within sixty days.

Sec. 3. Provides for the supersedeas, and

Sec. 4. Gives jurisdiction in cases of replevin, not over \$100, provided bond be given.

Sec. 5. Gives an appeal to the county court.

Sec. 6. Provides for taxing the cost in the District court.

Sec. 7. Relates to the Constable's bond and fees.


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, Merino, Thibet Wool and Valencia Shawls, Ho-siery, 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, 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 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 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.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court sitting as a Court of Chancery, passed at October Term last, the subscriber will offer at public sale at the Court House door in Denton, on TUESDAY the 18th February next, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Farm and Plantation whereon Capt. John Ozman now resides, the property of the late James Wilson, deceased, lying on Choptank River, near Denton bridge, beautifully situated in sight of the town, with comfortable and convenient improvements, with an excellent Shad and Herring fishery. This land is adjoining the lands of Abraham Griffith, Richard Skinner, and the heirs of John Wilson, and was formerly the residence of the late George Martin, Esq. said to contain two hundred and thirty eight acres more or less, with a sufficient portion of wood and timber. The terms of the sale will be a credit of two years from the day of sale—the purchaser executing a bond with security to be approved of by the Trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale; and when the purchase money is paid with the interest thereon, the Trustee will execute a Deed (and not before), to be prepared at the expense of the purchaser, clear of all claims of the heirs of James Wilson, or any person claiming under them.

JOHN BOON, Trustee.
Jan 21

PASSENGERS' LINE.

SCHOONER SOPHIA.
HAS commenced her regular route, and will leave "Haddaway's Ferry" every FRIDAY and SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for Annapolis, and returning, will leave Annapolis every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for Haddaway's Ferry.—The subscriber has supplied himself with a comfortable HACK for the transportation of passengers at any time from the ferry to Easton. It will also leave Easton every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock for the ferry.
The public's obedient servant,
WM. H. DAWSON.
Jan 11, 1834.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having purchased the entire stock of GOODS of the firm of KENNARD & LOVEDAY, and having added to it a new and
HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF FALL GOODS
selected by him with care from the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore, intends carrying on the Mercantile business in his own name, in the store room formerly occupied by Kennard & Loveday. He particularly invites a continuance of the customers of the old firm, and all others who feel disposed to favor him with a call, assuring them, that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to render all dealings agreeable and satisfactory.
WILLIAM LOVEDAY.
Oct 29 (G)

REMOVAL.
JOHN HARPER, TAYLOR.
INFORMS the public, that he has taken for the ensuing year, the large and commodious brick room (for the last two years occupied by Mr. James L. Smith, Taylor) directly opposite Mr. Wm. Loveday's Store, and adjoining Mr. Lowe's Hotel. He expects to receive regularly the Fashions; and from the general satisfaction he has given since he has been in Easton, he feels safe in inviting those who wish to have articles in his line done in a neat and fashionable manner to give him a call.
Easton, Jan. 4, 1834. cow3;

Sec. 8. Provides for the appointment of a clerk, and restricts the jurisdiction of the court to \$50, unless at the request of both parties concerned.

Sec. 9. Relates to the clerk's docket.

Sec. 10. Gives jurisdiction to the amount of \$100 where justices now have to amount of \$50 and provides as to appeal.

Sec. 11. Gives jurisdiction in cases of assault and battery, damages not being over \$100, &c.

Sec. 12. Provides for giving certificates for fees, when the state fails to sustain the action to be levied for the benefit of such person two judges being in attendance.

Sec. 13. One third of all costs to be for benefit of clerk, and the balance for the judges.

—Md. Repub.

G. H. BURRELL
RESPECTFULLY informs those gentlemen who may be desirous of entering upon, or resuming the studies of the French language, that he is forming an Evening Class, which will meet at the Easton Female Seminary, the first week in February.
Jan 25 3t

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.
Jan 25

A STRAY OXEN
MARKED with a slit in the right ear, a crop and an underbit in the left one, has been for some time on St. Joseph's farm. The owner is requested to come and take it away, after having proved property and paid the costs.
Jan 25

PUBLIC SALE.
WILL be offered at public sale, on the Court House green, in Easton, on Tuesday the 29th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M., a HANDSOME YOUNG BAY HORSE, well broke to harness and the saddle, a part of the personal estate of William Perry Kerr, late of Talbot county, deceased.—The horse will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.
P. F. THOMAS, Admr. with the will annexed of William Perry Kerr, dec'd.
Jan 25

MARYLAND:
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
24th day of January, A. D. 1834.
On application of Samuel H. Benny, Administrator of William Benny, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.
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 24th day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.
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 estate of William Benny, 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 26th day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 24th day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-four.
SAMUEL H. BENNY, Admr. of William Benny, deceased.
Jan 25 3w

MARYLAND,
TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT
24th day of January, A. D. 1834.
On application of Philip Francis Thomas, administrator with the will annexed of William Perry Kerr, 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 two of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.
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 24th day of January, 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 with the will annexed, on the estate of William Perry Kerr, 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 twenty-sixth day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this twenty-fifth day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-four.
PHILIP F. THOMAS, adm'r. with the will annexed of William Perry Kerr, dec'd.
Jan 25 3w

Twelve and a half cents reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber in Annapolis, a white boy by the name of JOSEPH PRICE, bound to me as an apprentice to the farming business, aged about sixteen years. The above reward will be given to any person who will return the said boy to the subscriber, residing near Denton, Caroline county, Md.; but no thanks.
JONATHAN EVITTS.
Jan 18

To be drawn January 30th, 1834, THE LITERATURE LOTTERY, Class No. 5.

SCHEME.
1 prize of \$20,000 75 prizes of \$500
1 5,000 85 200
1 2,000 128 50
1 1,600 128 40
1 1,210 128 30
No prizes less than \$5—Tickets \$4.50—Shares in proportion.

Also, THE VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, Class No. 3, draws Jan. 31st, 1834.

SCHEME.
1 prize of \$10,000 6 prizes of \$1,000
1 5,000 10 500
1 3,000 10 400
1 1,800 10 300
Tickets \$4, shares in proportion.
At the Lucky Lottery Office of P. SACKET, Easton, Md.
Jan. 25

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 [G cow1]
The Baltimore American will copy the above once a week for 8w and charge the Whig office.

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

LAMB,
MANUFACTURER OF BRISTLE FRAME STOCKS, No. 1 South CALVERT STREET, BALTIMORE.

THE superiority of his STOCKS is well known by the constant care taken to render every Stock a perfect article to suit the form of the neck. Gentlemen will find constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Silk, Satin, Bombazine and Velvet Stocks, plain and trimmed, of the very best quality and newest fashion, at a reduction of 33 per cent. He would particularly recommend his new and beautiful article the Cravat Stock, also his Velvet and Bombazine Ribbed.
(3) Merchants visiting this city will always find a large assortment, which he will sell by the dozen cheaper than they can be procured in any section of the United States.
(3) Fur and Ladies Riding Stocks, (a new article)—Gentlemen and Boy's plain and dress, made to measure at two hours notice.
Old Stocks covered.
Dec 31

MORE NEW FALL GOODS.
WILLSON & TAYLOR
Have again returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have just opened a great variety of very

HANDSOME GOODS,
which added to their former supplies renders their assortment very extensive and complete.
Consisting in part as follows:
Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Valencia, Silk and Swansdown vesting, Flannels, Baize, Rose and Point Blankets, 3 & 4
6 & 4 English Merinos, new style Calicoes, Ginghams, 4 & 4 black, white and Scarlet Merino Shawls, handsome Thibet and Valencia Shawls, Lustrings Gro de Swiss and Gro de Naples Silk a very splendid assortment; Woolen and Cotton Hosiery, &c. &c. &c.
—ALSO—

Groceries, Liquors, Wines and Teas, Hardware and Cutlery, China, Glass & Queensware &c.
all of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms for cash or in exchange for Feathers, Lindsey and Kersey. Their friends and the public generally are invited to give them an early call.
Dec 21

EASTON ACADEMY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the chief and classical department of this seminary is now open for the reception of pupils. The vacancy in this department, caused by the resignation of Mr. Getty, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. JOHN NEELY, who is highly recommended to the Trustees, and is considered to be well qualified for the station, in which he now occupies.
THOS. J. BULLITT, Pres't.
Jan 21, 1834. (G) 3w

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 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

NEW FALL GOODS.

W. H. & P. GROOME

HAVE lately received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their fall supply of **GOODS,** comprising an unusually large and general assortment.

Among which are a great variety of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, and BAISERS, AND ENGLISH MERINOS.

CALICOES AND GINGHAMS, (new style) BLACK & COLORED SILKS, for dresses, MEHLIN AND THIBET SHAWLS, CASHMERE & VELENCIA do. WOOLLEN & COTTON HOSIERY.

ALSO—HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CHINA, GLASS, &c. &c. All of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

Easton, Oct. 15 w

A CARD.

TO publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States and the British Provinces. The publishers of the New England Weekly Review are desirous of making up a complete list of all the Newspapers and Periodicals published in the United States and the British Provinces, with the name of their publishers and the places where published; they, therefore, request all publishers to insert this card, and also send them two copies of their respective publications, that they may not fail of receiving one, in order to render the list complete.

Direct to the New England Weekly Review, Hartford, Connecticut.

Oct 29

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 Patent Hats, Blacking, &c. &c.

PETER TARR.

April 9

WOOL.

LYMAN REED & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET,
BALTIMORE.

DEVOIE particular attention to the sale of wool. Letters post paid asking information respecting the wool market, will receive immediate attention.

L. R. & Co., have leave to refer to Messrs. Tiffany, Shaw & Co. Daniel Cobb & Co. Samuel Wyman & Co. Baltimore

May 14

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, Pippine, Oil Cucumber, Solidified Copiva, Oil of Cantharidin, Dnarcumized Laudanum, Ditto Opium, Iodine, Belladonna, Hyocianum, 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

REMOVAL.

JAMES B. GEORGE feeling thankful to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement received for the last ten years in his line of business, would inform them that he has removed to No. 49, Centre Market place a few doors below his former stand, and hopes by a due attention to business to merit a continuance of public patronage. He has on hand and intends keeping, as usual, a good assortment of **BOOTS and SHOES**, both fine and coarse, of his own manufacture, together with a good selection of the Eastern make.

LIKewise: Hats, Caps, Trunks, and Blacking—all of which he will dispose of at the lowest prices, for cash.

N. B.—The Easton Whig, Centerville Times, Elkton Press, Kent Enquirer, and Belle Air Republican, will publish the above advertisement to the amount of \$4 and forward their accounts to this office, or to J. B. George.

Baltimore, Sept. 10.

THE STEAM BOAT



GOV. WOLCOTT,

Capt. WM. W. VIRDIN, will leave Baltimore every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock for Rock Hall, Corsica, and Chestertown—returning will leave Chestertown at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, Corsica at about 10, and Rock Hall at about 12 noon, and arrive in Baltimore at 4 P. M.

WM. OWEN, Agent.

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

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 R. Hayward, Jr. and directly that of Wm R. Esq. This house is situated in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, with 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 assisting the public, that he has advantages this tavern never before had, viz. A comfortable dwelling adjoining not heretofore attached to the property, and all the property is about to go through a thorough repair, which will enable him to entertain private families, parties or individuals in comfort—he intends keeping in his bar the best of Liquors, and his Table shall be furnished in season with such as the market will afford. He has provided attentive Osters and Waiters, and has determined nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His blacks 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

LINEN & WOOLLEN

WHEELS.

THE subscriber living at the Trappe, continues to manufacture out of the best material, of which he keeps on hand a constant supply.

Linen and Woollen Wheels, which he warrants to be made in a workmanlike manner—and which he disposes of on moderate terms. He also repairs old wheels, chairs &c. at the shortest notice. He solicits from a generous public a share of his patronage.

The Public's obedient servant,

WILLIAM FLETCHER.

Trappe, Talbot county, Md.

Oct 29, 1833.

MARYLAND

Talbot County Orphans' Court, 21st day of November A. D. 1833.

On application of George W. Leonard, administrator of John C. Leonard, late of Talbot county, deceased—it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

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 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.

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 estate of John C. Leonard, 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 27th day of May next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 21st day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty three.

GEO. W. LEONARD, Adm'r.

of John C. Leonard, deceased.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Rose & Spencer are requested to make immediate payment to Richard P. Spencer, who is duly authorized to receive the same.

Easton, July 23, 1833.

if

FALL SUPPLY.

SAMUEL MACKEY, informs his friends and customers that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a large and elegant assortment of **FRESH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,** suitable for the present and approaching seasons.

consisting in part of **DRY GOODS, GROCERIES.**

China, Glass, and Queens-ware, which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms, for cash or country produce. He invites the citizens generally to give him a call, view his assortment and judge for themselves.

N. B. He has always on hand, and will dispose of low, a general assortment of LUMBER.

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

A CARD.

MISS NICOLS and MRS. SCULL, having engaged the services of Mr. and Mrs. Burrell in their Female Seminary, the Trustees take pleasure in informing the patrons of the Institution, and the public generally, that the Institution is now open for the reception of young ladies. The French language and all the higher branches of female education will be taught by Mr. Burrell, and Music, Painting, Needle work, &c. by Mrs. Burrell.

JAMES PARROTT, Sec'y.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!—AGRICULTURAL SWEEPSTAKE, FOR TALBOT AND DORCHESTER COUNTIES.

A Sweepstake proposed to the Agriculturists of Talbot and Dorchester counties, on one continuous acre, "a parallelogram," of "Indian Corn," to be grown the ensuing season.

Measurement of land, and corn shelled, to be attested on oath. Twenty dollars entrance money to be paid by each competitor, on or before the first day of March, into the hands of one of the Editors of the Easton or Cambridge newspapers, of which due notice shall be given, on or before said day, to Martin Goldborough, of Talbot, or Joseph E. Muse, of Dorchester.

The stake entered shall not be withdrawn unless six shall not have entered, by the said first day of March; in which case all shall be void—nor shall the number exceed fifty.

Nov. 12, 1833.

N. B.—The Editors above named may promote a good interest by a few insertions of the proposition.

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 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 sheet 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 as 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 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 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 briefer 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 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 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.

Boarding, washing, fuel, per quarter.

Tuition, \$20 00

French extra 5

Drawing extra 5

Books and Stationary furnished at moderate prices.

JOHN FORWOOD

SAMUEL BROWN

ROB. HIGHER

PARKER FORWOOD

Trustees.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 11th day of December, 1833, by Ephraim Smith, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as runaway, a colored lad, who calls himself ROBERT HARRIS; says he belongs to Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, living near Cambridge, E. Shore, Md., but was committed as belonging to Jesse Bulling, near Cambridge. Said colored lad is about 10 years of age, 5 feet 2-1/2 inches high, very much scarred on his back from a cow-hide, large scar on his right leg, large scar on his left leg, with several scars on both hands. Had on when committed, a pair of old light blue cassimere pantaloons, cotton shirt, white summer roundabout, straw hat and a pair of coarse lace boots.

The owner (if any) of the above described colored lad is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

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

dec 31

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 10th day of December, 1833, by Charles Kernan, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as runaway, a bright mulatto woman who calls herself ELIZABETH TANGLE; says she was born free, and raised by her mother, Polly Harman, living near Horn Town, Eastern Shore, Virginia. Said mulatto woman is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, has a large scar on her right shoulder and arm, occasioned by a burn; also, a small scar on her right wrist. Had on, when committed, a calico frock, small red shawl, black navorino bonnet, white cotton stockings and fine leather shoes.

The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto woman, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

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A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Harford county, on the 8th of the present month, a negro man, who calls himself HENRY BOADLY, aged about twenty years; says he was born free, in Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis, and that his mother formerly belonged to Henrietta Hammond. He is about five feet nine inches high; has a large scar over the left eye, and a small one on the left breast. He has very thick lips, & stammers a little when speaking. He had on when committed, a pair of blue pantaloons, a gray roundabout, a buff vest, and old shoes; and had with him a bundle containing a fur hat, and a white roundabout, and two spotted summer vests. The owner of the above boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

PRESTON MCCOMAS, Sheriff of Harford county.

Easton Whig, Baltimore American, and National Intelligencer, will copy the above to the amount of \$1, and charge the subscriber.

dec 25

A TEACHER IS WANTED, at the District School, No. 8, of the Middle District of Caroline county. A person competent to teach with facility, the usual branches in primary Schools, together with English grammar, bringing satisfactory testimonials of good moral character, will meet with immediate employment. Application by letter, post paid, or in person, may be made to the subscriber, Secretary to the Board of Trustees, who will communicate all applications to the Board.

RD. CHAMBERS, Secretary to the Board of Trustees.

December 24, 1833.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT, SITTING AS A COURT OF CHANCERY.

November Term, in the year 1833.

ORDERED That the sale of the lands made to John Leeds Kerr, by John M. G. Emory, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Richard Sherwood, deceased, in the cause of John Crandale and Thomas R. Brooks, against John H. Norfolk and Sarah his wife, formerly Sarah Sherwood, Howell P. Sherwood, Richard P. Sherwood, James Sherwood, William Sherwood, Robert Sherwood, Benjamin Sherwood, Ann P. Crandale, wife of John Crandale, Eliza Brooks, wife of Thomas R. Brooks, the heirs at law, and Ann Sherwood widow and administratrix of Richard Sherwood, deceased, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Monday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four: provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in two of the newspapers published in the Eastern Shore of Maryland, before the tenth day of January, in the year last aforesaid.

The report of the Trustee states the amount of sales to be \$895 25.

R. F. EARLE, P. B. HOPPER, J. B. ECCLESTON.

True copy, Jacob Lookerman, Clk.

DEER CREEK

Young Ladies' Academy.

THE Semi-Annual Examination of the Pupils in this Institution took place on Monday, the 18th instant, in the presence of a majority of the Trustees, who have great pleasure in being able to say, that they have not elsewhere, witnessed in pupils so young, greater accuracy and extent of knowledge in History, Geography, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, than was manifested on that occasion. Pieces of composition were shown as the unsolicited production of the pupils, which would do credit to mature years; and the exercises in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., were altogether calculated to place Miss CUREY, who superintends the seminary, in the first rank of those who undertake the government and instruction of the female mind. And the trustees feel assured that when instruction in the French language is added to the branches already taught, few schools in the country will hold out better prospects for the acquisition of a useful and substantial Female education.

The Academy is situated five miles north of Belle Air, immediately on stage route between Philadelphia and Baltimore, by way of Conowingo, in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, and the young ladies are boarded in the family of Mr. Trimble, where every attention is paid to their health and morals.

TERMS: Boarding, washing, fuel, per quarter.

Tuition, \$20 00

French extra 5

Drawing extra 5

Books and Stationary furnished at moderate prices.

JOHN FORWOOD

SAMUEL BROWN

ROB. HIGHER

PARKER FORWOOD

Trustees.

Revised List of Books and Prices.

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

Discipline M. P. Church, containing Constitution & Declaration of Rights, 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, 8 00 1 00

Do. do. do. do. supet extra, 13 00 1 50

Do. do. do. morocco do. 13 00 1 50

Do. do. do. plain, calf, 5 00 694

Do. do. do. morocco, strap gilt, 10 00 1 25

Shinn 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 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 50 374

Academical Reader, a first rate class book for schools, 5 50 624

Introduction to the above reader, 2 50 25

Sermon's Sermon's, 36 00 3 75

it told him the record was already my heart, and would remain the best boy and I should meet in a happier world."

CONGRESSIONAL DEBATE.

Mr. CALHOUN'S SPEECH.
IN SENATE, MONDAY, JAN. 13, 1824.

[CONCLUDED.]

The Secretary has determined that the Bank was unconstitutional; that the people had pronounced against the re-charter, and that Congress had nothing to do with the subject. With a prevalent feeling, he perceives the difficulty and embarrassment into which the currency of the country would be thrown on the termination of the Bank charter, and to prevent which, he proceeds deliberately, "with a parental care, to supply a new currency, equal to, or better than, that which Congress had supplied." With this view, he determines on immediate removal of the deposits; he puts them in certain State institutions, intending to organize them after the fashion of the empire state, into a great safety-fund system, but which, unfortunately, undoubtedly for the projectors, if not for the country, the limited power of the State Banks did not permit him to effect. But a substitute was found by associating them in certain articles of agreement, and appointing an inspector general of all the State banks, and all the without law or appropriation of funds, and all this never occurred. Is it not amazing, that the subject of currency be exclusively to Congress, and that to assume to regulate it, was a plain usurpation of the powers of that department of the government?

Having thus assumed the power, officially to determine on the constitutionality of the Bank; having erected himself into an organ of the people's voice, and settled the question of the regulation of the currency, he next proceeds to assume the judicial power over the Bank. He declares that the Bank has transgressed its powers, and had therefore forfeited its charter, for which he inflicts the punishment of withdrawing the deposits, and all this in the face of an express provision, investing the court with power touching the interpretation of the charter, directing in what manner the trial should be commenced and conducted and securing expressly to the bank the sacred right of trial by jury, in finding the facts. All this passed for nothing in the eyes of the Secretary, who was too deeply engrossed in providing for the common welfare, to regard either Congress, the Court or the Constitution.

The Secretary next proceeds to supervise the general operations of the bank, pronouncing with authority, that at one time it has discounted too freely, and at another, too sparingly, without reflecting that all the control which the government can rightfully exercise over the operations of the institutions, is through the five directors who represent the government in this respect. Directors! Mr. Calhoun exclaimed, did I say, (alluding to the present.) No spies in their proper designation.

I cannot, said Mr. C. proceed with the remarks which I intended on the remainder of the Secretary's reasons; I have not patience to dwell on assumptions of power, on trial, so lawless, and so unconstitutional; they deserve not the name of argument, and I cannot waste time in treating them as such. There are, however, two which I cannot pass over, not because they are more extraordinary, or audacious than the other, but for another quality which I chose not to designate.

The Secretary alleges that the bank has interfered with the politics of the country. If this be true, it certainly is a most heinous offense. The bank is a great public trust, possessing for the purpose of discharging the trust, great power and influence, which it could not pervert from the object intended, to that of influencing the politics of the country, without being guilty of a great political crime. In making these remarks, I do not intend to give any countenance to the truth of the charge alleged by the Secretary, nor to deny to the officers of the bank the right which belongs to them in common with every citizen, freely to form political principles, and act on them in their private capacity, without permitting them to influence their official conduct.

But it is strange, it did not occur to the Secretary, while he was accusing and punishing the bank on the charge of interfering in the politics of the country, that the government also was a great trust, vested with power still more extensive, and influence immeasurably greater than that of the Bank, given to enable it to discharge the object for which it was created; and that it has no more right to pervert its power and influence into the means of controlling the politics of the country, than the Bank itself. Can it be unknown to him that the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury (an officer in his own department,) the man who has made so prominent a figure in this transaction, was daily and hourly meddling in politics, and that he is one of the principal political managers of the Administration? Can he be ignorant that the whole power of the government has been perverted into a great political machine, with a view of corrupting and controlling the country? Can he be ignorant that the avowed and open policy of the government is to reward political friends, and punish political enemies? and that, acting on this principle, it has driven from office hundreds of honest competent officers for opinion's sake only, and filled their places with devoted partisans? Can he be ignorant that the real office of the Bank is not that it has intermeddled in politics, but because it would not intermeddle on the side of power? There is nothing more dignified than reproach from the hands of justice; but change the picture—let the guilty reproach, and the criminal punish, and what more odious; more laudable can be presented to the imagination?

The Secretary next tells us, in the same spirit, that the bank had been wasteful of the public funds. That it has spent some thirty, forty or fifty thousand dollars. I do not remember the exact amount—(trifles have no weight in the determination of so great a question) in circulating essays and speeches in defence of the institution, of which some fifty parts of some seven thousand dollars—belonged to the government. Well, sir, if the bank has really wasted this amount of the public money, it is a grave charge. It has not a right to waste a single cent, but I must say, in defence of the bank, that, as it was by the Executive, it would have been unfaithful to its trust both to stockholders and to the public, had it not resorted to every proper means in its power to defend its conduct, and among others the free circulation of able and judicious publications.

But, admit that the bank has been guilty of wasting the public funds, to the full extent charged by the Secretary, I would ask if he, the head of the financial department of the government, is not under as high and solemn obligation to take care of the money interest of the public as the Bank itself? I would ask him to answer me a few simple questions: How has he performed this duty in relation to the interest which the public holds in the Bank? Has he been less wasteful than he has charged the Bank to have been? Has he not wanted those funds, he has, even according to his own statement, has he not, by withdrawing the deposits and placing them in the State Banks, where the public receives not

a cent of interest, greatly affected the dividends of the Bank of the United States, in which the Government, as a stockholder, is a loser to the amount of one-fifth of the dividend on a sum which I will venture to predict will multiply fivefold the entire amount which the bank has expended in its defence. But this is a small, a very small proportion of the public loss, in consequence of the course which the Executive pursued in relation to the Bank, and which has reduced the value of the shares, from 130 to 105—(a Senator near me says much more.)—and on which the public sustains a corresponding loss on its share of the stock, amounting to seven millions of dollars—a sum more than two hundred fold greater than the waste which he has charged upon the bank. Other allegations must exceed this in talent, passion, and honesty, but certainly in audacity in effrontery, it stands without a parallel!

The Secretary has brought forward many and grievous charges against the Bank. I will not condescend to notice them—it is the conduct of the Secretary, and not that of the Bank, which is immediately under examination, and he has no right to drag the conduct of the Bank into the issue, beyond its operations in regard to the deposits. To that extent I am prepared to examine his allegations against it; but beyond that he has no right—no, not the least—to arraign the conduct of the Bank; and for one will not sanction his charges beyond that point, nor will I trifling accommodations, in the way of ordinary business which were not of the slightest importance either to the Bank or myself.

But while I shall not condescend to notice the charges of the Secretary against the Bank, beyond the extent which I have stated, a sense of duty to the institution, and regard to the part which I took in its creation, compels me to notice two allegations against it which have fallen from another quarter. It is said that the Bank had no agency, or at least efficient agency, in the restoration of specie payment in 1817, and that it had failed to furnish the country with a uniform and sound currency, as had been promised at its creation. Both of these allegations I pronounce to be without just foundation. To enter into a minute examination of them would carry me too far from the subject, and I must content myself with saying, that having been on the political stage without interruption, from that day to this—having been an attentive observer of the question of the currency throughout the whole period—that the Bank has been an indispensable agent in the restoration of specie payments; that without it, the restoration could not have been effected, short of the utter prostration of all the monied institutions of the country, and an entire depreciation of Bank paper; and that it has not only restored specie payments, but has given a currency more uniform, between the extremes of the country, than was anticipated or even dreamed of at the time of its creation. I will say for myself, that I did not believe, at that time, that the exchange between the Atlantic and the West would be brought lower than two and a half per cent, the estimated expense, then, including insurance and loss of time, of transporting specie between the two points. How much it was below the anticipated point, I need not state; the whole commercial world knows that it was not a fourth part at the time of the removal of the deposits.

But to return from this digression. Though I will not notice the charges of the Secretary for the reasons already stated, I will take the liberty of propounding to you a few plain questions. If there be in banking institutions an inherent tendency so strong to abuse and corruption as they pretend—if, in consequence of this tendency, the bank of the United States be guilty of the enormous charges and corruptions alleged, notwithstanding its responsibility to the Government and our control over it, what is to be expected from irresponsible league banks, as called by the Senator from Kentucky, [Mr. Clay] over which we can have no legal control? If our power of renewing the charter of the bank of the United States—if our right to vacate the charter by *scire facies*, in case of misconduct—if the influence which the appointment of five Government Directors gives us; and, finally, if the power which we have of appointing committees to examine into its condition, are not sufficient to hold the institution in check; if, in spite of all these, it has, from the innate corruption of such institutions, been guilty of the enormous abuses and crimes charged against it, how can we expect from the associated banks, the favorites of the Treasury, over the renewal of whose charter the Government has no power, against which it can issue no *scire facies*, in whose direction it has no single individual, and into whose conduct Congress can appoint no committees to look? With these checks all withdrawn, what would be the condition of the public funds?

I said Mr. Calhoun, stated in the outset of my remarks, that as broad as was the power which the Secretary had assumed in relation to the deposits, that there was a portion of the power which he had not assumed, and which he has not assumed, and in relation to which he has not even attempted a justification, I will now proceed to make good this assertion to the letter.

There is a material difference between withdrawing money from going into the bank, and withdrawing it after it has been placed there. The former is authorized in the manner which I have stated, under the sixteenth section, which directs, as has been frequently stated, that the public money shall be deposited in the bank, unless otherwise ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury. But neither that section nor any portion of the act incorporating the bank, nor, in truth, any other act, gives the Secretary any authority, to withdraw public money deposited in the bank.

There is, I repeat, a material difference between withdrawing public money from deposit and withdrawing it. When paid into the place designated by law as the deposit of the public money, it passes to the credit of the Treasurer, and then is in the Treasury of the United States, where it is placed under the protection of the constitution itself, and from which, by an express provision of the constitution, it can only be withdrawn by an appropriation made by law. So careful were the framers of the act of 1816, to leave nothing to implication, that express authority is given to the Secretary of the Treasury, in the fifteenth section, to transfer the deposits from one place to another, for the convenience of disbursements; but which, by a strange perversion, is now attempted to be so construed as to confer on the Secretary the power to withdraw the money from the deposit, and to loan it to favorite State banks.

I express myself too favorably; I should say,

to his favorites, without interest, with a view to sustain their credits or enlarge their profits—a power, not only for beyond the Secretary, but which Congress itself could not exercise without a flagrant breach of the constitution. But, it is said, in answer to these views, that money paid in deposits into the bank, as directed by law, is not in the Treasury. I will not stop, said Mr. C., to reply to such an objection. It is not in the Treasury, where is it? In the hands of the eight or nine millionaires which, by the annual and triennial transfers, is said to be now in the Treasury? Are we to understand that none of this money is, in truth, in the Treasury—that it is floating about at large, subject to be disposed of—to be given away, at the will of the Executive, to favorites and partisans? So it would seem; for it appears, by a correspondence between the Treasurer and the Cashier of the bank, (the Secretary not deeming it worth while to give the slightest information of the transaction, as if a matter of course,) that he has drawn out two millions and a quarter of the public money, without appropriation, and distributed it at pleasure among his favorites.

But it is attempted to vindicate the conduct of the Secretary on the ground of precedent. I will not stop to notice whether the cases cited are in point, nor will I avail myself of the great and striking advantage that I might have on the question of precedent; this case stands alone and distinct from all others. There is none similar to it in magnitude and importance. I waive all that; I place myself on higher grounds—I stand on the immutable principle that, on a question of law and constitution, in a deliberative assembly, there is no room—no place for precedents. To admit them would be to make the violation of to-day the law and constitution of to-morrow; and to substitute in the place of the written and sacred will of the people and the legislature, the infraction of those charged with the execution of the law. Such, in my opinion, is the relative force of law and constitution on one side, as compared with precedents on the other. Viewed in a different light, not in reference to the law or constitution, but to the conduct of the officer, I am disposed to give rather more weight to precedents, when the question relates to an excuse or apology for the officer, in case of infraction. If the infraction be a trivial one, in a case not calculated to excite attention, an officer might fairly excuse himself on the ground of precedent; but, in one like this, of the utmost magnitude, involving the highest interests and most important principles, where the attention of the officer must be aroused to a most careful examination, he cannot avail himself of the plea of precedent to excuse his conduct. It is not of precedents, but of precedents, are to be regarded, and not followed. An officer ought to be ashamed in such a case to attempt to vindicate his conduct on a charge of violating law or constitution by pleading precedent. The principle in this case is obvious. If the Secretary's right to withdraw public money from the Treasury be clear, he has no need of precedent to vindicate him. If not, he ought not in a case so much magnitude to have acted.

I have not, said Mr. Calhoun, touched a question which has had so prominent a part in the debate; whether the withholding the deposits was the act of the Secretary or the President. Under my view of the subject, the question is not of the Secretary or the President, but of the Bank itself; still the banking system would stand, almost untouched and unimpaired. Four hundred banks would still remain scattered over this wide republic, and on the ruins of the United States Bank, many would rise to be added to the present list. Under this aspect of the subject, the only possible question that could be presented for consideration would be, whether the banking system was more safe, more beneficial, or more constitutional with or without the United States Bank.

If said Mr. C. this was a question of Bank or no Bank—it involved the existence of the Banking system, it would indeed be a great question—one of the first magnitude, and, with any present impression, long, entertained and long increasing—I would hesitate—long hesitate, before I would be found under the banner in person. I have great doubts, if I doubt the propriety of the whole system, in all its modifications, I have great fears that it will be found hostile to liberty and the advance of civilization—where the system exists in its worst and most dangerous form. Of all institutions affecting the great question of the distribution of wealth—a question least explored and the most important of any in the whole range of political economy, the banking institution has, if not the greatest, among the greatest influence, and I fear, most pernicious influence on the mode of distribution. Were the question really before us, I would not shun the responsibility, as great as it might be, of freely and fully offering my sentiments on these deeply important points; but, as it is, I must content myself with the remarks which I have thrown out.

What, then, is the real question, which now agitates the country? I answer, it is a struggle between the Executive and Legislative departments of the Government—a struggle, not in relation to the existence of the Bank, but which, Congress or the President, should have the power of creating banks and the consequent control over the currency of the country. This is the real question. Let us not deceive ourselves—this league—this association of banks—created by the Executive; bound together by its influence, united in common articles of association, and sustained by receiving the deposits of the public money, and having their votes converted by being received every where by the Treasury, into the common currency of the country, is, to all intents and purposes, a bank of the United States—the Executive bank of the U. States, as distinguished from that of Congress.

However it might fail to perform satisfactorily the useful functions of the Bank of the United States, as incorporated by law, it would oust it—far oust it—in all its dangerous qualities, in extending the power, the influence, and the corruption of the Government. It was a miserable conceit to conceive any institution more inimically calculated to advance these objects. Not only the selected banks, but the whole banking institutions of the country, and with it the entire money power, for the purpose of speculation, peculation, and corruption, would be placed under the control of the Executive. A system of measures and promises will be established—of menace to the Banks in possession of the deposits, but which might not be entirely subservient to Executive views; and of promise of future favors to those who may not as yet enjoy its favors. Between the two the Banks would be left without influence, honor or honesty; and a system of speculation and stock-jobbing would commence, unequalled in the annals of our country. I fear they have already commenced—I fear they mean to have been put into the hands of the money power by the removal of the deposits, and placing them in the vaults of dependent banks, have extended their cupidity to the public lands, particularly in the south-west; and that to this we must attribute the recent phenomena in that quarter; immense and valuable tracts of land sold at short notice—sales fraudulently postponed to suit the speculators, by which, if I am not misinformed, a name not unknown to this body (Gwin) has performed a prominent part. But I leave this to my vigorous and able friend from Mississippi, (Mr. Pointexter,) at the head of the Committee on Public Lands, who, I doubt not, will see justice done to the public. As to stock-jobbing, this new arrangement will open a field which no other hard work—very hard, no doubt; by the jobbers in stock, who have been engaged in attempts to raise or depress the price of U. States Bank stock; but no work will be more easy

in argument against the lawless and wanton exercise of power on the part of the Executive—an embarrassment which is likely to be continued long, if the deposits be not restored.—The Banks which have received them, at the expense of the public, and in violation of all law; will never be permitted to enjoy their spoils in quiet. No man who regards the subject in the light in which I do, can ever give his sanction to any law intended to protect or carry through the present illegal arrangement; on the contrary, all such must feel bound to wage perpetual war against an usurpation of power so flagrant as that which controls the present deposits of the public money. If I stand alone, (said Mr. Calhoun,) I at least will continue to maintain the contest, so long as I remain in public life.

As important (said Mr. C.) as I consider the question of the deposits, in all its bearings, public and private, it is one on the surface—a mere pretext to other, and one greatly more important, which lies beneath, and which must be taken into consideration, to understand correctly all the circumstances attending this extraordinary transaction. It is left and acknowledged on all sides, that there is a serious and lower question, which has excited the profound sensation and alarm, which pervades the country.

If we are to believe what we hear from the advocates of the administration, we would believe at one time that the real question was, Bank or no Bank; at another, that the question was between the United States Bank and the States Banks; and finally, that it was a struggle on the part of the administration to guard and defend the rights of the States against the encroachments of the General Government. The administration the guardians and defenders of the rights of the States! What shall I call its audacity or hypocrisy! The authors of the Proclamation, the guardians and defenders of the rights of the States! The authors of the W. Message against a member of this Congress—the authors of the "bloody bill" the guardians and defenders of the rights of the States! This a struggle for States rights! No, Sir, State rights are no more. The struggle is over for the present. The bill of the last session, which vested in the Government the right of judging of the extent of its powers, finally and conclusively, and gave it the right of enforcing its judgments by the sword, destroyed all distinction between delegated and reserved rights; concentrated in the Government the entire power of the system, and prostrated the States as poor and helpless corporations at the foot of this sovereignty.

It is more true that the real question is—Bank or no Bank. Taking the deposit question in the broadest sense, suppose, as is contended by the friends of the administration, that it involves the question of the renewal of the charter, and consequently the existence of the Bank itself; still the banking system would stand, almost untouched and unimpaired. Four hundred banks would still remain scattered over this wide republic, and on the ruins of the United States Bank, many would rise to be added to the present list. Under this aspect of the subject, the only possible question that could be presented for consideration would be, whether the banking system was more safe, more beneficial, or more constitutional with or without the United States Bank.

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What, then, is the real question, which now agitates the country? I answer, it is a struggle between the Executive and Legislative departments of the Government—a struggle, not in relation to the existence of the Bank, but which, Congress or the President, should have the power of creating banks and the consequent control over the currency of the country. This is the real question. Let us not deceive ourselves—this league—this association of banks—created by the Executive; bound together by its influence, united in common articles of association, and sustained by receiving the deposits of the public money, and having their votes converted by being received every where by the Treasury, into the common currency of the country, is, to all intents and purposes, a bank of the United States—the Executive bank of the U. States, as distinguished from that of Congress.

However it might fail to perform satisfactorily the useful functions of the Bank of the United States, as incorporated by law, it would oust it—far oust it—in all its dangerous qualities, in extending the power, the influence, and the corruption of the Government. It was a miserable conceit to conceive any institution more inimically calculated to advance these objects. Not only the selected banks, but the whole banking institutions of the country, and with it the entire money power, for the purpose of speculation, peculation, and corruption, would be placed under the control of the Executive. A system of measures and promises will be established—of menace to the Banks in possession of the deposits, but which might not be entirely subservient to Executive views; and of promise of future favors to those who may not as yet enjoy its favors. Between the two the Banks would be left without influence, honor or honesty; and a system of speculation and stock-jobbing would commence, unequalled in the annals of our country. I fear they have already commenced—I fear they mean to have been put into the hands of the money power by the removal of the deposits, and placing them in the vaults of dependent banks, have extended their cupidity to the public lands, particularly in the south-west; and that to this we must attribute the recent phenomena in that quarter; immense and valuable tracts of land sold at short notice—sales fraudulently postponed to suit the speculators, by which, if I am not misinformed, a name not unknown to this body (Gwin) has performed a prominent part. But I leave this to my vigorous and able friend from Mississippi, (Mr. Pointexter,) at the head of the Committee on Public Lands, who, I doubt not, will see justice done to the public. As to stock-jobbing, this new arrangement will open a field which no other hard work—very hard, no doubt; by the jobbers in stock, who have been engaged in attempts to raise or depress the price of U. States Bank stock; but no work will be more easy

than to raise or depress the price of the stock of selected banks, at the pleasure of the Executive. Nothing more will be required than to give or withhold deposits—to draw, or abstain from drawing warrants—to pamper them at one time, and starve them at another. These who would be in the secret, and who would know when to borrow and when to sell, would have the means of realizing, by dealing in the stocks, whatever fortune they might please.

So long as the question is one between a Bank of the United States incorporated by Congress, and that system of banks which has been created by the will of the Executive, it is an insult to the understanding to discourse on the pernicious tendency and constitutionality of the bank of the United States. To bring up that question fairly and legitimately, you must go one step farther; you must divorce the Government and the banking system. You must refuse all connexion with Banks. You must neither receive nor pay away bank notes, you must go back to the old system of the strong box, and on gold and silver. If you have a right to receive bank notes at all—to treat them as money, by receiving them in your dues, or paying them away to creditors, you have a right to create a bank. Whatever the Government receives and treats as money, is money; and, if it be money, then they have the right, under the Constitution, to regulate it. Nay, they are bound by a high obligation to adopt the most efficient means, according to the nature of that which they have recognized as money; to give it the utmost stability and uniformity of value. And if it be in the shape of bank notes, the most efficient means of giving those qualities, is a bank of the U. States, incorporated by Congress. Unless you give the highest practical uniformity to the value of bank notes; so long as you receive them in your dues, and treat them as money, you violate that provision of the Constitution which provides that taxation shall be uniform throughout the United States. There is no other alternative. I repeat, you must divorce the Government entirely from the banking system; or, if not, you are bound to incorporate a bank, as the only safe and efficient means of giving stability and uniformity to the currency. And should the deposits not be restored, and the present illegal and unconstitutional connexion between the Executive and the league of banks exist, I shall feel it my duty, if no one else moves, to introduce a measure to prohibit Government from receiving or touching bank notes in any shape whatever, as the only means left of giving safety and stability to the currency, and saving the country from corruption and ruin.

Viewing the question in this light, as a struggle on the part of the Executive to seize on the power of Congress, and to unite in the President the power of the sword and the purse, the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Clay) said, truly, and, let me add, philosophically, that we are in the midst of a revolution. Yes, the very existence of free government rests on the proper distribution and organization of power; and to destroy this distribution, and thereby concentrate power in any one of the departments, is to effect a revolution; but, while I agree with the Senator, that we are in the midst of a revolution, I cannot agree with him as to the time at which it commenced, or the point to which it has progressed. Looking to the distribution of the powers of the General Government—in the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Departments—and confining his views to the encroachment of the Executive upon the Legislative, he dates the commencement of the revolution but sixty days previous to the meeting of the present Congress. I, said Mr. C., take a wider range, and date it from an earlier period.

Besides the distribution among the Departments of the General Government, there belongs to our system another, and a far more important division or distribution of power, that between the States and the General Government—the reserved and delegated rights, the maintenance of which is still more essential to the preservation of our institutions. Taking this wide review of our political system, the revolution in the midst of which we are, began, not as supposed by the Senator from Kentucky, shortly before the commencement of the present session, but many years ago with the commencement of the restrictive system; and terminated its first stage with the passage of the force bill of the last session, which absorbed all the rights and sovereignty of the States, and consolidated them in this Government. Whilst this process was going on, of absorbing the reserved powers of the States, on the part of the General Government, another commenced, of concentrating, in the Executive, the powers of the other two, the Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Government, which constitutes the second stage of the revolution, in which we have advanced almost to termination.

The Senator from Kentucky, in connection with this part of his discussion, read a striking passage from one of the most pleasing and instructive writers in any language (Plutarch); the description of Caesar forcing himself, sword in hand, into the treasury of the Roman Commonwealth. We are at the same stage of our political revolution, and the striking analogy between the two cases is complete; varied only by the character of the actors and the circumstances of the times. That was a case of an intrepid and bold warrior, as an open plunderer, seizing forcibly the treasury of the country, which, in that Republic, as well as ours, was confided to the custody of the legislative department of the Government. The actors in our case are of a different character—artful, cunning and corrupt politicians, and not fearless warriors. They have entered the treasury, not sword in hand, as public plunderers, but with the false keys of sophistry, as pilferers, under the silence of midnight.

The motive and object are the same, varied in like manner, by character and circumstances. "With money I will get men, and with men money," was the maxim of the Roman plunderer. With money we will get partisans, with partisans votes, and with votes money, the maxim of our public pilferers. With men and money, Caesar struck down Roman liberty, at the fatal battle of Philippi, never to rise again; from which disastrous hour, all the powers of the Roman Republic were consolidated in the person of Caesar, and perpetuated in his line. With money and corrupt partisans, a great effort is now making to choke and stifle the voice of American liberty, through all its natural organs; by corrupting the press; by crowding out the other departments; and finally by setting up a new and corrupt parliament, composed of office holders and corrupt partisans, under the name of a national convention, and counterbalancing the voice of the people, will, if not resisted, in their name dictate the usurpation; when the deed will be done—the revolution be completed—and all the powers of our Republic, in like manner, be consolidated in the President, and perpetuated by his dictation.

The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. C.) anticipates with confidence that the small party who were denounced at the last session, as traitors and disunionists, will be found on this trying occasion, standing in the front rank, and manfully resisting the advance of despotic power, with pleasure, not on account of the compliance which it implied, but the evidence which it affords that the cloud which has been so indistinctly thrown over the character and mo-

tives of that small but patriotic party, begins to be dissipated. The Senator hazarded nothing in the prediction. That party is the determined, the fixed and sworn enemy to usurpation, come from what quarter and under what form it may—whether from the Executive, upon the other departments of this Government or from this government upon the sovereignty and rights of the States.

The resolution and fortitude with which it maintained its position at the last session, under so many difficulties and dangers, in defence of the States against the encroachments of the general government, furnished evidence not to be mistaken, that that party, in the present momentous struggle, would be found arrayed in defence of the rights of Congress against the encroachments of the Executive. And let me tell the Senator from Kentucky, said Mr. C., that, if the present usurpation be unsuccessful, it will be owing to the success with which we the nullifiers—I am not afraid of the word—maintained the rights of the States against the encroachment of the general government, at the last session.

A very few words will place this point beyond controversy. To the interposition of the State of South Carolina, we are indebted for the adjustment of the tariff question; without it, all the influence of the Senator from Kentucky, with the manufacturing interest, great as it is, deservedly so, as it ought to be, would have been wholly incompetent, if he had even thought proper to exert it, to adjust the question. The attempt would have prostrated him, and those who acted with him, and not the system. It was the separate action of the State that gave him the place to stand upon; created the necessity for the adjustment, and disposed the minds of all to compromise. Now, I put the solemn question to you who hear me, if the tariff had not then been adjusted—if it were now an open question—what hope of successful resistance against the usurpations of the Executive, on the part of this or any other branch of the Government, could be entertained? Let it not be said, that this is the result of accident; of an unforeseen contingency. It was clearly perceived, and openly stated, that no successful resistance could be made to the corruption and encroachments of the Executive, while the tariff question remained open; while it separated the north from the south, and wasted the energy of the honest and patriotic portions of the community, against each other, the joint effort of which is indispensably necessary to expel those from authority, who are converting the entire powers of government into a corrupt electioneering machine; and that, without separate State interposition, the adjustment was impossible. The truth of the position rests not upon the accidental state of things, but on a profound principle, growing out of the nature of government and party struggles in a free State. History and reflection teach us, that when great interests come into conflict and the passions and the prejudices of men are roused, such struggles can never be composed by the influence of any individuals, however great; and if there be not, somewhere in the system, some high constitutional power to arrest their progress, and compel the parties to adjust the difference, they go on till the state falls by corruption or violence.

I will, said Mr. C. venture to add to these remarks another, in connexion with the point under consideration, not less true. We are not only indebted to the cause which I have stated, for our present strength in this body against the present usurpation of the Executive, but if the adjustment of the tariff had stood alone, as it ought to have done, without the odious law which accompanied it; if those who led in the compromise had joined the State Rights party in their resistance to that unconstitutional measure, and thrown the responsibility on its real authors, the administration, their party would have been so prostrated throughout the entire South, and their power, in consequence, so reduced, that they would not have dared to attempt the present measure; or, if they had, they would have been broke and defeated.

Were I, said Mr. C. to select the case best calculated to illustrate the necessity of resisting usurpation at the very commencement, and to prove how difficult it is to resist it in any subsequent stage, if not met at first, I would select this very case. What, he asked, is the cause of the present usurpation of power on the part of the Executive? What the motive? the temptation, which has induced to seize on the deposits? What, but the large surplus revenue—eight or ten millions in the public treasury, when not needed? I answer, the protective system; that system which graduated duties, not in reference to the wants of the government, but in reference to the importunities and demands of the manufacturers, and which poured millions of dollars into the Treasury beyond the most profuse demands and even the extravagance of the government—taken—never fully taken, from the pockets of those who honestly made it. I hold that those who make, are entitled to what they make, against all the world, except the government; and against it, except to the extent of its legitimate and constitutional wants; and that for the government to take one cent more is robbery. In violation of this sacred principle, Congress first removed the deposits into the public Treasury, from the pockets of those who made it, where they were rightfully placed by all laws, human and divine. The Executive, in his turn, following the example, has taken them from that deposit, and distributed them among favorite and partisan banks. The means used have been the same in both cases. The Constitution gives to Congress the power to lay duties with a view to revenue. This power, without regarding the object for which it was intended, forgetting that it was a great trust power, necessarily limited by the very nature of such powers, to the subject and the object of the trust, was perverted to a use never intended, that of protecting the industry of one portion of the country at the expense of another; and under this false interpretation, the money was transferred from its natural and just deposit, the pockets of those who made it, into the public Treasury, as I have stated. In this too, the executive followed the example of Congress.

By the magic construction of a few simple words—"unless otherwise ordered,"—intended to confer on the Secretary of the Treasury a limited power—to give additional security to the public deposits; he has, in like manner, perverted this power, and made it the instrument, by similar sophistry, of drawing the money from the Treasury, and bestowing it as I have stated to favorite and partisan banks. Would to God! said Mr. C., would to God I could reverse the whole of this nefarious, corrupt, and terminate the controversy, by returning the money to the pockets of the honest and industrious citizens; by the event of whose brows it has been made, with whom only it can be rightfully deposited. But as this cannot be done, I must content myself by giving a vote to return it to the public Treasury, where it was ordered to be deposited by an act of the legislature.

There is another aspect, said Mr. C. in which this subject may be viewed. We all remember how early the question of the surplus revenue, began to agitate the country. At a very early period, a Senator from New Jersey, (Mr. Dickinson) presented to the Senate, the first message of the President recommending a similar project, which was followed up by a

presented a large assemblage of opinions, and, in the end, the Executive public compromise, according to the resolution, had led to the exhibition of the Executive, marked by S. Bank the late Mr. removal, concluded, to the called for part for which the claim containing preliminary adhere a discussion carried Mr. moved, concluded, transacted, additional bills in After the pre-1789 on having floor, about the re-ken u his sp LE Mr on gr vorab ing to which Mr colors act and Caro and o On Or Shore of the ment ing d veste ware gene distu nery, le es, p lution India Balt and aggr the the unap the t by. M pens unfa Mar on t broad enjo past tabl

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PUBLIC SALE.
Will be offered at public sale, on the Court House green, in Easton, on Tuesday the 29th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M. a HANDSOME YOUNG BAY HORSE, well broke to harness and the saddle, a part of the personal estate of William Perry Kerr, late of Talbot county, deceased. The horse will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.
P. P. THOMAS, Adm'r, with the will annexed of William Perry Kerr, dec'd.
Jan 25

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 wife and family, and is now residing at the corner of the Court House green, in Easton, on Tuesday the 29th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M. a HANDSOME YOUNG BAY HORSE, well broke to harness and the saddle, a part of the personal estate of William Perry Kerr, late of Talbot county, deceased. The horse will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.
P. P. THOMAS, Adm'r, with the will annexed of William Perry Kerr, dec'd.
Jan 25

REVISOR'S LIST OF BOOKS AND PRICES.
The following works are offered for sale by JOHN J. HARROD, BOOK AGENT OF THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.
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. 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, calf, 5 00 62 1/2
Do. do. do. morocco, 10 00 1 25
Shinn on the plan of Salvation, 11 00 1 50
Hunter's Sacred Biography, 3 volumes, 42 00 1 50
Moseheim, Cote and Gleig's Church History, from the earliest period to 1820, 2 volumes, 48 00 5 00
Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind, 36 00 3 50
Pocket Testaments, sheep, gilt color'd, 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., 36 00 3 75
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 Unrepentant, 4 50 50
Pollok's Course of Time, plain, 3 50 37 1/2
Do. do. do. gilt, 4 50 50
Do. do. do. morocco, 5 50 50
Mason on Self-Knowledge, 2 50 31 1/2
Mrs. Rowe's Devout Exercises, 2 50 31 1/2
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, Jenyns 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 collection 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, 8 10 per 100
Fletcher's Address to Seekers for salvation, stitched in neat printed covers, 8 12 per 100
Prideaux's Connexion of Sacred and Profane History, 8 00 5 00
William's on the Lord's Supper, 8 00 47 1/2
Moseheim's Ecclesiastical History, now publishing in superior style, in 40 with 16 elegant engravings, bound, Ditto, in calf, gilt, 9 00 12 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, 37 1/2
Orders for any of the above books will be received by the subscriber, and forwarded without delay.
EDWARD MULLIKIN.
Easton, Dec 7, 1833.

BURRITT'S GEOGRAPHY OF THE HEAVENS.
And familiar Class Book of Astronomy. Accompanied by Colored Engravings, illustrating the Science 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 two 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

A COOK WANTED.
A Gentleman living in Baltimore, wishes to purchase a good plain COOK, from 30 to 40 years of age, without children. A liberal price will be given. Apply to the Editor.
dec 17

FOR SALE, Cheap.
A SECOND HAND ONE HORSE FOUR WHEEL CARRIAGE, built of the best materials, and in a good substantial manner. It may be seen at the Carriage shop of Messrs Anderson & Hopkins, of whom the price may be known, or application can be made at the Post Office.
nov 12

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.

FOR RENT, THE ENSUING YEAR.
THE House and Lot near the Point, where Captain Samuel Thomas resides. For terms apply to
SAML. H. BENNY, agent
for Miss Thomas.
dec 31

**WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BALTIMORE CITY AND COUNTY, on the 24th day of October, 1833, by Charles Kernan, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself CLYDE WILLIAMS, says he is free, but did belong to James Purvis & Co. Said colored man is about 48 years of age, 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high, has a small scar on the left cheek, and one over the left eye—had on when committed, a dark chequered roundabout, white drilling pantaloons, buff vest, coarse shoes, and tarpauling 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.
nov 8—19 3w**

**WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BALTIMORE CITY AND COUNTY, on the 11th day of December, 1833, by Ephraim Smith, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself ROBERT HARRIS, says he belongs to Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, living near Cambridge, E. Shore, Md., but was committed as belonging to Jesse Bulling, near Cambridge. Said colored man is about 16 years of age, 5 feet 2 1/2 inches high, very much scarred on his back from a cow-hide, large scar on his right leg, large scar on his left leg, with several scars on both hands. Had on when committed, a pair of old light blue cassimere pantaloons, cotton shirt, white summer roundabout, straw hat and a pair of coarse lace boots.
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,
Balt. City and County Jail.
dec 31 3w**

**WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BALTIMORE CITY AND COUNTY, on the 10th day of December, 1833, by Charles Kernan, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a bright mulatto woman who calls herself ELIZABETH TALLEY, says she was born free, and raised by her mother, Polly Harman, living near Horn Town, Eastern Shore, Virginia. Said mulatto woman is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, has a large scar on her right shoulder and arm, occasioned by a burn; also, a small scar on her right wrist. Had on, when committed, a calico frock, small red shawl, black navorino bonnet, white cotton stockings and fine leather shoes.
The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto woman, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Balt. City and County Jail.
dec 31**

A RUNAWAY.
WAS committed to the jail of Harford county, on the 8th of the present month, a negro man, who calls himself HENRY BOADLY, aged about twenty years; says he was born free, in Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis, and that his mother formerly belonged to Henrietta Hammond. He is about five feet nine inches high; has a large scar over the left eye, and a small one on the left breast. He has very thick lips & stammers a little when speaking. He had on when committed, a pair of blue pantaloons, a gray roundabout, a buff vest, and old shoes; and had with him a bundle containing a fur hat, and a white roundabout, and two spotted summer vests. The owner of the above boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
PRESTON MCCOMAS,
Sheriff of Harford county.
Easton Whig, Baltimore American, and National Intelligencer, will copy the above to the amount of \$1, and charge the subscriber.
dec 28 3w

A TEACHER IS WANTED, at the District School, No. 8, of the Middle District of Caroline county. A person competent to teach with facility, the usual primary Schools, together with English grammar, bringing satisfactory testimony of moral character, with recommendation from the Board of Trustees, will be employed. Application by letter, post paid, in person, may be made to the undersigned Secretary to the Board of Trustees, who will communicate all applications to the Board immediately.
RD. CHAMBERS,
Secretary to the Board of Trustees.
December 24, 1833.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT, SITTING AS A COURT OF CHANCERY.
November Term, in the year 1833.
ORDERED, That the sale of the lands made to John Leeds Kerr, by John M. G. Emory, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Richard Sherwood, deceased, in the cause of John Crandall and Thomas R. Brooks, against John H. Norfolk and Sarah his wife, formerly Sarah Sherwood, Howell P. Sherwood, Richard P. Sherwood, James Sherwood, William Sherwood, Robert Sherwood, Benjamin Sherwood, Ann P. Crandall, wife of Thomas R. Brooks, the heirs at law, and Ann Sherwood widow and administratrix of Richard Sherwood, deceased, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Monday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four: provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in two of the newspapers published on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, before the tenth day of January, in the year last aforesaid. The report of the Trustee states the amount of sales to be \$485 25.
R. T. EARLE,
P. B. HOPPER,
J. B. ECCLESTON.
True copy,
Test: Jacob Lockerman, Clk.

DEER CREEK Young Ladies' Academy.
THE Semi-Annual Examination of the Pupils in this Institution took place on Monday, the 19th instant, in the presence of a majority of the Trustees, who have great pleasure in being able to say, that they have not elsewhere, witnessed in pupils so young, greater accuracy and extent of knowledge in History, Geography, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, than was manifested on that occasion. Pieces of composition were shown as the unaided production of the pupils, which would do credit to mature years; and the exercises in Parsing, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., were altogether calculated to place Miss CHENEY, who superintends the academy, in the first rank of those who undertake the government and instruction of the female mind. And the trustees feel assured that when instruction in the French language is added to the branches already taught, better prospects for the acquisition of a useful and substantial Female education.
The Academy is situated five miles north of Belle Air, immediately on stage route between Philadelphia and Baltimore, by way of Conowingo, in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, and the young ladies are boarded in the family of Mr. Trimble, where every attention is paid to their health and morals.
TERMS:
Boarding, washing, fuel, per quarter, \$20 00
&c.
Tuition, 5 00
French extra, 5 00
Drawing extra, 5 00
Books and Stationary furnished at moderate prices.
JOHN FORWOOD
SAMUEL BROWN
ROB. H. ARCHER
PARKER FORWOOD } Trustees.

FALL SUPPLY.
SAMUEL MACKEY,
INFORMS his friends and customers that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a large and elegant assortment of FRESH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS, consisting in part of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, China, Glass, and Queens-ware, which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms, for cash or country produce. He invites the citizens generally to give him a call, view his assortment and judge for themselves.
N. B. He has always on hand, and will dispose of low, a general assortment of LUMBER.
CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at SIMMONS' HOTEL, Water street, at which place the subscribers can be found, or at their residence on Willow Hill, near the Missionary church—the house is white.
JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.
may 29

A CARD.
MISS NICOLS and MRS. SCULL, having engaged the services of Mr. and Mrs. Burrell in their Female Seminary, the Trustees take pleasure in informing the patrons of the Institution, and the public generally, that the Institution is now open for the reception of young ladies. The French language and all the higher branches of female education will be taught by Mr. Burrell, and Music, Painting, Needle work, &c., by Mrs. Burrell.
JAMES PARROTT, Sec'y.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!—AGRICULTURAL SWEEPSTAKE, FOR TALBOT AND DORCHESTER COUNTIES.
A Sweepstake proposed to the Agriculturists of Talbot and Dorchester counties, on one continuous acre, "a parallelogram," of "Indian Corn," shelled, to be grown the ensuing season.
Measurement of land, and corn shelled, to be attested on oath. Twenty dollars entrance money to be paid by each competitor, on or before the first day of March, into the hands of one of the Editors of the Eastern or Cambridge newspapers, of which due notice shall be given, on or before said day, to Martin Goldsborough, of Talbot, or Joseph E. Muse, of Dorchester.
The stake entered shall not be withdrawn unless six shall not have entered, by the said first day of March; in which case all shall be void—nor shall the number exceed fifty.
Nov. 12, 1833.
N. B.—The Editors above named may promote a good interest by a few insertions of the proposition.
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 paper in the United States will be found 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 colored 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 have the unremitting efforts which we have made 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 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 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 briefer 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 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 00
Weekly Globe, 2 50
For less than a year.
Daily per month, 81
Semi-weekly, per month, 50 cts.

THE STEAM BOAT
Capt. WM. W. VIRDIN, will leave Baltimore every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock for Rock Hall, Corsica, and Chestertown—returning will leave Chestertown at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, Corsica at about 10, and Rock Hall at about 12 noon, and arrive in Baltimore at 4 P. M.
WM. OWEN, Agent.
apr 30

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

THE UNION TAVERN
EASTON, MARYLAND.
JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.
RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the "UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John Leeds Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. R. Hayward, Jr. and directly to that of Wm. R. Price, Esq. This house is situated in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, within a few paces of the Court House; and a market (I cannot hesitate to say,) equal, if not superior, to any of a like population in this State—he is also gratified in assuring the public, that he has advantages this tavern never before had, viz. A comfortable dwelling adjoining not heretofore attached to the property, and all the property is about to go through a thorough repair, which will enable him to entertain private families, parties or individuals in comfort—he intends keeping in his bar the best of Liquors, and his Table shall be furnished in season with such as the market will afford. He has provided attentive 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 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

LINEN & WOOLLEN WHEELS.
THE subscriber living at the Trappe, continues to manufacture out of the best materials, of which he keeps on hand a constant supply.
Linen and Woollen Wheels, which he warrants to be made in a workmanlike manner—and which he disposes of on moderate terms. He also repairs old wheels, chairs &c. at the shortest notice. He solicits from a generous public a share of its patronage.
The Public's obedient servant,
WILLIAM FLETCHER,
Trappe, Talbot county, Md.
Oct 29, 1833.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Rose & Spencer are requested to make immediate payment to Richard P. Spencer, who is duly authorized to receive the same.
Easton, July 23, 1833.

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, Merinos, 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 Kersey, Lindsey, Feathers, &c. He respectfully requests the public generally to call and look at his assortment.
Easton, Nov. 5.

REMOVAL.
JOHN HARPER, TAYLOR,
INFORMS the public, that he has taken for the ensuing year, the large and commodious brick room (for the last two years occupied by Mr. James L. Smith, Taylor) directly opposite Mr. Wm. Lovejoy's Store, and adjoining Mr. Lowe's Hotel. He expects to receive regularly the Fashions; and from the general satisfaction he has given since he has been in Easton, he feels safe in inviting those who wish to have articles in his line done in a neat and fashionable manner to give him a call.
Easton, Jan. 4, 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. 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

NEW FALL GOODS.
W. H. & P. GROOME
HAVE lately received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their full supply of GOODS, comprising an unusually large and general assortment. Among which are a great variety of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, AND BAISES, AND ENGLISH MERINOES.
CALICOES AND GINGHAMS, (new style) BLACK & COLORED SHIRTS, for dresses, MERINO AND THIBET SHAWLS, CASHMERE & VELENCLIA do. WOOLLEN & COTTON HOSIERY.
ALSO—
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CHINA, GLASS, &c. &c.
All of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.
Easton, Oct. 15 w

A CARD.
TO publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States and the British Provinces. The publishers of the New England Weekly Review are desirous of making up, a complete list of all the Newspapers and Periodicals published in the United States and the British Provinces, with the names of their publishers and the places where published; they therefore, request all publishers to insert this card, and also send them two copies of their respective publications, that they may not fail of receiving one, in order to render the list complete.
Direct to the New England Weekly Review, Hartford, Connecticut.
oct 29

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

WOOL.
LYMAN REED & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE.
DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of wool. Letters post paid asking information respecting the wool market, will receive immediate attention.
L. R. & Co. have leave to refer to Messrs. Tiffany, Shaw & Co. } Baltimore
Daniel Cobb & Co. }
Samuel Wyman & Co. }
May 14

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
Water, Black Oxide of Mercury
Morphine, Emetine, cury,
Strichnine, Corrine, Phosphorus, Prussic Acid,
Piperine, Oil Cubeb, Quinine, Cinchonine,
Solidified Copiva, Saratoga Powders,
Oil of Cantharidin, Chloride Tooth Wash
Donarozolized Laudanum, Extract of Bark,
Ditto Opium, Do. Jalap, Do. Cathartic Comp
Iodine, Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscinum, 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.
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

REMOVAL.
JAMES B. GEORGE feeling thankful to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement received for the last ten years in his line of business, would inform them that he has removed to No. 49, Centre Market space a few doors below his former stand, and hopes by a due attention to business to merit a continuance of public patronage. He has on hand and intends keeping, as usual, a good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, both fine and coarse, of his own manufacture, together with a good selection of the Eastern make.
LIKEWISE:
Hats, Caps, Trunks, and Blacking—all of which he will dispose of at the lowest prices, for CASH.
N. B.—The Easton Whig, Centerville Times, Elkton Press, Kent Enquirer, and Belle Air Republican, will publish the above advertisement to the amount of \$4 and forward their accounts to this office, or to J. B. George.
Baltimore, Sept. 10.

WILLIAM FLETCHER, TAYLOR.
INFORMS the public, that he has taken for the ensuing year, the large and commodious brick room (for the last two years occupied by Mr. James L. Smith, Taylor) directly opposite Mr. Wm. Lovejoy's Store, and adjoining Mr. Lowe's Hotel. He expects to receive regularly the Fashions; and from the general satisfaction he has given since he has been in Easton, he feels safe in inviting those who wish to have articles in his line done in a neat and fashionable manner to give him a call.
Easton, Jan. 4, 1834.

WILLIAM FLETCHER, TAYLOR.
INFORMS the public, that he has taken for the ensuing year, the large and commodious brick room (for the last two years occupied by Mr. James L. Smith, Taylor) directly opposite Mr. Wm. Lovejoy's Store, and adjoining Mr. Lowe's Hotel. He expects to receive regularly the Fashions; and from the general satisfaction he has given since he has been in Easton, he feels safe in inviting those who wish to have articles in his line done in a neat and fashionable manner to give him a call.
Easton, Jan. 4, 1834.