

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.—NO. 38.

EASTON, MD.—SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1834.

WHOLE NO. 3015

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 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.

NEW FIRM.

DR. S. W. SPENCER, having associated with him in the DRUG BUSINESS, it will now be conducted under the firm of **SPENCER & WILLIS**; who have on hand and intend keeping a FULL supply of MEDICINE, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.
Dr. S. W. SPENCER, having the utmost confidence in the integrity and capacity of Mr. WILLIS, will now attend exclusively to the practice of his profession. His office is in front of his father's dwelling, opposite J. M. Faulkner's Hotel.
January 1st, 1833. Jy 7

NOTICE.

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

BAKING BUSINESS.

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

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

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

P. S. The subscriber will dispose of his

Household Furniture,

at the above mentioned time at public sale.

The subscriber will continue the

BAKING BUSINESS

until his removal.

Jan 18 [G cowt]

The Baltimore American will copy the above once a week for 8w and charge the Whig 0 c.

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

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Dr. Scudder's Eye

Water,

Morphine, Emetine,

Starchine, Oil Cubebs,

Piperine, Oil Cubebs,

Solidified Copi, Quinine,

Cinchona, Cinchona,

Oil of Cantharidin,

Demarcized Laudanum,

Ext. of Bark,

Do. Jalap,

Do. Colchicid Comp

Hydriodate of Potash

Black Oxide of Mer

cury,

Phosphorus, Prussic

Acid,

Quinine, Cinchona,

Saragoe Powders,

Chloride Tooth Wash

Ext. of Bark,

Do. Jalap,

Do. Colchicid Comp

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 GREEN

SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachu-

setts, warranted genuine, all of which will be

disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.

Easton, Dec 18

CLOCK AND WATCH

MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his

customers and the public in general, that he has

just returned from Baltimore with his winter

supply of MATERIALS, which is of the best

quality; and is now ready to attend to any orders

in his line of business, at the shortest notice and

on very accommodating terms. He has particularly

on hand, new Watches, Gilt and Steel Watch

Chains, Keys, Razors, warranted to be of super-

WAS committed to the jail of Queen Ann's county on the 15th day of September 1833, by William Harper, a justice of the Peace in and for Queen Ann'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 foot 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.

MARYLAND,

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT

February Term, A. D. 1834.

On application of William H. Emory, admr. of Lott Warfield, late of Talbot county, dec'd. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in the two newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore.

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

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

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

WM. H. EMORY, Admr.

Feb 15 Sw of Lott Warfield, dec'd.

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

NOTICE.

MARYLAND ECLIPSE

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

dec. 14, 1833. tf

NARRAGANSET HORSE.

The splendid Nanken coloured

Narraganset Horse will stand, the

ensuing season, at Easton and the

Trappe.

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

Talbot county, dec 28 tf

TO RENT

FOR THE YEAR 1834.

That two story brick house on

Washington street lately occupied

by John Meconick as a Cabinet

Maker's shop.

This house is well calculated for a merchant

or mechanic, is in good repair, and the stand is

believed to be equal to any in this place for either

purpose, being in the thoroughfare between

the principal public houses. For terms apply

to

WM. H. GROOME.

Easton, Feb 15 eow4w

Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber desirous of completing his

collections for 1833, earnestly requests all

those who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared

to settle the same when called on. The 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 respect

to persons.

PHILIP MACKEY,

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 this

State) for their own individual use, and not

for speculation.

Any one who can give the most unique

and desirable situation as to that, from one of

the best houses in this city. Persons wishing

to purchase their Slaves, will do well to call

and communicate with me, as I will give, at all

times, the highest prices, in cash.

JOHN BUSK,

Office, opposite the Exchange, South Gay

street, Baltimore.

dec 3 6mo*

LAMB,

MANUFACTURER OF BRISTLE

FRAME STOCKS,

No. 1 SOUTH CALVERT STREET.

BALTIMORE.

THE superiority of his STOCKS is well

N. G. SINGLETON,

WILL open school on MONDAY the 2d of

February, in the SABBATH SCHOOL

ROOM, West street, in which the following

branches will be taught: Spelling, Read-

ing, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and

Geography. He solicits the patronage of parents

and guardians in Easton, and the vicinity, and

will use exertions to give satisfaction, by at-

tending strictly to advance the scholar in liter-

ature and morality. Terms of tuition—twelve

dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and a mo-

derate compensation for fuel.

United States Mail Stages.

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 the same evening

leaves Easton every Monday, Wednesday and

Friday afternoon at half past 12 o'clock, and

returning, leave Cambridge at 8 o'clock, A. M.

and arrive at Easton by 12 o'clock.

Fare from Annapolis to Easton, \$2.50

Or from Broad Creek to Easton, \$1.00

“ from Queenstown to Easton, .50

“ from Wye Mills to Easton, .50

“ 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.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That in consequence of the damages and in-

convenience that I have sustained, owing to

Richard Skinner and Nicholas Fountain, not

keeping up their part of the division fence,

between them and me, that I shall disjoin

fences and take my part off, and make a fence in

tire to myself.

THOMAS F. BOURKE.

Feb 11 Sw

G. H. BURRELL

RESPECTFULLY informs those gentle-

men who may be desirous of entering up-

on, or resuming the studies of the French lan-

guage, that he is forming an Evening Class,

which will meet at the Easton Female Sem-

inary, the first week in February.

Jan 25 St

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.

(23 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

NEW GOODS.

RICHARD P. SPENCER

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the

public generally that he has just received

A new and handsome assortment of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

consisting of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Flannels, Rose

and Point Blankets, English Merinos, Cal-

icoes, Merino, Thibet Wool

and Valencia Shawls, Ho-

siers, 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.

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, 34 and

64 English Merinos, new style

Calicoes, Ginghams, 4-4 and 8-4

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 Cot-

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

while the law was in force. When he dismissed his scholars for a short recreation, he proclaimed the *studying law*, which declared all study an offence. The usual recreation was foot-ball, in which the master joined with his scholars with glee; and once in eager pursuit he stumbled and fell down, and a boy ran over him before he recognized his master, to his great terror. The boy stopped, and with tears in his eyes, began to make his excuses. Run on, you rogue, said Mr. Parsons, never mind me—we are all boys together now. When the time allotted to recreation expired, he laughed among them over the incident which had happened, and his mirth continued until he took his place. He then said, I am master now, boys—and the idling law is in force. His scholars loved and revered him, yet he suffered no breaches of the filling, or the studying law to escape an appropriate punishment.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1834.

The proceedings of Congress which we have received, are up to last Monday. Almost the only subject occupying the attention of either house, is still, the deposit question. The committee of the Senate having reported, and the subject in the House, having been referred to the committee of Ways and Means, we had hoped that we were relieved of it for the present. But it seems we were mistaken; and, although every idea that could be advantageously used on either side, has been brought to bear in the speeches that have been published; yet gentlemen, in both houses, are found, who seem determined to talk on, and thus put off a decision of the question. They seem determined that the excitement shall not subside. Every one, now, who has a memorial to present, must make a speech. If the distress of the country is so great, why does not Congress act, so as to give relief if they can. Of what avail is all their speaking, when the public mind is fully informed on the subject? Talking about the troubles of the nation will not bring relief. Congress ought to act, and either restore the deposits, or confirm the arrangement of the Secretary; then, and not till then, may they expect the troubles to subside. Confirm the arrangement of the Secretary, and we believe the State Banks will be able to grant relief to the community—Let the policy of the government be settled—this is all that is wanted.

The Maryland Republican says, Mr. Rives has signified his resignation of his seat in the U. S. Senate, in consequence of receiving the instructions of the Legislature of Virginia, to vote to restore the deposits.—His colleague, Mr. TYLER, is for restoring them.

We have melancholy accounts of the prevalence of Yellow Fever, at Havana. Dr. Clarke, Mr. Leach, and Capt. Parsons, are amongst the American victims.

We have received a communication from a correspondent, signed "Q." and should have published it this morning, but that we have not been able yet to read it entire; we will, however, make another trial, between this and Tuesday. Proper names, if nothing else, should be written legibly.

INQUIRIES CONCERNING THE INTELLECTUAL POWERS OF THE INVESTIGATION OF TRUTH, BY JOHN ABERCROMBIE, M. D., F. R. S.

(Extract from the British Critic, for April, 1831.)

That the profession of medicine, and the course of education for it, must often make unavoidable inroads on the rest and sanctity of the Sabbath day, is obvious and indisputable; but we can scarcely persuade ourselves that it does not, still, leave many opportunities for the public exercise of religion; and for those opportunities, if neglected, a strict account will hereafter, most undoubtedly, be exacted. We are satisfied that there are many youthful students who do not neglect them: and to all who do, we earnestly recommend the example of some eminent physician, (whose name has escaped us) who, in the very height of his practice, never omitted, either on Sunday or week-day, to enter a church, whenever he had an opportunity, and to offer up his devotions there, even though his devotions might allow him no more than a few minutes for that purpose. And who can doubt that these models and fractions of time, thus improved and consecrated, were graciously multiplied into an effectual provision for his spiritual wants.

But, whatever may be the case with regard to devotional duty, it can scarcely be supposed that a medical education, steadily pursued, will leave the student much leisure for profound researches in the philosophy of the human understanding. It is probable, however, that he may contrive to pick enough—just enough—of this science, to be exceedingly dangerous—just enough to light him into the mouth of the labyrinth,—leaving him to wander, afterwards, by a deceitful and malignant glimmering. Now we can imagine nothing more desirable, for the purpose of counteracting this evil, than a manual which shall exhibit the elements of metaphysical science, in a brief and comprehensive form, which shall prove that such inquiries lead to no conclusions adverse to the loftiest hopes of man; and which shall, at the same time, bring with it the authority of some eminent and honored name in the Medical Profession. Now this is, precisely, the good office which, in our estimation, Dr. Abercrombie has actually rendered to the disciples of that science of which he is himself so distinguished an ornament. In the very moderate compass of one octavo volume, he has placed within the reach of the medical student; as much sound metaphysical lore as any human being need

give a rush to possess, unless he aspires to a very high distinction in that peculiar line of investigation. He has divested his researches of all the frivolous trumpery in which the philosophers of former days were often in the habit of disguising their ambitious poverty. He has shown that, in this, as in other sciences, the grand object is to establish the universality of facts, and that science is successful and triumphant in proportion as she approximates the accomplishment of this object. And, lastly, what is above all praise, he has exhibited philosophy as the handmaid of religion; and has made it manifest that all the rays of knowledge naturally converge towards that one point in which is situated the throne of eternal and heavenly truth. All this he has done with a degree of mastery which shows the amplitude of his resources; and, at the same time, with that simplicity and modesty, which are among the most engaging attributes of every superior mind. He professes not to offer any thing which has a claim to novelty or originality. His avowed object is merely to direct the inquiries of the younger part of his profession "on a subject of great and general interest," and of peculiar importance to the medical inquirer,—namely, the philosophy of mind; and without formally assuming the character of a moral or religious lecturer, he has made his work auxiliary to the most sacred and majestic of all sciences. He has made it clear that sound metaphysical philosophy is not a knowledge which puffeth up; that on the contrary, its legitimate tendency is to chastise the arrogance of human wisdom, and to conduct us to that wisdom which is from above, and which is pure, and peaceable, and rich in all the fruits which can strengthen up the soul into eternal life.

The Maryland Republican says:—The business before the Legislature becomes more interesting. Many of the most important measures of the session having been concocted with due care and deliberation in the committees and by their reported to the house, now lay before the house for their final action. Amongst the bills thus situated, are

THE CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM BILL. It provides for the election from and after the 1st Monday in October, 1836, and every third year thereafter, by a general vote of the people throughout the State, of a Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State, to serve for three years; the latter to be *ex officio* President of the Senate, and in case of vacancy, to fill the duties of Governor. In case of vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor, the Senate to elect one, and in case of vacancy of both, the Legislature by joint ballot to supply the same. The Governor to have all the powers now exercised by the Governor and Council. The delegation of the City of Baltimore to be increased to four members. The constitutional provisions in relation to appointment of Clerks of County Courts, and Registers of Wills, to be repealed, and their tenure of office hereafter to be regulated by law. These we believe to be the material provisions of this bill.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE. Abstract of proceedings of House of Delegates. FRIDAY, FEB. 21.

The bill entitled an act to encourage the more effectual apprehending of runaway servants and slaves, and the bill entitled, a supplement to the act entitled an act to provide for electing the Levy Court of Queen Anne's county by the people; were sent to the Senate.

The Speaker laid before the house a communication from J. Leeds Kerr, Esq. relating to a history of the State of Maryland; which was read and referred to the committee on the Library.

The clerk of the senate delivered the following message:

By the Senate, Jan. 20, 1834. Gentlemen of the House of Delegates, We have received your message of this date, proposing to go into the election of Bank Directors tomorrow, at one o'clock, and concur therein.

The Senate have put no gentlemen in nomination in addition to those named by your honorable body. We have appointed Messrs. Claude and Wilson to join the gentlemen named by you, to count the ballots and report the result.

By order, Joseph H. Nicholson, Clk.

Mr. Gale reported a bill entitled a supplement to the act to provide for the public instruction of youth in Primary Schools throughout the state, passed at December session, 1825, chapter 164, as far as the same relates to Kent county; which was read the first and second time by special order, passed and sent to the Senate.

The hour having arrived for taking up the orders of the day, the bill reported by Mr. Palmer, from the committee on the constitution, entitled an act to alter and amend the constitution of this state, was further laid on the table.

The bill reported by Mr. Merrick, entitled an additional supplement to the act entitled an act, to promote internal improvement, was taken up and passed.

The house went into the election of Bank directors; after which, On motion by Mr. Burchenal, the house took up for consideration the bill reported by Mr. Merrick, as chairman of the select committee, entitled an act to provide for the appointment of district and ward justices in the several counties and cities of this state, and to regulate the proceedings of justices of the peace.

Mr. Burchenal then moved as a substitute for said bill, a bill entitled an act to establish inferior courts in the several counties in this state, and to prescribe their jurisdiction; which was read.

On motion of Mr. Burchenal, the said bill and the proposed substitute were made the order of the day for tomorrow.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill entitled, a supplement to the act entitled, an act for the education of the indigent deaf and dumb of this state, endorsed "will pass;" ordered to be engrossed.

Also, the bill entitled a supplement to the act for the regulation and improvement of the village of Denton, in Caroline county, and for other purposes, endorsed "will pass;" which amendment was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

The bill to extend real estate, was further postponed.

The clerk of the senate delivered a message according to the proposition of the house to rescind the order for the adjournment of the Legislature on the 23d inst.

Half past 5 o'clock, P. M.—Messrs. Scott

and Snowden, from the joint committee appointed for the purpose of examining and counting the votes taken for Bank Directors, reported. Whereupon the following gentlemen were declared duly elected Directors on the part of the state in the banks mentioned: For the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, Ebenezer L. Bailey, and John W. Smith of Sam. For the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, Nicholas Brower, Jr. George Wells and Samuel Sprigg.

For the Branch of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, at Easton, Thomas Hayward of Cambridge, William Hughlett and James Price. For the Elkton Bank, Adam Whinn. For the Hagerstown Bank, Michael Swingley and Alexander Neill.

The speaker, attended by the members of the house, went to the senate chamber, when the governor, in the presence of both houses, signed and affixed the great seal to the engrossed bills, from No. 1 to No. 72 inclusive.

MONDAY, FEB. 24. Mr. Burchenal presented the petition of John Due, an insolvent debtor, now confined in the jail of Caroline county, praying legislative aid; which was read and referred to the committee on insolvency.

On motion of Mr. Unkefer, leave was given to bring in a bill supplementary to the acts in relation to the superseding of judgments, and writs of fieri facias, in this state.

Mr. Larrimore obtained leave to bring in a bill to allow Robert B. A. Tate an additional sum for extra services, rendered by him as clerk of the Levy Court of Queen Anne's county.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY. The late Annual Meeting of the Society at the Capitol in Washington, on motion of GEORGE SMITH, Esq. of the State of New York, entered into a resolution to ask from the benevolent friends of the great object which they have in view, a subscription to its funds of Fifty Thousand Dollars, payable in five equal instalments, and the mover generously entered his name for one-tenth of the amount. Several other gentlemen also subscribed one thousand dollars, five hundred dollars, two hundred and fifty dollars, one hundred dollars; and smaller sums.

It being a condition of this subscription, that to be binding, the whole amount shall be subscribed within sixty days, (viz., on or before the 30th of March,) the Managers of the Society most earnestly and respectfully call upon the friends of this institution throughout the United States, to unite with Mr. Smith, and the other liberal philanthropists who have followed his example, in raising the proposed amount within the time mentioned; as this addition to their funds is necessary to enable the society to meet its engagements, and to carry on its operations with the desired effect.

Subscriptions will be received by J. GALE, Sen., Treasurer of the Society, or by R. R. GURLEY, Secretary. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1834.

REV. E. K. AVERY.—A pamphlet has been published in Boston, entitled "A Vindication of the result of the trial of Ephraim K. Avery, to which is prefixed his statement of facts relative to the circumstances by which he became involved in the prosecution. We have not seen the pamphlet, but we are told by the Editor of the Boston Mercantile Journal that it is a work evidently prepared with care, and written in good spirit and temper, and will doubtless be generally read.

In his concluding remarks Mr. Avery appeals to his fellow-men in the following leading manner:

"A fellow creature, a brother, a ministering brother, appeals from the prejudiced decision of Aristides and his coadjutors, to the decision of an enlightened, candid, and Christian community; and by all that is just, humane, and sacred, you are bound to decide one way or the other, either that the Rev. E. K. Avery is GUILTY, or that he is NOT GUILTY of murdering S. M. Cornell. He asks not for mercy, but justice. If he be a murderer, let him die the death; but if he be innocent, you are the persons appointed by God in this case to deliver him out of the hands of his enemies, who have pursued him with the malice and ferociousness of harpies."

Whether E. K. Avery is a guilty man or not, is a point upon which we have never, in our own mind, come to a decided conclusion; nor do we think there is sufficient evidence before the public, either to acquit or condemn him. He is in fact still upon trial before the tribunal of public sentiment; and the present publication is an important article of evidence. We trust all will be disposed to give him a candid hearing, and we hope for the sake of religion and the cause of justice, that the truth will be made finally to appear.—Washington Moderator.

Turn Out of Girls at Lowell.—We learn that extraordinary excitement was occasioned at Lowell, last week, by an announcement that the wages paid in some of the departments would be reduced 15 per cent. on the first of March. The reduction principally affected the female operatives, and they held several meetings or caucuses, at which a young woman presided; who took an active part in persuading her associates to give notice that they should quit the mills, and to induce them to "make a run" on the Lowell Bank and the Savings Bank, which she did.

On Friday morning, the young woman referred to was dismissed by the Agent, from her place in the mill where she worked, and on leaving the office, after receiving "a bill of her time," as the phrase is, waved her calash in the air, as a signal to others, who were watching at the windows, when they immediately "struck," and assembled around her in spite of the overseers.

The number soon increased to nearly eight hundred. A procession was formed, and they marched about the town to the amusement of a mob of idlers and boys, and we are sorry to add, not altogether to the credit of Yankee Girls. We are told that one of the leaders mounted a pump and made a flaming Mary Wollstonecraft speech on the rights of women and the injustices of the "monied aristocracy," which produced a powerful effect on her auditors, and they determined "to have their own way if they died for it." The storm, however, has been a few hours, hushed for the present, and hopes are entertained that it will be entirely lulled by casting on the troubled waves a little oil of conciliation.—The Lowell Journal of Saturday is silent on the subject,—from which we are disposed to believe that the reports current in the city are exaggerated, although there is no doubt of the principal facts as stated.—Boston Transcript of Monday.

CLOVER SEED. THE subscribers have this day received an additional supply of CLOVER SEED of prime quality, which they will sell low. Also,—Spades, Shovels; Hoes, &c. WM. H. & P. GROOME. march 1 3t

MARRIED. On Wednesday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Hickey, SPRY DENNY, Esq., to Miss CATHERINE, daughter of John Willis, Esq., of Oxford.

NOTICE. THE Commissioners for Talbot county, will meet at the Court-House in Easton, on TUESDAY the eleventh of March instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of appointing Overseers of roads and Constables. Applicants for the office of constable, will please make their applications as early in the morning as practicable.

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk. to the Commissioners for Talbot county. march 1

To be drawn March 8th, 1834, THE VIRGINIA LOTTERY, Class No. 5. SLENDID SCHEME.

100 prizes of \$1000. Capital prizes \$20,000 100 prizes of \$1,000 1 10,000 16 500 1 5,000 56 100 1 3,000 56 80 Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50—Eighths \$1.25.

To be drawn March 4th, 1834, THE DELAWARE CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class No. 5. SLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of \$20,000 5 prizes of \$1,000 1 5,000 10 500 1 2,000 10 100 1 1,500 10 200 1 1,372 24 150 No prizes less than \$6—Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion, at the Lucky Lottery Office of P. SACKETT, Easton, Md. march 1

NOTICE. The full bred horse SWEEPER DARE DEVIL, will stand the ensuing season, at Centerville and Head of Chester; to commence on the 21st March at Centerville, and continue the season out at the above named places, alternate weeks at each. His pedigree will be seen in hand-bills. march 1

PROPOSAL FOR PRINTING THE JOURNALS OF THE CONVENTIONS OF THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND, Held in the City of Annapolis in the years 1774, 1775, and 1776.

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

This part of the history of Maryland it should be her pride to hand down to posterity, not only on account of its deep interest, but as a public State Record of the voluntary sacrifices, daring spirit, and determined resolution, of her citizens, during this period of doubt and dismay. In the confident expectation that the citizens of Maryland will consider the proposal publication of sufficient importance to entitle it to their patronage, the subscriber is induced to issue this proposal.

J. GREEN. The JOURNALS will be printed in one octavo volume, on good paper, and with a new type. Price, per copy, two dollars. March 1, 1834. 63-Subscriptions received at this office.

PUBLIC SALE. BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, of Talbot county, will be exposed to public sale, on TUESDAY the 4th of March next, at the late residence of John Meconick, dec'd. in the town of Easton, the balance of the personal estate said deceased; consisting of household and kitchen furniture; two Horses with harness, one nearly new, a House and Lot on Harrison street, with the appurtenances, subject to ground rent, &c. &c.

Terms of Sale.—On all sums over five dollars, six months credit, the purchaser or purchasers, giving notes with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—all sums of and under five dollars, CASH, previous to the removal of the property.—Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and attendance by P. F. THOMAS, Adm'r. The Centreville Times & Cambridge Chronicle, will copy the above until the day of sale, and forward their accounts to the administrator. feb 22

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

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

MILLINERY. Mrs. A. M. FAULKNER, HAVING concluded to resume the business of Millinery and Mantua-Making in the house heretofore conducted by her sister, Miss Mary Brown, and having engaged Miss Jackson and her sister Miss E. Brown, in whom she places implicit confidence; flatters herself, and assures her former customers and the Ladies of this and the adjacent counties, that she will receive the FASHIONS regularly from Philadelphia and Baltimore, in season; and nothing on her part shall be wanting to please those who may think proper to patronize her. feb 1

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

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



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

THE subscribers take this method of returning their grateful acknowledgments to the gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for their liberal patronage, since they commenced the above business, and beg leave to inform them, and the public generally, that they have now on hand,

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

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

SULKEYS, one of them is hung on Six Steel Springs; and a

SLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW HARNESS, all of which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for cash or good paper, and liberal prices given for old Carriages in exchange.

They have under way a first rate Coach, and a number of Gigs, in an unfinished state, which can be finished at the shortest notice, and to any particular directions, according to order.

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

The public's obedient servants. ANDERSON & HOPKINS. N. B. A. & H. have also for sale, a large and superior turning LATHE and TOOLS, which can be bought low. Two boys of good steady habits, from 13 to 15 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, the one at the wood-work, and the other at the trimming branch of the business. Letters addressed to Anderson and Hopkins, Easton, Talbot county, Md., specifying the kind of carriages wanted, will be promptly attended to, and the carriage brought to their own door. feb 18 3m A. & H.

CHANCERY SALE. BY authority of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, I will expose at auction, at the Court House door, in the town of Denton, on SATURDAY, the 15th March next, between the hours of two and four, P. M. the plantation in Caroline county, whereof Major John Mitchell died entitled. This property, I understand, is very valuable. The entire tract contains about

THREE HUNDRED ACRES, a fair proportion of which is covered with wood and timber, with the arable land well divided into fields. The soil is represented to be very kind, adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, &c. and remarkable for its productiveness. This farm is beautifully situated, adjacent to the lands of Messrs. Orrell, Hardcastle, Talbot and others, (a healthy and pleasant vicinity,) lying directly on the public road leading from Denton (the metropolis of the county) to Greensboro, about equidistant (4 1/2 miles) to either place, within a mile and a half of Choptank river, and the same distance from a grist-mill. On this property there is an excellent

Mansion House, in good condition, with substantial out-houses; and, to add to its many other advantages, besides a first rate well of water, immediately in the yard, there is (what is always considered a great desideratum) a never-failing stream near the buildings, affording a supply for stock, &c.

I cheerfully invite those who are disposed to purchase, to examine the premises themselves, as it is believed they will bear the most critical inspection.

The terms of sale are one-third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, (or on the ratification thereof,) one other third in six months, and the remaining third in twelve months from the day of sale, with interest on each instalment from the day of sale, to be secured by bond with approved security.

The Trustee hereby gives notice to the creditors of the said John Mitchell, to exhibit their claims, with the necessary vouchers thereof, to the chancery office, within four months from the day of sale.

JAMES A. STEWART, Trustee. Cambridge, feb. 22—25 3w

The Easton Gazette and Whig will publish the above once a week till sale, and charge the Cambridge Chronicle office.

NEW BOOKS. JUST RECEIVED. INQUIRIES CONCERNING THE INTELLECTUAL POWERS, by J. Abercrombie, M. D., F. R. S.

[The Critic an English periodical, speaks in the highest terms of commendation of this work] ALSO Geography of the Heavens, by E. H. Burritt. Male Brun's School Geography and Atlas Peter Parley's Geography for children, illustrated with 76 engravings. Mason on Self-Knowledge. Jones' Philosophy. McIntyre on the Globes.

Together with a very general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER, BLANK BOOKS, &c. &c. For sale by EDWARD MULLIKIN. feb 22

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

FARM FOR SALE. WILL be sold at private sale, all that plantation or tract of land, situated, lying and being in Cecil county, Maryland, adjoining the lands of A. D. Mitchell and others, late the property of Col. George E. Mitchell, deceased, known by the name of "FAIR HILL," containing Two Hundred and Seventy Acres of Land, more or less; the farm is divided into convenient fields, with water in each field.

The improvements are a two story stone house and kitchen with a well and pump of excellent water at the door, stables, carriage house, smoke house, a quarter for blacks, a frame barn and cider mill house, with a pump of water in the yard, a stone spring house, with a never failing spring of water, within two hundred yards of the dwelling house, a first rate apple and peach orchard of the best grained fruit—also a garden handsomely pailed in, containing near an acre of ground, well set with fruit trees and shrubbery, &c. and is equal if not superior to any garden in the county. A part of the property has been limed, and is in a good state of cultivation, it has a fair proportion of woodland, and from its situation on the roads leading from Newark to Port Deposit, and from Elkton to New London, it could be advantageously divided into two farms, and would be an excellent stand for a tavern, store, blacksmith and wheelwright shops; it is considered the best situation for a tannery in the county, Spanish oak bark, being plenty in the neighborhood, and obtained for one half of Philadelphia prices; the property is within five miles of lime quarries, and could be easily improved by the surplus wood on the property; the surrounding country being thickly settled, and the property located at the intersection of roads leading from Newark to Port Deposit, and from Elkton to New London, renders it an eligible situation for a country physician, there being now within six miles. A liberal credit will be given, and possession may be had immediately. The above mentioned property, if not sold at private sale, before the 1st day of March next, will be offered at public sale on that day, at the Coffee House in Philadelphia, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms and see the property by applying to the subscriber in Wilmington, Del., or to Mr. A. D. Mitchell or Col. Wm. Mackey, near the premises.

HENRY WHITELEY. P. S.—If the above property is not sold on or before the first day of March next, it will then be for rent.

Wilmington, Jan 31—61

The Clesterstown Inquirer, Easton Whig, Baltimore Republican, Cambridge Chronicle, Frederick Citizen, Elkton Republican, Washington Globe and Intelligencer, West Chester Village Record, Pennsylvania, and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, Norristown Register, and Lancaster Journal, will please insert the above once a week, till sale, and send paper and bill to H. Whiteley for settlement.

TRUSTEE'S SALE. BY virtue of a Decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the twenty-fifth day of March next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. all that tract or plantation of land, on which Thomas Bowdoin now resides, beautifully situated on Choptank river, immediately opposite the Town of Cambridge, usually known by the name of "Akers Ferry;" the same being part of the real estate of the late William Jenkins, deceased. This farm contains one hundred and eighteen acres and one-half of an acre of land, more or less, and rents at this time for \$425 per annum. The improvements on this property are excellent, consisting of a commodious and comfortable dwelling house, and good out-houses, which taken in connexion with the advantages of the situation, render this farm one of the most desirable in the county. The ferry contributes greatly to the value of this property, being a much frequented thoroughfare between the two counties of Talbot and Dorchester. The proprietor can have the privilege of supplying horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers. The mail also passes twice a week over this ferry throughout the year.

The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on one-third of the purchase money, a credit of twelve months on another third of the purchase money and a credit of eighteen months on the remaining third of the purchase money, with legal interest on the whole from the day of sale. The purchaser will be entitled to a proportionate part of the rent for 1834, to be computed from the day of sale. Bonds with good and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale and payable at the above periods, will be required. Upon the payment of the whole purchase money and the interest, a full and complete title, free and discharged from all claim of the widow's dower, will be given.

S. HAMBLETON, Jr. Trustee. feb 1

Schooner Wrightson. WILL commence her regular trips between the two places, on WEDNESDAY morning next, 26th of February—Leaving Easton at 9 o'clock. Returning will leave Baltimore on SATURDAY morning following at the same hour, and will continue to sail regularly on those days, until superseded by my new packet now building and in a state of considerable forwardness. Thankful for past favors, every exertion will continue to be made both by the captain and myself, to deserve a continuance of the same.

SAMUEL H. BENNY, Easton Point. Freight intended for the Wrightson can be left at my granary at the Point; and all orders left at the Drug store of Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, will be promptly attended to. feb 25 3w (G) S. H. B.

A COOK WANTED. A Gentleman living in Baltimore, wishes to purchase a good plain COOK, from 30 to 35 years of age, without children. A liberal price will be given. Apply to the Editor. dec. 17 w

For Rent, And possession given immediately, the two story framed dwelling house on Washington street, recently occupied by John Meconick, dec'd. feb 19

P. F. THOMAS, Adm'r.

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.

Discipline M. P. Church, containing Constitution & Declaration of Rights, Hymn book M. P. Church, plain, sheep,	per doz.	Retail.
Do. do. do. gilt & color'd sheep	83 25	374
Do. do. do. gilt, morocco,	4 00	50
Do. do. do. calf, gilt,	6 00	75
Do. do. do. do. super extra,	5 00	624
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 volumes 8 vo.	42 00	4 50
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
Saunders's Sermon's Rollin's Ancient History, 2 vols.	36 00	3 50
Dr. Jennings's History of the Controversy in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the subject of introducing representation into the government of said Church,	48 00	4 50
Baxter's call to the Unconverted,	9 00	1 00
Pollok's Course of Time, plain, do. do. do. gilt,	4 50	50
Mason on Self-Knowledge, 2 vols.	3 50	374
Mrs. Rowe's Devout Exercises, Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul,	2 50	25
Life of Mrs. Fletcher, Evidence of Christianity, by Alexander Watson, Paley, Jenyns and Leslie,	4 00	50
Polyglot Bibles, plain, do. Testaments, gilt extra,	12 00	1 25
Clarke's Scripture Promises, 2 vols.	15 00	1 50
Watts on the Mind,	2 50	314
Western Lyre, an excellent selection of Church Music, adapted to the most popular Psalms & Hymn book tunes, with patent notes,	4 50	624
Dr. A. Clarke's advice to preachers and people, Fletcher's Address to Seekers for salvation, stitched in neat printed covers,	7 00	75
Prideaux's Connexion of Sacred and Profane History, 48 00	5 00	
William's on the Lord's Supper, Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, now publishing in serial or style, in 4to with 16 elegant engravings, bound, Ditto, in calf, gilt,	3 00	374
Do. morocco or calf, superbly gilt on back, sides & edges,	87 50	
Dr. Clarke's Commentary on the Old and New Testament, now publishing, bound and lettered,	9 00	12 00
Harrod's Collection of Camp Meeting Hymns, 374		
Orders for any of the above books will be received by the subscriber, and forwarded without delay.		

EDWARD MULLIKIN.
Easton, Dec 7, 1833.

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 linen frock, old shoes and stockings. She says she belongs to Mr. Ellbert Toney, 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 18 4w

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

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.
His said that

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 25 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.

On The Baltimore American, Easton Whig, and National Intelligencer, will copy the above to the amount of one dollar, and charge the subscriber.
Jan. 2d, 1834. Jy 11

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 1/2 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
Jy 11 of Baltimore City and County Jail.

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

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Feb 11 Baltimore city and county jail.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Queen Anne's county, on the 8th day of January, 1834, by William Harper, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county, as a runaway, a woman who calls herself ELIZA BEDFORD, 5 feet high, about 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, Sheriff
of Queen Anne's county.

Jan 18 8w

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

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 22d day of January, 1834, by Elisham Young, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for Baltimore county, as a runaway, a mulatto man, who calls himself STEPHEN JONES; says he is free, but did belong to Philip Turner, living near Chaptick, St. Mary's county, Maryland. Said mulatto man is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 1/2 inches high, has a scar on his right hand on the knuckle of the third finger, several of his teeth out in front. Had on when committed, a drab country cloth roundabout, dark grey casinet pantaloons, dark swansdown vest, cotton shirt, red plaid under jacket, coarse lace boots and an old fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Feb 11 Baltimore city and county jail.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 9th day of January, 1834, by David B. Ferguson, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored lad, who calls himself SOLOMON DUFFIN, says he belongs to Mr. Lewis Kemp, of Frederick county, Maryland. Said colored lad is about 16 years of age, 5 feet 4 1/2 inches high, has a small scar on his right eye, a small scar under the right arm, one near the left eye, also, one on the left arm. Had on when committed a dark cloth tunic, cotton shirt, cotton stockings, coarse lace boots, and old black fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described colored lad, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

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

Removal.

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

Ever thankful for the favor 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.

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

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 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.

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 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 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 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 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 of works progressing through, as well as of those but newly issued 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 from its office, that those papers at a distance which still 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 that 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 unprecedented low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance.

FOR RENT,

(possession immediately.)
That commodious Dwelling House situated on the Dwellings of Thomas I. bullitt and John Goldsboro, 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 resided. For terms apply to
SAML. H. BENNY, agent
for Miss Thomas.

dec 31

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 2d, 1833.

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 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 committed, 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
Jy 11 Baltimore City and County Jail.

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, 1833.

New and Splendid Assortment of



BOOT & SHOES.

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

PETER TARR.

April 9

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the first day of February, 1834, by Nicholas Brewer, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself MATHIAS BUSICK; says he was born free, and was raised by John Gadd, living on the Eastern Shore, Maryland, but was committed as a runaway to John Higgins, of Harford county, Md.; said colored man is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, has a small scar over the right eye, and a large scar on his left ankle caused by a cut. Had on when committed a blue cloth roundabout, coarse drab country cloth pantaloons, dark valencia vest, cotton shirt, coarse shoes and old fur hat. The owner of the above described colored man (if any) is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Feb 18 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. Schaefer, 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 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.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on or about the 19th of January last, JOHN W. McNEAL, an apprentice to the shoe making business. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me in the town of Easton, but neither thanks given nor charges paid. All persons are hereby warned not to harbour or employ said apprentice, as I shall put the law in force against all persons so doing.
PETER TARR.
Easton, 17th Feb. 1834. Feb 18 3w

EXTRA TELEGRAPH.

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

EXTRA U. STATES TELEGRAPH.

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

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

With a view to enable subsequent subscribers to obtain the whole series, the first numbers will be stereotyped, and new editions issued as the subscriptions may be enlarged.

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

All subscriptions must be paid in advance. The first number will issue as soon as five hundred subscribers are obtained.
DUFF GREEN.
February 7, 1834.
On Subscriptions received at this office.

Congressional Globe.

In the sheet (which will be found at the several Post offices at which we have subscribers) is presented a specimen of the paper and typography, through which, after the meeting of the next Congress, we propose to mend the appearance of the Globe. No other newspaper in the United States will be found, after that period to surpass, and very few to equal, the beauty of its mechanical execution; and, we trust, by peculiar care and increased industry, to make it more worthy than it has hitherto been, in other respects, of the extensive and munificent subscription which has so enlarged its dimensions and improved its texture.

To the liberal patrons of the Globe, who have followed it with their favor from a feeble semi-weekly, printed at a job press, until it has become handsomely established, in an excellent office, of its own, with presses (types, and "all appliances to boot," we trust the unremitting efforts which we have made as our gradually increasing means have permitted, to render it worthy of the encouragement they have afforded, will be taken as proof that we are not wanting in grateful feeling for past support, nor in the spirit of endeavor to 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 Debates of Congress of 1789 as a sample for imitation—and will also avail themselves, whenever it is permitted, of the notes of the speakers themselves, to prepare the sketches.

We will also endeavor, if the space will allow, to give, in the Congressional Globe, the more elaborate and finished orations upon questions of great moment, as prepared by members themselves, for the public. We hope to be able to effect this, by using brevity type, and the greatly increased paper now presented in affording this weekly paper at the rate of one dollar, for all the numbers printed during the session, we may boast of 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, \$1
Semi-weekly, per month, 50 cts.

BOOKS.

EDWARD MULLIKIN has for sale at his Store at the Post-Office, adjoining Mr. Lowe's Hotel,
Fox's Book of Martyrs
Goodrich's Universal Geography
Newton on the Prophecies
Sturm's Reflections
Milton, Young, Gray, Beattie and Collins' Poems
Sterne's Works
Hemans, Heber, and Pollok's Poems
Byron's Works
Pronouncing Bible
Pronouncing Testament
Prideaux's Connexions of Sacred and Profane History
Watts on the mind
Joy's Lectures
Bible Companion
Malcom's Bible Dictionary
Imitation of Christ, by Thomas a Kempis
Evidence of Christianity, by Alexander Watson, Jenyns, Leslie and Paley
Baxter's Call to the unconverted
Baxter's Rest
Græca Majora
Græca Minora
Cooper's Virgil
Clarke's Caesar
Clarke's Homer
Clarke's Cicero
Caesar Delphini
Horace Delphini
Sallust Delphini
Hutchinson's Xenophon
Allen's Euclid
Griehbach's Greek Testament
Greek Exercises
Anthony's Sallust
Mair's Syntax
Adams' Latin Grammar
Riddiman's do do
Titi Livii
McIntyre on the Globes
Bonycastle's Algebra
Polite Learning
Blair's Lectures
Blair's Outlines of Ancient History
Tytler's History
Grimshaw's History of Rome
do do France
do do Greece
do do England
do do United States
Tooke's Pantheon
Adams' Geography & Atlas
Worcester's ditto ditto
Olney's ditto ditto
Wanostrocht's French Grammar
Nugent's French Dictionary
Viri Romæ
Kirby's Grammar
Murray's Grammar
ditto Reader
Academical Reader
Walker's Dictionary
Comely's Spelling Book
Jesse, Pike, Bennett and Gough's Arithmetic
Bartlett's Reader
Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books
And variety of other Books, Paper, Ink, powder, &c. &c.

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 is also gratified in assuring the public, that he has advantages this tavern never before had, viz. A comfortable dwelling adjoining 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

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 conied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.

oct 9

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

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

OL. VI.—No. 39.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1834.

WHOLE No. 316

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING,
(during the Session of Congress),
every TUESDAY MORNING, the re-
sult of the year—by
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS
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
fifty cents for each subsequent inser-
tion—larger advertisements in proportion.

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 re-
new every Stock a perfect article to suit
the form of the neck. Gentlemen will
constantly on hand an extensive assort-
ment of Silk, Satin, Bombazine and Velvet
trunks, 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,
his Velvet and Bombazine Ribbed
Merchants visiting this city will always
find a large assortment, which he will sell by
dozen cheaper than they can be procured
anywhere in the United States.
Fur and Ladies Riding Stocks, (a new
style)—Gentlemen and Boy's plain and dress,
made to measure at two hours notice.
Old Stocks covered.
dec 31

Collector's Notice.
THE subscriber desirous of completing his
collections for 1833, earnestly requests all
those who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared
to settle the same when called on. The Col-
lector is bound to make payments to those who
have claims on the county in a specified time,
which is on or about the 30th of February next.
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 WANT to purchase a number of Likely
SERVANTS (slaves) of both sexes, from about
12 to 25 years of age, of good habits—
they are for two gentlemen. (citizens of this
city) for domestic service. I can give the most
satisfactory satisfaction as to that, from one of
the best houses in this city. Persons wishing
to part with their Slaves, will do well to call
or communicate with me, as I will give, at all
times, the highest prices, in cash.
JOHN BUSH,
Office, opposite the Exchange, South Gay
street, Baltimore.
dec 5 6mo

**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, Gold and Steel Watch
Chains, Keys, Razors, warranted to be of su-
perior quality. Penknives, Scissors, Hooks,
Silver Thimbles, Silver Finger Guards, Brit-
tania and Japan Candlesticks, Cut Glass Can-
dles, Snuffers and Trays, Razor Straps,
Shaving Brushes, Boxes and Soap, Night Ta-
pers, Furcussion Caps, by the box, Shoe and
Butcher Knives, Shoe Thread, Blacking, Shoe
and Tooth Brushes, Elastic Carriers, Crayons
and Slate Pencils, Curry Combs, Tweezers,
Flutes, Harmonicas, Parliament and But-
tling, Tea Balls, Pins, Clock Chains, Steel
Pens, Hooks and Eyes, by the box, Tobacco
Boxes, Hair Combs, fine tooth do, Cephale
Snuff, Spring Lancet Blades, Glass Instand-
ers, Water Color Paints, Violin Strings, Smelling
Bottles, Jewellers, 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 favors
he has received from his customers and the pub-
lic in general, and assures them that nothing
will be wanting on his part, to give them the
most entire satisfaction.
The public's humble servant,
JAMES BENNY.
Easton, December 14, 1833.
N. B. The highest cash price given for old
Silver and Gold, or taken in exchange for work
or goods.
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.

TO RENT
FOR THE YEAR 1834.
That two story brick house on
Washington street lately occupied
by John Meade as a Cabinet
maker's shop.
This house is well calculated for a merchant
or mechanic, is in good repair, and the stand
belonging to it is equal to any in this place for
either purpose, being in the thoroughfare between
the principal public houses. For terms apply
to
WM. H. GROOME.
Easton, Feb 15
cow4w

NOTICE.
THE subscriber intending to leave the East-
ern Shore, about the 15th of April next,
offers at private sale the following property,
viz: All the fixtures and implements neces-
sary to the carrying on of the
BAKING BUSINESS.
ALSO THE FIXTURES OF A
**Grocery, Confectionary and Vari-
ety Store,**
Including GLASS JARS, GLASS CASES,
&c. and the Goods which may be on hand at
the above mentioned time.
To persons wishing to invest a small capital
in a lucrative business, this situation embraces
more advantages than are usually met with.
For particulars inquire of
FREDERICK F. NINDE,
Easton, Md.
P. S. The subscriber will dispose of his
Household Furniture,
at the above mentioned time at public sale.
The subscriber will continue the
BAKING BUSINESS
until his removal.
Jan 18 [Gowth]
The Baltimore American will copy the a-
bove once a week for 8w and charge the Whig
office.

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

NARRAGANSETT HORSE.
The splendid Nanken colored
Narragansett Horse will stand,
the ensuing season, at Easton and the
Trappe.
N. B. He is the sire of J. W. Jenkins', Ed-
ward's and Ennals Martin's horses, to
whom reference is made for the quality of his
colts.
Talbot county, dec 23 tf

**MARYLAND,
TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT**
February Term, A. D. 1834.
On application of William H. Emory, admr.
of Lott Warfield, late of Talbot county, dec'd.
It is ordered, that he give the notice required by
law for creditors to exhibit their claims against
the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the
same to be published once in each week, for the
space of three successive weeks, in the two
newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and
also in one of the newspapers printed in the city
of Baltimore.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly cop-
ied from the minutes of proceedings
of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I
have hereunto set my hand, and the
seal of my office affixed, this 7th
day of February, in the year of our
Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-
four.
Test,
JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

**IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**
That the subscriber of Talbot county hath
obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot
county, in Maryland, Letters of administra-
tion on the personal estate of Lott Warfield,
late of Talbot county, deceased; and all per-
sons having claims against the said deceased's
estate, are hereby warned to exhibit
the same with the proper vouchers thereof to
the subscriber, on or before the sixteenth day
of August next, or they may otherwise be
excluded from all benefit of the said
estate.—Given under my hand this seventh day
of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and
thirty-four.
feb 15 3w
WM. H. EMORY, Admr.
The Baltimore American will publish the
above once a week for three weeks and for-
ward the bill to the editor of the Whig.

A CARD.
A. owners of negroes, in Maryland, Vir-
ginia, and North Carolina, that he is not dead,
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-
mer Advertisement, will copy the above, and
discontinue the others.
oct 9
CASH and very liberal prices will be at all
times given for SLAVES. All com-
munications will be promptly attended to, if
sent at SINGERS' HOTEL, Water street at which
place the subscribers can be found, or at their
residence on Gallows Hill, near the Mission-
ary church—the house is white.
JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.
may 29 Baltimore.

NEW FIRM.
DR. C. F. SPENCER, having associated
with him 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. Faulk-
ner's Hotel.
January 1st, 1839. Jy 7

**AS 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, a
colored man who calls himself JOHN DIN-
GOES—says he was born free, and emigrated
from France to this country. Said John Din-
goes 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.**

THE UNION TAVERN
EASTON, MARYLAND.



JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.
RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform
his friends and the public in general, that
he has taken the above named property in
Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the
"UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Wash-
ington and Goldborough streets, immediately
opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John
Leeds Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. R.
Price, Esq. This house is situated in the most
fashionable and pleasant part of the town, with-
in a few paces of the Court House and a mar-
ket (I cannot hesitate to say) equal, if not su-
perior, to any of a like population in this State
—he is also gratified in assuring the public,
that he has advantages this tavern never be-
fore had, viz. A comfortable dwelling adjoining
not heretofore attached to the property, and
all the property is about to go through a
thorough repair; which will enable him to en-
tertain private families, parties or individuals
in comfort—he intends keeping in his bar the
best of Liquors, and his Table shall be furnish-
ed in season with such as the market will af-
ford. He has provided attentive Osters and
Waiters, and has determined nothing on his
part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His
Hacks will run regularly to the Steam Boat
Maryland, for the accommodation of passen-
gers, when they can be conveyed to any part
of the adjacent country at almost a moment's
warning. Regular conveyances can be had
from Easton to the principal cities—a four
horse stage runs three times a week to Phila-
delphia via Centerville; the Steam Boat Mary-
land twice a week to Baltimore, besides other
conveyances in the two Eastern Packets—so
that passengers cannot fail to find an advan-
tage in passing this way. Boarders will be
accommodated on liberal terms by the day,
week, month or year—he solicits the old cus-
tomers of the house and the public generally,
to call and see him.
oct 1

N. G. SINGLETON,
WILL open school on MONDAY the 3d of
February, in the SABBATH SCHOOL
ROOM, West street, in which the following
branches will be taught, viz: Spelling, Read-
ing, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and
Geography. He solicits the patronage of parents
and guardians in Easton and the vicinity, and
will use exertions to give satisfaction, by at-
tending strictly to advance the scholars in liter-
ature and morality. Terms of tuition—twelve
dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and a
moderate compensation for fuel.
feb 22

G. H. BURRELL
RESPECTFULLY informs those gentle-
men who may be desirous of entering up-
on, or resuming the studies of the French lan-
guage, that he is forming an Evening Class,
which will meet at the Easton Female Sem-
inary, the first week in February.
Jan 25 31

W. W. HIGGINS
HAS just received from Philadelphia and
Baltimore
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
SADDLERY,
which he is now opening. Those wishing to
purchase will do well to give him an early
call.
Persons indebted to the subscriber of
twelve months or more, and whose accounts
have been presented, will confer a favor by
making immediate payment. Also those in-
debted on notes of hand which have been or are now
due will please call and take them.
dec 31

United States Mail Stages.
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, 83.50
Or—from Annapolis to Broad Creek, 81.00
"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.

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.
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Fare from Annapolis to Easton, 83.50
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"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.

NOTICE.
The full bred horse SWEEPER DARE
DEVIL, will stand the
ensuing season, at Centerville
and Head of Chester; to con-
mence on the 21st March at
Centerville, and continue the
season out at the above na-
med places, alternate weeks at each. His pe-
riod will be seen in hand-bills.
march 1 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 w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
That in consequence of the damages and in-
convenience that I have sustained, owing to
Richard Skinner and Nicholas Fountain, not
keeping up their parts of the division fence,
between them and me, that I shall disjoin
fences and take my part off, and make a fence in-
to my self.
THOMAS F. BOURKE.
5-11 3w

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, Ho-
siery, Gloves, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
**GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND
QUEENS WARE,**
among which are some full sets of Dining &
Tea China, all of which he will sell on the most
accommodating terms for cash or in exchange
for Country Produce, Lard, Feathers, &c.
He respectfully requests the public gener-
ally to call and look at his assortment.
Easton, Nov. 5.

NEW BOOKS.
JUST RECEIVED
INQUIRIES CONCERNING THE IN-
TELLECTUAL POWERS, by J. Aber-
crombie, M. D. F. R. S.
[The Critic an English periodical, speaks in
the highest terms of the recommendation of this work]
—ALSO—
Geography of the Heavens, by E. H. Burritt
Malto Brun's School Geography and Atlas
Peter Parley's Geography for children, illus-
trated with 75 engravings
Peter Parley's History of the World, 75 en-
gravings
Mason on Self-Knowledge
Jones' Philosophy
McIntyre on the Globes.
Together with a very general assortment of
SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER, BLANK
BOOKS, &c. &c.
For sale by
EDWARD MULLIKIN.
feb 22

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

Agricultural Department.
CULTURE OF THE GRAPE.—The ven-
erable Doctor Thacker of Plymouth, who has
done much for the advancement of horticulture
and practical science, requests of skilful cul-
tivators to ascertain and make public the true
cause why in some situations the fruit of the
vine answers every expectation and desire,
while in others there is a total disappointment.
He declares his conviction that foreign grapes
cannot be advantageously cultivated in open
ground in our climate. This is greatly to be
regretted, since the Black Hamburg, Black
Cape, Chasselas, sweet water, &c. surpass all
others in excellence and beauty.—It has been
observed the past season, that the sweet water
has succeeded best when suffered to run on the
ground. In several instances clusters have been
found lying on the ground concealed in the
grass and weeds that attained to perfect matu-
rity and ripeness, when those trained on trellises
and fences were entirely spoiled by mildew.
The Doctor considers the Isabella as by far
the most sure and productive variety, and be-
ing a native, requires no winter covering. The
Catawba grape is also a native, and is attain-
ing a high reputation; the fruit is esteemed
preferable in delicious quality to the Isabella.
For making wine it is considered superior to
any other grape yet discovered. "This vine,"
says Dr. Kendrick, "is very vigorous and bar-
dure, requires no protection, and is a great
certain bearer."—Portland Gazette.

From the Magazine of Gardening and Botany.
**ON THE FORMATION OF KITCHEN
GARDENS.**
If there is one department of gardening
more useful than another, it is that, the special
object of which is the production and cultiva-
tion of those vegetables which contribute so
largely to the support of man. The poor as
well as the rich, the prince and the peasant
are alike indebted to this branch of horticulture
for the larger and more wholesome portion of their
sustenance; to all, a garden is possessed of a
certain degree of importance, and all have an
interest in giving to it as high a degree of cul-
tivation as possible, in order the better to sup-
ply their wants. The kitchen garden is of
importance to the public, particularly in large
cities, and where a proper spirit of improve-
ment has been abroad, we find that their en-
vironments occupied chiefly by market gardens,
which, independent of their furnishing the ta-
bles of the inhabitants with most wholesome
food, afford an honest occupation and the means
of support to a large class of the population;
they are thus doubly beneficial.
Important as the cultivation of gardens is to
those "who dwell in cities," it is not less so to
the farmer. Every farm-house, every cottage
should have a garden (larger or smaller accord-
ing to the means of the owner) attached to it.
The necessity of a garden, is not, I believe,
generally disputed; I am aware that almost
every farm-house has a garden of some sort;
but there lies the difficulty—it is in reality a
garden of some sort, and unfortunately not al-
ways of the right sort. The farmer generally
appears to think a garden beneath his notice;
he leaves the care of it to the women—an ar-
rangement which would answer admirably
well if he would only provide the "women"
with the means of attending properly to the
duty thus delegated to her. This negligence
is prejudicial to the farmer's interests as well
as to his comforts and enjoyments. The necessity
of having a garden being acknowledged, the
choice rests between having a good one or a
bad one. A garden will always well repay the
attention and labor bestowed upon it, provided
that attention be properly directed and the la-
bor rightly applied. An English writer has
the following remarks on the utility of cot-
ager's gardens, and the same will apply on a
varied scale to the gardens of our farmers:
"Every house in the country," says he,
"should have a spacious garden, as the land
will thus produce more human sustenance than
in any common course of agriculture. The
garden plants cultivated, are potatoes,

beans, peas, cabbage, French or kidney beans,
broccoli, savoy, turnips, carrots, onions, beets,
spinach, lettuce, and many sorts of pot-herbs
and salads. A garden should be well fenced,
and sheltered from the north and east winds,
and the hedge rows and corners should be
planted with useful fruit trees. A laborer's
garden should be from a quarter to half an acre.
Those sorts of apples and pears which keep
sound for a length of time, should be planted as
well as those for present use; together with
gooseberries, currants, and damsons, and other
fruit—such articles would, in pies, be a cheap
and wholesome food for children, and might, at
times, turn to good account for sale. Suppose
a laborer's garden of half an acre, thrown into
two equal lots, the one for garden vegetables,
the other for wheat alternately; let the garden
lot be again divided into two, the one half for
potatoes, the other half for garden vegetables.
The whole might be cultivated with the spade
and hoe, without loss of time, by doing a little
every day, morning and evening; and in hoe-
ing and weeding the wife and children might
assist. By this plan, there would be one-eighth
of an acre of potatoes, which might produce
forty bushels; one quarter of an acre of wheat
huskless and hand-hoe might produce eight
bushels; and a hog might be kept from May to
Christmas on the refuse of the garden and wash,
and fatten after harvest with hotted potatoes
and bran. The straw of the wheat would fur-
nish the hog with litter, and manure for the
garden would be produced. From these re-
sources many family comforts might be de-
rived." &c.
In the hope of being useful in spreading the
practice of gardening on just and true prin-
ciples, I will offer some hints on the formation of
culinary gardens, which I hope will be found
useful not only to market gardeners and others;
but to farmers and farmers' wives in the
country.

As a preliminary, I beg leave to observe,
that "whatever is worth doing at all is worth
doing well." It requires but little more outlay
either of money or labor, in the beginning,
to make a good garden than to make a bad one,
and it will cost less in the end. If there be
any faith in figures, or truth in arithmetic, an
article which will cost 85, and last twelve
months, is cheaper than one which costs but
23 and will last but four or at most six months.
So it is with a garden, make it right at first,
—spare no labor nor expense to make it well,
and it will endure; but if you begin wrong, or
do the work negligently, you lose both your
time and your money, and your labor, and will at
length be obliged to begin all over again. I
say nothing of the "vegetation of spirit" which
costs a man more than all the rest.

The first point is to make choice of a situa-
tion—provided, always, that a choice is to be
had; for sometimes the situation of the house
or some other circumstance, will take away
that choice, and it will be necessary to "locate"
the garden to suit such circumstances. But
where a choice is to be had, it is of great im-
portance to fix upon a favorable situation; for
on that depends the prospect of luxuriant and
profitable crops. It is even of more importance
than choosing a rich soil; for if the soil be poor
the work will be good, the former inconveni-
ence may be remedied, but if the situation be
bad, the defect is irremediable. The kitchen
garden should be placed at the back of the
dwelling house; but it should not be copped up
amongst buildings and outhouses of every kind,
as is too often the case. Farmers generally
will find it best to have their gardens ad-
joining their houses, as these are for the most
part plain and simple; but in the country seats
of the wealthy, where the principal dwelling
has many offices, &c. attached, it will be at
some distance from the mansion house; it
will not then interfere with the arrangements
of the pleasure ground, which the proprietor
will be more at liberty to dispose in such a
manner as his taste and circumstances will
suggest, without neglecting or disparaging the
more useful department.

In choosing a situation, due regard should be
had to shelter; a certain degree of which is ne-
cessary; it renders the garden warmer and
protects it from cutting winds, which are pro-
ductive of much injury. Should the spot where
the garden is to be placed be exposed to in-
temperate winds from any quarter, no time should
be lost in planting trees, which may afford
shelter from these troublesome visitors. Of
course, as the object is to procure shelter as soon
as possible, trees of rapid growth are obviously
preferable. Care must be taken, however, not
to run into an extreme and overshadow the
ground by lofty trees; in planting the trees for
shelter, therefore, it will be best to plant them
at some distance from the boundary of the gar-
den. Wherever a situation can be had, already
protected by nature, it must not be neglected,
for a natural shelter is always better than an
artificial one: such natural shelter may be
caused by the form or situation of the ground.
But if recourse must be had to an artificial one,
let it be attended to soon. The earth should
be well trenched and trees planted immediately.
The Sycamore or Buttonwood may answer ve-
ry well, as it grows freely; poplars are of yet
more rapid growth, but they are objectionable
on account of their long straggling roots; if
used at all, care should be taken that these vo-
cacious appendages do not interfere with the
borders. To these may be added trees of slow-
er growth and greater durability, as oaks and
elms; the chestnut also may be introduced ad-
vantageously, as it would under such treatment
attain a large size, and produce fruit of superior
quality; which is certainly an object, when it
often sells from 85 to 86 per bushel. It should
be borne in mind, that the best shelter for win-
ter is formed by evergreen trees, as they re-
tain their leaves: a large proportion of them
should therefore be distributed amongst the
other trees, and when they have attained a pro-
per size, some of the deciduous trees may be
cut out, and if a few only of the finest of the
latter be left at judicious intervals, the effect
will be highly ornamental.

I find I have rather overstepped my limits,
and shall therefore, reserve the continuation of
this subject for another paper, where I shall
treat of situation in regard to altitude, aspect
and soil, and probably also of the formation and
laying out of the garden.

HORTILANUS.
Ex-Sheriff Perkins.—On the trial of this
singularly eccentric and unfortunate "English
Gentleman," who was convicted on Tuesday
of an assault upon the person of a fellow pris-
oner—Mr. Burke—David Graham, Jr.,
Esq., who was of Counsel for the prosecuted,
and advised, with great energy and force, in
the course of his speech, upon the wretched and
miserable state of the prison, appointed for the
reception of delinquents in this city. He con-
trasted its meagre and murky accommodations,
with those afforded to unfortunate, confined in
debtor's jails in other States, and fervidly
dilated upon the injustice and extravagance of

that punishment, which consigns to a worse
than *Jelon's cell*, the innocent insolvent trades-
man, and the poor, unhappy bankrupt.
In no other argument could be adduced to
show the barbarity and the cruelty of incar-
cerating a luckless wight for his mere inability
to perform a civil contract—the more recitals
of the prisoners "wedged in" this City Den,
would prompt humanity to recoil from such a
principle, and an inspection of its filthy and
unwholesome tenements, would induce every
good, and humble, and honest man to raise his
voice against a law which would authorize and
uphold a system in its nature so destructive,
tyrannical, demoralizing and impolitic. The
ravings of this misguided and blind individual
above named, against this place, have not been
altogether without cause, and his excellent
opinions of our republican institutions, if de-
rived from a comparison with this democra-
tic "public establishment," are not to be ri-
diculed, or wondered at. We trust that the
day is not far distant when a prison will be
made the depot only of criminal delinquents,
and when, at least, the unfortunate debtor, and
the civil defaulter, shall be protected from the
horrors and the wretchedness which now await
them in the gloomy and miserable recess of the
jail of New York.—N. Y. Star.

From the New York Star.
POLICE REPORT—False Collars.—It has
been a practice with the cynically inclined and
comparatively off part of mankind, to sneer at
those economic substitutes for clean linen, and
very great preservers of soap, ycleped *dickies*
and *false collars*; but we have no doubt that
the publication of the following case will put to
silence the said sneerers, and bring false collars
into very general use.
Mr. John Henry Bertram was charged
with having committed an assault and battery
on the person of Mrs. Anne Archer, which
assault and battery was denied in toto by Mr.
John Henry Bertram, and thereupon issue
was joined.
Mr. John Henry Bertram, it appeared, is a
diminisher of *mauvaise honte*, a promoter of
mirth, merriment and merry-matches, a con-
sumer of wax candle, kid shoes, rosin and Roman
strings, and a contemner of nocturnal sleep—
that is to say, he is a dancing master, and he
occupies the first floor of Mrs. Archer's house.
Mrs. Archer is a lady of rather a com-
plicated and a great stickler (though but a
little body) for clean stairs and the respect due
from lodgers to landladies—between which
two classes of the "Gin'ral subject" there is,
in her opinion, an immense distance, and for
these reasons, all and some, she entertained a
rooted dislike to Mr. John Henry Bertram—
for his pupils dirtied her stairs, and he laugh-
ed to scorn the dignities of her landladyship.
Having thus stated the relative position and
disposition of the parties, we proceed to the
facts more immediately at issue.

One evening as Mrs. Archer was standing
at her own proper door, enjoying the cool re-
freshing air listening to the melodious tones
long-saddle of a peripatetic harper who resided
next door, it so happened that Miss Jimima
Brown, a pupil of Mr. Bertram's pushed rudely
past in her way up stairs to Mr. Bertram's
apartments, for the purpose of taking her cus-
tomary evening lessons on quindrilling. Now
Miss Jimima Brown was the daughter of a
respectable shop maker, who makes hats in a
small little shop, opposite Mrs. Archer's house;
and Mrs. Archer thought it such a piece of
vanity in a last-maker to send his daughter to
quindrilling, that she had been heartily tired
of her time.—"It has been her last time,"
So when Miss Jimima Brown, the last-maker's
daughter, pushed by Mrs. Archer in a
manner aforesaid, Mrs. Archer caught her at
the foot of the stairs, and insisted upon her
going back to the door, and ringing Mr. B's
bell—"For," said Mrs. Archer, "no paltry caper
cutter shall make my hall an open thorough-
fare!" Upon my word Mrs. A. replied
Miss Jimima Brown, expanding her fair eyes
with astonishment; but being a gentle girl and
a good deal alarmed at Mrs. Archer's impetu-
osity, she went back, rang the bell, and was
admitted in due form by the maid to Mrs.
Bertram's. However, when she got up stairs,
she told Mr. Bertram what had happened; and
Mr. Bertram, laying aside his crumona and
his patience together, rushed down stairs, and
finding Mrs. Archer still standing in the pas-
sage, he opened upon her with a "pray, Mrs.
Archer, how dare you insult one of my pupils?"
"Your pupils, puppy!" exclaimed Mrs. Archer;
"I care no more for your pupils, as you call
them, than I do for you—and you may put that
in your pipe and smoke it!" Now, Mrs. Bertram
does not smoke—indeed it would be very un-
becomming in any dancing master so to do, and
therefore, he held Mrs. Archer, she was a scan-
dalous creature." This made the matter worse;
for, though Mrs. Archer did not much mind
the epithet "scandalous," she had a particular
objection to being called a creature, and there-
fore she told Mr. Bertram she was no more a
creature than himself.—Whereupon Mr. Ber-
tram, not having the fear of a jury before his
eyes, he put his hand upon Mrs. Archer's arm
—in order, as he said, to make way for
himself to go up stairs again to his own apart-
ments, he being resolved to have nothing more
to say to her. He had better not have touch-
ed her, however, for "Ah, rascal!" said Mrs.
Archer, "have twelve collars to the shirt, but you
spoil one of the dozen!" and so saying she
flow at him, as the witness described it, like
a half-famished she-dragon.—Mr. Bertram
tried to elude her grasp by springing back, but
it would not do; catching him dexterously by
his nicely starched collar—for being a warm
evening he had taken off his stock—the began
dragging him towards the still-open street door;
whilst Mr. B., fearing she should loose his
collar and take to his heels, held her fast by the
arm to prevent it; and still, as she tugged him
nearer and nearer to the street door, he cried,
"What are you about, Mrs. Archer? what are
you going to do?" But Mrs. A. made no reply.
She tugged and tugged and at every tug poor
Mr. B. was dragged forward; until at last,
just as she had tugged him half across the foot
path, the strings of his false collar gave way
and down went Mrs. Archer in a sitting po-
sure in the gutter, all wet and uncomfortable,
as it was for such a purpose; whilst Mr. Ber-
tram ran up stairs, clapped on a clean collar, and
looked as comfortable as if nothing had happen-
ed. Now, had he worn a real collar—that is to
say, a collar attached to the shirt in the old
fashioned way, there is no knowing where she
might have dragged him to; but wearing a false
collar, he escaped, and therefore his false col-
lar proved a true friend to him, and we are
convinced they would be found mighty con-
venient on all similar occasions.

It is almost unnecessary to add, that when the
whole of these circumstances had been sub-
stantiated by respectable witnesses, Mrs. Archer
was non suited and Mr. Bertram went back to
his professional pursuits rejoicing.

Assembly can be carried into effect only by the expression of the declaration of opinions, which, as already remarked, I not only do not entertain, but the opposite of which I do not earnestly assert and maintain, I do not deem myself, I trust, in supposing that there is no principle of obligation or propriety on which I could be expected or required to do an act involving equal violence to character and conscience. I have thought, on the contrary, more consistent with the wishes and intention of the General Assembly, as well as with my own character, to resign into their hands, as I now respectfully do, the office of Senator of Virginia in the Congress of the United States, which has been, and would have continued to be, my highest pride to hold, so long as I could do so with honor.

To this communication, I beg leave to add the expression of the dutiful and distinguished consideration with which I am,
Your fellow citizen and most obedient servant,
W. C. RIVES.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1834.

The National Intelligencer says that the Senate spent nearly the whole of Thursday's sitting with closed doors. It is understood that the subject of their deliberations was the nomination of Government Directors of the Bank of the United States, and that the deliberations resulted in the rejection of four of the persons nominated, and who have heretofore served in the capacity, namely, H. D. Gilpin, John T. Sullivan, Peter Wager, and Hugh McElderry.

Mr. J. A. Bayard, the fifth person nominated to the Senate, was confirmed some time since.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship New York, brings London papers to the 5th January. They contain but little intelligence of interest.

The new Philadelphia packet ship Kensington, is lost on the coast of England; she is insured in New York for \$40,000.

Parliament would be notified to meet on the 4th Feb.

Lander, the African traveller, has reached Liverpool, from Fernando Po. He is in excellent health, after his perilous expedition into the interior of Africa.

The King of Naples and the Pope of Rome persist in not acknowledging the rights of Donna Isabella.

On the 21st of Dec. a corps of the Queen's troops, under Gen. Baron del Solar Espinosa, were repulsed with great slaughter by 1900 Carlists at Guernica, (Biscay,) under Zavala. Two hundred of the royal guard were slain; the line had 89 killed and 120 wounded. The affairs of Spain are extremely unsettled.

The Glasgow Herald, speaking of the prospect of war between England and Russia, enters its protest against it, and among other reasons for its opposition, assigns the following:

Should we go to war with Russia, there is too much reason to apprehend that hostilities between this country and the United States will be the consequence. It is understood that in contemplation of the probability of a war with Great Britain (who would blockade his Baltic ports,) the Emperor of Russia has made arrangements with the Americans, by which they are to carry the whole of the Russian produce intended for foreign markets, in their ships; and hence will arise the old contest as to neutral bottoms making neutral goods, and being exempt from the right of search, which discussion will most probably lead us into a war with the United States.

The London Courier of Dec. 24, says "We have some reasons for believing, that the misunderstandings between this country and Russia is likely to be adjusted."

From the Baltimore American of Saturday. LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.

The editors of the New York Daily Advertiser are indebted to the late Governor Cabrera, now an exile in that city, for the following highly interesting intelligence, received from his respectable correspondents at Caliz, under date of 22d Jan. by the brig Herald which arrived at Boston on Monday last, having sailed on the 22d, the date of the letters, and which are from the most authentic sources.

The dates from Madrid are of the 17th of January, nine days later than those received by the latest arrival, viz: the Francis Dupau, from England.

On the 16th of January, a most daring and deep-rooted conspiracy of the Carlist party was discovered. The plan was to destroy the Queen Regent, her two daughters, the infant Don Francis, his wife and all his children—in fact, to destroy all the Royal Family. Many of the most distinguished persons, of all ranks, had been arrested and thrown into prison.

The Liberals became so indignant at the conduct of the Premier, Zea Bermudez, and his fellow ministers—who by negligence the conspiracy had been so near being accomplished—that they repaired to the house of Zea Bermudez on the night of the 16th, for the purpose of destroying him; but being unable to find him, they vented their rage by destroying all his furniture and valuables.

The excitement was so great that the Queen Regent changed her government at once, by removing all her Ministers except Zarco del Valle of the War Department. Martinez de la Riva is appointed Premier, in the place of Zea Bermudez; Garcia is called to the Department of Justice; Vasquez Fiqueroa, Minister of Marine; and Arana to the Finance Department.

Nearly all the Captains-General of the various Provinces have addressed the most energetic representations to the Queen, requiring a representative government, and demanding the immediate assembling of the Cortes. A new state of things had taken place; the Liberals were again in power; and exiles from foreign countries were returning to the land of their nativity.

From the New York Gazette.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Our news boat proceeded yesterday into the bay and again boarded the packet ship Francis Dupau, Captain Robinson, through whose goodness we have received the London Courier Monday evening, January 20. It contains little in addition to the accounts published in this vessel yesterday.

Earl Grey had not resigned as previously stated.

Paris journals of the 18th, contain reports that Marquis de las Armas will be called upon to form a new administration in Spain, and will be enabled by possessing a seat in the Council of Regency, to give unity to the system of Government which the opposition of the Council of the Ministers has sometimes destroyed.

The French 74 gun ship Superb has been lost in the Archipelago.

Storms are stated to have been very violent in the Mediterranean.

Letters from Madrid state that the Queen has intimated an intention to apply for the assistance of France.

The report of Don Miguel's being seriously ill is contradicted. His sister the infant Donna Maria is stated to be dead.

London, January 20—12 o'clock.—Two packets have arrived from Lisbon, bringing dates to the 14th inst. Accounts are decidedly favorable to the Constitutionalists, both with regard to the present condition of the contending armies, and likewise the prospect of an immediate settlement of party differences which have so long existed amongst the Courts of Lisbon. Some movements of an important and active nature were expected shortly to be made against Santarem, where much discontent and sickness existed.

Letters from Paris of Saturday, do not show any variations of consequence in the funds.

Our own money market is much more firm this morning, the reports of the last four days, relative to a change in the Ministry having completely subsided.—Foreign Securities are also rather higher.

LATEST FROM THE PACIFIC.

Intelligence has been received at New Bedford from Lima, to the 10th, and Payta to the 26th of November, and from Guayaquil to the 21st January, from which we learn that a revolution had broken out in the latter place and that Signor Vicente Rocaforte was placed at the head of the government with about 1000 troops placed under the command of Generals Mena and Flores. The President of the Ecuador was besieging the city and many of the inhabitants who had been banished from it had arrived at Payta.

A counter revolution is said to have more recently taken place, instigated by Gen. Mena, who had been shot by order of Signor Rocaforte.

The disturbances in Peru had not terminated. Col. Salavero entered Truxillo in October with 300 troops and deposed all the authorities, but the Prefect soon after collected a like number and retook the city. Col. Salavero escaped.

President Gamara had returned from the interior to Lima with his troops.

From the Baltimore American.

The Report of the Joint Committee of our Legislature, on the disputed Boundary Line between this State and Virginia, is very harshly treated by the Richmond Whig of Thursday last. The comments do not touch the merits of the controversy, farther than to reiterate the opinion, that the arguments in favor of the claim of Virginia, are "irresistible." The grounds of complaint, severely uttered, against the report of the Maryland committee, relate to those passages in which resentment is expressed against the "arrogance" of Virginia, in closing the door of negotiation, "without having denied one single fact" contained in the report and resolutions of Maryland duly transmitted to them; and "without any argument to confute or overturn any one of our positions."

This alleged disrespect, the editor of the Whig peremptorily denies, in terms of invective against the committee for asserting it. He asserts, on the contrary, that a report on the disputed boundary was made to the Virginia Legislature in the session of 1832—33, by Charles James Faulkner, as Commissioner; that it reviewed the controversy in an argument which has been pronounced by Chief Justice Marshall to be irresistible, and that it has been transmitted to the government of Maryland.

The principal allegations of the Whig editor are undeniable. On referring to the files of the American, we find, that at the opening of the Virginia Legislature, in December, 1832, the receipt of the Maryland resolutions is acknowledged in the Message of Governor Floyd, and a detailed account given of the measures adopted by the Executive to sustain the claim of Virginia. Among these measures is the appointment of a Commissioner.—C. J. Faulkner, Esq.,—the result of whose researches and investigations was also communicated in the form of a report. Search had been made for a particular document, but without success. The Governor added, the report "clearly shows that our (the Virginia) right to the territory in question, can be sustained in a parliamentary manner, even if we finally fail to obtain the desired document."

The report here spoken of was transmitted to us, and an abstract of its "arguments," with a list of the documents appended to it, was given in the American of December 28th, 1832, occupying a column. The substance of his conclusions, adverse to the Maryland claim, is, that the "first fountain" of the Potomac, "the point in dispute" was settled by the decision of the King in Council, on the report of the Commissioners appointed on behalf of the Crown and Lord Fairfax, in 1785, to be on the North Branch of the Potomac; that the long acquiescence of Maryland, and the subsequent recognition of the present boundary have settled the question; and that, in fact, waiving all these legal and adjudicated rights, the north branch of the Potomac is in fact the principal stream, and the only one entitled to the name; and that if it were an original question, the claim of Virginia to her present limits would be unquestionable.

It is but common justice to a sister State, to recapitulate these facts. Virginia has disputed the facts, and attempted to confute the arguments of Maryland, but whether "irresistible" or not, is the very point in question. Maryland thinks otherwise, and desires to go into the Supreme Court of the United States to determine it—not with so much confidence now, perhaps, since the Whig affirms that the Chief Justice has decided against us in advance.

To what particular neglect, the Joint Committee in this State referred, in their report, to

justify the charge against Virginia of standing mute, we are not apprised. It may be true that the report of the Virginia Commissioner is not, in terms, a reply to the Maryland report. It is probable that the Virginia argument arose out of independent legislation of their own, and is not, strictly speaking, responsible to ours; but it was subsequently made, and is, in fact, an answer. The omissions of mere form ought not to be capriciously regarded. There are no means within our reach to enable us to ascertain whether the Virginia report was in fact officially received by our executive. The Whig asserts that it was transmitted. Here is perhaps another oversight in form—but the report was a matter of such notoriety, that an omission of this kind will hardly be pleaded as a sufficient apology for ignorance of existence. Discourtesy, it might be assumed to be, but not a refusal to answer.

Altogether, our Committee evidently spoke hastily. They were right in their conclusions that Virginia will not negotiate with us on what we consider equal terms, but we do not see the arrogance of manner and obstinate contempt of circumstances which they charge with such ardor.

We had laid aside the following article for publication last Tuesday; it was then crowded out, and afterwards overlooked in making up the matter for Saturday's publication.

From the Philadelphia.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN WEST CHESTER, PA.—A new, handsome, Presbyterian Church edifice, was opened for worship in the borough of West Chester, Pa. on the 5th of January, by the Rev. WILLIAM A. STEVENS, through whose instrumentality, by the blessing of God, a congregation has been collected in that flourishing village. On Friday the 10th, a committee from the New Castle Presbytery, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. Robert Graham, James Magraw, D. D., W. A. Stevens, and William Finney, with Messrs. J. W. Cunningham and Robert Ralston, elders, met in the new house of worship for the purpose of duly organizing a Presbyterian Church. The organization took place on the 11th. Messrs. Stephen Harris, M. D., Thomas Hutchinson, Robert Ralston, Charles Sink, Henry Fleming, and P. Frazer Smith, were elected Ruling Elders. The communicants received were 19 on certificate from other churches, and 32 on examination and profession of faith. On the Sabbath, the 12th, 14 adults were baptised, and on the same day about 70 professors of the religion of Jesus united in commemorating his death in the Lord's Supper. Religious exercises were continued in the church, in the morning, afternoon and evening of each day, from the 10th until the 15th, inclusive. In addition to the ministers of the committee, above named, the Rev. A. Judson, J. M. Dickson, Wm. T. Spole and the editor, assisted in conducting the exercises of this first protracted meeting in West Chester, which we feel confident has already been recorded in heaven, and will not be forgotten there through the ages of eternity. Among the persons already received to the full communion of this newly organized church, were several who were of Quaker origin and education, and Mr. William Everhart, the only saved passenger from the wreck of the ship Albion. He seems to have been miraculously preserved, and we trust for great good to the church of God. There is evidently a good work of grace progressing in West Chester; and another goodly accession is anticipated by the church at its second communion service.

Alabama Controversy.—The Mobile Register of the 8th inst. states, upon authority "that leaves no room to doubt of its correctness," that expresses have been received by Governor Gayle, informing him that the United States officers have commenced, or are about commencing the removal of the white settlers on the Creek reservations. The expressers are charged to solicit the Governor's aid for the protection of the occupants in their possession of those lands. "The Governor is said to have replied, that 'the General Government are right in compelling these removals, and that he will furnish no aid whatever to those who might attempt resistance.'"

The operation of the orders of the Marshal, which at first directed the removal of all intruders upon the Creek lands, has been limited to intruders upon the Indian reservations, which is we believe, all the change of circumstances which has produced so marked a change in the Governor's course and opinions. In the event that the removal is ordered, the State Executive will not interpose to obstruct the execution of the Treaty.

There is, moreover, strong reason to think that the express was premature, and the apprehensions of the settlers, of immediate expulsion, are unfounded. The Marshal gave notice some time since, that no further measure would be taken until the first of March.

From the Baltimore American of Saturday. BALTIMORE PRODUCE PRICES.

Feb. 28, 1834.

Wheat, no quotations	50 a 52
Corn white,	50 a 52
do. yellow,	31 a 32
Oats,	4 25 a 4 50
Clover Seed	3 00
Timothy do.	3 00

MARRIED.
On the 18th of February, in Augusta, Georgia, at the Unitarian Church, EDWARD H. BARRETT, merchant, formerly of Easton, Md. to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of John Sharpe, Esq. of Augusta, Georgia.

DIED.
At the residence of his brother, John Mullikin, on Monday the 24th ult. Samuel Mullikin, in the 44th year of his age, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with great fortitude.

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

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

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE UPTON.

five years old the twenty-fourth of next June.
A bay, with black mane, tail and legs, upwards of fifteen hands high—will stand the evening season at Easton and the Trappe alternately.

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

E. N. HAMBLETON, TENCH TILGHMAN.

March 4
Maryland Eclipse.
The thorough bred horse, Maryland Eclipse is now at his stand in Easton, and will be in Centreville on Monday the tenth of March inst., where he will remain a week, and then alternately, at Easton and Centreville, a week at each place during the season. He will be let to mares at the sum of twenty dollars the season, fifteen dollars the single leap, and thirty dollars to insure with foal, and fifty cents to the groom. The single leap payable before the mare goes to the horse—the season at its close, and the insurance as soon as it is ascertained the mare is in foal, or she is parted with.

Eclipse is a dark chestnut sorrel, near 16 hands high, and possesses great strength and beauty; his colts are remarkably large, and fine, and these upon the turf give evidence of great speed. One of his colts bred by the proprietor, and sold to a gentleman in New York, proved to be a successful racer, running her mile in 1 minute 51 seconds both heats, and beating four others with ease.
He is the sire of Mr. Dorsey's Ann Page, the winner of the great sweepstakes, over the Central Course last Fall, beating four others—(the culs of American Eclipse, Sir Archie, Tonson and Gohanna.) For a particular description of Eclipse—his pedigree, and performances, &c. see handbill.

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

To be drawn March the 8th, 1834, THE VIRGINIA LOTTERY, Class No. 5.

SPLENDID SCHEME.
100 prizes of \$1000
Capital prizes \$20,000 100 prizes of \$1,000
1 10,000 16 500
1 5,000 16 100
1 3,000 16 50
Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50—Eights \$1.25.

Also the Literature Lottery Class No. 11, draws March 13th, 1834.

SPLENDID SCHEME.
1 prize of \$10,000 6 prizes of \$300
1 3,000 20 200
1 1,500 30 150
1 1,000 50 100
1 500 80 50
Tickets \$3—Halves 1.50—quarters 75 cts. at the Lucky Lottery Office of P. SACKET, Easton, Md.

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

D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore city and county Jail.
march 4

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 11th day of February, 1834, by William A. Shaffer, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself JOHN JOHNSON, says he was born free, and was raised by Joseph Gray, Caroline county, Eastern Shore Maryland. Said mulatto man is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 7 1-2 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose caused by a cut, a small scar on the left hand near the wrist, a scar on the top of his right foot, caused by the cut of an axe. Had on when committed, a pair of drab country cloth pants, red flannel shirt, old guernsey frock, blue, red and white Scotch cap, and pair of coarse shoes. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore city and county Jail.
march 4

For Rent.
And possession given immediately, the two story framed dwelling house on Washington street, recently occupied by John Meconkin, dec'd.
P. F. THOMAS, Admr.
feb 18

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, of Talbot county, will be exposed to public sale, on TUESDAY the 4th of March next, at the late residence of John Meconkin, dec'd, in the town of Easton, the balance of the personal estate of said deceased; consisting of household and kitchen furniture; two Hearses with harness, one nearly new, a House and Lot on Harrison street, with the appertinances, subject to ground rent, &c. &c.

Terms of Sale.—On all sums over five dollars, six months credit, the purchaser or purchasers, giving notes with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—all sums of and under five dollars, CASH, previous to the removal of the property.—Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and attendance by
P. F. THOMAS, Admr.
The Centreville Times & Cambridge Chronicle, will copy the above until the day of sale, and forward their accounts to the administrator.
feb 22

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

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

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

THE subscribers take this method of returning their grateful acknowledgments to the gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for their liberal patronage, since they commenced the above business; and beg leave to inform them, and the public generally, that they have now on hand,
A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES IN THEIR LINE,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
NEW GIGS,
price from 180 to 300 dollars, of various patterns and finish—also SIX second-hand ditto, of various prices; and TWO good
SULKIES,
one of them hung on Six Steel Springs; and a
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
NEW HARNESS,
all of which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for cash or good paper, and liberal prices given for old Carriages in exchange.

They have under way a first rate Coach, and a number of Gigs, in an unfinished state, which can be finished at the shortest notice, and to any particular directions, according to order.
THEY HAVE ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MATERIALS,
in their line, of every description, from which by the assistance of the best workmen, and their own knowledge of the business, they are persuaded they can finish off as handsome and substantial Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, &c. &c. as any establishment in the State. All kinds of repairs done in a neat and durable manner, and steel springs of every description made and repaired, all of which will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.
The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
N. B. A. & H., have also for sale, a large and superior turning LATHE and TOOLS, which can be bought low. Two boys of good steady habits, from 13 to 15 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, the one at the woodwork, and the other at the turning branch of the business. Letters addressed to Anderson and Hopkins, Easton, Talbot county, Md., specifying the kind of carriages wanted, will be promptly attended to, and the carriage brought to their own door.
feb 18 3m A. & H.

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 and 6 4 English Merinos, new style Calicoes, Ginghams, 4 4 and 5 4 black, white and Scarlet Merino Shawls, handsome Tissues and Valencia Shawls, Lustreings 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

NOTICE.
THE Commissioners for Talbot county, will meet at the Court-House in Easton, on TUESDAY the eleventh of March instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of appointing Overseers of Roads and Constables. Applicants for the office of constable, will please make their applications as early in the morning as practicable.

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.
to the Commissioners for Talbot county.
march 1

CLOVER SEED.

THE subscribers have this day received an additional supply of CLOVER SEED of prime quality, which they will sell low.
ALSO,—Spades, Shovels, Hoes, &c.
WM. II. & P. GROOME.
march 1

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the twenty-fifth day of March next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. all that tract or plantation of land, on which Thomas Bowdle now resides, beautifully situated on Choptank river, immediately opposite the Town of Cambridge, usually known by the name of "Akers' Ferry," the same being part of the real estate of the late William Jenkins, deceased. This farm contains one hundred and eighteen acres and one-half of an acre of land, more or less, and rents at this time for \$425 per annum. The improvements on this property are excellent, consisting of a commodious and comfortable dwelling house, and a good out house, which taken in connexion with the advantages of the situation, render this farm one of the most desirable in the county. The ferry contributes greatly to the value of this property, being a much frequented thoroughfare between the two counties of Talbot and Dorchester. The proprietor can have the privilege of supplying horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers. The mail also passes twice a week over this ferry throughout the year.

The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on one-third of the purchase money, a credit of twelve months on another third of the purchase money, and a credit of eighteen months on the remaining third of the purchase money, with legal interest on the whole from the day of sale. The purchaser will be entitled to a proportionate part of the rent for 1834, to be computed from the day of sale. Bonds with good and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale and payable at the above periods, will be required. Upon the payment of the whole purchase money and the interest, a full and complete title, free and discharged from all claims of the widow's dower, will be given.
S. HAMBLETON, Jr. Trustee.
feb 1

CHANCERY SALE.

BY authority of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, I will expose at auction, at the Court House door, in the town of Denton, on SATURDAY, the 16th March next, between the hours of two and four, P. M. the plantation in Caroline county, whereof Major John Mitchell died entitled. This property, I understand, is very valuable. The entire tract contains about
THREE HUNDRED ACRES,
a fair proportion of which is covered with wood and timber, with the arable land well divided into fields. The soil is represented to be very kind, adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, &c. and remarkable for its productiveness. This farm is beautifully situated, adjacent to the lands of Messrs. Orrell, Harwood, Talbot and others, (a healthy and pleasant vicinity,) lying directly on the public road leading from Denton (the metropolis of the county) to Greensboro, about equidistant (4 1-2 miles) to either place, within a mile and a half of Choptank river, and the same distance from a grist-mill. On this property there is an excellent Mansion House, in good condition, with substantial out-houses; and, to add to its many other advantages, besides a first rate well of water, immediately in the yard, there is (what is always considered a great desideratum) a never-failing stream near the buildings, affording a supply for stock, &c.

I cheerfully invite those who are disposed to purchase, to examine the premises themselves, as it is believed they will bear the most critical inspection.
The terms of sale are one-third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, (or on the ratification thereof,) one other third in six months, and the remaining third in twelve months from the day of sale, with interest on each instalment from the day of sale, to be secured by bond with approved security.

The Trustee hereby gives notice to the creditors of the said John Mitchell, to exhibit their claims, with the necessary vouchers thereof, to the chancery office, within four months from the day of sale.
JAMES A. STEWART, Trustee.
Cambridge, feb. 22—25 3w
The Easton Gazette and Whig will publish the above once a week till sale, and charge the Cambridge Chronicle office.

Schooner Wrightson.

WILL commence her regular trips between the two places, on WEDNESDAY morning next, 26th of February—leaving Easton at 9 o'clock. Returning will leave Baltimore on SATURDAY morning following at the same hour, and will continue to sail regularly on those days, until superseded by my new packet now building and in a state of considerable forwardness. Thankful for past favors, every exertion will continue to be made both by the captain and myself, to deserve a continuance of the same.
SAMUEL H. BENNY, Easton Point.
Freight intended for the Wrightson can be left at my granary at the Point; and all orders left at the Drug store of Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, will be promptly attended to.
feb 25 3w (G) S. H. B.

READ THIS NOTICE!!!

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

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

POETRY.

From the New York American.

STANZAS WRITTEN AT SUNSET.

Look yonder!—'Tis a gorgeous sight!
O'er all the West the sun is throwing
A brilliant stream of liquid light;
Whose broken waves, still brightly glowing,
Roll upward, as if blazing brands
Borne through the air by unseen hands,
To light the lamps, which burn on high;
When sunlight leaves the vaulted sky.

May it not be that orb of light,
Now sinking 'neath the horizon,
Is Nature's altar—pure and bright,
Angels are pouring incense on,
Which goeth up like earthly fires,
Amid the music of their lyres;
To form a halo round the brow
Of Him to whom the seraph bow.

Oh! I have thought, that those of old,
Who vainly strove by art to change
The baser ores to virgin gold,
First caught the hope, so wildly strange,
While gazing with enraptured eye,
At such an hour—on such a sky!
They might have thought alchemic power
Had wrought the glorious golden shower!

Imbued with crimson, fleecy clouds
Are through the depths of ether driven,
As if they were enflaming shrouds
Of blessed spirits borne to Heaven.
Oh! it may be they're angel's wings,
Beaming above the offering;
Which rise from hearts like perfume thrown
Upon a burning altar-stone.

Who has not felt at such an hour,
A wave of thoughts gush up and roll,
Like Passion, with resistless power,
Which seemed to break and flood the soul!
With such a feeling, men have bowed
And sung their pangs, long and loud!
Which echoed through the vaulted shrine,
Raised to yon orb, they deemed divine.

From the 'Episcopal Watchman.'

STANZAS.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

Unto Him who loved us, and gave himself for us,
and taught us from our sins in His own blood.—REVELATIONS.

How hath He loved us—Ask the star,
That on its wondrous mission speed,
Hung trembling o'er that manger scene,
Where He, the Eternal, bow'd His head;
He, who of Earth doth seal the doom,
Found in her lowliest inn,—no room.

Judas's mountain—lift your voice,
With legends of the Saviour fraught;
Speak favor'd Olivet—so oft
At midnight's prayerful vigil sought—
And Cedron's brook, whose rippling wave
Frequent His weary feet did lave.

How hath He loved us—Ask the band
That fled His woes with breathless haste—
Ask the weak friend's denial tone,
Scarce by his bitter tears effaced,
Ask of the traitor's kiss—and see
What Jesus hath endured for thee.

Ask of Gethsemane, whose dew
Shrank from that moisture strangely red,
Which in that unwatch'd hour of pain,
His agonizing temples shed!
The scourge, the thorn, whose anguish sore,
Like the unanswering lamb He bore.

How hath He loved us—Ask the Cross,
The Roman spear, the shrouded sky,
Ask of the sheeted dead who burst
Their cements at His fearful cry.—
Oh ask no more,—but how thy pride,
And yield thy heart to Him who died.

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, at the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Nide's Bakery.

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

A RUNAWAY.—Was committed to the Jail of Hartford county, as a runaway, on the 21st of December, 1833, a negro man who called himself WILLIAM DORSEY.

He says he is about 35 years of age; he is about 6 feet 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 below. He has a very downy face and the other below, 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.

PAULSON MC COMAS, Sheriff of Hartford County.

93-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.

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 linen frock, old shoes and stockings. She says she belongs to Mr. Ethelbert Toney, 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, Sh'ff.
Jan 18 4w

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, 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

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EDWARD MULLIKIN.

Easton, Dec 7, 1833.

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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

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 9th day of January, 1834, by David B. Ferguson, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored lad, who calls himself SOLOMON DUFFIN, says he belongs to Mr. Lewis Kemp, of Frederick county, Maryland. Said colored lad is about 16 years of age, 5 feet 4-1/2 inches high, has a small scar on the right eye, a small scar under the right arm, had on when committed a dark country cloth coat and pantaloons, cotton shirt, ruff hat. The owner (if any) of the above described colored lad, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden

Baltimore city and county Jail.

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Removal.

JAMES L. SMITH,

TAILOR, HAT & RIDING-DRRESS 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

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WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 22nd day of January, 1834, by Elihan Young, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for Baltimore county, as a runaway, a mulatto man, who calls himself STEPHEN JONES, says he is free, but did belong to Philip Turner, living near Chaplin's St. Mary's county, Maryland. Said mulatto man is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6-1/2 inches high, has a scar on his right hand on the knuckle of the third finger, several of his teeth out in front. Had on when committed, a drab country cloth roundabout, dark grey casinet pantaloons, dark swansdown vest, cotton shirt, red laid under jacket, coarse lace boots and an old fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

W. HUDSON, Warden

Baltimore city and county Jail.

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

[PUBLIC, No. 3.]
AN ACT further to continue in force "An act to authorize the extension, construction, and use of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad into and within the District of Columbia."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the period limited and allowed to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, within which they are required by the fifth section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the extension, construction, and use of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad into and within the District of Columbia," approved second March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, to commence the road, and complete one set of tracks, be, and the same is hereby extended, and the said act shall remain in force, and all the rights and privileges thereby granted shall be vested in said company: *Provided*, They shall commence the said lateral road within one year, and complete the same with one set of tracks within four years from the passage of this act.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.
APPROVED, February 26th, 1834.
ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC, No. 4.]
AN ACT making appropriations for the revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the pensioners of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four:

For the revolutionary pensioners under the several acts prior to that of the 7th of June, one thousand eight hundred thirty-two, in addition to an unexpended balance of one hundred and forty-four thousand six hundred and twenty-three dollars and twenty-one cents, the sum of nine hundred and one thousand six hundred and fifty-six dollars.

For the invalid pensioners under the various laws, in addition to the unexpended balance of one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine dollars and seventy cents, the sum of three hundred and six thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For pensions to widows and orphans, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

APPROVED, 27th February, 1834.

Agricultural Department.

From the Farmers and Graziers Guide. OF THE SELECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP.

The structure, habits, and diseases of sheep so nearly resemble that of neat cattle, that whatever we have said of the one, will apply equally to the other: the same care should be used in the selection of sheep for stock, as was directed in the choice of cattle; a similar treatment should be observed, with respect to the land upon which it is intended to feed them; and an equal care exerted to apportion and vary their food, in such manner as to prevent the disorders which arise from repletion, as well as those which result from stinted or bad feed.

The diseases which prove most fatal to sheep, commit the greatest ravages among those in the best condition, either in the spring, or at the latter end of the year, when the season is unusually wet or changeable; and those sheep which have been principally fed upon turnips, are most subject to their attacks.

Like neat cattle, they are very subject to a plethoric habit, or fullness of blood; it is therefore very dangerous to change the pasturage of sheep from a bare to a more luxuriant pasturage, except by slow degrees.

Low grounds, or woodland pastures, where the air is moist, especially in wet seasons, are unfavorable to the health of sheep. In wet seasons, they should be kept in the highest and driest lands, for a dry air is peculiarly congenial to the healthy condition of these animals.

When disease attacks your flock, endeavor to ascertain the cause or causes which produced it; whether it arises from plethora, or redundancy of blood in the system; infection; improper feeding; humidity of the air; or extreme heat or cold; this being discovered, you can the more readily apply the most proper remedies, and materially lessen the violence of the disease. This plan will also enable you the better to prevent its recurrence.

The best way of obtaining information, is, when any of your animals drop, to open it, or get it opened, in order to find out the nature and seat of the complaint; by which means, the shepherd, in future, will be the more readily enabled to put a stop to the fatality of the disease.

Most of the diseases to which sheep are subject, are, as we have observed, similar to those of neat cattle, and require a very similar treatment generally speaking; also, the same medicine may be administered to the one animal as are directed for the same complaints in the other, but in less quantity; a sixth part of the quantity given to neat cattle, being a fair proportion for sheep.

The quantity of blood proper to be taken from a sheep, must depend upon the habit of the animal, and nature of the disease; from eight ounces to a pint being generally sufficient; but in plethoric or inflammatory disorders, a pint and a half, or even a quart will not be too much. When it is necessary to repeat blood-letting in sheep, it will be best to reduce the quantity taken each time: Three or four ounces is usually found sufficient to be taken from a young lamb.

Sheep and lambs are sometimes bled in the vein, below the eye, and in the nose: this may, perhaps, be the best, where the complaint affects the head of the animal; but where it is necessary to relieve or reduce the system, it is much better to bleed them in the neck, as neat cattle usually are. The blood should be caught in a basin, that the proper quantity may be readily ascertained.

The diseases of young lambs are most frequently owing to want of proper support, improper diet, or undue exposure to wet or cold weather, which debilitates the animal system, and induces frequent and severe colds.

We need not here repeat what we have said of the choice and management of neat cattle, being equally applicable to sheep; but a summary of the principal directions will be certainly useful.

In purchasing sheep, select those reared from the healthiest and best stock.

Choose those in preference which have been fed upon poorer or larer pastures than your own: but be careful not to place them at once upon land much superior to that to which they have been accustomed.

In very wet weather, they should be sheltered, particularly in the night, and a little good dry hay given them; and a snowy weather, or severe winters, they should be housed, and properly tended and fed.

In all cases where disease attacks them, be prompt in ascertaining the cause, and ready in administering the proper remedies; as many of the diseases of sheep begin and terminate in a few hours.

OF THE LAMMING SEASON.

This period must of course depend on the time when the ram is put to the ewes; but, generally, the latter end of February, or beginning of March, is considered the best time; as the lambs then produced, if properly reared and tended, are much the strongest. Still this is often an inclement season both for the ewe and the lamb, especially if they have been badly kept before yearning. The consequence is, a severe loss often sustained both among the ewes and their offspring.

Should the dam not have had sufficient support for herself, the lamb will necessarily be poor and weakly at the time it is yearned. It is therefore essential, that every care should be paid to these animals, which nature and the season of the year may render necessary. About six weeks before lambing, the ewe should be supplied with plenty of good food, in order that nature may provide for the offspring at the appointed time. If attention be paid to these particulars, the health and strength of the parent animal will be insured, and it will be better enabled to go through the difficulty of parturition; the lamb, also, will be in better condition, and more likely to survive any severity of season which may follow.

Every person who would be successful in rearing sheep, must be provided with a fold yard, suitable for the purpose; this may consist of a small plot of ground; well protected from the north-east and westerly winds, with a suitable shed and fire place in it, and other conveniences for the purpose. Thus the shepherd will be able to attend them at all hours of the night, to give his assistance when required, and to take all the necessary care of them.

Often happens, during the lambing season, that ewes are severely handled through the largeness of the lambs, or their being in a wrong position, so as to bruise or tear the parts through which they pass. It will be necessary to have in readiness, for use at these times, the following oils:

RECIPE.—Venice turpentine, two ounces; Barbadoes tar, two ounces; spirits of turpentine, quarter of a pint; linseed oil, half a pint; mix them well together; then add the following: Mel-Egyptiacum, one ounce; oil of vitriol, quarter of an ounce; aquafortis, quarter of an ounce; mix these together; then add, tincture of myrrh, quarter of a pint; shake the whole well together, and put them into a bottle for use.

Whenever it is necessary to use these oils, let the bottle be well shaken, and convey one or two table-spoonfuls into the vagina, or sheath, either by the hand, or with a syphon. Then warm or stimulate the parts affected, and prevent or cure the gangrene or mortification in those parts, as well as in other fresh wounds.

When ewes are injured by a difficult parturition, the following drink will prove of excellent service:

RECIPE.—Peruvian bark, powdered, one dram; ginger, powdered, one dram; mix them in half a pint of warm gruel, and add, treacle, two spoonfuls; brandy, one table-spoonful; mix, and give it in new-milk warm.

It is frequently necessary to repeat this drink once or twice a day, where the animals have received much injury, or where they have been reduced by indolence or scanty keep before the lambing season. In every case, where nature appears to be in a languid and debilitated state, these powders are unequalled for their restorative quality.

The gruel necessary to be given to ewes at the time of lambing, should be made as follows:

RECIPE.—Linseed, fresh powdered, half a pound; oatmeal, one pound; boil a sufficient quantity of this mixture in water, as if made of oatmeal only; then add, gin or brandy, one tea-spoonful; sugar, one tea-spoonful.

This will give excellent support to the animals, and will nourish and heal their insides, through the richness of the linseed in combination with the oatmeal. About half a pint, to a pint, of this gruel, may be given at the time, and repeated twice in the day, if necessary.

If the ewe be deficient, in milk (a circumstance which occasionally happens at the time of lambing, for want of better support,) let the following drink be given, which will not only greatly assist the secretion of that fluid.

RECIPE.—Aniseed, sweet fennel seed, caraway seed, and grains of paradise, fresh powdered each, one dram; mix, and give it in half a pint of warm gruel.

This drink acts as a cordial, and powerfully promotes the milky secretions, at the same time it warms and stimulates the stomach and intestines. But to insure success, take care the ingredients are all fresh and good. Never buy seeds in powder, but always pound them yourself.

OF THE DISEASES TO WHICH LAMBS ARE SUBJECT.

Lambs are in their infancy subject to a variety of diseases, arising either from them or their dams being insufficiently kept, or from the cold or damp state of the weather.

If the weak state of the lamb proceed from poor keeping, support must be given to them; this may be done either by putting them to suck other and stronger ewes, or by giving them cow's new milk, warm as it comes from the animal: but if the complaint arise from cold or damp weather, in addition to the warm milk, the drink should be given as afterwards directed, and the lamb should with its dam, be housed and carefully nursed.

Sometimes, though rarely, the ewe has too much milk; when this is the case, it is apt to coagulate and form into a hard substance, a pint and a half, or even a quart will not be too much. When it is necessary to repeat blood-letting in sheep, it will be best to reduce the quantity taken each time: Three or four ounces is usually found sufficient to be taken from a young lamb.

Sheep and lambs are sometimes bled in the vein, below the eye, and in the nose: this may, perhaps, be the best, where the complaint affects the head of the animal; but where it is necessary to relieve or reduce the system, it is much better to bleed them in the neck, as neat cattle usually are. The blood should be caught in a basin, that the proper quantity may be readily ascertained.

The diseases of young lambs are most frequently owing to want of proper support, improper diet, or undue exposure to wet or cold weather, which debilitates the animal system, and induces frequent and severe colds.

tionary, if no relief be given, the disease becomes stationary, and the stools are attended with a copious ejection of the mucus of the intestines, together with a gripping pain, while the animal pines rapidly away.

REMEDY.—The cause from whence the complaint originated, must be ascertained, if possible. If it proceeded from cold, or want of proper support, now milk warm from the cow, should be given, the lamb should be kept warm, and the following drink administered:

RECIPE.—Dover's powders, twelve grains; compound cinnamon powder, two scruples; prepared chalk, one scruple; mix, and give it in a little warm new milk, thickened with starch to the consistency of gruel.

If the ewe's milk seems to disagree with the lamb, it will be proper to change her diet, and, in some cases, to feed the lamb altogether on cow's new milk, warm; not neglecting, however, to milk the ewe. The ewe should be also purged once or twice by giving the following:

RECIPE.—Epsom salts, two ounces; elixir of vitriol, a tea-spoonful; mix the salts in a small quantity of water; then add the elixir, and give it.

The drink is proper for a lamb of from twenty-four hours to a week or two old; it should be repeated every three or four hours, until the symptoms be greatly abated, and then, should the diarrhoea continue, once a day will be sufficient.

After giving one or two of the above drinks, it is of great use in severe cases, to add two or three drops of camellia oil to the drink, and repeat this every day for two or three times; or a table spoon half filled with castor oil may be given with the drink.

A strong lamb, six weeks or two months old, will require the following:

RECIPE.—Dover's powders, half a dram; compound cinnamon powder, one dram; prepared chalk, two scruples, to one dram.

At this age, however, the diarrhoea is commonly not so fatal; and, if taken in time, will generally yield to the following draught—

RECIPE.—Castor oil, one table-spoonful; laudanum, forty to sixty drops; mix in a little warm gruel and water, and give it.

When diarrhoea attacks lambs that are weaned, and from that time to six or seven months old, it most arises from the nature of their food, or from taking cold. A change of pasture will often in this case, prove a remedy: Mr. Clayton, in his treatise on the diseases of cattle, says, he knew frequently that when lambs of this age, afflicted with diarrhoea, were removed into a stubble corn-field, this at once put a stop to the over-purging. To animals of this age, the following cordial drink may be occasionally administered with advantage:

RECIPE.—Prepared chalk, eight ounces; aniseed, fresh powdered, one ounce; caraway seeds, powdered, one ounce; ginger fresh powdered, one ounce; mix the ingredients well together in a mortar, and once or twice a day, mix a small table-spoonful of the mixture with a little warm milk, thickened with flour or starch; give it together with forty drops of laudanum; and in obstinate cases, repeat the dose again in the same day. By a careful adherence to this simple treatment, a speedy cure may be generally expected.

CONTINUENCE IN LAMBS.

Is mostly accompanied with slight symptoms of fever; the lamb appears dull and heavy, and eats little; after its recovery, the wool generally comes off.

REMEDY.—The cure is easy and simple; give the lambs from half an ounce to an ounce, according to its age of Epsom salts, dissolved in a little water; or a table-spoonful or two of castor oil, which the shepherd should always have by him. If the lamb be much affected, bleed him; they will be proper. Should it not take sufficient support, give it warm water gruel which will not only nourish it, but cool the body, and moderately relax the bowels.

STAGGERS IN LAMBS.

This disorder attacks the most thriving, and often proves fatal, especially to those about three or four months old.

SYMPTOMS.—The lamb is giddy, falls down, and in general cannot rise again without help, or until it is relieved; convulsions sometimes succeed, and the lamb seems much distressed.

REMEDY.—As this disease proceeds generally from a determination of the blood to the brain, bleeding must be had immediate recourse to, and the following purgative drink be afterwards administered.

RECIPE.—Epsom salts, one ounce; elixir of vitriol, half a dram; dissolve the salts in a little water, and add the elixir, and give it the lamb at once.

After the operation of the drink, the following ball should be given to the lamb, taking care to keep it well housed—

RECIPE.—Calomel (according to size or strength) three to six grains; true gentian, in powder, half a dram; syrup, enough to make a ball; the ball, with the purgative drink, may be given to lambs whenever they are in disorder, if the complaint be not attended with purging.

Singular Stragmen.—A gentleman from Boston relates the following singular affair, which happened just before he left that place. A person had been taken up and committed to prison for passing counterfeit bills. Shortly after a negro was taken up and confined in the same room, but was taken sick and died. The next day a coffin was provided and the body put into it. As people of color are generally interred in the evening by those of their own color, the coffin was suffered to remain until night in the room with the money maker. After the jailer and those who accompanied him had left the room, he bestowed himself the project of making a favorable opportunity to make his escape, and thereby, avoid the punishment that awaited him.

When all was still, he took the corpse out of the coffin and placed it in his own hammock, got into it himself and turned the lid down. In the evening, the coffin was taken from the prison by four lusty negroes, and conveyed him to the burying ground. When they arrived at the grave the coffin was set down with care, and one of them was about making a speech upon the death of their companion. Scarcely had he time to utter one word before the lid of the coffin flew open, and the money maker jumped out and made his escape—while the poor negroes ran with great violence in all directions, screaming "de debil! de debil!" The mistake was not discovered till the next day, and the person has not been heard of since.—N. Y. Star.

Drugs.—After the success of Edward I. most of the English ladies were provided with foreign dresses, and as might be expected, we are informed by Stow, that "the matrons being proud in their French apparel, did brag," "was excessive pride in dress; gowns with deep and broad sleeves commonly called poke sleeves, which might be called receptacles of the devil, for they did hide what they stole in their sleeves whereof some hung down to the knees full of cuttes and jaggies."

From this it appears that the quarter of nutmeg sleeves of our day are not without reason and example.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

THURSDAY, February 27th, 1834.

The bill entitled, an act to provide for the session of the Territorial jurisdiction of this state, over certain land on Piney point, in Saint Mary's county, to the United States, for the erection of a Light House thereon;

The resolution relative to the several Sinking Funds of the state;

And the resolution relative to the common free school fund, were sent to the senate.

Mr. Sutton, chairman of the committee on pensions to indigent persons by county assessment, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Elizabeth Morgan, of Queen Anne's county.

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

Mr. Burckham from the select committee to which was referred the petition of Joseph Richardson and others citizens of the village of Denton, relative to the school fund allotted to the middle district of Caroline county, reported, that the committee had had the same under consideration, and were of opinion that the prayer of the petitioners is unreasonable and ought not to be granted, and that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition;

Which was read the first and second time by special order and concurred in.

On motion by Mr. Harris, the house took up for consideration the resolution submitted by Mr. Crab, authorizing the Governor to draw on the Treasurer for such sum as may be necessary to defray the expenses of the full length likeness of Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

The said resolution was read the second time, amended, assented to, and sent to the senate.

The house proceeded to take up for consideration the bill reported by Mr. Carroll, entitled, a further supplement to an act, entitled, an act relating to the people of color, in this state, passed December session, 1831, chap. 281.

Mr. Pratt moved that the said bill be recommended to the committee that reported it, for amendment.

Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Hunt reported a bill entitled, a supplement to an act entitled, an act to incorporate the Trustees of Shrewsbury academy, in Kent county, passed at December session, 1816, chapter 209.

And Mr. Spencer reported a bill entitled, an additional supplement to an act to regulate the issuing of licenses to traders, kepers of ordinaries and others.

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

The bill reported by Mr. Spencer, entitled, an act for the incorporation of Miller Lodge, number eighteen, of the order of Independent Odd Fellows, in Talbot county.

Was taken up for consideration, read the second time, passed and sent to the senate.

FRIDAY, February 28th, 1834.

Mr. Nicols presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Vienna, Dorchester county; praying for an act of incorporation.

Which was read and referred to Messrs. Nicols, Wright of Dorchester and McNamara. The committee on grievances and courts of justice, to whom was referred the petition of Joshua Meeds, of the state of Indiana, praying the passage of a law, empowering him to sell and convey certain lands therein mentioned, lying in Queen Anne's county, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to make an unfavorable report thereon.

They therefore ask to be discharged from the further consideration of said petition, and that the petitioner have leave to withdraw the same.

The committee on grievances and courts of justice, to whom was referred an order of the house, requiring them to inquire into the expediency of the more speedy payment of state's witnesses in the several counties in this state, beg leave to report, that they have had the same under consideration, and are of opinion that the law upon that subject needs no alteration.

They therefore ask to be discharged from the further consideration of said subject.

The committee on grievances and courts of justice, to whom was referred the petition of William Chambers, of Richard, of Queen Anne's county, praying the passage of a law therein set forth, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to make an unfavorable report thereon. They therefore ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the said petition, and that the petitioner have leave to withdraw the same.

The committee on grievances and courts of justice, to whom was referred the petition of Rachel and Jacob Hamblenton, of Queen Anne's county, praying the state to relinquish its title to certain lands therein mentioned, beg leave to report:

That they have had the same under consideration, and are of opinion that the prayer of the petitioners is reasonable and ought to be granted.

Mr. Blakistone, chairman of the committee on grievances and courts of justices, to which was referred the bill from the senate, entitled, a further supplement to the act, entitled, an act relating to sheriffs and for other purposes, made a favorable report thereon.

Which was read.

Mr. Blakistone, chairman of the same committee made a favorable report on the bill from the senate, entitled, a supplement to an act entitled, an act to amend and reduce into one system the laws to direct descents.

Which was read.

Mr. Unkefer reported a bill entitled, an act to repeal certain parts of the act relating to the people of color in this state.

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

SATURDAY, March 1, 1834.

Mr. Burckham submitted the following order, which was read:

Ordered, That when this house adjourns, it shall stand adjourned until Monday morning 9 o'clock, and set until 4 o'clock, and that the hours of meeting for the remainder of this session shall be at nine o'clock, and set until four in the afternoon for the despatch of business.

On motion by Mr. Bruff, the said order was amended by adding at the end thereof, the following words, "and that no new business shall be introduced after Monday the 3d inst."

The question was then put on the adoption of the order as amended, and it was resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Griffith submitted the following resolution:

Which was read a first and second time by special order, and adopted.

entitled, an act for the division of Baltimore and Frederick counties, and for erecting a new one by the name of Carroll, with the reports of the committee on the same subject, and after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair.

When Mr. Gantt, the chairman reported that the said committee had according to order had the said bill and reports under consideration, and had adopted a resolution, which he was directed to report to the house, and to ask the further consideration of the subject.

Whereupon, the said committee of the whole house was accordingly discharged.

Resolved by the committee that the law of the last session, creating Carroll county is unconstitutional, and that the committee be instructed so to report to the house.

Which was read the first time.

Mr. Gale, by leave of the house, submitted the following resolution.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the armorer at Annapolis be and he is hereby required to deliver to Captain William B. Everett, of Kent county, a number of swords and pistols, not exceeding sixty of each, with appropriate accoutrements, which he may select on his giving such security for the safe keeping and return of the same as the Governor and Council may require.

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

The clerk of the Senate returned the bill entitled, an act to incorporate the Baltimore Young Men's society;

Enrolled, "will pass," ordered to be engrossed.

Also the bill entitled, an act for the incorporation of Miller Lodge, number eighteen, of the order of Independent Odd Fellows, in Talbot county, enrolled, "will pass with the proposed amendment."

Which amendment was read the first and second time by special order, assented to and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

And, delivered a bill originated in and passed by the Senate, entitled, an act to extend to the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company certain privileges and powers heretofore granted to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company;

Which was read the first time and referred to the committee on internal improvement.

Also, a bill entitled, an act supplementary to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Maryland Savings Institution.

Which was read the first time and referred to Messrs. Jones of Baltimore city, Peregrin and Heard.

REPORT

OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO VISIT ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

The Joint Committee, who were organized in obedience to resolution No. 41, of 1832, which requires that at every meeting of the General Assembly, a joint committee shall be appointed, to investigate and report to the General Assembly, the proceedings of the Board of Visitors of St. John's College, whether the same be in conformity to law, being calculated to effectuate the designs of the Legislature, in endowing said College, have agreed on the following

REPORT.

That a knowledge of the administration of the Institution, may be imparted generally, and at the same time enable the Legislature to observe whether the proceedings have been in conformity to law, an abstract of the most prominent transactions of the board are marked as follows:

1st. The Visitors, appointed by the Legislature, have accepted their trusts and taken their seats; the Governor of the State, under the new organization, being ex-officio President of the Board of Trustees.

2d. The Board have filed, in the Court of Appeals, the required official acceptance of the terms of the act of Assembly, passed in favor of the College, at the last session of the Legislature.

3d. The Board proceeded, at their first meeting, under the new organization, to establish a Professorship of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology; and they immediately succeeded in obtaining the services of Dr. Julius T. Duclat, a professor of distinguished standing, who will deliver his first course of Lectures in the College, in the ensuing Spring.

4th. Plans, for an additional building on the College premises, were also procured and adopted, but no contractor has yet offered to do the work, for the sum proposed, which was ten thousand dollars; and the building committee are instructed to modify the plans, so as to bring the proposed edifice, if possible, within the means of the College; the plans have been re-committed to the architect, for this purpose.

5th. In addition to the ten "poor students" education in the College, under an act of eighteen hundred and twenty-three, chapter one hundred and forty-one, the trustees passed a resolution, in July last, to admit to free tuition, one student from each county in the State; applications have been granted, under this resolution, for Washington, Kent and Baltimore counties; and a circular has been addressed to the Judges of all orphan's courts, except in the three counties above named, giving them notice of this provision.

6th. The course of Collegiate instruction is parallel with the course established in the most respectable Colleges in the United States.

7th. Additions have been made to the Philosophical apparatus, to the amount of about twelve hundred dollars, and a small cabinet of minerals has been formed, which is expected to receive the collections made by the Professor of Mineralogy, in his Geological Survey of the State.

8th. The course of instruction, is now under the charge of a President and five Professors, having seventy-two Students in all the Department. Full courses of Lectures are now delivered in the College, on Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology.

9th. It is proposed, if the means of the College should prove insufficient, to erect the additional building, to solicit funds, by subscription, for that purpose, and for the necessary enlargement of the Library, and the further improvement of the Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus. It is to be understood that the collections already made, for the practical and experimental illustration of the sciences, are not considered by the Faculty of the College, as anything more than a favorable beginning.

It is confidently expected, however, that the increased patronage which the College now enjoys, will continue to enlarge the pecuniary means at the disposal of the Board and enable them, in a few years, to supply these obvious deficiencies.

10th. The expenses of education at the College, are moderate, compared with those of other Colleges; board is limited, by Trustees, to one hundred and twenty dollars per annum; and the charge of tuition (which includes all extras) is forty dollars for the first two, and fifty for the last two years of the Collegiate course. In the preparatory classes of the College Grammar School, the charge for tuition, &c. is eight dollars per quarter.

The design of the Legislature, in endowing

this College, is defined with singular felicity in the preamble to the charter, which sets forth, "that institutions for the liberal education of youth in the principles of virtue and knowledge and useful literature, are of the highest benefit to society, in order to train up and perpetuate a succession of able and honest men, for discharging the various offices and duties of life, both civil and religious, with usefulness and reputation." The liberal course of studies adopted in this Institution, nearly co-extensive with those that are munificently endowed, or liberally patronized, embrace the various branches of knowledge and useful literature, & when extended by their possessor to the various offices of life, respond to and consummate the designs of the founders of the Institution, which was to enable its Visitors "to train up and perpetuate a succession of able and honest men to discharge with usefulness the varied pursuits of life."

The prosperity of St. John's College is deemed a subject of great importance; so that the youth from every portion of the two great divisions of the State may converge with the well grounded assurance of being able to acquire a liberal education, and at the same time consummate the patriotic anticipations of the charter. That the connexion between the two shores will be greatly increased by uniformity in manners, and joint efforts for the advancement of literature. It is believed in no way can

...ia, however at the last session, granted him a donation of \$40—and this was all the gratuity he ever received for his revolutionary services.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1834.

BENJAMIN WATKINS LEIGH, has been elected by the Legislature of Virginia, to supply the vacancy in the Senate of the United States, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Rives.—**P. P. BARBOUR**, was the opposing candidate, and the vote stood—for Leigh 86; Barbour 71.

We see it stated in the Baltimore papers that the branch of the *Susquehanna Bridge and Bank company*, located in Baltimore, has been discontinued.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Clodpole and Mr. Walsh.—A writer in the *Easton Gazette*, under the signature of Clodpole, has suffered his literary sensibilities to be deeply affected at the term "cunning ass" being applied to Mr. Robert Walsh, and invokes the high indignation of the high men of the country for this *scandalum magnatum*. To call Mr. Walsh a cunning ass, without cause or provocation, would seem to be an act of discourtesy; but I deem that good cause was shown, though it seemed good to Mr. Clodpole to suppress it. It will also be remembered that Mr. Walsh has been engaged for the last two years in aspersing the President, and all connected with the administration of the American government, in terms dishonorable to himself, and disgraceful to the country: that the suggestion of personal violence to the President was first made in his *Gazette*, and it has become quite a familiar topic with certain of the Bank adherents both in Philadelphia and New York.

Mr. Walsh, (says Mr. Clodpole,) "is but little known to our countrymen, because his talents are far above the standard of the country, but in England he is looked upon as among the brightest stars in our literary galaxy."—Now let us understand this. Mr. Walsh is too high in literature for Americans. They are too low and illiterate, to have a just sense of his worth; but Englishmen are learned and enlightened, and they are able to pay Mr. Walsh, his just dues. "Old England forever!" The cloven foot cannot be concealed, whether the wearer dresses himself in silk or farnought; whether he assumes the classical title of Meceenas, or the homely appellation of Clodpole.

Mr. Clodpole takes great exception at the Whig's quoting the *Edinburgh Review*, who he represents as "the vilest tool and ultra-monarchical advocate in Great Britain." I do not profess to be one of the Literati, and cannot claim the distinguished honor of having any personal knowledge of Mr. Walsh, who Englishmen by birth, and Englishmen in heart so much applaud; but I shrewdly suspect when Mr. Walsh received Mr. Graham's *Gazette*, though he was pleased with Clodpole's cringing and flattery, he laughed at his ignorance; for Mr. Walsh knows, to his cost, that the *Edinburgh Review*, instead of being a vile tool, and an ultra monarchist, has been a firm defender of English liberty and Irish emancipation, and that it boldly reprobated and opposed the unjust and oppressive measures of the British ministry, which led to the late war. Mr. Clodpole, very courteously, says, "the Whig is a fool." I have too much respect for my own dignity, and too much kindness for Mr. Graham, to retort the expression on the *Gazette*; but I think, in justice, I can say, that the swelling bombast and gross ignorance of Mr. Clodpole, entitles him to the appellation of an ass, and that his ears are at least two inches longer than those formerly worn by Asinius Gallus, and now worn by Mr. Robert Walsh.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council of Maryland for Talbot county, for 1834.

ORPHANS' COURT.

Edward N. Hambleton

Solomon Dickinson

Lambert W. Spencer

MAGISTRATES.

John Bennett

Samuel Hopkins

Fayette Gibson

Thomas C. Nichols

Bennett R. Jones

Samuel Roberts

James Barrett

William Bennet

Robert Banning

William Leonard

Robert Lambdin

William Haddaway

Thomas Auld

Stephen Harrison

Thomas Bruff

William Caulk

James M. Seth

John Turner

Benjamin Richardson

Stewart Redman

CORONERS.

Bennett Jones

William Lowe

Hynson Kirby

Woolman Leonard

William Dulin, (of Thomas)

John Bullen

Notary Public.—Alexander Graham

Surveyor.—Greenbury Turbutt.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

We learn from the last Hagerstown Torch

Light that the Chief Justice of the State has

contemplation, if he can sell his property in

Washington county, to retire from the Bench

and remove to Baltimore. We unite with the

editor of the Torch Light in the hope that he

will not carry this purpose into effect. His

services in the station he now occupies are of

the highest value to the whole state, and the

period is, we are confident, not far distant,

when the Legislature, governed by a more

liberal policy than now prevails, will do him

justice.—*Frederick Examiner.*

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate

DAVID HONOR, Register of the Land Office

at Stenleville, Ohio.

JAMES C. LOO, Register of the Land Office

at Shawneetown, Illinois.

CHARLES PRENTISS, Register of the Land

Office at Vandalia, Illinois.

WILLIAM L. MAY, Register of the Land

Office at Springfield, Illinois.

The above are all re-appointments.

State Bank of Kentucky.—A postscript in

the Frankfort Commonwealth of the 18th ult.

mentions, that the House of Representatives

have received from their amendment to the

Bank bill, by a vote of 52 to 44—and there-

fore, that the bill, establishing a "State Bank

of Kentucky" may now be considered a law.

Mr. Pritchard, the Man-Mountain, who

lately exhibited himself in this city, is now

displaying his goodly proportions to the people

of New-York. A communication in a Journal

of that city, giving an account of Mr. Pri-

chard, says that "he was born in Harford

county, Maryland, and emigrated, early, with

his parents to Kentucky, with a pleasing ex-

pression of countenance, where he has since

resided." This was no doubt one cause of

his growing so fat—he emigrated with a pleasing

expression of countenance, and wherever he

went, his face secured him a welcome and ho-

sipitable treatment. The fact ought to be men-

tioned in the next edition of Darby's Direction

to Emigrants.—*Balt. Gaz.*

CORPORATION NOTES.—Great complaints

are made of the Corporation notes of the District

of Columbia. This part of the country has

been inundated with them. An article in

Bicknell's Reporter states that they are at 10

per cent discount in Philadelphia, 5 per cent in

Baltimore, and even those in Washington city

from 2 to 3 per cent each.

Our friends of the National Intelligencer—

one of whom was not long since Mayor of

Washington, and must know something of the

matter—would oblige us by furnishing even a

rough estimate of the amount of these notes

in circulation—or how many are issued an-

ually—and what amount of its notes the Cor-

poration of Washington is able to redeem in

specie, and notes of specie paying banks.

The Harrisburg Intelligencer states that

the temporary loan of \$300,000, lately cre-

ated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, had

been all taken, by various banks, except \$45,-

000. Not a single offer, however, had been

made for the balance of the permanent loan

given up by Messrs. S. & M. Allen, amount-

ing to \$729,354, and the time for receiving

proposals has elapsed. It is said that this

deficiency in the State funds, and the check

given to public improvements, will have a most

injurious effect upon property in Pennsylvania.

Three Austrian frigates, with Polish emi-

grants, sailed from Trieste about the 1st of

December for New York. Three vessels have

also sailed from Dantzic, for New York with

600 Polish emigrants, who were provided with

a passage, and some means of support by the

Prussian government, and by liberal con-

tributions from individuals. One of the ves-

sels put into a port in the British channel, in

the latter part of December.

The Temperance Anniversary on the 25th

ult. was well observed in this city. Three

large meetings were held in the evening, at

which able addresses were made. One in

Southwark, one in the Northern Liberties, and

one in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner

of Arch and Third street.—In the last was

read by Rev. J. Marsh, the report of the dele-

gation to the Convention of Cities in New York, and

by Dr. Bell the annual report of the State

Temperance Society.—*Philad. Sentinel.*

The bill to establish a general system of

education passed this morning by a vote of eight-

y to one. The bill has been materially altered

in its passage through the House, and we think

for the better. It is highly gratifying that this

bill passed by nearly a unanimous vote.—*Harris-*

burg Intel.

A duel was fought on the 20th ult. at Wil-

lensburg, in Hanover, between Baron Bili,

well known for his sporting accomplishments,

and his excellent stud of horses in Mecklenburg,

and the editor of the *Pferde Zeitung* (a sort

of racing calendar,) a Mr. Von Wachenhausen

ex-Major in the Swedish service, which unfor-

tunately proved fatal to the latter. It appears

that the deceased had not only repeatedly

written very ill of the Baron, and decried the

merits and pedigrees of his horses, but had sent

no less than five challenges to him, and used every

means to provoke him. The consequence was

that a challenge was accepted and agreed on,

and the parties met as above mentioned. The

ground was measured, 15 paces, &c. on the signal

being given each advanced, fired.—Neither of

the first shots took effect. They were again

placed, and firing, the Baron's shot entering

the heart of his opponent, he fell dead on the

spot.

A RELICT OF THE TIMES.—The Mar-

blehead *Gazette* relates that one of the guns, a

two pounder of privateer Free Manson, which

blew up in the harbor of Marblehead, in the

year 1779, was discovered and taken from the

bottom, on Thursday last, in a good state of

preservation. The charge being drawn, the

powder was found to be good, after having lain

at the bottom 55 years. It was to be used on

Saturday, in firing the salute, in honor of the

anniversary of Washington's birth day.

Pearce, the Chelsea robber, has been tried by

the Boston Municipal Court, and found guilty.

He managed his own defence, and cross-ex-

amined the witnesses and argued his case with

considerable shrewdness and point, evidently

showing he had some experience in judicial

trials. He attempted to prove an *alibi*, the

state defence of all robbers, but his witnesses

were impeached or discredited. As he attempt-

ed murder as well as robbery, he was sentenced

to the extremity of the law, twenty years in

the State Prison.

A novel decision was made in the United

States District Court in Louisiana, a few weeks

since, in regard to the liability of mail con-

tractors for debt. The mail between Mobile

and New Orleans is carried by steam boats.

The owners having become largely indebted to

sundry persons for supplies furnished to the boats,

the creditors by the customary civil process,

seized upon the boats. On the application of

the United States Attorney, the Judge set aside

the order for seizure, upon the ground that the

creditors by these proceedings were guilty of

"obstructing the carrying and conveying of the

mail." The general principle is thus affirmed

in complying with their contracts with the Post

office department is not liable to civil process

for debt; a principle which, we imagine, cannot

be sustained by public opinion. No argumen-

um ab inconvenienti to the United States, can

be construed to suspend the operation of the

state laws for the collection of debts. The same

doctrines would exempt all those engaged in the transportation of the mail from arrest for any offence whatever, and establish by a construction, total exemption for a particular set of individuals from all responsibility to state process. The technical offence of obstructing the carrying of the mail requires malice against the public service, and should not be made to cover individuals from their just liabilities. In our judgment, the decision ought not to stand.

Balt. Amer.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland have passed a resolution forbidding the Rev. Mr. Irving from preaching in any church in Scotland. This was in consequence of the publication of a book by the Rev. gentleman, in which he asserts the peccability of our Saviour. Mr. Irving, it will be remembered, was the assistant of the Rev. Mr. Chalmers, while in Glasgow—but afterwards being called to London, he there attained much celebrity.

Novel Species of Street Paving.—A gentleman lately in St. Petersburg has described to us a new and ingenious mode of paving streets with wrought stone or Macadam's grave, (both of which are in use here.) The Russians have employed blocks of wood set on end. They are a foot long by eight or nine inches broad, and are cut into hexagons, which are closely jointed and fitted to each other. When seen from a window in the second or third story, they present a regular and beautiful tessellated surface like the inlaid oak floors seen in old houses. The droskies, which, from their heaviness, and the smallness of their wheels, make an intolerable noise on the wrought stone pavement, pass over the blocks of wood as quietly as if they rolled on a carpet.

The following is a corrected statement of the arrest of the person which we gave notice of yesterday:

On Saturday, the 15th inst. a young man, of genteel appearance, presented a draft at the Bank of Pennsylvania, for \$7,500, which the teller refused to pay, for want of sufficient evidence that it was genuine, and the draft was returned to the person presenting it, who left the bank. Measures were taken by the bank to have him arrested, by informing the police of the fact; and on Monday morning, about 11 o'clock, the individual alluded to above, was seen in Chestnut below Third street, by two of the clerks of the Pennsylvania Bank, who immediately arrested and conducted him to the bank, where he was handed over to High Constable GARRIGUE, who took him before the Mayor, where he was recognized by the teller of the Mechanics' Bank, as being the same person who presented a draft for payment at that Bank for \$4,000, on the morning of his arrest.—*Phil. U. S. Gazette.*

No discovery of the robbery committed on the Philadelphia Bank, having yet been made, the reward for the apprehension of the perpetrators is increased to \$10,000, or in proportion for their apprehension, and the recovery of any portion of the money.

A Leopardess, belonging to the Menagerie now exhibiting in Albany, succeeded in removing one of the bars of her cage a few days since, and got into the ring, to the great terror of the spectators, who immediately fled,—the keepers ran to the elephants for succor. She seized a little dog, which she carried about in her mouth until attracted by a keeper who had got on the tiger's cage to close an upper window. She instantly sprang at him, put with received with a tremendous blow of a club, which rendered her incapable of a second attack, and she was eventually secured.

MARRIED

On Thursday, the 6th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Hickey, Mr. WM. WALKER, to Miss EMILY ANN ELIZABETH RYAN, all of Talbot county.

On Thursday the 6th, by the Rev. Thomas Hickey, Mr. WM. MERRICK, to Miss MARIA MCMAHAN, all of this county.

PROSPECTUS

Of a weekly newspaper, to be published in the town of Denton, Caroline county, Md., under the title of the

CAROLINE ADVOCATE.

The Subscriber, being solicited by a number of worthy and reputable gentlemen of Caroline county, to establish a free and impartial Newspaper, under the above title, open to all, and influenced by none, has thought proper to put forth these proposals, hoping they will meet with that kind encouragement from the public, which will enable him to proceed in the undertaking. As the general design of this paper is both to amuse and instruct, the publisher's chief care and attention will be to render it as useful as possible for those purposes; to which end, every article of news, and all other matter of importance will be faithfully inserted; and he doubts not of being able to give satisfaction through the kind assistance which many of his friends have promised him; and at the same time, that he humbly hopes and requests the aid and assistance of the learned, ingenious, and curious, (hereby assuring them, that whatever essays they may please to favour him with, for the promoting of useful knowledge, and the general good of mankind, shall be gratefully received and inserted,) he must also except and declare against every thing injurious to religion, to good sense, or good manners; against public or private scandal, and against all party libels. Upon these principles, and these only, he takes the liberty of requesting the patronage of the public; assuring them that the utmost exertion of his abilities and industry in every particular will be used to make his paper as improving, instructing and entertaining as possible.

The first number will be issued in May next, or, if a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained, sooner.

TERMS.

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

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents will be required for every subsequent insertion.—Larger ones in proportion.

THOMAS E. MARTIN.

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

NARRAGANSETT HORSE.

The splendid Nantuxen coloured Narragansett Horse will stand, the ensuing season, at Easton and the Trappe.

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

Talbot county, Dec 28

if

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED

INQUIRIES CONCERNING THE INTELLECTUAL POWERS, by J. Abercrombie, M. D. F. R. S.

[The Critic an English periodical, speaks in the highest terms of commendation of this work]

ALSO,

Geography of the Heavens, by E. H. Burritt

Maite Brun's School Geography and Atlas

Peter Parley's Geography for children,

Easton and Baltimore Packet.
SCHOONER
EMILY JANE.

ROBINSON LEONARD, MASTER.
THE subscriber grateful for past favors of his friends and customers, and the public generally, begs leave to inform them that the Schooner EMILY JANE, will commence her regular route between Easton Point and Baltimore, on SUNDAY the 23d instant. Leaving Easton Point for Baltimore at nine o'clock, in the morning, and returning, leave Baltimore for Easton, on WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, at nine o'clock, in the morning, and continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days, during the season regularly. The Emily Jane is a substantial built vessel, coppered and copper fastened, and is now in complete order for the reception of freight or passengers. The Emily Jane has been sailing about six months and has proved to be a very fine sailer, which is a great advantage to passengers and freighters also. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere, at all times, as all orders left at the Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will be punctually attended to.
The public's obedient servant,
JOSHUA LEONARD.
Feb 18 31

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, at 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 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

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 8-12 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 MOCOMAS, Sheriff of Harford County.
The Baltimore American, Easton Whig, and National Intelligencer, will copy the above to the amount of one dollar, and charge the subscriber.
Jan. 2d, 1834. Jy 11

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 Candelsticks, Cut Glass Candle Guards, Snuffers and Trays, Razor Strops, Shaving Brushes, Boxes and Soap, Night Tapers, Percussion Caps, by the box, Shoe and Butchers Knives, Shoe Thread, Blacking, Shoe and Tooth Brushes, Elastic Garters, Crayons and Pencil Pencils, Curry Combs, Tweezers, Fingers, Harmonicons, Parliament and Butt Pins, 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, Jewshaws, 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.

NOTICE.
The full bred horse SWEEPER DARE DEVIL, will stand the ensuing season, at Centreville and Head of Chester; to commence on the 21st March at Centreville, and continue the season out at the above named places, alternate weeks at each. His pedigree will be seen in hand-bills.
march 1 11

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 11

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 magnificent subscription which has so enlarged its dimensions and improved its texture. To the liberal patrons of the Globe, who have followed it with their favor from a feeble semi-weekly, printed at a job press, until it has become handsomely established, in an excellent office, of its own, with presses types, and "all appliances to boot," we trust the unremitting efforts which we have made, as our gradually increasing means have permitted, to render it worthy of the encouragement they have afforded, will be taken 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 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 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, \$0 cts.

BOOKS.
EDWARD MULLIKIN has for sale at his Store at the Post-Office, adjoining Mr. Lowe's Hotel,
Fox's Book of Martyrs
Goodrich's Universal Geography
Newton on the Prophecies
Sturm's Reflections
Milton, Young, Gray, Beattie and Collins' Poems
Stern's Works
Hemans, Heber, and Pollok's Poems
Byron's Works
Pronouncing Bible
Pronouncing Testament
Prideaux's Connexions 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, Jennings, Leslie and Paley
Baxter's Call to the Unconverted
Saints Rest
Graeca Majora
Graeca Minora
Cooper's Virgil
Clarke's Caesar
Clarke's Homer
Smarts' Cicero
Horace Delphini
Sallust Delphini
Hutchinson's Xenophon
Allen's Euclid
Griessbach's Greek Testament
Greek Exercises
Anthon's Sallust
Mair's Syntax
Adams' Latin Grammar
Ruddiman's do do
Titi Livii
McIntyre on the Globes
Bonycastle's Algebra
Poli's Learning
Blair's Lectures
Blair's Outlines of Ancient History
Tytler's History
Grinslaw's History of Rome
do do France
do do Greece
do do England
do do United States
Tookey's Pantheon
Adams' Geography & Atlas
Worcester's do ditto
Olney's do ditto
Wanostrocht's French Grammar
Nugent's French Dictionary
Viri Romae
Kirkham's Grammar
Murray's Grammar
ditto Reader
Academical Reader
Walker's Dictionary
Comely's Spelling Book
Jess, Pike, Bennett and Gough's Arithmetic
Bartlett's Reader
Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books
And variety of other Books, Paper, Inkpen, &c. &c.

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.
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 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 the patronage but has its intended number of pages, and generally carries double the amount of its subscription. Of the quality of its subjects it should be superfluous to speak, as it is not only pleasant, but safer 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 of works progressing through, as well as of those but newly issuing from the press; and also the first receipt of such news as these 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.

For Annapolis Cambridge and Easton,
THE STEAM BOAT
MARYLAND

WILL commence her route on Tuesday morning next, the 9th inst. leaving the lower end of Dugan's wharf at 7 o'clock A. M. for Annapolis, Cambridge, (by Castle Haven) and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Castle Haven and Annapolis for Baltimore.
N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk. Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge, \$2.50
Passage to or from Annapolis, 1.50
All children under 12 years of age half price.
LEWIS G. TAYLOR, Master.
oct 15
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,
Morrhine, Emetine,
Strichnine, Corine,
Piperine, Oil Cubeb,
Solidified Copiva,
Oil of Cantharidin,
Dissolved Laudanum,
Ditto Opium,
Iodine,
Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of
PATENT MEDICINES,
and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12 by 16, &c.
Also—A quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.
Easton, dec 18

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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.
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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
WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the first day of February, 1834, by Nicholas Brewer, Esq., a justice of the peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who called himself MATHIAS BUSICK; says he was born free, and was raised by John Gadd, living on the Eastern Shore, Maryland, but was committed as belonging to John Higgins, of Harford county, Md.; said colored man is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, has a small scar over the right eye, and a large scar on his left ankle caused by a cut. Had on when committed a blue cloth roundabout, coarse dark country cloth pantaloons, dark valencia vest, cotton shirt, coarse shoes and old fur hat. The owner of the above described colored man (if any) is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Feb 18 Baltimore city and county jail.

SIX CENTS REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber on or about the 19th of January last, JOHN W. McNEAL, an apprentice to the shoe making business. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me in the town of Easton, but neither thanks given nor charges paid. All persons are hereby warned not to harbour or employ said apprentice, as I shall put the law in force against all persons so doing.
PETER TARR.
Easton, 17th Feb. 1834. Feb 18 3w

EXTRA TELEGRAPH.
Feeling that a crisis has arrived, when it becomes the duty of every friend of his country to offer up his prejudices and his personal interests, so far as they are in conflict with the great end of redeeming the Government from the misrule which threatens the overthrow of the best interests of society, and believing that the establishment of some organ of communication, through which the advocates of constitutional law can address the public intelligence, at a price within the reach of every citizen, is essential to its accomplishment, the subscriber proposes to publish a semi-monthly
EXTRA U. S. STATES TELEGRAPH.
To consist of sixteen large octavo pages, at the reduced rate of five dollars per annum, for five copies, or at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, for a single copy.
It is intended to constitute a medium through which the ablest pens may address the people, and all such are invited to contribute. It is especially recommended to the consideration of the State Rights Societies now springing up in every State of the Union, and will embody the leading facts, documents, and arguments, upon which the success of the principles which give them life, depend. In a word, its great end will be to harmonize conflicting opinions, and by promoting a surrender of political prejudices and personal interests, unite those who disapprove of the manner in which the Government is now administered, in a common effort to rescue the institutions of the country from the destiny which, in the opinion of all intelligent and disinterested persons, otherwise awaits us.
With a view to enable subsequent subscribers to obtain the whole series, the first numbers will be stereotyped, and new editions issued as the subscriptions may be enlarged.
Editors with whom we exchange will do us a favor by noticing this proposition, and all persons who desire its success are requested to obtain subscribers.
All subscriptions must be paid in advance.
The first number will be issued as soon as five hundred subscribers are obtained.
DUFF GREEN.
February 7, 1834.
97-Subscriptions received at this office.

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 on evenly 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, 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.

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 resided. For terms apply to
SAM'L. H. BENNY, agent
for Miss Thomas.
dec 31
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. CLAMBERS,
Secretary to the Board of Trustees.
December 24, 1833. w

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 reap hook. Had on when committed, gray vest, roundabout, gray cloth pantaloons, old casinet, roundabout, 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
Jy 11 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 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
Jy 11 Baltimore City and County Jail.

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

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Queen Anne's county, on the 8th day of January, 1834, by William Harper, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county as a runaway, a woman who calls herself ELIZA BEDFORD, 5 feet high, about 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 3w
93-The Globe of Washington, and Baltimore Republican, will each insert the above, law and forward their accounts to this office for Settlement.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 22d day of January, 1834, by Elhanan Young, Esq., a Justice of the peace for Baltimore county, as a runaway, a mulatto man, who calls himself STEPHEN JONES; says he is free, but did belong to Philip Turner, living near Choptank, St. Mary's county, Maryland. Said mulatto man is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6-12 inches high, has a scar on his right hand on the knuckle of the third finger, several of his teeth out in front. Had on when committed, a drab country cloth roundabout, dark grey casinet pantaloons, dark swansdown vest, cotton shirt, red plaid under jacket, coarse lace boots and an old fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Feb 11 Baltimore city and county jail.

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.
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

FOR RENT.
(possession immediately.)
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D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Jy 11 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 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
Jy 11 Baltimore City and County Jail.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 26th day of January, 1834, by Thomas Bailey, Esq., a justice of the peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself BENJAMIN DAY; says he was born free, was raised by James Phoenix, who lived in Pomonkey creek, Charles county, Maryland. Said colored man is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, has a very large scar on his right arm and hand, a scar over his right eye, and one over his left eye. Had on when committed, a coarse dark roundabout and pantaloons, black silk vest, cotton shirt, coarse lace boots and an old fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described colored man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Feb 11 Baltimore city and county jail.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Queen Anne's county, on the 8th day of January, 1834, by William Harper, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county as a runaway, a woman who calls herself ELIZA BEDFORD, 5 feet high, about 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 3w
93-The Globe of Washington, and Baltimore Republican, will each insert the above, law and forward their accounts to this office for Settlement.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 22d day of January, 1834, by Elhanan Young, Esq., a Justice of the peace for Baltimore county, as a runaway, a mulatto man, who calls himself STEPHEN JONES; says he is free, but did belong to Philip Turner, living near Choptank, St. Mary's county, Maryland. Said mulatto man is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6-12 inches high, has a scar on his right hand on the knuckle of the third finger, several of his teeth out in front. Had on when committed, a drab country cloth roundabout, dark grey casinet pantaloons, dark swansdown vest, cotton shirt, red plaid under jacket, coarse lace boots and an old fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Feb 11 Baltimore city and county jail.

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.
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

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 reap hook. Had on when committed, gray vest, roundabout, gray cloth pantaloons, old casinet, roundabout, 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
Jy 11 Baltimore City and County Jail.

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EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.—NO. 41

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1834.

WHOLE NO. 318

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.

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.

Discipline M. P. Church,	per doz.	Retail.
containing Constitution	\$3 25	374
& Declaration of Rights,		
Hymn book M. P. Church,	4 00	50
plain, sheep,		
Do. do. do. gilt & color'd	5 00	624
sheep,		
Do. do. do. gilt, morocco,	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	624
Do. do. do. morocco,		
strap gilt,	10 00	1 25
Shion on the plan of Salvation,	14 09	1 58
Hunter's Sacred Biography, 3		
volumes	42 00	4 50
Mosheim, Coote and Gleig's		
Church History, from the		
earliest period to 1826, 2 vo-	48 00	5 00
lumes 8 vo.		
Brown's Philosophy of the Hu-		
man 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 vols.	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		
Controversy in the Metho-		
dist Episcopal Church, on the		
subject of introducing re-		
presentation into the govern-		
ment of said Church,	9 00	1 00
Baxter's call to the Untrover-		
ted,	4 50	50
Pollok's Course of Time, plain,	3 50	374
Do. do. do. gilt,	4 50	50
Mason on Self Knowledge,	2 50	314
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,	12 00	1 25
Jennys and Leslie,	15 00	1 50
Polycyot Bibles, plain,	9 50	1 00
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 & Hymn book tunes,		
with patent notes,	7 00	75
Dr. A. Clarke's advice to pre-		
achers and people,	8 10	100
Fletcher's Address to Seekers		
for salvation, stitched in neat		
printed covers,	8 12	100
Pradeaux's Connexion of Sac-		
red and Profane History,	48 00	5 00
William's on the Lord's Supper,	9 00	374
Mosheim's Ecclesiastical Histo-		
ry, now publishing in super-		
ior style, in 4to with 16 col-		
ored engravings, bound,	87 50	
Do. in calf, gilt,	9 00	
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,	15 00	
Harrod's Collection of Camp		
Meeting Hymns,	374	
(Orders for any of the above books will		
be received by the subscriber, and forwarded with-		
out delay.		

EDWARD MULLIKIN.

Easton, Dec 7, 1833.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore

city and county, on the 9th day of January,

1834, by David B. Ferguson, Esq., a Justice

of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore,

as a runaway, a colored lad, who calls himself

SOLOMON DUFFIN, says he belongs to

Mr. Lewis Kemp, of Frederick county, Mar-

ryland. Said colored lad is about 16 years of

age, 5 feet 4 1-2 inches high, has a small scar

over the right eye, a small scar under the right

arm, one near the left eye, also one on the left

arm. Had on when committed a dark coun-

try cloth coat and pantaloons, cotton shirt,

varn stockings, coarse lace boots, and old black

fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above de-

scribed colored lad, 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

Baltimore city and county Jail.

Feb 1 3w

WAS committed to the Jail of Queen Ann's

county on the 16th day of September

1833, by William Harper, a Justice of the Peace

in and for Queen Ann's county, as a runaway, a

colored man who calls himself JOHN DIN-

GOES—says he was born free, and emigrated

from France to this country. Said John Din-

goes 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

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 Cam-
bridge, \$2.50
Passage to or from Annapolis, 1.50
All Children under 12 years of age half price.
LEWIS G. TAYLOR, Master.
oct 15

BURRITT'S

GEOGRAPHY OF THE HEAVENS;

Accompanied by Colored Engravings, illus-

trating the Scenery of the Heavens, and the

largest of the kind ever published in this coun-

try—The Plates of the Atlas, if spread out,

would cover a square surface of more than

TEN FEET. This work, as now published, con-

tains a greater mass of interesting matter, con-

nected with the study of the heavens, than any

other School book extant.

A variety of interesting facts and observa-

tions, embracing the latest improvements in

the science, were derived directly from the

French and English Observatories expressly

for this Class book, and are not contained in

any other. It is now being generally used in

the principal Seminaries of New England, and

is recommended to schools in general, by

members of the Board of Examination of Yale

College, as "A work more needed, and which,

it is believed, will be more useful, than any

other introduced into our Institutions of Learn-

ing for a number of years."

Published by **F. J. HUNTINGTON, Hart-**

ford, Conn. :

Sold by Collins & Hannay, Jonathan Leavitt,

and Ros Lockwood, New York;—O. Steel,

Albany;—Desilver, Jun. and Thomas; Mar-

shall, Clark & Co. and Geo. Lattimer & Co.

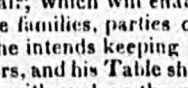
Philadelphia;—and Joseph Jewell and James

Anderson, Baltimore.—[Price \$1 50.]

dec 3

THE UNION TAVERN

EASTON, MARYLAND.



JOSEPH M. FAULKNER.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform

his friends and the public in general, that

he has taken the above named property in

Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the

"UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Wash-

ington and Goldsborough streets, immediately

opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John

Leeds Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm.

Hayward, Jr. and directly that of Wm. R.

Price, Esq. This house is situated in the most

fashionable and pleasant part of the town, with-

in a few paces of the Court House; and a mar-

ket (I cannot hesitate to say,) equal, if not su-

perior, to any of a like population in this State

—he is also gratified in assuring the public,

that he has advantages this tavern never be-

fore had, viz. A comfortable dwelling adjoin-

ing not heretofore attached to the property,

and all the property is about to go through a

thorough repair; which will enable him to en-

tertain private families, parties or individuals

in comfort—he intends keeping in his bar the

best of Liquors, and his Table shall be furnish-

ed in season with such as the market will af-

ford. He has provided attentive Orders and

Waiters, and has determined nothing on his

part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His

Hacks will run regularly to the Steam Boat

Maryland, for the accommodation of passen-

gers, when they can be conveyed to any part

of the adjacent county at almost a moment's

warning. Regular conveyances can be had

from Easton to the principal cities—a four

horse stage runs three times a week to Phila-

delphia via Centerville; the Steam Boat Mar-

ryland twice a week to Baltimore, besides other

conveyances in the two Eastern Packets—so

that passengers cannot fail to find an advan-

tage in passing this way. Boarders will be

accommodated on liberal terms by the day,

week, month or year—he solicits the old

customers of the house and the public generally,

to call and see him.

oct 1

N. G. SINGLETON,

WILL open school on MONDAY the 3d of

February, in the SABBATH SCHOOL

ROOM, West street, in which the following

branches will be taught, viz: Spelling, Read-

ing, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Ge-

ography. He solicits the patronage of parents

and guardians in Easton and the vicinity, and

will use exertions to give satisfaction, by at-

tending strictly to advance the scholars in li-

terature and morality. Terms of tuition—twelve

dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and a mo-

derate compensation for fuel.

Jan 25 3t

G. H. BURRELL

RESPECTFULLY informs those gentle-

men who may be desirous of entering up-

on, or resuming the studies of the French lan-

guage, that he is forming an Evening Class,

which will meet at the Easton Female Sem-

inary, the first week in February.

Jan 25 3t

CASH!

I WISH to purchase a number of Likely

SERVANTS (slaves) of both sexes, from a

about 12 to 25 years of age, of good habits,

and for two gentlemen, (citizens of, and not

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, as I will give, at all

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 9

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,

Deaercozied Lauda-

num,

Ditto Opium,

lodyne,

Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyosciamus, and all the

modern preparations, with a full supply of

PATENT MEDICINES,

and **GLASS,** of all sizes, 9 by 10, 10 by 12

12 by 16, &c.

Also—A quantity of **FRESH GARDEN**

SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachu-

setts, warranted genuine, all of which will be

disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.

Easton, dec 18

PROPOSAL

FOR PRINTING

THE JOURNALS OF THE CONVEN-

TIONS

OF THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND,

Held in the City of Annapolis in the years 1774,

1775, and 1776.

The subscriber proposes to publish the Jour-

nals of the Conventions of the Province of Mar-

ryland in the years 1774, 1775 and 1776. It is

believed that there is but one complete copy of

these Journals now extant; and from the cir-

cumstances that they were printed in pamphlet

form, and unbound, it may be fairly concluded

that it too, must in a few years be destroyed by

the mere decay of time. They are the only

authentic evidence of the Political History of

Maryland, during that interesting and unquiet

period. Although we have, in abundance,

histories of Maryland, as connected with the

association of Provinces and Colonies, at that

time formed for mutual protection against the

improper assumption of power on the part of

the Mother Country, yet none of these works

embrace what may be termed the Domestic and

Internal Political History.

This part of the history of Maryland it should

From the Globe.
THE REPORT

Conclusion of the Report.

The question then arises, whether the Banks should be continued as the fiscal agents of the government.

State banks are competitors of the government in the public convenience respect. And there are many circumstances which strongly recommend them to a preference over the Bank of the United States. One of them can exercise a general control over all the others, and expand and contract the whole currency of the country at its pleasure, to favor the private speculations of individuals, or to increase its own profits. They can never combine together for public objects, nor hope to gain possession of the government, and control its operations. State Banks are now firmly interwoven with the institutions of the country. They are generally under the management of citizens respectable, as trustworthy, as any directed by the Bank of the United States. And it will be unjust, and contrary to the spirit of our

None can doubt the power of the Bank to create embarrassment whenever its managers desire to make it expedient. In four months, with a August last, and ending with November next, it stated in \$9,707,215 of its loans. A State Banks could not commence extending until they began to receive the public deposits in October, and from that till December could be in their extension, keep pace with the currency and the amount of the Bank of the United States; it is evident that such rapid curtailment by the Bank of the United States must have created some embarrassment in the commerce of the country. But it is easy for the Bank of the United States to reduce universal embarrassment, without any adequate curtailment of its accommodations, by doing in rapidly one month, letting out the money and calling again during the third, while it is

also want to know whether the Bank has used its power to interfere in politics, or influence election results, or whether it has had any agency, through its management, for money, in producing the existing pressure—a Select Committee be appointed to inspect the books, and examine into the proceedings of the said Bank; who shall report whether the provisions of the charter have or have not been violated, and also what abuses or irregularities have taken place, and what redress may be required.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.
STATE RIGHTS.

The transaction with the Bank at Natch is, shortly, this. In answer to a letter from the committee of the Directors of the Bank, inquiring what were his intentions in relation to transfers from that institution, the Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter of February

mouth and saw a child, about four years old longed to Mrs. Rama, Capt. Organ's sister, playing on the guards—The child was suddenly precipitated into the boiling waves near wheel of the boat. Without waiting to give an alarm or a thought to his own danger, Mr. Pitts plunged in after the child. As he struck the water the child had sunk; and when he was somewhat embarrassed with his own coat floating up upon the waters, he watched the rising, gaunt child as it came to the surface.

2. Marked (B.) A letter from Governor Floyd, dated Richmond Nov. 29th, 1833, acknowledging the receipt of the Maryland papers, and adding a confident expression of opinion that had the "documents lately come into the possession of Virginia" been known Maryland, her pretensions would have been withdrawn. What these documents are, not mentioned.

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Act of that session (marked D) in reference to the controversy, and announcing the appointment of Charles J. Faulkner, John S. Galaher, and John E. D. Smith Esqs. commissioners under the act.

4. (D.) The Virginia act, properly authenticated, "To settle the western limits of the State, and the boundary and dividing line between that State and the Commonwealth of Maryland." This act provides for the appointment of three commissioners, to meet the same number appointed on the behalf of Maryland, to run a new line for the Western boundary to commence at the Fairfax Stone, or at the first fountain of the Coluogovata or north branch of the Potomac river."

As the controversy turns, not upon the truth of a survey from a given point, but upon the true point to start from, it is clear that the Virginia act does not respond to the Maryland proposal at all.—*Balt. Amer.*

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1834.

"A PLAIN MAN" in our next.

We entertain hopes that the Legislature of Maryland will bring its session to a close by the last of the present week.

Mr. LEIGHT, the newly elected Senator from Virginia, has taken his seat in the Senate of the United States. The Richmond Enquirer, speaking of him, mentions as a rumor, that he is "cutting down the Bank by degrees"—until it be reduced to a capital of ten or fifteen or twenty millions—and keeping it at some such reduced scale."

A very unpleasant incident occurred in the U. States Senate, on Friday the 28th ult., in the debate on Mr. Poindexter's resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to the transfer of public moneys from the Bank of Natchez. Mr. Forsyth, in commenting upon the remarks made by Mr. Poindexter, at the time he submitted his resolution, (which the latter gentleman subsequently admitted were grounded upon insinuations only,) stated them to be without foundation; upon which Mr. Poindexter demanded whether Mr. Forsyth intended to say that he had made a wilful misrepresentation? and said that if he did, "he departed from the character of an honorable man, and he would hold him accountable for it; no man should speak in such a way of him but at the hazard of his life, and no honorable man should make such an imputation." Mr. Forsyth refused to answer. Mr. CLAY arose with a view of endeavoring to produce a reconciliation, which proved ineffectual; but we are pleased to see by the following, the efforts of the Senate, as a body, were more successful:—

From the National Intelligencer March 3.

An unpleasant incident having occurred in the Senate, on Friday last, between Messrs. Poindexter and Forsyth, members of that body, we feel highly gratified in learning that it was subsequently adjusted, as will be seen by the following extract from the Journal:

SENATE—FRIDAY, February 28, 1834.

Ordered, That the following be entered on the Legislative Journal of the Senate:

A misunderstanding having arisen between the honorable George Poindexter and the honorable John Forsyth, in the course of the proceedings of the Senate this day, after the close of the business, the Senate required the attendance of its absent members—whereupon, at the instance of several members, mutual, satisfactory, and honorable explanations took place.

We are authorized by several Senators (mutual friends of the parties,) to state, that an article in the Telegraph of Saturday last, relating to that affair, is, in fact, a total misapprehension of the manner in which the adjustment was brought about. It was effected in the Senate, through the friendly interposition of several Senators, which finally led to mutual, satisfactory, and honorable explanations, on the part of the two gentlemen.

CANADA.—We have already published, some statements in regard to the troubles in Upper Canada, arising out of the contests between the Legislature of that colony and Mr. McKenzie, who has been repeatedly elected to a seat in that body. By the following, which we extract from the Baltimore American, it will be seen that more serious difficulties have arisen in the Legislature of Lower Canada:—

The House of Assembly on the 15th instant assumed a very bold stand of hostility against the administration of Governor Aylmer, and against the course of the ministry at home towards the Province.

Early in the month, a set of resolutions, nearly one hundred in number, was moved and referred. They form a sort of declaration of rights of the people of Canada, and concluded by pressing the expunging from the journals of the House, of the despatches of Mr. Stanley, the British Colonial Secretary, and the impugning of the Governor General, Lord Aylmer. They were brought up for discussion on the 15th, and debated all that day and the next. All substitutes were rejected by overwhelming majorities, and late in the night of the 16th, fifty-five of the resolutions were agreed to without opposition. The whole probably passed as reported. The resolutions adopted contain a call for conventions of the people.

The results of this bold attitude, which the House have assumed, must be important to the future relations of the Colony with Great Britain. The impeachment is a singular proceeding, especially if, as we believe, there is neither constitutional power to arrest, nor tribunal to try the accused. The vote of censure upon Mr. Stanley's despatches is one of the most significant signs of the temper which stimulates the House. Mr. Stanley has lately taken occasion to warn the Colonies, solemnly, that Ministers are inflexibly hostile to all changes, that tend towards assimilation with the institutions of the United States. He tells them that if any interference by the mother country be required to settle their domestic dissensions, the measures adopted will be such as to strengthen the dependence on Great Britain, and strengthen the institutions of monarchy. These are, probably, the offensive doctrines at which the Canadians have taken umbrage, and for which they have struck the despatches from the journals. The language of Mr. Stanley is a close parallel to that of the Earl of Hillsborough, Lord Dartmouth, Lord George Germaine, and the other Colonial Secretaries, who laid down the laws of monarchy for the American Colonies from 1765 to 76. The Canadians are too near Massachusetts, not to know something of

the spirit with which the Secretaries were answered.

Death of the Governor of Kentucky.—The Legislature of Kentucky concludes its session with the melancholy office of attending the funeral obsequies of His Excellency JOHN B. BATHURST, Governor of the State. We have received a paper containing the ceremonial directed by the General Assembly, to pay its last honors to this excellent and amiable man who was so endeared, by his public and private virtues, to his fellow-citizens. He lived through all the bitter party struggles of Kentucky, and we firmly believe he died without an enemy.—*Globe.*

From the Philadelphia Inquirer of Wednesday DREADFUL DISASTER—LOSS OF LIFE.

The most serious disaster that has ever occurred on the Delaware, took place yesterday afternoon.—The steamboat William Penn, Capt. Jeffries, on her way from New Castle to this Point, took fire just before she reached the Point House, was run ashore immediately above the Point, and burnt to the water's edge. There were upwards of one hundred and fifty passengers on board at the time, and the awful scene that ensued can be better imagined than described. It is impossible to state at this time the number of persons who perished, as there are various contradictory rumors in circulation. Three dead bodies, two male and one female, reached this city last evening. Every exertion was made to restore life, but in vain. The names of the sufferers are, Col. Porter, of this city—the Rev. Mitchell Moore, of Lewistown, Del. and an unknown female. It is stated that the latter sprang into the water from the stern of the boat, and Mr. Moore immediately after her—that when taken up, both were alive, but they died from fright, suffering, and cold. One individual, a passenger, stated to us that he observed another female spring into the water and sink before assistance could be rendered.

The conduct of the officers of the boat, from the moment the accident occurred, is represented to have been of the most praiseworthy character. The place where the boat grounded is within about fifty yards of the Banks of the Delaware, on the Pennsylvania side, and the passengers, male and female, were compelled to wade some distance in mud and water, to the depth of several feet. Of course they were wet to the skin, and their clothes disfigured with mud. Several lost their hats, others their shoes, &c. Most of the baggage was saved, also the Southern mail.

As soon as the fire was discovered, a number of small boats hastened to the assistance of the sufferers; also, the South street steamboat, one of the Market street boats, and the Burlington from Chestnut street wharf. The passengers, for the most part, were brought up in these vessels. Thousands of our citizens lined the wharves from the moment the fire was discovered, until long after night fall. Great anxiety was felt by those who expected friends and relatives, and hundreds of persons rushed to catch a glimpse at the dead bodies, fearful that some one dear to them had passed into the valley of death. The fire is said to have originated in the wheel-house. When first discovered an effort was made to check it, but it was soon found impossible, and to escape from the devouring element became the object of all.

The boat continued burning for several hours and presented a beautiful but a melancholy spectacle. A boat full of passengers, which floated from the shore, and came up the river still burning, as far as the island opposite the city, where she again went ashore, and remained there when our paper went to press.

Since writing the above, we have received a note from Mr. Robert Haydock, 106 Lombard street, who was one of the passengers. He succeeded in rescuing a little girl named Sarah Jane Duff, who says her father resided in Philadelphia; if so, he will no doubt hasten to recover his child.

One passenger had a leg broken—a female was severely injured—the mail from Baltimore is missing—and several other accidents, happened on the Philadelphia wharves, in consequence of the confusion, and the pressure of the crowd.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

From the correspondent of the Baltimore American.

ANAPOLIS, March 6, 1834.

Mr. Carter of Montgomery reported his bill for the erection of the new county of Carroll. On the question of considering the bill, a debate ensued which lasted until past 3 o'clock.

Mr. Blackstone said to grant the consideration of this bill would be an undue consumption of time and treasure, and hoped the vote of the House on the question of consideration would be final. He contended that this bill was reform in an insidious shape. It was but the commencement of a system of reform that would eventually break down the present influence in this House of certain sections of the State—an entering wedge of a system of ruin which would result in the prostration of the small counties. It will place the whole taxing power in the hands of the west and north, and produce a convulsion which will make this fair republic totter to its base.

Mr. Palmer said the time was approaching, if some redress were not afforded, when 270,000 freemen would resist the rotten-borough system. We have always come here in a respectful and constitutional manner, asking for relief from grievances long existing and constantly increasing. Yet on every such occasion horrible phantoms of rebellion are conjured up, and terrific pictures presented to the imagination of this House. He then described the unequal representation in this State by comparing Baltimore and Frederick with other counties having an equal weight in the House and asked whether that was republicanism. He pronounced it a sad mockery, and closed with declaring that though this question may be stilled here, it would break forth in another place, and produce results which the granting the small boon now respectfully prayed for, would avert for an age to come.

Mr. Heard said he could not shut his eyes to the fact that the spirit of reform was abroad in the State, and that revolution was actually threatened. But intimidation would not drive him into measures. He was actuated by a spirit of justice and liberality, on this subject, and was therefore inclined to promote a compromise by granting a new county. He was opposed to reform, and would support the bill of an anti-reform measure, because it would create another small county.

Mr. Schom said he had heard of a certain description of cats which had nine lives—that this reminded him very much of one of those cats, for often as it had been killed, it had been revived and brought again before the House. He differed totally with his colleague, (Mr. Heard) and went on to express his concurrence with the views of his other colleague, (Mr. Blackstone.) This bill, he thought, aimed at the subversion of the government; it was brought forward in a specious guise, and proposed a reform which would end in ruin, &c. Mr. Handy had no objection to spreading the bill on the journals, and let it go before the people in that way, but could not agree to send it

forth in the form of an act during the session of the House.

Mr. Carter, of Montgomery, said he was an anti-reform himself, and introduced the bill with a view to silence the clamor for reform. He went on to show how the doctrine of popular representation was spreading over the State, and gaining ground even where local interests militated against the doctrine. Such, he said, was the power of justice and truth, that the doctrine must triumph, unless something be done to arrest it. He had in view, by this bill, to divide the reformers, that they might fail—that the monster reform might be dismembered. So devoted was he to arresting the monster, that he would sacrifice his political existence in accomplishing his purpose.

Mr. Pratt contended by various forcible illustrations that this was an anti-reform measure, and the new county would necessarily be an anti-reform county.

Mr. Long opposed the motion because he considered the bill a preliminary step to more alarming reforms, but chiefly on the ground that the people of Baltimore county had by their vote rejected the proposed change. He declared a disposition of any section of the State, against the will of its inhabitants, as was contemplated by the bill before us, would be unjust and tyrannical as the dismemberment of Poland. He described the rotten-borough system, and defended the small counties against the imputation of being rotten-boroughs. He was in favor of a convention of the people to settle this vexed question in a becoming spirit, &c.

Mr. Correll said he could not remain silent on this subject, however adverse he was to trouble the House; but it was due to his constituents that he should protest against this measure. They had believed the late election had put this question to rest, and were surprised to learn that an attempt was making here to force upon them a measure which had been submitted to them, and which they had rejected. The consequence was that at this time a great excitement existed in Baltimore county, and if time would admit, deputations with petitions would crowd this hall, protesting against this act of injustice.

The debate was pursued by Messrs. Ely, Dulany, Handy and F. Smith, all of them hostile to considering the bill.

The question was then put, "will the House consider this bill?" and was decided in the negative—yeas 37, nays 37.

The House then took up the special order of the day, the bill to allow to the city of Baltimore four delegates in the Legislature. After Mr. Jones of Baltimore, in a short and pertinent speech, had shown the reasonableness of this bill, its great importance to the city of Baltimore in its legislative business, and also the relation which the city bears to the different counties, and the identity of its interests and prosperity with theirs—Mr. Day made a few desultory remarks in opposition to the bill. Mr. Jones of Somerset, then called for the previous question, which being sustained, the main question was put and the bill rejected.

But few bills were acted on to-day. Among the bills passed was one, from the Senate, to extend the powers of Baltimore County Court in the empanelling of juries.

In the Senate, Mr. Mayer reported a bill (on the petition of G. R. Gaither and others) relating to the several Banks within the State.

The following are the named bills were passed: A bill, from the House, to divorce Francis Ida Sward of Baltimore; and a bill from the House, supplemental to the act of 1817, relating to the city of Baltimore.—The first named bill, you recollect, was passed a few days ago, but was ordered to be reconsidered.

The Senate took up the bill to elect the Governor every third year, &c. but adjourned without any final action on it.

From the Roseville (Ohio) Telegraph.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES NEAR HOME.—The following are the incidents of an affray which has produced here considerable excitement.

Mr. L. B. Bartlett, agent of the celebrated Miami chief, Godfrey, passed through this place in company with Poqua, son of Godfrey, on their return from Cincinnati to the residence of the latter near Fort Wayne, Indiana, on Thursday, 7th inst. They stopped at a public house 4 miles west of this. A short time after going to bed, Poqua having gotten up or some false pretext, and provided himself with a dirk from his saddle bags, sounded the accustomed war whoop in the ear of his astonished fellow traveller, and stabbed him through the arm.

Both instantly sprang to the floor, and a desperate struggle ensued—the Indian still uttering his fearful yell, and occasionally wounding Bartlett. The noise awakened a number of individuals who rushed into the room. Mr. Cleland, the landlord, entered first, with a candle; this the savage struck out and stabbed Mr. C. in the chest. Messrs. J. and W. M. Whiney next entered; the former of whom he wounded in the shoulder; the latter, like Achilles, received a stab in the heel. A Mr. Hipes next advanced—he him he wounded in the arm. The next thrust was at Mr. Bruce, which passed through his clothes. Having lost his dirk accidentally he now commenced with his fists and soon remained sole master of the room, where he was blockaded until morning, when he quietly gave himself up. He is now lodged in our county jail. No adequate cause for his conduct had been assigned. The manner of the agent, Mr. B., towards him, appears to have been invariably kind, and Poqua has heretofore sustained a high character. It is supposed that none of the wounds are fatal, though Mr. Cleland and Mr. Bartlett are seriously injured—the latter in five places.

The St. Lawrence.—The Parliament of Upper Canada have voted \$1,400,000 for the improvement of the river St. Lawrence.

Three men have been arrested and committed for trial, suspected of being concerned in the recent fraud on the Phoenix Bank, by obtaining 5000 dollars in \$1000 bills, for a check drawn by a bank in Boston, which had a forged endorsement. The persons arrested are Wm. Brown, alias Chas. Wheeler—Wm. Abbey, alias Allen, alias Fash, alias Anthruther, all three Englishmen. The two first named were taken by Mr. Homan, on Sunday afternoon, in Grand street, and the other yesterday in Church street by high constable Hays. They are all genteel looking men, and had lodged at a respectable boarding house in Blocker-st. The money has not been found.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

6th March, 1834.

The Secretary of the Treasury acknowledges the receipt of a certificate of deposit of twenty dollars to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, being money paid by an unknown "Citizen of Vermont," who states that it is "for military property belonging to the United States, that fell into his hands some years since, and which he now feels bound to account for."

DIED

On Wednesday morning, 8th inst. Mary Elizabeth Jones, youngest daughter of Mr. Wright Jones, of this county, aged eighteen months and five days.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A quarterly meeting will be held in the Methodist Protestant Church in this town, on Saturday and Sunday, the 22d and 23d instant, to which the public are invited.

It is hoped every member of the Quarterly Conference, together with the electors of Delegates to the Annual Conference, if practicable, will be in attendance on Saturday morning.

Two days meetings will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church at St. Michaels on next Saturday and Sunday the 15th and 16th; at Easton, 22d and 23d; and at Wye on the 29th and 30th instant.

From the Baltimore American of Saturday. BALTIMORE PRODUCE PRICES.

March 7, 1834.

Wheat, Maryland red, good, sold at	90cts
Corn white,	50 a 51
do. yellow,	50
Oats,	30 a 31
Clover Seed	4 25 a 4 50
Timothy do.	3 00

\$10 REWARD.

LOST, a few days since, on the road leading from Centerville to Easton, or from Easton to Denton, an old RED MOROCCO POKET BOOK, containing several notes of hand and sundry other papers, of no use to any person but the owner. The above reward will be paid, and the grateful thanks of the owner, by leaving it with Mr. Mullikin, Post Master at Easton.

SAMUEL H. SHAW.

March 11

63- The Literature Lottery Class No. 11, draws March 13th, 1834.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	\$10,000	20 prizes of	\$300
1	8,000	20	200
1	1,400	30	150
1	1,000	50	100
1	400	82	40

Tickets 23—Halves 15—quarters 75 cts.

Also, the Virginia Lottery, Class No. 5—draws on March 15th.

Grand Scheme:

1 prize of	\$20,000	20 prizes of	\$1,000
1	6,000	20	500
1	5,000	20	300
1	3,000	100	150
1	1,012	125	50

128 of 30—No prize less than 6.

Tickets \$5, shares in proportion, at the Lottery Office of

P. SACKET

Easton, Md.

INDEPENDENCE.

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

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

EDWARD H. NABB.

Chapel, Talbot county, March 11, 1834.

CHANCERY SALE.

BY authority of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, I will expose at auction, at the Court House door, in the town of Denton, on SATURDAY, the 15th March next, between the hours of two and four, P. M. the plantation in Caroline county, whereof Major John Mitchell died entitled. (This property, I understand, is very valuable. The entire tract contains about

THREE HUNDRED ACRES,

a fair proportion of which is covered with wood and timber, with the arable land well divided into fields. The soil is represented to be very kind, adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, &c. and remarkable for its productiveness. This farm is beautifully situated, adjacent to the lands of Messrs. Oryell, Harcastle, Talbot and others, (a locality and pleasant vicinity,) lying directly on the public road leading from Denton (the metropolis of the county) to Greensboro, about equidistant (4 1-2 miles) to either place, within a mile and a half of Choptank river, and the same distance from a grist-mill. On this property there is an excellent Mansion House, in good condition, with substantial out-houses; and, to add to its many other advantages, besides a first rate well of water, immediately in the yard, there is (what is always considered a great desideratum) a never-failing stream near the buildings, affording a supply for stock, &c.

I cheerfully invite those who are disposed to purchase, to examine the premises themselves, as it is believed they will bear the most critical inspection.

The terms of sale are one-third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, (or on the ratification thereof,) one other third in six months, and the remaining third in twelve months from the day of sale, with interest on each instalment from the day of sale, to be secured by bond with approved security.

The Trustee hereby gives notice to the creditors of the said John Mitchell, to exhibit their claims, with the necessary vouchers thereof, to the chancery office, within four months from the day of sale.

JAMES A. STEWART, Trustee.

Cambridge, Feb. 22—3w

The Easton Gazette and Whig will publish the above once a week till sold, and charge the Cambridge Chronicle office.

CLOVER SEED.

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

Also,—Spades, Shovels, Hoes, &c.

WM. H. & P. GROOME.

March 1

READ THIS NOTICE!!!

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

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

J. M. FAULKNER, Late Sheriff.

February 11, 1834.

NOTICE.

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

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

JOS. GRAHAM, Sheriff.

March 4

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the twenty-fifth day of March next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. all that tract or plantation of land, on which Thomas Bowdle now resides, beautifully situated on Choptank river, immediately opposite the Town of Cambridge, usually known by the name of "Akers' Ferry," the same being part of the real estate of the late William Jenkins, deceased. This farm contains one hundred and eighteen acres and one-half of an acre of land, more or less, and rents at this time for \$425 per annum. The improvements on this property are excellent, consisting of a commodious and comfortable dwelling house, and good out buildings, which taken in connection with the advantages of the situation, render this farm one of the most desirable in the county. The ferry contributes greatly to the value of this property, being a much frequented thoroughfare between the two counties of Talbot and Dorchester. The proprietor can have the privilege of supplying horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers. The mail also passes twice a week over this ferry throughout the year.

The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on one-third of the purchase money, a credit of twelve months on another third of the purchase money, and a credit of eighteen months on the remaining third of the purchase money, with legal interest on the whole from the day of sale. The purchaser will be entitled to a proportionate part of the rent for 1834, to be computed from the day of sale. Bonds with good and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale and payable at the above periods, will be required. Upon the payment of the whole purchase money and the interest, a full and complete title, free and discharged from all claim of the widow's dower, will be given.

S. HAMBLETON, Jr. Trustee.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

UPTON,

see years old the twenty-fourth of next June.

A bay, with black mane, tail and legs, upwards of fifteen hands high—will stand the ensuing season at Easton and the Trappe alternately.

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

E. N. HAMBLETON, TENCH TILGHMAN.

March 4

Maryland Eclipse.

The thorough bred horse, Maryland Eclipse, is now at his stand in Easton, and will be in Cambridge on Monday the 10th of March inst., where he will remain a week, and then alternately, at Easton and Centerville, a week at each place during the season. He will be let to mares at the sum of twenty dollars the season, fifteen dollars the single leap, and thirty dollars to insure with foal, and fifty cents to the groom. The single leap payable before the mare goes to the horse, and when at its close, and the insurance as soon as the mare is returned in foal, or she is parted with.

Eclipse is a dark chestnut sorrel, near 16 hands high, and possesses great strength and beauty; his colts are remarkably large, and fine, and these upon the turf, give evidence of great speed. One of his colts bred by the proprietor, and sold to a gentleman in New York, proved to be a successful racer, running half mile in 1 minute 61 seconds both heats, and beating four others with ease.

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

JAMES SEWALL.

March 4

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

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 11th day of February, 1834, by William A. Shaffer, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself JOHN JOHNSON, says he was born free, and was raised by Joseph Gray, Caroline county, Eastern Shore Maryland. Said mulatto man is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 1-2 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his face caused by a cut, a small scar on the left hand near the wrist, a scar on the top of his right foot, caused by the cut of an axe. Had on when committed, a pair of drab country cloth pantaloons, red flannel shirt, old guernsey frock; blue, red and white Scotch cap, and pair of coarse shoes. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto man, is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.

Baltimore city and county Jail.

March 4

NARRAGANSETT HORSE.

The splendid Nanken coloured Narragansett Horse will stand, the ensuing season, at Easton and the Trappe.

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

Talbot county, Dec 28

March 4

REMOVAL.

MANLOVE HAZEL, INFORMS his customers and the public, that he has removed his Store to the room recently occupied by Miss Jackson, nearly opposite to the Easton Hotel, and next door to Mr. Graham's office, and Mr. Loveday's Store—Where he intends to keep constantly on hand

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE & FANCY GOODS.

And in addition to his former stock he has just received, and is now opening a fresh supply of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

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

Jan 14

NEW 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.

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

W. W. HIGGINS

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

SADDLERY,

which he is now opening. Those wishing to purchase will do well to give him an early call.

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

Dec 31

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.

POETRY.

(From the Philadelphia Recorder)
'I WOULD NOT LIVE ALWAY.'
 'I would not live alway—no, no, holy man—
 Not a day, not an hour should lengthen my span;
 The few lurid mornings that dawn on us here
 Are enough for life's woes, full enough for its cheer.
 Would I not go the path which the prophets of God,
 Apostles and Martyrs, so joyfully trod?
 While brethren and friends are all hastening home,
 Like a spirit unblest o'er the earth would I roam.

*I would not live alway—I ask not to stay,
 Where storm after storm rises dark o'er the way;
 Where seeking for peace, we but hover around
 Like the Patriarch's bird—and no resting is found—
 Where Hope, when she paints her gay bow in the air,
 Leaves its brilliance to fade in the night of despair.
 And joys fleeting angel ne'er sheds a glad ray,
 Save the gleam of the plumage that bears him away.*

*I would not live alway—thus fetter'd by sin,
 Temptation without and corruption within;
 In a moment of strength, if I sever the chain,
 Scarce the victory's mine than I'm captive again.
 E'en the rapture of pardon is mingled with fears,
 And my cup of thanksgiving with penitential tears.
 The festival trump calls for jubilant songs,
 But my spirit her own misereere prolongs.*

*I would not live alway—no, welcome the tomb;
 Immortality's lamp burns there bright 'mid the gloom;
 There too is the pillow where Christ bow'd his head—
 Sweet, sweet be my slumbers on that holy bed.
 But sweeter the morn which shall follow that night,
 When the sunrise of glory shall beam on my sight,
 When the full matin song as the sleepers arise
 To hail the blest morning, shall peal through the skies.*

*Who, who would live alway—away from his God,
 Away from yon heav'n, that blissful abode,
 Where the rivers of pleasure flow o'er the bright plains,
 And the noontide of glory eternally reigns;
 Where the saints of all ages in harmony meet,
 Their God and each other transported to greet,
 While the anthems of rapture unceasingly roll,
 And the smile of the Lord is the feast of the soul!*

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, .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, 17th Feb. 1834 feb 18 3w

SIX CENTS REWARD.
 RANAWAY from the subscriber on or about the 19th of January last, JOHN W. MCNEAL, an apprentice to the shoe making business. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me in the town of Easton, but neither thanks given nor charges paid. All persons are hereby warned not to harbour or employ said apprentice, as I shall put the law in force against all persons so doing.
 PETER TARR.
 Easton, 17th Feb. 1834 feb 18 3w

FOR RENT.
 And possession given immediately, the two story framed dwelling house on Washington street, recently occupied by John Mcneekin, dec'd.
 P. F. THOMAS, Adm'r.

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 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 be periodically accompany the work.

The ATHENIAN being 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 encourage, 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 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 safer 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 of works progressing through, as well as of those but newly issued from the press; and also the earliest receipt of such news as these 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, a very convenient medium for their advertisements, which will be conspicuously inserted under the department expressly devoted to this object, and at the most liberal terms; and such of them as may wish a critical notice of their works 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 offered at the unprecedented low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance.

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

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

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

With a view to enable subsequent subscribers to obtain the whole series, the first numbers will be stereotyped, and new editions issued as the subscriptions are enlarged.

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

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

DUFF GREEN.
 February 7, 1834.
 Subscriptions received at this office.

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
 Sturms's Reflections
 Milton, Young, Gray, Beattie and Collins's Poems

Sterne's Works
 Memms, Heber, and Pollok's Poems
 Byron's Works
 Pronouncing Bible
 Pronouncing Testament
 Prieaux's Connexions of Sacred and Profane History

Watts on the mind
 Jay's Lectures
 Bible Companion
 Malcom's Bible Dictionary
 Evidences of Christianity, by Thomas A. Kempis
 Watson, Jenyns, Leslie and Paley
 Baxter's Call to the unconverted

Saints' Rest
 Graeca Majora
 Graeca Minora
 Cooper's Virgil
 Clarke's Caesar
 Clarke's Homer
 Smar's Cicero
 Caesar Delphini
 Horace Delphini
 Sallust Delphini
 Hutchinson's Xenophon
 Allen's Euclid

Griehsbach's Greek Testament
 Greek Exercises
 Anthon's Sallust
 Muir's Syntax
 Adams's Latin Grammar
 Ruddiman's do do
 Tili Livii

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

do do France
 do do Greece
 do do England
 do do United States

Tooke's Pantheon
 Adams's Geography and Atlas
 Worcester's do do
 Olney's do do
 Wanstocher's French Grammar
 Nugent's French Dictionary
 Viri Rome
 Kirkham's Grammar
 Murray's Grammar
 do do Reader
 Academic Reader
 Walker's Dictionary
 Comley's Spelling Book
 Jess, Pike, Bennett and Gough's Arithmetic
 Bartlett's Reader
 Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books
 And variety of other Books, Paper, Ink, powder, &c. &c.

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 meet 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 magnificent subscription which has so enlarged its dimensions and improved its texture.

To the liberal patrons of the Globe, who have followed it with their favor from a feeble semi weekly, printed at a job press, until it has become handsomely established, in an excellent office, of its own, with presses types, and "all appliances to boot," we trust the unremitting efforts which we have made, to render it worthy of the encouragement they have afforded, will be taken a proof that we are not waiting 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 offered, that we propose to publish "a *Congressional Globe*," exclusively devoted to the proceedings and debates in Congress. Every 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 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 paper. That the subscription should be paid in advance, is therefore, rendered indispensable, and we throw ourselves upon the generosity of our friends, and ask the favor of them to volunteer their exertions to favor our object; and we especially solicit from the Editors with whom we exchange, a gratuitous insertion of this notice, together with the annexed terms.

THE TERMS OF THE GLOBE.
Congressional Globe, published weekly during the session of Congress, presenting a neat abstract of the proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives in regular series, from day to day, with brief reports of the discussion of every debated question.
 Daily Globe, \$10 per annum
 Semi Weekly Globe, \$5 "
 Weekly Globe, \$2 50 "
 For less than a year.
 Daily per month, \$1
 Semi-weekly, per month, 50 cts.

FOR RENT.
 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.
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CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING.



THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore with his winter supply of MATERIALS, which is of the best quality; and is now ready to attend to any 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 Strops, Shaving Brushes, Boxes and Soap, Night Caps, Purcussion Caps, by the box, Shoe and Butchers Knives, Shoe Thread, Blacking, Shoe and Tooth Brushes, Elastic Garters, Crayons and Slate Pencils, Curry Combs, Tweezers, Flutes, Harmonicons, Parliament and Butt Hinges, Tea Bells, Pins, Cloak Clips, Steel Pens, Hooks and Eyes, by the box, Tobacco Boxes, Hair Combs, fine tooth do, Cephalic Snuff, Spring Lancer 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.

Eas ton and Baltimore Packet.
SCHOONER
EMILY JANE.

ROBINSON LEONARD, MASTER.
 The subscriber grateful for past favours of his friends and customers, and the public generally, here leaves to inform them that the Schooner EMILY JANE, will commence her regular route between Easton Point and Baltimore, on SUNDAY the 23d instant.

Leaving Easton Point for Baltimore at nine o'clock, in the morning, and returning, leave Baltimore for Easton, on WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, at nine o'clock, in the morning, and continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days, during the season regularly. The Emily Jane is a substantial built vessel, coppered and copper fastened, and is now in complete order for the reception of freight or passengers. The Emily Jane has been sailing about six months and has proved to be a very fine sailer, which is a great advantage to passengers and freighters also. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere, at all times; and all orders left at the Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will be punctually attended to.

The public's obedient servant,
JOSHUA LEONARD.
 Feb 18 31

NOTICE.
 The full bred horse SWEEPER DARE DEVIL, will stand the ensuing season, at Centreville and Head of Chester; to commence on the 21st March at Centreville, and continue the season out at the above named places, alternate weeks at each. His pedigree will be seen in hand-bills.
 march 1 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 w

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 MCOMAS,
 Sheriff of Harford County.
 The Baltimore American, Eastern Whig, and National Intelligencer, will copy the above to the amount of one dollar, and charge the subscriber.
 Jan. 2d, 1834. Jy 11

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

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

The subscriber has a first rate HEARSE, and is well prepared to execute all orders for Coffins with neatness and 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 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 scour'd, and put in order, so as to be little inferior in appearance to new. In this branch of business, the subscriber hopes he will be able to render perfect satisfaction, having been taught it by Mr. Oehler, whose work has been highly approved.
 Jan. 4 G

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 22d day of January, 1834, by Elihu Young, Esq. a justice of the peace for Baltimore county, as a runaway, a mulatto man, who calls himself STEPHEN JONES; says he is free, but did belong to Philip Turner, living near Chaptico, St. Mary's county, Maryland. Said mulatto man is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 1-2 inches high, has a scar on his right hand on the knuckle of the third finger, several of his teeth out in front. Had on when committed, a drab country cloth roundabout, dark grey casinet pantaloons, dark swansdown vest, cotton shirt, red plaid under jacket, coarse lace boots and an old fur hat.

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

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

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Queen Anne's county, on the 8th day of January, 1834, by William Harper, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county, as a runaway, a woman who calls herself ELIZA BEDFORD, 5 feet high, about 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.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 26th day of January, 1834, by Thomas Bailey, Esq. a justice of the peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself BENJAMIN DAY; says he was born free; was raised by James Phoenix, who lived on Pomomkey creek, Charles county, Maryland. Said colored man is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, has a very large scar on his right arm and hand, a scar over his right eye, and one over his left eye. Had on when committed, a coarse drab roundabout and pantaloons, black silk vest, cotton shirt, coarse lace boots and an old fur hat.

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

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

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 1/2 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 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
 Baltimore City and County Jail.

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

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. w

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.
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Removal.

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 Gentlemen having soiled or stained Cloth Clothes, can have them scour'd, 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.
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D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
 Baltimore city and county jail.

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John Catruff

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.—No. 42

EASTON, MD.—SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1834.

WHOLE No. 319

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING,
(during the Session of Congress.)
and every TUESDAY MORNING, the re-
sidue of the year—BY
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS
Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM,
payable half yearly in advance.
No subscription discontinued until all ar-
rears are settled, without the approbation of
the publisher.

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

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED
**INQUIRIES CONCERNING THE IN-
TELLECTUAL POWERS,** by J. Aber-
crombie, M. D. F. R. S.
[The Critic an English periodical, speaks in
the highest terms of commendation of this work.]
ALSO,
Geography of the Heavens, by E. H. Burritt
Matte Brun's School Geography and Atlas
Peter Parley's Geography for children, illus-
trated with 75 engravings
Peter Parley's History of the World, 75 en-
gravings
Mason on Self-Knowledge
Jones' Philosophy
McIntyre on the Globes.
Together with a very general assortment of
**SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER, BLANK
BOOKS, &c. &c.**
For sale by
EDWARD MULLIKIN.
Feb 22
[Books not on hand, will be ordered and
obtained, with little delay as practicable.]

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Talbot county, will
meet at the Court-House in Easton, on
TUESDAY the eleventh of March instant, at
10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of appointing
Overseers of roads and Constables. Applicants
for the office of constable, will please make their
applications as early in the morning as practi-
cable.

THOS. C. NICOLS, CLK.
to the Commissioners for Talbot county.
march 1

A Teacher Wanted,

TO take charge of the district school in
Greensborough, from 1st April to the
end of the year; applications will be received
until the 30th day of March, at which day an
election will be held. None need apply except
well recommended.
march 4 3t

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

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 Cam-
bridge, \$2.50
Passage to or from Annapolis;
All Children under 12 years of age half price.
LEWIS G. TAYLOR, Master.
oct 15

BURRITT'S
GEOGRAPHY OF THE HEAVENS;
and familiar Class Book of Astronomy,
Accompanied by Colored Engravings, illus-
trating the Scenery of the Heavens, and the
largest of the kind ever published in this coun-
try.—The Plates of the Atlas, if spread out,
would cover a square surface of more than
ten feet. This work, as now published, con-
tains a greater mass of interesting matter, con-
nected with the study of the heavens, than any
other School book extant.

A variety of interesting facts and observa-
tions, embracing the latest improvements in
the science, were derived directly from the
French and English Observatories expressly
for this Class book, and are not contained in
any other. It is now being generally used in
the principal Seminaries of New England, and
is recommended to schools in general, by
members of the Board of Examination of Yale
College, as "A work more needed, and which,
it is believed, will be more useful, than any
other introduced into our Institutions of Learn-
ing for a number of years."
Published by E. J. HUNTINGTON, Hart-
ford, Conn.: and
Sold by Collins & Hannay, Jonathan Leavitt,
and Roe Lockwood, New York; O. Steel,
Albany; Desilver, Jun. and Thomas; Mar-
shall, Clark & Co. and Geo. Lintner & Co.
Philadelphia; and Joseph Jewett and James
Anderson, Baltimore. [Price \$1.50.]
dec 8

TO RENT

FOR THE YEAR 1834.

That two story brick house on
Washington street lately occupied
by John Meconkin as a Cabinet
Maker's shop.
This house is well calculated for a merchant
or mechanic, is in good repair, and the stand is
believed to be equal to any in this place for ei-
ther purpose, being in the thoroughfare between
the principal public houses. For terms apply
to
WM. H. GROOME.
Easton, Feb 15

PROSPECTUS
Of a weekly newspaper, to be published in the
town of Denton, Caroline county, Md., under
the title of the
CAROLINE ADVOCATE.

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

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

TERMS.
The CAROLINE ADVOCATE will be pub-
lished every Saturday morning, printed on a
fine super-royal sheet, with good type, at two
dollars per annum, payable in advance, two
dollars and fifty cents, payable within six
months, or THREE DOLLARS if not paid until
the expiration of the year.
ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square,
will be inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR,
and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS will be required for
every subsequent insertion.—Larger ones in pro-
portion.

THOMAS E. MARTIN.
Denton, Md. March 8th, 1834.
*Editors of Newspaper in this and the ad-
joining States will confer a favor by inserting
the above.

PROPOSAL
FOR PRINTING
**THE JOURNAL OF THE CONVEN-
TIONS**

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

The subscriber proposes to publish the Journals
of the Conventions of the Province of Mary-
land in the years 1774, 1775 and 1776. It is
believed that there is but one complete copy
of these Journals now extant; and from the cir-
cumstance that they were printed in manuscript
form, and unbound, it may be fairly concluded
that it too, must in a few years be destroyed by
the mere decay of time. They are the only
authentic evidence of the Political History of
Maryland, during that interesting and unquiet
period. Although we have, in abundance,
histories of Maryland, as connected with the
association of Provinces and Colonies, at that
time formed for mutual protection against the
improper assumption of power on the part of
the Mother Country, yet none of these works
embrace what may be termed the Domestic and
Internal Political History.
This part of the history of Maryland it should
be her pride to hand down to posterity, not only
on account of its deep interest, but as a public
State Record of the voluntary sacrifices, daring
spirit, and determined resolution, of her citi-
zens, during this period of doubt and dismay.
In the confident expectation that the citizens
of Maryland will consider the proposed publi-
cation of sufficient importance to entitle it to
their patronage, the subscriber is induced to
issue this proposal.

J. GREEN.
The JOURNALS will be printed in one octavo
volume, on good paper, and with a new type.
Price, per copy, two dollars.
March 1, 1834.
[Subscriptions received at this office.]

New and Splendid Assortment of



BOOT & SHOES.

THE subscriber has just returned from Bal-
timore, and is now opening the best as-
sortment of BOOTS and SHOES, that he
has ever had. His friends and the public
are requested to call and see him. He is de-
termined to sell at the most reduced prices
for cash. He has also a great variety of Palm
leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. &c.
PETER TARR.
april 9

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,
Morrhine, Emetine,
Strichnine, Cornine,
Piperine, Oil Cabels
Solidified Copiva,
Oil of Cantharidin,
Dissociated Laud-
num,
Ditto Opium,
Iodine,
Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, and all the
modern preparations, with a full supply of
PATENT MEDICINES,
and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12
by 16, &c.
Also—A quantity of FRESH GARDEN
SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachu-
setts, warranted genuine, all of which will be
disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.
Easton, dec 18

Schooner Wrightson.



THE EASTON AND BALTIMORE
PACKET
SCHOONER WRIGHTSON,
GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master,

WILL commence her regular trips be-
tween the two places, on WEDNES-
DAY morning next, 20th of February—leav-
ing Easton at 9 o'clock. Returning will leave
Baltimore on SATURDAY morning follow-
ing at the same hour, and will continue to sail
regularly on those days, until superseded by
my new packet now building and in a state of
considerable forwardness. Thankful for past
favours, every exertion will continue to be made
both by the captain and myself, to deserve a
continuance of the same.
SAMUEL H. BENNY. Easton Point

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

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, Hymnbook M. P. Church, plain, sheep,	83 25	374
Do. do. do. gilt & color'd sleep,	4 00	50
Do. do. do. gilt, morocco, 6 00	75	
Do. do. do. do. gilt, gilt, 5 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	694	
Do. do. do. morocco, 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 1825, 2 vo- lumes 8 vo.	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 Rollin's Ancient History, 2 vols.	2 50	25
Dr. Jennings's History of the Controversy in the Metho- dist Episcopal Church, on the subject of introducing the renewal of said Church, Baxter's call to the Unconver- ted,	36 00	3 75
Pollok's Course of Time, plain, Do. do. do. gilt,	9 00	1 00
Do. do. do. do. gilt, 3 50	50	
Mason on Self-Knowledge, Mrs. Rowe's Devout Exercises, Dodridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul,	4 50	50
Life of Mrs. Fletcher, Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander Watson, Paley, Jennys and Leslie,	6 00	75
Dodgson's Bible, plain, Do. Testaments, gilt, extra, Clarke's Scripture Promises, Watts on the Mind,	12 00	1 25
Western Lyre, an excellent se- lection of Church Music, ac- tually the most popular Psalm & Hymn book tunes, with patent notes,	15 00	1 50
Dr. A. Clarke's advice to pre- achers and people, Fletcher's Address to Seekers for salvation, stitched in neat printed covers,	9 50	1 00
Prideaux's Connection of Sac- red and Profane History,	812	per 100
William's on the Lord's Supper, Mosheim's Ecclesiastical His- tory, now publishing in superi- or style, in 4to with 16 ele- gant engravings, bound, Ditto, in calf, gilt, Do. morocco or calf, su- perbly gilt on back, sides & edges,	48 00	5 00
Dr. Clarke's Commentary on the Old and New Testament, now publishing, bound and lettered,	3 00	374
Harrod's Collection of Camp Meeting Hymns, [Orders for any of the above books will be received by the subscriber, and forwarded with- out delay.]	15 00	

EDWARD MULLIKIN.
Easton, Dec 7, 1833.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore
city and county, on the 9th day of January,
1834, by David B. Ferguson, Esq. a Justice
of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore,
as a runaway, a colored lad, who calls himself
SOLOMON DUFFIN, says he belongs to
Mr. Lewis Kemp, of Frederick county, Ma-
ryland. Said colored lad is about 16 years of
age, 5 feet 4 1/2 inches high, has a small scar
over the right eye, a small scar under the right
ear, one near the left eye, also, one on the left
arm. Had on when committed a dark count-
erpane coat and pantaloons, cotton shirt,
vorn stockings, coarse lace boots, and old black
fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above de-
scribed colored lad, 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
Baltimore city and county Jail.
Feb 1 3w

CASH and every liberal price will at all
times be given for SLAVES. All com-
munications 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 Mission-
ary church—the house is white.

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.
may 99 Baltimore.

UNITED STATES BANK.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF
WAYS AND MEANS.

March 4, 1834.
The Committee of Ways and Means have had
under consideration the Letter of the Sec-
retary of the Treasury of the 3d December
last, communicating to Congress his reasons
for ordering the public deposits to be re-
moved from the Bank of the United States,
the memorial of the President and Directors
of the Bank of the United States, complain-
ing that the "chartered rights of the stock-
holders" have been violated, and asking red-
ress; the memorial of that portion of the
Directors of the Bank appointed by the United
States, making certain charges of mis-
conduct against the Bank; and also, sundry
other memorials and resolutions from other
Banks and citizens, in relation thereto,
which have been referred to them by the
House, and have agreed to the following
REPORT.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his letter
of the 3d of December last, informs Congress,
that "in pursuance of the power reserved to
him by the act to incorporate the subscribers
to the Bank of the United States," he had "di-
rected that the deposits of the money of the
United States shall not be made in the said
Bank or branches thereof, but certain State
Banks which had been designated for that pur-
pose," and he proceeds to lay before Congress
the reasons which induced him to give such
orders and direction.

The Bank, in its memorial, draws in ques-
tion the power of the Secretary to issue such
order, and also the sufficiency of his reasons for
the act.

Even in the language employed, it is apparent
that the Bank claims the custody and use
of the public deposits as a "chartered right,"
and in case of a removal for reasons which the
President and Directors may not deem suffi-
cient, asserts the prerogative of making the
Bank a party in the transaction. They assume
that the "chartered rights of the stockholders"
have been "violated," and demand "redress,"
as an act of "justice."

It is the opinion of the committee, that the
question as to the power of the Secretary of the
Treasury, and the sufficiency or insufficiency
of the reasons for which he may have ceased to
make the Bank of the United States the de-
pository of the public moneys, is one exclusively
between that officer and the constituted authori-
ties to whom he is responsible. To pro-
nounce a decision upon the act, and the reasons
which superinduced it, appertains exclusively
to the Government, and is a question in the
power of the Secretary to decide.

The Bank denies the authority of the Sec-
retary of the Treasury to issue his order for re-
moving the public deposits from its custody,
and claims possession of these deposits as a
"chartered right," because, as it alleges, "the
Bank has in all things performed the stipula-
tions of the charter."

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his letter,
himself no power or control over the public
deposits, but was a reservation of a power
exclusively possessed by him, and one which
had been exercised by the head of the Treasury
Department from the origin of the Govern-
ment, and that none of the "chartered rights"
of the Bank have been violated by the act com-
plained of.

The ground should be well examined before
it is conceded that a power which essentially
belongs to the Treasury Department, and has
always been exercised under the responsibility
of the Secretary, has been transferred to a cor-
poration, which claims to be irresponsible to
the Government and People of the United
States except for palpable violations of its char-
ter.

To arrive at a clear understanding of the
power of the Secretary to designate and direct
the place of deposit of the public moneys, it is
necessary to trace it from its origin; to show
by whom and how it was exercised, prior to
the establishment of the Bank of the United
States; and how far it has been regulated, mod-
ified, or transferred, by the charter of that
institution. The Continental Congress of the
Revolution, as far as it possessed any attributes
of Government, united in itself the power of
every department. In managing the concerns
entrusted to its guardianship, it acted as much
in an executive as a legislative capacity. The
first term of the Treasury Department of the
United States is found in a resolution of the
body, as early as the 20th of July, 1775, to the
following effect, viz.

"Resolved, That Michael Hilliges and
George Clymer be joint Treasurers of the Uni-
ted Colonies; that the Treasurers reside in
Philadelphia; and that they shall give bond
with surety for the faithful performance of their
office, in the sum of one hundred thousand dol-
lars," &c.

In their hands were placed all the funds of
Congress, to be drawn out on the warrants of
the President of Congress. They were direct-
ly responsible to Congress, settled their ac-
counts with that body, and held their offices at
its will.

In various other resolutions and ordinances
subsequently passed, we trace the process by
which the Continental Congress gradually ves-
ted a portion of its Executive powers in sub-
ordinate agents appointed by its vote, and re-
movable by its will. It began with appoint-
ing Treasurers over whom it exercised the superin-
tending power over that and other offices of the
Treasury, in a standing committee of its own
body. Next, it was vested in Commissioners,
a part of whom were members of Congress,
and a part not members. Finally, by creating
"Civil Executive Departments, of the Treas-
ury, War, and Marine, it separated the su-
perintending power over the Treasurer and
other subordinate officers of the Treasury,
wholly from its own body, reserving the right
of removal; and in case of necessity, control-
ling the whole system. The principle on
which the department was organized, was in
no degree changed by afterwards instituting a
"Board of Treasury," for the "Superintendent
of Finance."

It will be observed that in the first instance,
the power to direct the Treasurers, in relation
to the place where they should keep the public
moneys, as well as every other portion of their
duties, was vested in Congress. This power
was afterwards vested, successively, in the
Committee on the Treasury, the Commissioners
of the Treasury, the Superintendent of Fi-
nance, and the Board of Treasury. The power
was expressly conferred on the "Superin-
tendent of Finance," and "Board of Treasury,"

to superintend and control the settlement of all
public accounts, and to direct and control all
persons employed in procuring supplies for the
public service, and in the expenditure of public
money"—and the ordinance expressly provides,
that a Treasurer, &c. shall be appointed "in
aid of the Superintendent of Finance." The
Superintendent, therefore, had a right to direct
him in all things, in subordination to the resolu-
tions and ordinances of Congress, which was
the head of the Executive Department."

At the time the present constitution was
adopted, the Treasury Department was man-
aged by the "Board of Treasury," consisting
of three Commissioners, aided by a Comptrol-
ler, a Treasurer, a Register, Auditor, and a
competent number of Clerks. The Board had
power to direct the Treasurer in all his acts,
and were themselves responsible to Congress;
the head of the Executive Department in the
existing Government.

The new constitution took the entire execu-
tive power away from Congress, and vested it
in an independent co-ordinate department of
the Government. It declares that "The execu-
tive power shall be vested in a President of
the United States of America; that he shall
nominate, and by and with the consent of the
Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, or other
public ministers and consuls, judges of the Su-
preme Court, and all other officers of the Uni-
ted States, whose appointment are not heretofore
otherwise provided for, and which shall be es-
tablished by law. But the Congress may by
law, vest the appointment of such inferior offi-
cers as they think proper, in the President
alone, in the courts of law, or in the Heads of
Departments."

Thus, by the voice of the People of the
States, assembled in their several sovereignties,
was the entire Executive power, including the
power of appointment, and consequently of re-
moval, taken away from Congress and vested
in the President.

The ultimate supervision
and control of the officers of the "Civil Execu-
tive Departments" was taken from Congress
and vested in the President of the United States;
and to enable him to exercise it with the more
effect, he was, by the constitution itself, clothed
with authority to "require the opinion in writ-
ing of the principal officers in each of the Ex-
ecutive Departments, upon any subject relating
to the duties of their respective offices." To
the President, therefore, was transferred, by
the new constitution, that power of appoint-
ment and removal, and ultimate supervision
over all the Executive Departments of the
Government, which had before belonged to
Congress.

The change in the form of Government ef-
fected by the new constitution, made it neces-
sary to reorganize "the civil Executive De-
partments," which existed under the Confed-
eration. At the first session of the new Con-
gress, therefore, an act was passed entitled "An
act to establish the Treasury Department." The
first section of that act provides "That there
shall be a Department of Treasury, in which
shall be the following officers, namely: a Sec-
retary of the Treasury, to be deemed head of
the Department; a Comptroller, an Auditor,
a Treasurer, a Register, and an Assistant to
the Secretary of the Treasury, which Assistant
shall be appointed by the said Secretary."

The duties assigned to the Secretary of the
Treasury, are, in a great measure, identical
with those of the Superintendent of Finance.
The offices of Comptroller, Treasurer, and
Register of the Treasury Department, under
the Confederation, were retained under the
new system, with similar duties attached to
them. The very language of the old ordinances
in relation to the leading duties of the Treas-
urer, is copied into the act of Congress of 1789,
establishing the Treasury Department, viz.
"It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive
and keep the moneys of the United States, and
disburse the same upon warrants, &c."

The act was construed at the time of its pas-
sage, and has been ever since, as conferring on
the Secretary of the Treasury all the powers
which, under the old confederation, had been
exercised by the "Board of Treasury," and we
accordingly find that Alexander Hamilton, the
first Secretary of the Treasury, and all of his
successors in that office, down to the time of
establishing the present Bank of the United
States, constantly exercised the power of di-
recting where the public moneys in the Treas-
ury were to be deposited. It was sometimes
placed in the hands of individuals, sometimes
in State Banks, and a part of it in the former
Bank of the United States. It was never sup-
posed, during the period above mentioned, to
be the province of the Treasurer to make the
selection, nor did he ever attempt to exercise
the power. It was, by uniform usage and the
acquiescence of Congress and all the branches
of the government, from 1789 down to 1816,
admitted to be placed by law under the exclu-
sive power of the Secretary, subject to the super-
vision of the President as the head of the Execu-
tive Department. Under the construction
given to the same act, and by uniform usage,
the principle was equally well established, that
to the Secretary of the Treasury belonged the
exclusive power of ordering transfers of public
money from one place of deposit to another,
and the warrants or drafts issued for that
purpose, did not take the funds from the debt
of the Treasurer, and were never considered as
drawing them out of the Treasury. The pub-
lic revenue can never be entirely collected and
disbursed at same places. It must necessarily
be transferred from the points of collection to
places where it may be needed, and deposited
in secure places for safe keeping prior to dis-
bursement. If, in this operation, it remains
charged to the Treasurer on the books of the
Treasury, although separated into a thousand
parcels, and in every part of the Union, it is
still in the Treasury, ready to be disbursed
upon warrants drawn according to the laws.

The committee annex to this report, by way of
appendix, various official documents, establish-
ing conclusively the position they have here
stated.

At the period, therefore, that the charter of
the present Bank was granted, the power of the
Secretary of the Treasury over this subject
was one well known and understood. It had
been clearly settled by long usage and invari-
able practice under the act of 1789, and with
which the Congress of 1816, when they char-
tered this Bank, were perfectly acquainted,
and to which they must have intended to refer,
when they speak in general terms of his power
over the public deposits, without defining or
prescribing its limits.

The 16th section of the charter declares that
the deposits of the moneys of the U. S. States
in places in which the said Bank and branches
thereof may be established, shall be made in
the said Bank or branches thereof, unless the
Secretary of the Treasury shall at any time
otherwise order and direct; in which case, the
Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately
lay before Congress, if in session, and if not,
immediately after the commencement of the
next session, the reasons of such order and di-
rection."

This section grants no new power to the Sec-
retary of the Treasury. On the contrary, as
far as it operates at all, it is a reservation of
the power which before existed, to select the
depositories for the public funds. The Sec-
retary, therefore, does not derive his power over
the subject from this act.

Being a reservation, and not a grant of pow-
er, the Secretary of the Treasury retains all
the powers over the public moneys he before
possessed, except so far as they may be mod-
ified or taken away by the Bank charter. The
power of transfer, not being alluded to in the
section, is not restricted by it, and of course is
possessed by the Secretary of the Treasury to
the same extent as before.

Accordingly, transfers have constantly been
made, since the Bank charter was granted, as
before, not only from one office of that Bank
to another, but from that Bank and its offices
to State Banks. Hereto annexed is a list of
numerous transfers from the Bank of the U.
States to State Banks, taken from a report of
Mr. Secretary Crawford to the House of
Representatives, dated February 7th, 1823.
The error upon this point consists in con-
sidering the provisions in the Bank charter a
grant of power, instead of the reservation of a
power previously existing. Not finding the
power of transfer granted, it has been denied that
it exists, when, in fact, the silence of the section
leaves it as it was before.

The effect of the 16th section of the Bank
charter, is to take from Congress entirely the
power to control the public deposits, which
that body before possessed.—It provides that
the deposits of the moneys of the United States,
shall be made in the Bank of the United States,
without reserving to the Legislative authority
any power to order their removal, with reason
or without reason.

Whether the Congress of 1816 acted wisely
in thus divesting themselves of all control over
the places of public deposits of the public
moneys, for the long period of twenty years,
is a question which it is unnecessary to deter-
mine. It is certain that they did so; and during
the continuance of the charter, therefore, they
must have continued to be made in the Bank of
the United States, unless the Secretary of the
Treasury had otherwise ordered and directed.
It was stipulated with the Stockholders that
they should have the public deposits, unless the
Secretary otherwise ordered, and that the
Legislative Department would not interfere to
take them away during the continuance of their
charter.

This section of the Bank charter, although
it surrendered the power of Congress over the
public deposits for twenty years, and indicates
a legislative preference for the Bank of the
United States as a depository, does not diminish
the positive power of the Secretary of the Treas-
ury over the subject. He had the same legal
power after the passage of this act, to order and
direct the public deposits to be made in other
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remains none as to the propriety of their restoration, and that in the struggle now pending between the Bank and the government, our public functionaries may rest assured of the support of a large portion of the incorruptible freemen of Maryland, whose interest and feelings we represent.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the Speaker of the House of Delegates to the President and Vice-President of the United States, and to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

RENEWAL OF THE BANK CHARTER.

Mr. WEBSTER, on Monday last, gave notice that he should, on Monday next, introduce his proposed bill for the renewal of the charter of the United States Bank, with some modification. Mr. Webster thinks that nothing but the restoration of the deposits, and the renewal of the charter, can relieve the distress, and restore tranquility to the country; and, as these are the sentiments of his mind, he does no more than his duty in bringing forward his plan, and using all honorable means to procure its adoption. But what will the people of the United States say to the means Mr. Webster proposes to use in order to carry his point? What will they say to the attempt of a leader in the Senate, to coerce the House of Representatives and the Executive of the country, to the adoption of his opinion? This he does, by proposing to continue the session until relief is given; or in other words, until his plan is adopted. The Executive and the House of Representatives may entertain the opinion that the business of the country will become settled, and the pecuniary distress relieved, without the renewal of the Bank charter or the restoration of the deposits, while Mr. Webster thinks nothing else will do; yet they must give way, and abandon their honest convictions to his notions, or continue to sit during Mr. Webster's pleasure. The idea is ridiculous—it is certainly too little for a Senator occupying the high ground which Mr. Webster does. How far his coercive and intimidating plan may succeed, must be left to time to determine. We should be sorry to think that the President, or any friend of his, in Congress, would refuse to do any thing, consistent with sound policy and strict justice, that might be legally and constitutionally done, to tranquillize the country, and restore harmony and prosperity to the land; but the opinions of Mr. Webster, are but the opinions of a man; (entitled to high respect and dispassionate consideration, it is true, on account of the high standing of their author,) and are, therefore, not to be forced upon men occupying as high stations as he, and enjoying equal opportunities of forming correct opinions as to the true policy of the country. Mr. Webster may suppose, and doubtless does, that nothing short of a renewal of the Bank charter, will satisfy the public; while others, equally intelligent, equally discerning, and equally patriotic, may believe that the public care nothing for the Bank, and would be as well satisfied without as with a Bank.

We submit the remarks of Mr. Webster, and those of Mr. Forsyth in reply:—

Mr. President, (continued Mr. Webster,) in one of the resolutions which have been read, the Legislature of Massachusetts has signified its opinion, as to the propriety of renewing the charter of the Bank, and I think the time has now come to submit a measure, proposing such remedy, to the consideration of Congress and the country.

It is now several weeks, sir, since I pledged myself here to propose the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States, with more or less modification, and for a longer or shorter period, if no other measure promising to afford relief should be brought forward. It is now nearly three months since the existence of a general and very uncommon pressure in the country was alleged; and though the truth of this statement was then denied or doubted, yet, for the last month, the evidence has been too strong to be longer resisted, and no man now stands up here to say that the country is not in an alarming condition. No man will doubt that things must change of themselves, or be changed by our legislation.

I cannot but suppose, Mr. President, that the Executive Government sees and laments the distress of the country, but still it has nothing to recommend, and I live in the hope that affairs will change for the better of themselves, under the operation of the existing experiments. It is fair and just, I presume, to consider the purposes of the Administration, as made known by the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, in the House of Representatives. That report may no doubt be received as an authentic declaration, that the Administration proposes no change in its measures. Its language is, that the deposits ought not to be restored, and that the Bank ought not to be rechartered. As the Administration, therefore, has nothing to recommend, and I give notice, that, on Monday next, by direction and authority of a majority of the Committee on Finance, I propose to bring forward a measure for the consideration of the Senate.

I am aware, sir, fully aware of the great responsibility assumed by this movement. I see all the difficulties which lie in the way of success. But with me, and others of the committee, the sense of duty does not allow us to shrink from an encounter with these difficulties, formidable and numerous as they certainly are.

I shall, at present, sir, say but little of the particular provisions of the intended measure, but I will say, that, in proposing a measure to meet the exigencies of the present crisis, regard must be had not only to the state of the currency, and the state of business in the country, but to the state of opinion also.

Two objects, therefore, are to be kept in view, in deciding on the nature of the measure which is to be brought forward.

1. It must be prompt and efficient. It must be such as will bring immediate and effectual relief to the country; and I know no such measures, except the restoration of the deposits, and the rechartering of the Bank for some period. We cannot establish a new Bank; to come into existence before 1836; being expressly prohibited from so doing by the charter of the existing bank. It is idle, therefore, to hold out to the country any hopes of relief from a new Bank. Yet I am entirely willing to leave open the question of a new Bank, for consideration and decision hereafter. But, at present relief from any such quarter is absolutely impossible. Nothing remains, then, but either to endure the present state of things, and

make up our minds to stand it through, or to prolong the existence of the present Bank. No one can doubt, that a restoration of the deposits and the rechartering of the Bank, would either for a shorter or a longer period, would remove the distresses of all classes, and bring to the country immediate and effectual relief. And a new Bank being out of the question, no other remedy whatever is proposed or suggested. The restoration of the deposits, therefore, and continuation of the Bank charter, obviously constitute that remedy, which the currency and the business of the country now demand. These two things will afford relief, at once efficient and prompt.

2. The second great object is, to propose the measure in that form which shall be most likely to unite different opinions. With this view, the measure should go to the extreme of conciliation. It should be such as the country will say, men of different opinions ought to agree to without hesitation. It should yield every thing, which can be yielded, with safety to the main object. And here, two modes of proceeding present themselves.

The one is, to propose a continuance of the charter of the Bank for a short period; a period no longer than shall enable it to call in its great amount of debt without injury and distress, to the People; and to continue it, for this short period, with no essential alteration, except that Congress should be left at liberty to make any other Bank, if it should see fit to do so, after March, 1836; thus giving Congress and the country an opportunity to reconsider, deliberately, the whole subject of the currency, and the general propriety of a Bank, and to establish a new Bank, if it should think best, with whatever changes and modifications its wisdom may dictate; and to bring the new Bank, should one be created, into existence, while the present Bank shall be gradually retiring; thus avoiding the shock which would always attend the sudden change of one institution for another, the fear of which shock may be supposed to give an undue preference to the existing institution.—This will leave the question between the old and a new Bank, open upon fair and equal terms. If such a measure as is here suggested, should be proposed, it will present an intelligible and simple question to Congress, and to the country: "Shall the charter of the present Bank be continued, for a short time, until Congress can maturely consider and decide on some more permanent measure, and leaving them at full liberty to do so, or shall the present state of things continue?"

The other mode is, to introduce the measure in a more permanent form; to propose a recharter for fifteen or twenty years, with or without an augmentation of capital, and with such modifications in other respects, as it may be hoped will be satisfactory to the community, looking to the great objects for which the Bank is to exist, viz: the distribution of the revenue, and the regulation of the currency. The selection must necessarily be between these modes of proceeding. There is no other alternative, as it appears to me.

There is one other provision, which may wisely be incorporated into the measure, whether its form be the temporary or the more permanent one. It will be recollected, that, in the bill which passed both Houses, in 1832, for continuing the Bank charter, a section was introduced which authorized Congress to restrain the Bank, after 1836, from issuing notes of a less denomination than twenty dollars. This was intended as the commencement of measures for extending, in a considerable degree, the specie circulation of the country, by withdrawing small notes. The general idea then expressed, being, that if the State Banks would withdraw all notes less than five dollars, the Bank of the United States ought to withdraw all less than twenty; thus giving to our circulation a broad ground of specie in the first place; then an exclusive space between five dollars and twenty, for the notes of local banks; and, lastly, a common field for State Banks and the Bank of the United States, as to notes and bills of all denominations of or above twenty dollars. This object I think of great importance, and one which ought to be kept in view in all our legislation.

When we consider the present state of opinion within the walls of Congress, and with the Chief Executive Magistrate, it is evident, that whatever measure be proposed, it must be submitted to the people in a more direct and emphatic manner, than is usual in ordinary cases. The intelligence of the country, and the distress of the country, will, without doubt, sufficiently attract the attention of the people, to any measure which may be proposed; and their will must decide its fate.

I wish now, sir, in conclusion to say two things. First: to avoid raising hopes which may be disappointed, I wish to say that every well informed man in Congress and in the country is just as good a judge as I am of the probable success or defeat of the measure. I have no private information respecting men's opinions or purposes, still less any private understanding with any of those public men who have hitherto supported the renewal of the deposits. And, secondly, I wish to say, that, while the present state of embarrassment and distress shall continue, an adjournment of Congress is a thing not to be thought of. Our constituents will not welcome us; they ought not to welcome us to our own homes, if we should leave our seats here without having relieved the country. We have the power to relieve them; nobody else can relieve them; and it is our business I think, to remain where we are till we fulfil the just expectation of the country.

Mr. Forsyth said that from the beginning of the session to the present hour not one memorial or petition had been presented to the Senate which had not asked its prompt and immediate attention to the wants and distresses of the country. The Senate had been taken by its seat, (Mr. Webster,) that the condition of the country would not permit of speculation. Such he (Mr. F.) would say had been the condition of the country for the last three months, and yet the Senate had been three months speculating on it.

Now it was told that the moment had arrived when legislative action must take place. Why then delay another week? Why speculate another week on the distress of the country? A proposition is to be made, but not at present; it is to lie on the table for a week, and we are to speculate for that length of time on the sufferings of the people. Why not let the Senate have the proposition at once? Why had gentlemen delayed presenting it for three months? He (Mr. F.) conceived the object of the proposition to be the restoration of the deposits, and the restoration of the charter of the Bank to certain modifications.

That no mistake might be made on that subject, with respect to himself, he would merely state to the honorable Senator the terms on which he is to expect his (Mr. F's) aid in rechartering the Bank. The rate of interest must be reduced to 5 per cent; the power of the State Governments to tax the Bank funds which are used in each State must be distinctly recognised in the charter of incorporation; and the question of the power of the Government to issue its action must be settled—clearly and distinctly understood—or he would not go for a recharter. He was of opinion that for some

years past the power of the Government over the Bank had not been sufficient, and that it ought to be increased in the event of a recharter. The vexed question as to the character of the Government directors must be settled, and their power recognised, or the bill to recharter the Bank should never receive his vote. The control of the Government must be made greater, equal, at least to that proposed by Mr. Dallas.

Before he took leave of this subject, he begged to express his surprise and regret at the extraordinary announcement of the honorable Senator from Massachusetts—that the Senate was to continue in session until the distresses of the country are relieved; which was only to be done by the honorable gentleman's plan of rechartering the Bank. He (Mr. F.) would ask were Senators to sit here to compel the other branch of the Legislature, or the Executive, to accede to this proposition, which the gentleman, in his judgment, thinks the public interests require? Was this the honorable Senator's announcement? Was the Senator to take a stand of this sort to compel a co-ordinate branch of the Government to submit their consciences to his whims? Now, this was very strange, and more especially strange, when honorable Senators were told that the State Governments are powerless, and cannot give relief to the people, but that we have the power. From whence did the Senate obtain the power, but from the people? He (Mr. F.) called the honorable Senator's attention to the fact that the people of the State Governments do not desire the recharter of the Bank. Was there a man in this assembly that could shut his eyes to the fact that the people of the United States were absolutely determined that the Bank should not be rechartered? If the fact were otherwise, if the people were determined it should exist, it would be continued in existence without the aid of Senators. There was no necessity for Senators sitting here till the month of August or September, for if the people decided to recharter the Bank, they would effect it. The Bank would be rechartered. It appeared to him (Mr. F.) that the object the honorable Senator had in view was to raise the question before the people two years hence. Why, this question had been raised already before the people, and they had settled it. We saw every day strong indications of their belief on that subject. He (Mr. F.) believed the question was definitively settled by the public, and every effort that might be made hereafter, to raise it again, would more strongly show their opinion. He trusted that the Senate would not prolong their sitting to try any such experiment, for the fact was already too clearly decided; and he did not think that, by Senators remaining here, till September, any purpose could be effected.

We learn by the Philadelphia papers that almost the entire Southern and Western letter mails, including Baltimore city, Washington, &c., were destroyed with the steamboat Wm. Penn. The loss, we apprehend, will be very considerable, and must fall upon the individuals having funds in the mail, as the government is not accountable.

The following paragraph we take from the American Sentinel, which, if correctly reported, shows us to have sustained the loss of a fellow citizen. We, however, do not know an individual of the name, or under similar circumstances; nor have we seen any person who does:—

"We are informed by the Coroner, that the female, who was unfortunately drowned at the burning of the Steamboat William Penn, is named Ruth Jefferson; she was from Easton, Maryland, where she has three children. Her husband had left her some time previous. Her brother came to the city, and identified her clothes."

"Patience and Perseverance will accomplish all things." This is a fundamental maxim taught us in Masonry; and the Anti-masons, it seems by the following, have been testing its truth, having succeeded, after many trials, in electing their man:—

Ninth District.—It appears, by the returns of the votes from all the towns in this district, that Mr. Jackson elected Representative in Congress. The votes were as follows: Jackson, 2372; Dearborn, 1860; Thurber, 684; scattering 236.—Boston paper.

Steamboat accident.—On Sunday, the 23d ult. (according to the Cincinnati Republican,) the steamboat Banner, capt. Evan, collapsed a flue about 27 miles below St. Louis. Mr. Washington Rose, one of the engineers, was severely though not dangerously scalded; and the chambermaid jumped overboard and was drowned. No other injury was sustained.

The news from Europe, is to the 31st of January, by the ship Sully, at New York. The only intelligence of moment, is that which relates to the affairs of Spain, which appear to be gradually assuming a more fixed and settled aspect; the Carlists and revolutionists, giving way, and the government of the Queen Regent, every day becoming more popular. The Cortes, it is said, will be convoked by the 1st of May.

The directors of the New Brunswick State Bank are so well satisfied of the expediency of that institution, that they have issued a circular making themselves, in their own property, personally responsible for the redemption of the notes of the bank during the ensuing six months.—This should give the public sufficient confidence in it, to secure it from the inconvenience of a run.—Jerseyman.

The Ice Speculation.—The quantity of ice shipped in the Tuscan to Calcutta was 180 tons, of which about 50 only were lost by melting. An ice house was constructed on shore for its reception, and the Government admitted it to entry, duty free. It sold rapidly at 6-4 cents per lb. At that price it will yield a handsome profit, and will no doubt become a staple article of export. The speculation was first suggested by Mr. Wm. C. Rogers, of this city, (who went out to the Tuscan) to Mr. S. Austin, who owned the ship, and Mr. Tudor, who has the monopoly of the ice trade to Havana. A joint speculation was entered into, which fortunately for the parties, and to the additional credit of Yankee enterprise, has proved eminently successful.—Boston Transcript.

A committee of officers has been appointed by the British Government to test the practicability of introducing into the army the percussion lock, instead of a flint and steel, now used.

The following paragraph from the Richmond Enquirer, is worthy of the attention of every democrat, whether he prefers Mr.

VAN BUREN, Mr. McLEAN, JOHNSON, or any other individual for the next presidency.

From the Richmond Enquirer. We say also, it is false that we are bound in any way to the car of Mr. Van Buren. It is too early for any politician, who has an eye to the great interests of this country, to commit himself to any candidate for the presidential chair; we assert, in the most positive and unequivocal terms, that if others are committed, we certainly are not committed to him or to any other individual.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A quarterly meeting will be held in the Methodist Protestant Church in this town, on Saturday and Sunday, the 22d and 23d instant, to which the public are invited.

It is hoped every member of the Quarterly Conference, together with the electors of Delegates to the Annual Conference, if practicable, will be in attendance on Saturday morning.

Two days meetings will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church at St. Michaels on next Saturday and Sunday the 15th and 16th; at Easton, 22d and 23d; and at Wye on the 29th and 30th instant.

DIED. On yesterday morning, ALEXANDER, son of A. Graham, Esq. of this town.

NOTICE.

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

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

March 15.

NOTICE.

THE appointment of Constables for Talbot county is necessarily postponed until TUESDAY the 25th instant, in consequence of there not being a board of commissioners on Tuesday last.

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

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

WILLIAM AND HENRY, JAMES STEWARD, Master.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that the above fine sailing, new and substantially built, copper fastened schooner, is now in complete order for the reception of freight and passengers; having a very commodious cabin, she is well calculated for the accommodation of gentlemen and ladies. She will commence running as a regular packet between the above places, and will leave Miles River Ferry on SATURDAY the 23d of March instant, at 10 o'clock; A. M. for Baltimore, returning will leave Light-street wharf, Baltimore, opposite the store of A. B. Harrison, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the following WEDNESDAY, and will continue to run on the above named days during the season. She will take on board and land passengers at William Townsend's going to and from Baltimore.—All orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs. Spencer & Willis, Easton, or with Mr. James Jordan, at the Ferry, will be strictly attended to. The subscribers, intending to use every exertion to give general satisfaction, solicit the patronage of the public.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND, & JAMES STEWARD, N. B. For Capt. James Steward's capacity and attention to business as a commander of a vessel, the public are referred to Messrs. Nicholas Goldsborough, Tench Tilghman, Benjamin Bowdell and John Newman, of this county.

March 15 (G) H

TRUSTEES' SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the twenty-fifth day of March next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. all that tract or plantation of land, on which Thomas Bowdell now resides, beautifully situated on Choptank river, immediately opposite the Town of Cambridge, usually known by the name of "Akers' Ferry;" the same being part of the real estate of the late William Jenkins, deceased. This farm contains one hundred and eighteen acres and one-half of an acre of land, more or less, and rents at this time for \$425 per annum. The improvements on this property are excellent, consisting of a commodious and comfortable dwelling house, and good out houses, which taken in connexion with the advantages of the situation, render this farm one of the most desirable in the county. The ferry contributes greatly to the value of this property, being a much frequented thoroughfare between the two counties of Talbot and Dorchester. The proprietor can have the privilege of supplying horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers. The said tract also passes twice a week over this ferry throughout the year.

The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on one-third of the purchase money, and of twelve months on another third of the purchase money, and a credit of eighteen months on the remaining third of the purchase money, with legal interest on the whole from the day of sale. The purchaser will be entitled to a proportionate part of the rent for 1834, to be computed from the day of sale. Bonds with good and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale and payable at the above periods, will be required. Upon the payment of the whole purchase money and the interest, a full and complete title, free and discharged from all claim of the widow's dower, will be given.

S. HAMBLETON, Jr. Trustee.

Feb 1

MILLINERY.

Mrs. A. M. FAULKNER, HAVING concluded to resume the business of Millinery and Mantua-Making in the house heretofore conducted by her sister, Miss Mary Brown, and having engaged Miss Jackson and her sister Miss E. Brown, in whom she places implicit confidence, flatters herself, and assures her former customers and the Ladies of the county and adjacent counties, that she will receive the FASHIONS regularly from Philadelphia and Baltimore, in season; and nothing on her part shall be wanting to please those who may think proper to patronize her.

Feb 1

CHANCERY SALE.

BY authority of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, I will expose at auction, at the Court House door, in the town of Denton, on SATURDAY, the 15th March next, between the hours of two and four, P. M. the plantation in Caroline county, whereof Major John Mitchell died entitled. This property, I understand, is very valuable. The entire tract contains about

THREE HUNDRED ACRES.

a fair proportion of which is covered with wood and timber, with the arable land well divided into fields. The soil is represented to be very rich, adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, &c. and remarkable for its productiveness. This farm is beautifully situated, adjacent to the lands of Messrs. Orrell, Hardcastle, Talbot and others, (a healthy and pleasant vicinity,) lying directly on the public road leading from Denton (the metropolis of the county) to Greensboro, about equidistant (4 1-2 miles) to either place, within a mile and a half of Choptank river, and the same distance from a grist-mill. On this property there is an excellent Mansion House, in good condition, with substantial out-houses; and, added to its many other advantages, besides a first rate well of water, immediately in the yard, there is (what is always considered a great desideratum) a never-failing stream near the buildings, affording a supply for stock, &c.

I cheerfully invite those who are disposed to purchase, to examine the premises themselves, as it is believed they will bear the most critical inspection. The terms of sale are one-third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, (or on the ratification thereof,) one third in six months, and the remaining third in twelve months from the day of sale, with interest on each instalment from the day of sale, to be secured by bond with approved security.

The Trustee hereby gives notice to the creditors of the said John Mitchell, to exhibit their claims, with the necessary vouchers thereof, to the chancery office, within four months from the day of sale.

JAMES A. STEWART, Trustee.

Cambridge, Feb. 22—25 3w

READ THIS NOTICE!!!

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

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

J. M. FAULKNER, Late Sheriff.

February 11, 1834. G ft

\$10 REWARD.

LOST, a few days since, on the road leading from Centerville to Easton, or from Easton to Denton, an old RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, containing several notes of hand and sundry other papers, of no use to any person but the owner. The above reward will be paid, and the grateful thanks of the owner, by leaving it with Mr. Mullikin, Post Master at Easton.

SAMUEL H. SHAW.

March 11

37- The Virginia Lottery, Class No. 5—

draws on March 15th.

Grand Scheme: 1 prize of \$20,000 20 prizes of \$1,000

1 6,000 20 500

1 5,000 20 300

1 3,000 100 150

1 1,612 128 50

128 of 30—No prize less than 6.

Tickets \$5, shares in proportion, at the Lottery Office of

mar 11 P. SACKETT, Easton, Md.

CLOVER SEED.

THE subscribers have this day received an additional supply of CLOVER SEED of prime quality, which they will sell low. Also,—Spades, Shovels, Hoes, &c.

WM. H. & P. GROOME.

NARRAGANSET HORSE.

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

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

Talbot county, Dec 28 If

INDEPENDENCE.

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

—TERMS—

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

EDWARD H. NABB.

Chapel, Talbot county, March 11, 1834.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

UPTON,

five years old the twenty-fourth of next June.

A bay, with black mane, tail and legs, upwards of fifteen hands high—will stand the ensuing season at Easton and the Trappe alternately.

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

E. N. HAMBLETON, TENCH TILGHMAN.

March 4

Great Bargains! Great Bargains!

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



MANUFACTORY

OF

ANDERSON & HOPKINS

In the town of Easton, Talbot county, Md.

THE subscribers take this method of returning their grateful acknowledgments to the gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for their liberal patronage, since they commenced the above business, and beg leave to inform them, and the public generally, that they have now on hand

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES IN THEIR LINE,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

3 NEW GIGS,

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

SULKIES,

one of them is hung on Six Steel Springs; and a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW HARNESS,

all of which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for cash or good paper, and liberal prices given for old Carriages in exchange.

They have under way a first rate Coach, and a number of Gigs, in an unfinished state, which can be finished at the shortest notice, and to any particular directions, according to order.

THEY HAVE ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MATERIALS,

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

The public's obedient servants,

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. A. & H., have also for sale, a large and superior turning LATHE and TOOLS, which can be bought low. Two boys of good steady habits, from 13 to 15 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, the one at the wood-work, and the other at the trimming branch of the business. Letters addressed to Anderson and Hopkins, Easton, Talbot county, Md., specifying the kind of carriages wanted, will be promptly attended to, and the carriage brought to their own door.

Feb 18 3m A. & H.

NOTICE.

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

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

JOS. GRAHAM, Shg.

March 4 If

NEW FIRM.

DR. S. W. SPENCER, having associated C. F. WILLIS with him in the DRUG BUSINESS, it will now be conducted under

POETRY.

FOR THE WING. THE CROWN OF GLORY.

I saw the Saviour's open side,
And knew for me he freely died;
When in the dust fell all my pride,
While in despair my spirit cried
I've lost the crown of glory.

But still the Lord I humbly sought;
Such were the wonders he had wrought;
In darkness long I mourned my fault,
Yet through the clouds sometimes I thought
I saw the crown of glory.

Then I look'd up with glad surprise,
And tending downward from the skies,
I saw my Lord with smiling eyes,
Who said for thee my sacrifice
Has bought a crown of glory.

Let Zion's sons with rapture sing
And hallelujahs to their King,
While I my cheerful tribute bring,
I feel my soul is on the wing
To gain the crown of glory.

In all my trials deep and long,
My soul's reliance shall be strong;
Through friends and foes and right and wrong,
My Jesus shall be all my song,
Who gives the crown of glory.

Rejoice my friends, your God is true;
His mercy's great and ever new;
Now love presents a glorious view,
And soon in heaven I'll meet with you
To wear a crown of glory.

Though in a strange and foreign land,
You're in your Father's mighty hand,
And while you walk in his command,
Safe in his love you'll findly stand
And wear the crown of glory.

As soldiers who for Jesus fight,
Take care and keep your armour bright,
And march as in your Captain's sight,
And nobly chase the sons of night,
And seize the crown of glory.

Ye sons of God attend ye,
Cast off all sloth and watch and pray,
Believe and love, your God obey,
And so go on, for that's the way
To gain the crown of glory.

Methinks I see the saints above,
Through the sweet realms of bliss they rove,
And round the heavenly throne they move,
And sing and shout redeeming love,
And wear their crowns of glory.

And now amidst the brightest blaze;
Upon the Saviour's face they gaze;
And while the sound of joy they raise,
So at his feet in sweet amaze,
They cast their crowns of glory.

Come Lord and guide me in the way,
Shed in my heart a cheerful ray,
Now, now thy lovely face display,
And wait my soul to endless day,
To wear the crown of glory.

Oh! what has Jesus done for me!
The thousand part I cannot see;
I'll still proclaim wherever I be,
This wondrous grace divinely free,
Which brings us crowns of glory.

And when I've done the work of faith;
And when I'm leaving all beneath,
While in the ivy arched death,
Triumphant with my latest breath,
I'll shout a crown of glory.

Let earthly kings with splendour shine;
But what so glorious to mine,
So bright so glorious so divine;
And Oh! my Lord the praise be thine,
Who gives the crown of glory.

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 Goldsboro streets, immediately opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John Leeds Esq., nearly opposite 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 Ostrlers and Waiters, and has determined nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His Hacks will run regularly to the Steam Boat Maryland, for the accommodation of 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.

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.

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 some 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, .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.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on or about the 15th of January last, JOHN W. McNEAL, an apprentice to the shoe making business. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me in the town of Easton, but neither thanks given nor charges paid. All persons are hereby warned not to harbour or employ said apprentice, as I shall put the law in force against all persons so doing.

PETER TARR.
Easton, 17th Feb. 1834 feb 18 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 21st day of December, 1833, by Wm. A. Schreier, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a mulatto woman, who calls herself JANE, or MARY 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 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.

For Rent,
And possession given immediately,
The two story framed dwelling house
on Washington street, recently occupied
by John Mcneekin, dec'd.
P. F. THOMAS, Adm.

MARYLAND,
TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.
February Term, A. D. 1834.
On application of William H. Emory, admr. of Lott Warfield, late of Talbot county, dec'd. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in the two newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore.

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

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

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

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

NOTICE.
WAS committed to the jail of Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 26th of December last, 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 finsey 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, Sh'ff.
Jan 18 4w

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the first day of February, 1834, by Nicholas Brewer, Esq., a justice of the peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself MATTHIAS BUCK; says he was born free, and was raised by John Gadd, living on the Eastern Shore, Maryland, but was committed as belonging to John Higgins, of Harford county, Md.; said colored man is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, has a small scar over the right eye, and a large scar on his left ankle caused by a cut. Had on when committed a blue cloth roundabout, coarse dark country cloth pantaloons, dark varlet vest, cotton shirt, coarse shoes and old fur hat. The owner of the above described colored man (if any) is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden
feb 18
Baltimore city and county jail.

EXTRA TELEGRAPH.

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

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

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

With a view to enable subsequent subscribers to obtain the whole series, the first numbers will be stereotyped, and new editions issued as the subscriptions may be enlarged.

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

All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

The first number will issue as soon as five hundred subscribers are obtained.

DUFF GREEN.

February 7, 1834.
67-Subscriptions received at this office.

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 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.

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 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 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 reader. 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 will be superfluous to speak, as it is not only pleasant, but safer to judge by practice than profession. It may, however, 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 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 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, &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 unprecedented low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance.

Congressional Globe.

In the sheet (which will be found at the several Post offices at which it is subscribed) is presented a specimen of the paper and typography, through which, after the meeting of the next Congress, we propose to meet 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 body," we trust the unremitting efforts which we have made as our gradually increasing means have permitted, to render it worthy of the encouragement they have afforded, will be taken a good omen 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 is now served, 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 brevity of text, 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.

BOOKS.

EDWARD MULLIKIN has for sale at his Store at the Post-Office, adjoining Mr. Lowe's Hotel,
Fox's Book of Martyrs
Goodrich's Universal Geography
Newton on the Prophecies
Sturm's Reflections
Milton, Young, Gray, Beattie and Collins' Poems
Stearns's Works
Homans, 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
Malcolm's Bible Dictionary
Imitation of Christ, by Thomas a Kempis
Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander Watson, Jennings, Leslie and Paley
Baxter's Call to the unconverted
Saints' Feet
Græca Majora
Cooper's Virgil
Clarke's Cæsar
Clarke's Homer
Smarts' Cicero
Cæsar Delphini
Horace Delphini
Sallust Delphini
Hutchinson's Xenophon
Allen's Euclid
Griesbach's Greek Testament
Greek Exercises
Anthony's Sallust
Mair's Syntax
Ainslie's Latin Grammar
Rudolphine's do do
Titi Livii
McIntyre on the Globes
Bonycastle's Algebra
Polite Learning
Blair's Lectures
Blair's Outlines of Ancient History
Tytler's History
Grimshaw's History of Rome
do do France
do do Greece
do do England
do do United States

Tooke's Pantheon
Adams's Geography & Atlas
Wardner's do do
Olney's do do
Wanostrocht's French Grammar
Nugent's French Dictionary
Viri Romæ
Kirkham's Grammar
Murray's Grammar
ditto Reader
Academical Reader
Walker's Dictionary
Comley's Spelling Book
Jess, Pike, Bennett and Gough's Arithmetic
Bartlett's Reader
Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books
And variety of other Books, Paper, Ink, powder, &c. &c.

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

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.
Jy 11
The Baltimore American, Easton Whig, and National Intelligencer, will copy the above the amount of one dollar, and charge the subscriber.

NOTICE.

The full bred horse SWEEPER DARE DEVIL, will stand the ensuing season, at Centerville and Head of Chester; to commence on the 21st March at Centerville, and continue the season out at the above named places alternate weeks at each. His pedigree will be seen in hand-bills.

March 1

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

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

SCHOONER

EMILY JANE.

ROBINSON LEONARD, MASTER.
THE subscriber grateful for past favors of his friends and customers, and the public generally, here leave to inform them that the Schooner EMILY JANE, will commence her regular route between Easton Point and Baltimore, on SUNDAY the 23d instant. Leaving Easton Point for Baltimore at nine o'clock, in the morning, and returning, leave Baltimore for Easton, on WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, at nine o'clock, in the morning, and continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days, during the season regularly. The Emily Jane is a substantial built vessel, coppered and copper fastened, and is now in complete order for the reception of freight or passengers. The Emily Jane has been sailing about six months and has proved to be a very fine sailer, which is a great advantage to passengers and freighters also.

Freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere, at all times; and all orders left at the Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will be punctually attended to.

The public's obedient servant,
JOSHUA LEONARD.
Feb 18

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, Brittain and Japan Candlesticks, Cut Glass Candles Guards, Snuffers and Trays, Razor Strops, Shaving Brushes, Boxes and Soap, Night Tapers, Purcussion Caps, by the box, Shoo 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 Balls, Pins, Cloak Clips, Steel Pens, Hooks and Eyes, by the box, Tobacco Boxes, Hair Combs, fine tooth do, Cephalic Snuff, Spring Lances, Blades, Glass Inkstands, Water Color Paints, Violin Strings, Smelling Bottles, Jewshaws, 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.

FOR RENT, THE ENSUING YEAR.

THE House and Lot near the Point, where Captain Samuel Thomas resides. For terms apply to SAM'L H. BENNY, agent for Miss Thomas.

dec 31

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, 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.

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.

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 reap hook. Had on when committed, gray casinet roundabout, gray cloth pantaloons, old vest, fine linen shirt, black fur hat, yarn stockings, and coarse hare boots. The owner of the above described negro, girl 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
Jy 11
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 1/2 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
Jy 11
Baltimore City and County Jail.

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

D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Feb 11
Baltimore City and County Jail.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Queen Anne's county, on the 8th day of January, 1834, by William Harper, a Justice of the Peace, a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself BENJAMIN DAVIS; says he was born free, was raised by James Phoenix, who lived on Pomomock creek, Charles county, Maryland. Said colored man is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, has a very large scar on his right arm and hand, a scar over his right, and one over his left eye. Had on when committed, a coarse drab roundabout and pantaloons, black silk vest, cotton shirt, coarse hare boots and an old fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described colored man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

THOS. SUDLER, Sh'ff.
of Queen Anne's county.

Jan 18 8w
The Globe of Washington, and Baltimore Republican, will each insert the above, law and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 22d day of January, 1834, by Elhanan Young, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for Baltimore County, as a runaway, a mulatto man, who calls himself STEPHEN JONES; says he is free, but did belong to Philip Turner, living near Clapton, St. Mary's county, Maryland. Said mulatto man is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 1/2 inches high, has a scar on his right hand on the knuckle of the third finger, several of his teeth out in front. Had on when committed, a drab country cloth roundabout, dark grey casinet pantaloons, dark swansdown vest, cotton shirt, red plaid under jacket, coarse hare boots and an old fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.
Feb 11
Baltimore City and County Jail.

Removal.

JAMES L. SMITH,
TAILOR, HAT and 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 a neat and substantial manner as in most of the city shops.

SCOURING.
Gentlemen having soiled or stained Cloth, Coats, 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, where work has been highly approved.

Jan. 4

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.--No. 43.

EASTON, MD.--TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1834.

WHOLE No. 320.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING,
(during the Session of Congress.)
and every TUESDAY MORNING, the res-
idue of the year--BY
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

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

No subscription discontinued until all ar-
rears are settled, without the approbation of
the publisher.

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

PROSPECTUS

Of a weekly newspaper, to be published in the
town of Denton, Caroline county, Md., under
the title of the

CAROLINE ADVOCATE.

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

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

The first number will be issued in May
next, or, if a sufficient number of subscribers
be obtained, sooner.

TERMS.
The CAROLINE ADVOCATE will be pub-
lished every Saturday morning, printed on a
fine super-royal sheet, with good type, at two
dollars per annum, payable in advance, two
dollars and fifty cents, payable within six
months, or THREE DOLLARS if not paid until
the expiration of the year.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square,
will be inserted three times for one dollar, and
twenty-five cents will be required for every
subsequent insertion. Larger ones in pro-
portion.

THOMAS E. MARTIN.
Denton, Md. March 8th, 1834.
*Editors of Newspaper in this and the ad-
joining States will confer a favor by inserting
the above.

PROPOSAL

FOR PRINTING

THE JOURNALS OF THE CONVEN- TIONS

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

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

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

In the confident expectation that the citizens
of Maryland will consider the proposed publi-
cation of sufficient importance to entitle it to
their patronage, the subscriber is induced to
issue this proposal.

J. GREEN.

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

March 1, 1834.

Subscriptions received at this office.

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. Seudder's Eye

Water,

Morphine, Emetine,

Strichnine, Corrine,

Piperine, Oil Cubeb,

Solidified Copiva,

Oil of Castoradin,

Denarotized Lau-
num,

Ditto Opium,

Iodine,

Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, and all the
modern preparations, with a full supply of

PATENT MEDICINES,
and GLASS, of all sizes, 6 by 10, 10 by 12
by 16, &c.

Also a quantity of FRESH GARDEN
SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachu-
setts, warranted genuine, all of which will be
disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.
Easton, Dec 18

New and Splendid Assortment of

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,

Do. do. do. gilt & color'd
sheep

Do. do. do. gilt, morocco,
Do. do. do. gilt, gilt,

Do. do. do. do. super
extra,

Do. do. do. morocco do.

Do. do. do. plain, calf,

Do. do. do. morocco,
strap gilt,

Sharon on the plan of Salvation,
Hunter's Sacred Biography, 3
volumes,

Mosheim, Coote and Gleig's
Church History, from the
earliest period to 1826, 2 vo-
lumes 8vo.

Brown's Philosophy of the Hu-
man Mind,

Pocket Testaments, sheep, gilt
colored,

Academical Reader, a first rate
class book for schools,

Introduction to the above read-
er,

Saurin's Sermon,

Rollin's Ancient History, 2
vols.

Dr. Jennings' History of the
Controversy in the Metho-
dist Episcopal Church, on
the subject of introducing re-
presentation into the govern-
ment of said Church,

Baxter's call to the Unrevert-
ed,

Pollok's Course of Time, plain,
Do. do. do. gilt,

Mason on Self-Knowledge,
Mrs. Rowe's Devout Exercises,

Doddridge's Rise and Progress
of Religion in the Soul,

Life of Mrs. Fletcher,

Evidences of Christianity, by
Alexander Watson, Paley,
Jennys and Leslie,

Pollok's Bibles, plain,
Do. do. do. gilt, extra,

Clarke's Scripture Promises,
Watts on the Mind,

Western Lyre, an excellent se-
lection of Church Music, ap-
propriated to the most popular
Psalm & Hymn book tunes,
with patent notes,

Dr. A. Clarke's advice to pre-
achers and people,

Fletcher's Address to Seekers
for salvation, stitched in neat
printed covers,

Prideaux's Connection of Sa-
cred and Profane History,

William's on the Lord's Supper,
Mosheim's Ecclesiastical His-
tory, now publishing in super-
ior style, in 4to with 16 ele-
gant engravings, bound,

Ditto, in calf, gilt,

Do. morocco or calf, su-
perbly gilt on back, sides &
edges,

Dr. Clarke's Commentary on
the Old and New Testament,
now publishing, bound and
lettered,

Harrod's Collection of Camp
Meeting Hymns,

Orders for any of the above books will
be received by the subscriber, and forwarded with-
out delay.

EDWARD MULLIKIN.

Easton, Dec 7, 1833.

Schooner Wrightson.

THE EASTON AND BALTIMORE
PACKET

SCHOONER WRIGHTSON,

GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master.

WILL commence her regular trips be-
tween the two places, on WEDNES-
DAY morning next, 26th of February--leav-
ing Easton at 9 o'clock. Returning will leave
Baltimore on SATURDAY morning follow-
ing at the same hour, and will continue to sail
regularly on those days, until superseded by
my new packet now building and in a state of
considerable forwardness. Thankful for past
favours, every exertion will continue to be made
both by the captain and myself, to deserve a
continuance of the same.

SAMUEL H. BENNY,
Easton Point

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

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore
city and county, on the 9th day of January,
1834, by David B. Ferguson, Esq., a Justice
of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore,
as a runaway, a colored lad, who calls himself
SOLOMON DUFFIN, says he belongs to
Mr. Lewis Kemp, of Frederick county, Ma-
ryland. Said colored lad is about 16 years o-
age, 5 feet 4-1/2 inches high, has a small scar
over the right eye, a small scar under the left
ear, one near the left eye, also one on the left
arm. Had on when committed a dark cotton
jacket, stockings, coarse blue boots, and old black
fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above de-
scribed colored lad, 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
Baltimore city and county Jail.

Feb 1 3w

CASH and very liberal prices will at all
times be given for SLAVES. All com-
munications will be promptly attended to, if
sent to SINKERS' HOTEL, Water street, at which
place the subscribers can be found, or at their
residence on Gallows Hill, near the Mission-
ary church--the house is white.

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.
Baltimore.

may 20

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

Dec 9

6mo

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 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 Kersey, Lindsey, Feathers, &c.
He respectfully requests the public general-
ly to call and look at his assortment.
Easton, Nov. 5.

Houses and Lots in Easton,
STILL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale, on
the most accommodating terms, the following
property in Easton, that is to say:--

1st. The Dwelling House and Lot on Wash-
ington street, next adjoining the residence of
LAWM. H. Thomas, and now occupied by Mr.
Terre Borgess. The Dwelling house, Office,
stable, and all the premises, may be repaired
at an inconsiderable sum of money, and ren-
dered a most convenient and agreeable resi-
dence, as the ground is spacious and runs en-
tirely through Harrison Street, on which
there is a small tenement.

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

3rd. The 2d Dwelling House from the south
end of the block of brick buildings commonly cal-
led Earle's Row; on Washington street ex-
tended.

4th. That commodious and agreeable dwell-
ing house and garden, formerly the residence
of the subscriber, situate on Aurora street
Easton. The situation and advantages of
this establishment for a private family render
it a most desirable purchase. Also, a conven-
ient building lot near the same.

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

MARIA ROGERS.

Perry Hall, Oct. 8, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to leave the East-
ern Shore, about the 15th of April next,
offers at private sale the following property, to
wiz: All the fixtures and implements neces-
sary to the carrying on of the

BAKING BUSINESS.

ALSO THE FIXTURES OF A

Grocery, Confectionary and Vari-
ety Store,

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

To persons wishing to invest a small capital
in a lucrative business, this situation embraces
more advantages than are usually met with.

For particulars inquire of

FREDERICK F. NINDE,
Easton, Md.

P. S. The subscriber will dispose of his

Household Furniture,
at the above mentioned time at public sale.

The subscriber will continue the

BAKING BUSINESS
until his removal.

Jan 18 [G cowit]

The Baltimore American will copy the a-
bove once a week for 6w and charge the Whig
office.

REMOVAL.

MAYLOVE 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. 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 sup-
ply of

DRY GOODS AND
GROCERIES,

suitable for the present season.

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

Jan 14

INDEPENDENCE.

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

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

\$10 REWARD.

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

SAMUEL H. SHAW.
March 11

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A new and handsome assortment of

of the Treasury Department, the subjects were legally under his supervision, and came directly within the range of his official duties. In acting upon these reasons, it is not the theory of our system, nor has it been the practice, to consult the Legislative power in relation to acts which are entrusted to the discretion of the Executive; and to ask the sanction of Congress beforehand, to acts which a sense of duty requires him to perform, would be to shrink from his constitutional responsibility, and throw it upon another Department of the Government. With the removal of the deposits, and the reasons for it, Congress, according to the charter of the Bank, have clearly no concern, even if they be in session when, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, a removal become necessary or proper, until the act be done and the reasons be reported to them.

The committee come next to examine such of the Secretary's reasons for the removal of the deposits as relate to the conduct of the Bank.

The United States are the owners of seven millions of the capital stock of the Bank, and by the charter are entitled to be represented at the board by five directors. The charter provides that "not less than seven directors shall constitute a board for the transaction of business."

Although the charter of the Bank declares, in express terms, that it shall require the attendance of seven members of the board of directors to constitute a quorum for doing business, the Government directors state, and the fact also appears from the evidence accompanying the report of the Committee of Investigation in 1832, and that of the Committee of Ways and Means at the last session, that, for some time past, all the most important business of the board has been done by committees of less than seven, selected by the President, of which he is *ex officio* a member; that these committees seldom report, and many of their most important transactions are secret, and remain for a long time unknown to the board.

This delegation of power to committees of the Bank, the committee consider to be a direct and palpable violation of the charter of the Bank. From all these committees, the Government directors, who are appointed to represent the stock, and watch over the interest of the United States in the Bank, state, in their memorial, they are entirely excluded. They state that, at the commencement of the last year, not one of their number was placed on any of these committees, and although, at a subsequent day, two of them were assigned to stations on committees, they were again, in a short time, excluded from them altogether. Thus were they cut off from all participation in the most important business of the Bank, and knowing nothing of what is done except by accident or results. They state that all the negotiations are carried on by the Committee of Exchange, who grant discounts to printers, politicians, and others almost without limit, often upon securities wholly inadmissible, according to the rules of the Board, on extraordinary terms, and for unusual times. They state that, in one instance, when they discovered that certain debtors had been permitted largely to overdraw, and that their paper remained unprotected when due, and unpaid, they procured the appointment of a committee to investigate the account, but before that committee could act, the committee of exchange, in violation of the rules of the Bank, discounted to the same men, certain notes and drafts (some of which on security of the most unusual kind) sufficient to pay the overdrafts, and take up the unprotected paper; although they were then many times protested on other paper; and the Board, to consummate the transaction, rescinded the order under which the select committee was appointed, three days after it was adopted.

To conform the practice of the Bank to the charter, the Government Directors state, that they proposed to restore the business of discounts to the Board of Directors; but this was overruled. To enable them to participate, in some degree, in the business of the Bank, they proposed that the members of the whole Board should be selected, in rotation, to form the committees, in conformity with former practice, and an unrescinded rule; but this also was refused.

Finally, instead of reforming the practice of the Bank, so as to make it conform to the charter and the rules, the majority of the Board of Directors changed the rules, and made them conform to the practice. Thus, rules made by themselves are taken as authority for disregarding the restrictions of the charter and the regulations prescribed by the stockholders; and from the statement of these directors, it appears that almost all the business of the Bank is done by committees *ex officio*, to which the President is attached, and to which the Board of Directors remain ignorant of all movement of the corporation, which has been put under their management, and by an entire exclusion of the Government Directors from the committees, they are rendered useless for all the purposes which induced their being placed in the direction. Under such management, could the interest of the government be considered secure in their hands? The committee think not—and that this, with other abuses connected with its management, which will be noticed in the subsequent part of this report, was a sufficient reason to justify the Secretary in the removal of the deposits.

The conduct of the Bank in the year 1832, in secretly interfering, through the agency of its president and one of its secret committees, with the policy of government, whereby they sought, without the knowledge or consent of the government, to postpone the payment of a large portion of the public debt, denominated the 3 per cent. stocks, for a long period beyond the time fixed by the government for its reimbursement, not only without warrant of law, but highly reprehensible. The conduct of the Bank in this transaction, was fully examined by a committee of the House at the last session of Congress, and resulted in a report from the majority, and a counter-report from the minority, to that committee. To these reports, however, appended, the committee refer for all the facts connected with this illegal and unwarrantable act on the part of the Bank. In neither of these reports is the conduct of the Bank approved.—In the report of the majority it is admitted that "it is due, however, to the government, to express the opinion, that the arrangement made by the agent in England for the purchase of the 3 per cent. stock, and the detention of the certificates (which measures were subsequently disavowed by the Bank,) the institution exceeded its legitimate authority, and had no warrant in the correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury." The minority of that committee, in their report, present all the facts in detail, derived from official correspondence and documents, and from the personal examination on oath of a part of the directors of the Bank. Referring to these official reports of a former committee of the House, the committee deem it unnecessary to do more than to call the attention of the House to them as developing all the facts and circumstances connected with the transaction.

But it has been urged that the conduct of the Bank, in regard to the three per cent. stocks, should not have influenced the Secretary of the

Treasury in the removal of the deposits, because a majority of the House of Representatives had, at the last session, expressed an opinion, by the adoption of a resolution, that the deposits may be "safely confined in the Bank of the United States." To determine what consideration ought to be given to such an expression of the opinion of the House, it is necessary to look to the circumstances under which it was given. By the Journals it appears that the committee reported to the House on the first of March, and on the next day (second March) the minority made a further supplemental report. The resolution in question was adopted on the second of March, being the last day but one of the session. The reports of the majority and minority of the committee were very long, and were accompanied by a mass of testimony, upon which they were based, and which it had occupied the committee many weeks to collect. The reports had not been printed, and could not have been examined or read by any member of the House except the committee themselves.

The House, by this vote, did not approve the conduct of the Bank in regard to the three per cent. stocks. They expressed no opinion that other causes than the insecurity of the public deposits in the Bank, would or would not be sufficient to justify the Secretary in removing them. These points were not presented for their consideration or decision. The vote, in fact, amounted to nothing more than a simple expression of the opinion of a majority of the House, that as the deposits had been heretofore kept in the Bank, for aught that appeared, (the reports of the committee not having been printed or examined by the House,) they might be safely continued there. This expression of opinion, given under the circumstances stated, ought not, in the opinion of the committee, to have restrained the Secretary from the performance of his duty, if, in his opinion, the Bank had become faithless to its trust, or the public interest made it necessary for him to act.

The next reason assigned by the Secretary for the removal of the deposits, is the unjust and unconscientious demand on the part of the Bank for damages to the amount of \$108,842 77, upon the protested bill drawn by the United States on the French Government. A bare statement of the facts connected with this transaction will show the true character of this demand on the part of the Bank. The Bank is the fiscal agent of the Government, and during the whole period of its existence, has held on deposit very large amounts of the public money, which it has used (without the payment of interest) to the Government, in loans to the community, and has been thus enabled largely to increase its profits. From an official statement appended to this report, it appears that the average amount of deposits of the public money in the Bank of the United States, and its offices, for each month, from the year 1818 to 1833, both inclusive, (being a period of 15 years) was \$6,717,253 67; the annual interest accruing to the Bank upon this amount of public deposits, at 6 per cent. per annum, would be \$403,635 22, and for a period of 15 years, would be 6,454,463 52. During the month of February 1833, the Government were desirous to have remitted from Paris to the United States, the amount of the first instalment due to the United States from France under the French treaty of the 4th July, 1831. For the purpose of effecting the remittance in the most convenient and least expensive form, the Government of the United States drew on 7th of February, 1833, a bill on the French Government for \$903,565 89, and sold the bill to the Bank of the United States. The bill was paid for by the Bank, not by cash advanced out of the Bank, but by simply entering the amount to the credit of the Treasurer on the books of the Bank, and thus increasing by that amount the public deposits in the Bank; the Bank continuing in the possession and use of the money as before the purchase, with this difference only, that the amount paid for the bill was subject, with the other public moneys on deposit, to be drawn for by the Government as the public service might require. The bill was sold by the Bank in London and forwarded by the purchaser to Paris for collection, where it was protested, because the French Chambers had failed to make provision for its payment, and was afterwards taken up for the honor of the Bank, by its agent. The Government immediately paid back to the Bank the principal of the bill.

But the Secretary of the Treasury declined paying the damages which the Bank claimed. In the monthly statement from the Bank of the 3d of June following, and in all the monthly statements since that time, (in each of which is contained, amongst other things, the Bank's account with the Treasury,) the following item is charged by the Bank, to wit: "Due by the U. S. for protested bill of exchange on France, \$158,842 77."

What makes this demand the more unconscientious, is, that during the whole period, from the 7th of February, the day the bill was drawn, until it was repaid to the Bank, the public deposits in Bank, and which it held and used without interest, greatly exceeded the amount of the bill. The Bank then did not in fact suffer any damages, or losses, other than the interest, cost of protest, and re-exchange, which the Government promptly, and without hesitation, avowed its willingness to repay, together with the principal of the bill. But the Bank claims more than this. They claim \$158,842 77 as damages, not on the ground that any damages were in fact sustained, but upon a technical claim of a legal right to damages. Under such circumstances, the committee consider it to have been the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, not only to decline making the payment, but to discontinue the fiscal agency of an institution capable of asserting so unjust a demand and seeking to enrich itself at the loss of its principal. Here was a Bank which, for upwards of 16 years, had had the use of an average deposit of public money of near seven millions of dollars, without the payment of interest, deriving a profit from the use of the public money during that period of upwards of six millions; and at the very moment when it has in use millions of the public money, is taking advantage of the disappointment of the Government which employs it, and an unforeseen contingency, against which the Government could not guard, and seeking, upon what it is pleased to regard as the strict law of the case, without even color of justice, to make the government, in whose employ it is, pay in damages the large amount already stated. No prudent individual, who had any regard to his own interests or rights, would continue an agent who would manifest such an utter disregard of his interests. An individual would have taken his business out of the hands of such an agent. The Secretary of the Treasury, as the only authorized agent of the government competent to do so, has done nothing more, by the removal of the deposits, than discontinue the fiscal agency of the Bank of the U. States.

In the view which they have here presented, the committee have proceeded upon the supposition that by the *strict law*, the Bank might demand the damages in question. If that were the case, the demand would be most unconscientious and unjust.

The committee do not, however, concede

that the Bank has even a legal right to the damages claimed. In general, the drawer of a foreign bill returned protested, is liable for the amount on the face of the bill, for interest, for cost of protest, for re-exchange, and for the reasonable expenses which have been incurred by the discounter of the bill, and, according to the general usages which regulate foreign bills of exchange, he is liable for nothing more. There is no general commercial usage which gives damages of 15 per cent. or at any other rate, on the return of a protested foreign bill of exchange. Damages of that description, whenever they are allowed against the drawer, are either given by statute or depend upon the established local usages of particular places, and not upon the general usages of trade. In the U. States, the amount of damages recoverable upon a foreign bill returned protested, varies according to the local usages or statutory provisions of the different States, respectively. In Massachusetts the damages are 10 per cent. in addition to interest and cost of protest; in Pennsylvania the damages are 20 per cent. on bills drawn on Europe, and returned protested. In Maryland 15 per cent. The amount of damages in the respective States being regulated by statute, there is no general usage prevailing all the States, which can regulate the amount of damages. This bill was drawn and sold to the Bank at the Treasury in the District of Columbia, which was before the cession of the District to the United States, a part of Maryland. The right of the Bank to recover damages, must depend upon the law of the District—Congress never having passed any law on the subject since the cession of the Territory, and the exclusive jurisdiction over it to the U. States. The only statute of the State of Maryland in force in that part of the District formerly held by Maryland, is an act passed in 1785, chap. 38, § 1, by which it is provided, "That upon all bills of exchange hereafter drawn in this State, on any person, corporation, company, or society, in any foreign country, and regularly protested, the owner or holder of such bill, or the person or persons, company or corporation entitled to the same, shall have a right to receive and recover so much current money as will purchase a good bill of exchange of the same time of payment, and interest, in the place, at the current exchange of such bills, as fifteen per cent. damages upon the value of the principal sum mentioned in such bill and cost of protest, together with legal interest upon the value of the principal sum mentioned in such bill, from the time of protest, until the principal & damages are paid and satisfied." The account rendered by the Bank (see letter of Cashier of the 13th May, 1833, hereto annexed,) appears to have been made out according to the provisions of this act, and the question is, whether this bill is embraced by the act of 1785.

The committee are of opinion that a bill of exchange drawn by the United States, is not embraced by this act. The State is never construed to be included in the general provision of a statute, unless it is expressly named, or the language of the law, or the nature of its provisions plainly imply that its enactments were designed to bind the State as well as individuals. A bill of exchange drawn by the State would not have been embraced by the act of 1785, already referred to, because the State is not named in the act, and the whole scope and language of the law, shows that its object was to provide for the damages of individuals, corporations, companies, societies, and not to regulate the action of the government by which it was enacted. The large damages mentioned in the law, are evidently intended for the benefit and convenience of individuals, and to prevent persons from drawing bills on foreign countries, where the drawer had reason to believe they would not be paid. The reason could not apply to the State, and there can be no ground to suppose that the State in passing this law, intended to inflict upon herself a penalty, if a bill drawn by her should be unexpectedly returned protested.—If a bill then drawn by the State of Maryland on a foreign country, and protested, would not have entitled the holder to the 15 per cent. damages against the State under this law, neither can these damages be claimed against the U. States, who now stand in the place of Maryland, in that part of the District of Columbia where this bill was drawn. But this bill is not embraced by this law, because a bill drawn by an individual on a foreign government, would not be included by the terms of the law. The language of the law confines its operation to bills drawn on "any person, corporation, company, or society, in any foreign country," and these words cannot by any fair rule of interpretation be construed to mean a foreign nation, or to embrace a bill drawn on a foreign government. Neither the power nor the drawer then, in this case, seem to be embraced within the purview of this law; but if they were, yet this transaction does not seem to be one of the description for which it intended to provide.

A bill of exchange, as known in commerce, is of itself a sufficient authority to the drawer to pay the money, and a proper endorsement on it transfers the right to the endorsee; and the bill and its endorsement do not require the aid of any other instrument to give them force and authority. The endorsement of the bill by the payee, in blank, is of itself sufficient to warrant the payment to the holder. The bill in question is not an instrument of this description; standing by itself it was of no value and gave no right to the payee or the holder to whom he might endorse it to receive the money. It was deemed necessary by the parties to this transaction, that there should be other and higher authority, in order to enable the Bank to receive the money, and this authority accompanied the bill. This authority was executed by the President of the U. States on the same day that the bill was drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the seal of the U. States, and countersigned by the Secretary of State, whereby the bill was recognised and the cashier of the Bank (who was the payee) or his assignee of the bill, was authorized to receive the money and to give an acquittance to the French Government, and the bill, sustained by this authority, was sold to the Bank at the Treasury and the proceeds placed to the credit of the United States on their books. The act of the President under the seal of the U. States, which accompanied the bill, was the only instrument which conferred on the Bank the right to receive the money and the only instrument which enabled them to assign their right to receive it. The government and the Bank both acted with a full knowledge that the bill itself would be unavailing to accomplish the object in view and the proper authority in another instrument was executed for that purpose. This was a transaction between governments, and the authority given by the government of the U. States to the Bank to receive the money from the French government, cannot be regarded in the commercial sense an ordinary bill of exchange.

By the treaty, the money was to be paid by the French government to Paris, "into the hands of such person or persons as the President should authorize by the government of the U. States to receive it." In order, therefore, to obtain the money, it was necessary that a person should present himself at Paris, with the usual testimonials from the government of the U. States, of his authority to receive it. And the evidence of his authority, according to the laws which regulate the intercourse between nations, must be furnished by the President of the U. States, through the Department charged with our foreign relations. This was done in the power executed by the President, before referred to. It was this power, and not the bill, which authorized the demand upon the French government for payment. The bill, without this power, would have been insufficient; but the power without the bill would have been sufficient.—If the bill had been presented alone, the French government might have refused to pay, without any violation of its engagements. It was necessary that the person demanding the money from the French government, should have authority, accompanied by the customary testimonials in the intercourse between nations, to receive it.

This authority the instrument executed by the President gave, but none such was conferred by the bill alone. In truth, the bill of exchange and the endorsements contributed in no degree to the authority of the holder to demand or receive money. His right to demand, depended upon the formal power executed by the President; and the Bank, or its assignee of the bill, became entitled to demand it, by virtue of this power, and not by virtue of the bill or the endorsements on it. The bill itself and the endorsements on it, did nothing more than designate the person whom the government of the U. States, by the instrument, conferred by the President to receive it. The government and the Bank show, from the instruments executed, that neither of them regarded the bill of the Secretary of the Treasury as sufficient to authorize the Bank or its endorsee to receive the money; for the bill standing alone, had no authentication which would entitle it to be regarded as the authority of the holder to receive the money. The question, then, is, did the act of Maryland of 1785 (under which these damages are claimed) intend to give fifteen per cent. damages on an instrument in the form of a bill of exchange, which the parties to it knew had none of its substance and qualities, and upon the authority of which the payee himself did not rely? or did the act mean to give damages on those instruments only which are executed by the holder, and known in the commercial world as bills of exchange, and possessing all the qualities of such instruments? The act obviously alludes to the instruments known and understood in commerce, when the bill itself, and the endorsements on it, are sufficient of themselves to convey the right to the holder, and not to instruments in the form of bills, which give no authority, and are merely useful in designating the person on whom another instrument has devolved the power to receive the money. If the power given by the President to the Cashier of the Bank, or his assignee of that instrument, had been endorsed to different persons, it is very clear that the assignee of the instrument, executed by the President, and not the assignee of the bill, would have been entitled to demand the money. The bill of the Secretary was therefore one of the forms in which, for the sake of convenience, the government gave its authority to the Bank to receive the money, and its evidence, from the papers executed, that the Bank, as well as the government, so understood it. The parties to the bill in question, and the bill itself, is not therefore, in the opinion of the committee, such an instrument as the act of Maryland, 1785, contemplated, and that the Bank is not entitled, as a mere strict legal right, (independent of the manifest injustice of the demand,) to claim the 15 per cent. damages by virtue of that law. If an instrument, in the shape of a bill of exchange, forming a part of such a transaction as this, between two governments, is not to be regarded as the bill of exchange known in the usage of trade, then the liabilities on bills of exchange will not apply to it, by force of the law which regulates contracts amongst private persons.

The government is ready fully to indemnify the Bank against loss in this transaction, and the Bank cannot either in law or justice demand more. The committee think the Bank has forfeited all claims to be any longer trusted with the keeping of the public moneys, and that the Secretary would have failed to perform his duty, had he permitted the public moneys largely to remain with the Bank.

In his annual message of December, 1829, the President of the United States expressed his doubts of the constitutionality and expediency of the Bank of the United States. This part of the message was referred to the committee on Finance in the Senate, and to the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives; both of which made reports in favor of the Bank, which were ordered to be printed by Congress. It appears that the Bank, not content with the circulation of these imposing documents, through extra copies printed at the public expense, through the newspapers, and all the usual channels of communication to the people, applied its corporate funds, and exerted its corporate power, to multiply and circulate through pamphlets and bills of exchange, into every part of the Union.

In November, 1830, an article on Banks and currency, exhibiting great research and much talent, appeared in the American Quarterly Review, which was by the President of the Bank submitted to the Board of Directors, with a suggestion as to the "expediency of making the views of the author more extensively known to the public than they can be through the means of the subscription lists." The Board, therefore, adopted the following resolution, viz. "Resolved, That the President be authorized to take such measures in regard to the circulation of the contents of an article on Banks and Currency, published in the American Quarterly Review, either in whole or in part, as he may deem most expedient for the interests of the Bank." Here was no limit to the President's discretion, or the amount which he was authorized to expend. His power was very extensively exerted. In his annual message of December, 1830, the President reiterated the opinion previously expressed by him in relation to the Bank of the United States. The subject was not agitated in Congress at that session, and that body adjourned on the 3d March 1831. The subsequent session of Congress was necessarily to be the long session, immediately preceding the presidential election. On the 11th March, 1831, a resolution was adopted by the Bank, and reported to the President of the United States by the Government directors, authorizing the President of the Bank to cause to be prepared "and circulated, such documents and papers as may communicate to the people information in regard to the nature and operations of the Bank." By this resolution, the President was authorized, not to cause specific papers to be printed and circulated as before, but power was conferred upon him to hire writers, for the purpose of preparing documents and papers, without designation as to their character or numbers, to employ printers to print them, and carriers to distribute them, covered in the expense account of the Bank, some of those items for printing which have since been reported. On consulting his colleagues, the other Government Directors, they deemed it their duty to inspect that account. Having done so, and found that it gave no definite information relative to large portions of the expenditure, they brought the subject before the Board, for the purpose of obtaining more certain information and rescinding the resolutions under which it had been incurred. Not only did the Board refuse to cause the account to be stated with such precision that it could be understood, and to rescind the resolutions of the 30th of November, 1830, and March 11th, 1831, but, instead thereof, resolved as follows, viz. "That the Board have confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the president and in the propriety of the resolutions of 30th November, 1830, and 11th March, 1831, and entertain a full conviction of the necessity of the renewal of attention to the object of those resolutions; and that the president be authorized and requested to continue his exertions for the promotion of that object."

Thus was the formal sanction of the Board given to the acts of their president under their former resolutions, and he was stimulated to renewed vigilance in employing writers and presses to influence the public mind. Thus, expressly did they approve of the expenditure of the \$24,000, without voucher, and promise to their president future immunity and irresponsibility for the use of any larger sum. Corporations have no powers but such as are granted in their charters, and those necessarily incidental. As an incident, the Bank of the United States has an unquestionable right to procure and pay for Bank notes, the necessary blanks and such other papers as are requisite in the transaction of all business which it may be expressly authorized to perform by its charter. When it proceeds further, and prints documents, speeches, handbills, or newspapers, it transcends the power granted to it. The Bank of the United States was not created "to communicate to the people information in regard to its own nature and operation" or the acts of their chosen rulers. The people supposed they understood its nature and operation before they gave it existence, and they tolerated its establishment as a sort of a school, and teacher. Few would have been found to advocate its creation, if it had been a provision of its charter that it might apply its corporate funds to the printing and circulation of such congressional reports, speeches, and other political documents, as its managers might deem useful in conciliating public opinion to its management, and even to the hiring of writers to advocate its interests, and circulating denunciations against the constituted authorities for their official acts. Certainly no friend or enemy of the Bank had a right to employ its corporate funds for the purpose of teaching the people how to estimate the acts of their Representatives, in either the executive or legislative branches of the government. The idea that such a right was veiled under the charter, or any of its provisions, would undoubtedly have been fatal to its passage. It is less alarming that it has now usurped the right?

The conduct of the Bank, in this respect, has been attempted to be justified on the ground of self-defence. The error in this point consists in considering the Bank and its managers as identical. The Bank has not been attacked. The President of the United States, in his messages to Congress, has expressed his opinion that the charter ought not to be renewed, and has put his constitutional veto on a bill passed by Congress for that purpose. But this was no attack upon the corporation, for, to a renewal of its charter it had no legal right. None of the chartered rights of the Bank have been wrested from it; no judicial process has been instituted to wrest its charter, or to deprive it of its individual capacities, and their own expense. The managers of the Bank, if assailed for misconduct, may, like every other citizen or officer of the Government, defend themselves, but not by the use of the corporate funds or power. They may expend their own money without limit, employing writers and presses to defend them.

What would be said of the President of the United States if he were to expend the money in the Treasury in printing congressional reports, and speeches, hiring writers, employing editors, printers, and distributors, for the purpose of defending himself and the executive officers against attacks made upon them from sources official and unofficial, or from the press? Congress to put the whole of the Treasury at his disposal, for such a purpose how would it be received? If the Senate or House of Representatives were to employ their contingent funds in printing and circulating speeches of members, and articles prepared by hired writers, paid from the same fund, under pretence of defending the members of the House against the attacks daily made upon them, would it be tolerated by the American People?

The committee consider this delegation of unlimited and irresponsible power to the President of the Bank over the whole funds of the institution, an atrocious violation of the Bank charter, and the most daring abuse of power, which has hitherto been disclosed.

A short time after the passage of this resolution, conferring upon the President of the Bank such extraordinary and unusual powers over the funds of the Bank, a negotiation commenced, (as appears by the evidence accompanying the report of the investigating committee in 1832,) in relation to a press in New York, in the progress of which the president of the Bank, on the 26th day of March, 1831, advanced \$15,000, which was not entered on the books of the Bank as a loan until January 2d, 1832. The paper which had before that time been decidedly opposed to the Bank, immediately became its advocate; and in a few months the notes discounted for its benefit amounted to \$52,975, and at periods of from six months to five years, the last of which did not fall due until the year 1836, and several months after the Bank charter would expire. These were credits altogether unusual in the regular business of banks. About the same period large sums were advanced to editors of political papers in other parts of the Union. During this period a most unprecedented extension of loans was granted by the Bank. For some years, its loans had not varied much in the aggregate from forty millions of dollars. In October 1830, they amounted to \$40,527,523. From that time they began rapidly to extend, and on the first of May 1832, amounted to \$70,428,007. In eighteen months the extension was near thirty millions, being at the rate of about two millions per month.

While these accommodations to editors, and this great extension of its loans, were in progress, the Bank in December, 1831, applied for a renewal of its charter, which then had upwards of four years to run. A bill to renew it passed both Houses of Congress, was presented to the President of the United States, and on the 4th of July 1832, received his veto. The President was then a candidate for re-election, and that question was to be settled in November of that year. The power given to the president of the Bank by the resolution of the 11th March 1831, was during that and the succeeding year exerted with great industry. The fact of the existence of this resolution, and the expenditures under it, came to the knowledge of the President for the first time, through the report of the Government Directors, during the last summer. From that report it appears that for the last half of 1829 these expenditures were \$7,565 44, giving an average for the year \$7,531 88. In 1830 they increased to \$14,081 47, about \$7000 of which were "for printing and distributing the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, and Mr. Gallatin's pamphlets." In 1831 they increased to \$43,204 79, and in 1832, they were \$38,667 88, of which \$26,543 72 were incurred in the last half year, including the Presidential election; so that these expenditures continued to increase from 1829 up to the Presidential election.

So far as communicated by the Government Directors, the documents and papers printed and distributed with this money, appear to have been chiefly reports of committees in Congress, and speeches of members of the House of Representatives, and generally copies of the President's messages, containing similar matter, and other electioneering matter calculated to defeat the election of the President; reviews of speeches and of the veto prepared with the same object; addresses to State Legislatures, and editorial articles in favor of the Bank.

It is further stated by the Government Directors, that for about \$24,000 of the expenditures, no vouchers whatsoever had been rendered. The several sums were paid on the orders of the President of the Bank, referring to the resolution of 11th March 1831, as his authority to make expenditures but not stating the persons to whom they were paid, nor the purposes for which they were expended. Nor does it appear that the Board of Directors, or any committee of the Board, or any other person, except the President of the Bank and the parties receiving the money, passed upon the claims, or knew for what object this large expenditure was incurred. As the Government is the owner of the fifth of the capital stock of the Bank, one fifth of this unwarrantable expenditure was the money of the people.

In this narrative of facts are found ample reasons to justify the Secretary in the removal of the deposits. It seems impossible to resist the conviction, that from 1830 down to November, 1832, the Bank was managed with reference to the Presidential election; that all its mighty means and power were exerted to influence and control the people in the exercise of their right of suffrage, and to secure a victory for the President of the United States, by filling Congress and the Executive office with its friends and supporters. It was said by a wise man of antiquity, "that the borrower is the servant of the lender"—and with equal truth it has been recently asserted, that "the man who controls a bank, controls the debtors of that bank." No adequate motive can be conceived for the unprecedented extension of the business of the bank from forty to seventy millions of dollars in eighteen months, but a determination to make as many debtors to the bank as possible, and thus bring multitudes of men under its control. Through the fear of being pressed too severely for repayment it might have been reasonably expected that most of these debtors, and the friends they could influence, would support the bank in its struggle for a recharter. While this process of extension was going on, numerous editors of political papers appear to have received large sums of the bank's money, and were thus prepared to advocate measures or men, as the ultimate interests or views of that institution or its managers might indicate or require. Contemporaneously the funds of the bank were put at the disposal of its President, to be used without limit, and their expenditure sanctioned without vouchers, as a means of accomplishing the great design.

Connected with these operations was the conduct of the bank during the same period, in the three per cent. transaction, examined by a committee of Congress last year, whereby the bank attempted to baffle the Government in its efforts to pay the public debt, and secretly sought the aid of foreign bankers to increase its means to control the Government. In addition to its faithlessness to the Government, the bank seems to have formed a foreign alliance, and procured foreign aid, in its war with the President of the People. The three per cent. transaction was condemned by the Committee of Ways and Means last year, as already stated, and the pretences on which it sought to be justified, declared to be unfounded. Of itself, it would have justified a removal of the deposits; but it seems to have been but an incident in a grand scheme, to make our whole people and their Government subservient to this moneyed incorporation. A scheme, which if successful, would have left us but the name of a republic.

But the Bank was not content to submit to its fate and execute its duties as a faithful agent of the Government, when, with all its debtors, its presses, its advocates, its foreign aid, hired writers, and extra documents, it received the decisive rebuke of the American People in the last summer, one of the Government Directors, by being placed on the dividend committee, a temporary body appointed every six months to ascertain what dividend shall be declared, disavowed in the expense account of the Bank, some of those items for printing which have since been reported. On consulting his colleagues, the other Government Directors, they deemed it their duty to inspect that account. Having done so, and found that it gave no definite information relative to large portions of the expenditure, they brought the subject before the Board, for the purpose of obtaining more certain information and rescinding the resolutions under which it had been incurred. Not only did the Board refuse to cause the account to be stated with such precision that it could be understood, and to rescind the resolutions of the 30th of November, 1830, and March 11th, 1831, but, instead thereof, resolved as follows, viz. "That the Board have confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the president and in the propriety of the resolutions of 30th November, 1830, and 11th March, 1831, and entertain a full conviction of the necessity of the renewal of attention to the object of those resolutions; and that the president be authorized and requested to continue his exertions for the promotion of that object."

Thus was the formal sanction of the Board given to the acts of their president under their former resolutions, and he was stimulated to renewed vigilance in employing writers and presses to influence the public mind. Thus, expressly did they approve of the expenditure of the \$24,000, without voucher, and promise to their president future immunity and irresponsibility for the use of any larger sum. Corporations have no powers but such as are granted in their charters, and those necessarily incidental. As an incident, the Bank of the United States has an unquestionable right to procure and pay for Bank notes, the necessary blanks and such other papers as are requisite in the transaction of all business which it may be expressly authorized to perform by its charter. When it proceeds further, and prints documents, speeches, handbills, or newspapers, it transcends the power granted to it. The Bank of the United States was not created "to communicate to the people information in regard to its own nature and operation" or the acts of their chosen rulers. The people supposed they understood its nature and operation before they gave it existence, and they tolerated its establishment as a sort of a school, and teacher. Few would have been found to advocate its creation, if it had been a provision of its charter that it might apply its corporate funds to the printing and circulation of such congressional reports, speeches, and other political documents, as its managers might deem useful in conciliating public opinion to its management, and even to the hiring of writers to advocate its interests, and circulating denunciations against the constituted authorities for their official acts. Certainly no friend or enemy of the Bank had a right to employ its corporate funds for the purpose of teaching the people how to estimate the acts of their Representatives, in either the executive or legislative branches of the government. The idea that such a right was veiled under the charter, or any of its provisions, would undoubtedly have been fatal to its passage. It is less alarming that it has now usurped the right?

The conduct of the Bank, in this respect, has been attempted to be justified on the ground of self-defence. The error in this point consists in considering the Bank and its managers as identical. The Bank has not been attacked. The President of the United States, in his messages to Congress, has expressed his opinion that the charter ought not to be renewed, and has put his constitutional veto on a bill passed by Congress for that purpose. But this was no attack upon the corporation, for, to a renewal of its charter it had no legal right. None of the chartered rights of the Bank have been wrested from it; no judicial process has been instituted to wrest its charter, or to deprive it of its individual capacities, and their own expense. The managers of the Bank, if assailed for misconduct, may, like every other citizen or officer of the Government, defend themselves, but not by the use of the corporate funds or power. They may expend their own money without limit, employing writers and presses to defend them.

What would be said of the President of the United States if he were to expend the money in the Treasury in printing congressional reports, and speeches, hiring writers, employing editors, printers, and distributors, for the purpose of defending himself and the executive officers against attacks made upon them from sources official and unofficial, or from the press? Congress to put the whole of the Treasury at his disposal, for such a purpose how would it be received? If the Senate or House of Representatives were to employ their contingent funds in printing and circulating speeches of members, and articles prepared by hired writers, paid from the same fund, under pretence of defending the members of the House against the attacks daily made upon them, would it be tolerated by the American People?

The committee consider this delegation of unlimited and irresponsible power to the President of the Bank over the whole funds of the institution, an atrocious violation of the Bank charter, and the most daring abuse of power, which has hitherto been disclosed.

It is sufficiently alarming that the Government Directors have been deprived of all participation in the principal business of the Bank—that its most important discounts and other business are managed by committees selected by the President, who seldom report—that the restrictive provisions of the charter have been subverted by arbitrary rules, and responsibility to the Government which owns a fifth part of its stock, in effect destroyed.

But in addition to all this, here is a discretionary power vested in the President of the Bank alone, to be exercised without the responsibility of rendering specific accounts, or vouchers under which he may apply hundreds of thousands and millions to operate on public opinion, and through the prostitution of names, and the advancement of friends, to procure a new charter. In causing to be prepared and circulated such documents and papers as come within the scope of the authority vested in him, he may hire editors, and set up newspapers throughout the whole Union, and by the use of unlimited sums of money, without appropriation or accountability, he may distribute a patronage more potent than that of many Governments, because all wielded by the same hand, to secure a single object.

When the Government Directors, as faithful sentinels over the public interest in the Bank, communicated the fact that this power had not only been assumed by the Bank, but that its managers were determined that it should be wielded with renewed energy, and for an indefinite period, the Secretary of the Treasury was fully justified for this reason, if there had been

to other, in severing its connection with the Government; and, as far as he legitimately could, lessening its power.

[The concluding part of the report was published in last Tuesday's Whig.]

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1834.

We are indebted to the polite attention of our Senator, Col. HUGHLETT, for a List of the Laws passed at the recent session of the State Legislature.

Fires.—On Friday the 7th inst. three fires occurred in the city of N. York, two of which were heavy conflagrations. Mr. John Knapp, a fireman, lost his life by the falling of a wall.

A meeting of authors, editors, booksellers, &c. was held in Philadelphia on Thursday, 6th inst., at which Matthew Carey, presided.—Resolutions were adopted disapproving of the course of the administration, &c. and calling upon the Senate to oppose a premature adjournment of Congress by the President, in case the two houses should disagree as to the time of adjournment.

One of the prominent subjects to come before the new ministry of Spain, is to be the acknowledgment of the independence of the S. American States—France to act as mediator.

Mr. TANEY contradicts the report of the Baltimore committee, so far as they attempt to give the substance of their conversation with him, and says the conversation is garbled by the committee in such a manner as to misrepresent him most grossly.

For some time past the proceedings of Congress have been so exclusively in relation to the Deposite Question, and the Bank panic, as to be of little or no interest to the general reader. We have, therefore, not attempted to follow them up; but have sought to make our columns more interesting by other reading.

AN ESSAY ON EDUCATION, designed for the use of schools and private learners, by Samuel Kirkham, author of English Grammar in familiar lectures.

The above is the title of a neat duodecimo volume, which was placed in our hands yesterday. We have had time only to glance at a few of the rules for the attainment of the science of elocution, and to correct the defects which exist in a greater or less degree, in the enunciation and delivery of most persons, either in public speaking or private conversation. So far as we are now capable of forming a judgment on the merits of this work, we think it worthy of public patronage; and have no doubt that if introduced into our academies, would be found a most valuable book, both to teacher and scholar.

The familiar and forcible style of Mr. Kirkham, so justly admired in his work on Grammar, is fully preserved in the book before us.

—An agent is now in town for the purpose of obtaining subscribers.

The following proceedings took place in the House of Delegates, on Friday last, on the Resolutions introduced by Mr. Spencer, and published in our paper of Saturday:—

United States Bank and Deposits.

Mr. Spencer's resolutions, relative to the United States Bank and the removal of the Deposits, submitted to the House of Delegates on Wednesday last, were taken up for consideration on Friday.

Mr. Crabb proposed to strike out the preamble. He expressed his full accordance with the expressions in the preamble, but would nevertheless, move to strike it out. He assigned no reasons for the motion.

The preamble was stricken out.

On progressing with the reading of the resolutions, Mr. Sellman moved to postpone them to the 1st Monday in June.

On further progressing, Mr. Hillen moved an amendment, importing that the conduct of the Bank was chargeable with part not all of the distress now suffering by the community. Pending this motion,

Mr. Carter, of Montgomery, moved to refer the resolutions to the consideration of the people of this State, on the first Monday of October next.

The Speaker intimated that this was but a modification of the motion already decided by the house, on Mr. Sellman's motion, and that it was therefore not in order.

Mr. Pratt then moved the indefinite postponement of the resolutions.

Mr. Carter wished an expression on his proposition, and on its being in order to refer this question to the people of the state on the first Monday in October.

The Speaker now received the proposition, and the question was put upon Mr. Carter's motion. "What the ayes and nays were calling."

Mr. Jones, of Baltimore, observed that upon an important question like the present, it was important that all the members of the house should be present. He knew that some members were in the city, not present, and he hoped that the authority of the house would be exercised to compel attendance.

The Speaker said that the ayes and nays having been called, and about to be announced, it was not competent for gentlemen to have a call of the house.

Mr. Jones then intimated his intention to have the ayes and nays called.

The resolutions having been read through, Mr. Crabb immediately called for the previous question thereon.

Mr. Blackstone moved for a call of the house upon the previous question.

More than 15 members rose in the affirmative. He ordered the Sergeant to proceed accordingly with the ayes and nays.

A difficulty arose, as to who were absent. Mr. Jones, asked that the roll be called.

The Speaker, said that the roll had been called upon this question, and the door-keeper returned and reported, it was presumed that all the members were attending—Gentlemen wishing to have members sent for must furnish their names.

Mr. Blackstone, suggested that this was an invidious duty, and asked that the roll be called.

The Speaker interrupted—the chair had decided that question—did the gentleman wish an appeal?

Mr. Blackstone would not appeal from the decision. The Speaker was about to put the question on Mr. Crabb's motion for the previous question when a member observed, that a list of absentees had been laid upon the clerk's table.

The Speaker ordered the sergeant to proceed with the ayes and nays and bring the absentees.

After some time the Sergeant, returned with some members, and it was announced, that he had found all except one upon the list.

The question was then put shall the previous question be now put?

Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put on the passage of the resolutions.

Resolved in the affirmative.

The resolutions were then passed without one word of debate thereon.

The yeas and nays stood as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Wright, speaker, Miller of Kent, Hunt, Lintin, Snowden, F. Smith, Wailes, Hillen, Ely, Horney, Spencer, Jones of Son, Long, Griffith, Evans, Maffit, Knight, Day, Crabb, Roberts, Larrimore, Fassit, Day, Purnell, Schley, Unkefer, Palmer, Sifford, Jones, Sutton, Nelson, Fountain, Perego, Mann, Wharton, Grove, Humrick-house, Lantz—38.

Negatives—Messrs. Heard, Sothern, Blackstone, Gale, Hayne, Sellman, Laveille, M. F. Smith, Merrick, Hawkins, Dulany, Miller of Charles, Price, Carroll, Bruff, Dudley, Handy, Hyland, McNamara, Wright of Dorchester, Nicols, Gantt, Pratt, Brewer, Burgess, Moore, Charles, Carter, of Caroline, Burchenal, Jones of Balt, Willson, Carter of Mont. White, Gaither, Bruce, Ridgely—36.

On Saturday, we learn, the resolutions from the Senate, disapproving of the removal of the deposits, and censuring the President for an alleged usurpation of power, came up for consideration, and were rejected by a vote 26 to 40; Mr. Lantz, from Allegany, afterwards came in, and asked to record his vote, but was refused.

The vote may therefore be considered as decided in favor of the administration by 41 to 26. So much for the U. S. Bank in the House of Delegates of Maryland. The members of the House of Delegates friendly to the administration of the General Government, amounted to 43, of whom 8 only were of the old federal party.

A LIST OF LAWS

Made and passed at December Session, 1833, so far as they are of a general nature, or relate to Queen Anne's, Talbot, Caroline and Dorchester counties.

A further supplement to an act entitled, an act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein named.

An act to authorise a public road and landing in Somerset county, and the construction of a bridge in said county.

An act to incorporate the Choptank Steam Boat and Navigation company of Maryland.

An act to amend the constitution and form of government as it relates to the division of Somerset county into election districts, and to establish an additional election district.

An act for the benefit of Edward W. Lyden, administrator of Shadrux Lyden deceased, former collector of taxes for Caroline county.

A supplement to an act entitled, an act to incorporate the Mechanics Saving Fund Society of Baltimore.

An act relating to surveyor of Queen Anne's county.

An act to condemn a lot of land for the repairs of a public causeway at Cratchers Ferry in Dorchester county.

An act to amend an act passed at December session, 1832.

An act to incorporate the Baltimore Savings Institution.

An act to alter and change the name of John Pritch a minor of Queen Anne's county, to that of John Wilmer Story.

An additional supplement to an act entitled, an act to promote internal improvement by the construction of a rail road from Baltimore to the city of Washington.

An act to authorise and empower the levy court of Dorchester county to levy a sum of money on the assessable property of said county for the relief of Salsbury Collins.

An act to alter and change the name of the corporation known by the name of the president and directors of the Susquehanna bridge and bank company.

A supplement to an act entitled, an act to incorporate the commercial savings institution of Baltimore.

A further supplement to an act entitled, an act relating to free negroes and slaves.

An act relating to the records of conveyances in the several counties in this state.

A further supplement to the act entitled, an act relating to sheriffs, and for other purposes.

A supplement to an act entitled, an act to amend and reduce into one system the laws to direct descents.

An act to incorporate the Maryland Steam Boat Company.

An act to incorporate the Patapsco Bank of Maryland.

An act for the incorporation of Miller Lodge, No. 18, of the order of Independent Odd Fellows, in Talbot county.

An additional supplement to the act entitled, an act to promote internal improvement.

A supplement to the act entitled, an act to provide for electing the levy court of Queen Anne's county by the people.

An act to establish schools in Queen Anne's county.

An act to encourage the more effectual apprehending of runaway servants and slaves.

A supplement to the act entitled, an act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state, passed at December session, 1825, chapter 184, as far as the same relates to Kent county.

An act concerning the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Baltimore.

An act authorizing the collector of Worcester county to pay over to the commissioners of the town of Snow Hill, or to their order a certain sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned.

An act regulating fences in Dorchester and Caroline counties.

A supplement to the act entitled, an act for the education of the indigent deaf and dumb of this state.

An act for the relief of the heirs at law of Samuel Merritt, deceased, of Kent county.

A supplement to an act entitled, an act for the regulation and improvement of the village of Denton in Caroline county, and for other purposes.

An act authorising the levy court of Kent county, to levy a sum of money on the assessable property of the said county to erect a bridge over the local waters of Langfords bay, at or near Shaw's mill.

An act to provide for making a new and complete map and a geological survey of this state.

A further additional supplement to the act entitled, "An act to erect Baltimore Town in Baltimore county, into a city, and to incorporate the inhabitants thereof."

An act entitled, an act to extend the powers of the chancery court, and the county courts, as courts of equity.

A supplement to an act entitled, "An act authorising the levy court of Caroline county, to levy into the hands of the president and directors of the Denton Bridge Company, the sum of fifty dollars annually, for the purpose of keeping in good order and repair, the causeway leading from the village of Denton, to Denton Bridge."

An act entitled a supplement to an act to make sale of the poor's house and public lands (hereto belonging, in Talbot county.

An act in favor of Richard Tilghman Earle, Rachel Hambleton and Jacob Hambleton.

A supplement to an act entitled an act to incorporate the Choptank Steamboat navigation Company of Maryland.

A further supplement to an act entitled an act relating to the people of color in this state, passed at December session, 1831, chap. 281.

An act supplementary to an act entitled, an act to incorporate the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company.

A supplement to the act entitled an act to incorporate the Central Savings Institution of Baltimore.

A further additional supplement to an act entitled an act to promote internal improvement, by the construction of a rail road from Baltimore to the city of Washington, and for other purposes.

A supplement to the act entitled, "an act relating to the public roads in the several counties therein mentioned, and for other purposes."

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Great Bargains! Great Bargains!

ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT THE

COACH, GIG & HARNESS



MANUFACTORY OF

ANDERSON & HOPKINS

In the town of Easton, Talbot county, Md.

THE subscribers take this method of returning their grateful acknowledgments to the gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for their liberal patronage, since they commenced the above business; and beg leave to inform them, and the public generally, that they have now on hand,

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES IN THEIR LINE,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

3 NEW GIGS,

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

SULKEYS,

one of them is hung on Six Steel Springs; and a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW HARNESS,

all of which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for cash or good paper, and liberal prices given for old Carriages in exchange.

They have under way a first rate Coach, and a number of Gigs, in an unfinished state, which can be finished at the shortest notice, and to any particular directions, according to order.

THEY HAVE ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MATERIALS,

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

The public's obedient servants,

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. A. & H. have also for sale, a large and superior turning LATHE and TOOLS, which can be bought low. Two boys of good steady habits, from 13 to 15 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, the one at the wood-work, and the other at the trimming branch of the business. Letters addressed to Anderson and Hopkins, Easton, Talbot county, Md., specifying the kind of carriages wanted, will be promptly attended to, and the carriage brought to their own door.

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

WILLIAM AND HENRY,

JAMES STEWARD, Master.

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

WILLIAM TOWNSEND, & JAMES STEWARD.

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

March 16 (G) t

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the twenty-fifth day of March next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. all that tract or plantation of land, on which Thomas Bowdler now resides, beautifully situated on Choptank river, immediately opposite the Town of Cambridge, usually known by the name of "Akers' Ferry;" the same being part of the real estate of the late William Jenkins, deceased. This farm contains one hundred and eighteen acres and one-half of an acre of land, more or less, and rents at this time for \$225 per annum. The improvements on this property are excellent, consisting of a commodious and comfortable dwelling house, and a good out house, which taken in connexion with the advantages of the situation, render this farm one of the most desirable in the county. The ferry contributes greatly to the value of this property, being a much frequented thoroughfare between the two counties of Talbot and Dorchester. The proprietor can have the privilege of supplying horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers. The mail also passes twice a week over this ferry throughout the year.

The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on one-third of the purchase money, a credit of twelve months on another third of the purchase money and a credit of eighteen months on the remaining third of the purchase money, with legal interest on the whole from the day of sale. The purchaser will be entitled to a proportionate part of the rent for 1834, to be computed from the day of sale. Bonds with good and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale and payable at the above periods, will be required. Upon the payment of the whole purchase money and the interest, a full and complete title, free and discharged from all claim of the widow's dower, will be given.

S. HAMBLETON, Jr. Trustee.

March 18 8w

03-The Baltimore American, will please insert the above advertisement to the amount of \$1, and charge this office.

NOTICE.

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

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

JOS. GRAHAM, Shf.

March 4 if

NOTICE.

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

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

March 15

NOTICE.

THE appointment of Constables for Talbot county is necessarily postponed until TUESDAY the 25th instant, in consequence of there not being a board of commissioners on Tuesday last.

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

March 15

CLOVER SEED.

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

Also,—Spades, Shovels, Hoes, &c.

WM. H. & P. GROOME.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE UPTON,

five years old the twenty-fourth of next June.

A bay, with black mane, tail and legs, upwards of fifteen hands high—will stand the ensuing season at Easton and the Trappe alternately.

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

E. N. HAMBLETON, TENCH TILGHMAN.

March 4

NARRAGANSETT HORSE.

The splendid Narragansett coloured horse will stand the ensuing season, at Easton and the Trappe.

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

Talbot county, Dec 28 if

Maryland Eclipse.

The thorough bred horse, Maryland Eclipse, is now at his stand in Easton, and will be in Centerville on Monday the tenth of March inst., where he will remain a week, and then alternately, at Easton and Centerville, a week at each place during the season. He will be let to mares at the sum of twenty dollars the season, fifteen dollars the single leap, and thirty dollars to insure with foal, and fifty cents to the groom. The single leap payable before the mare goes to the horse—the season at its close, and the insurance as soon as it is ascertained the mare is in foal, or she is parted with.

Eclipse is a dark chestnut sorrel, near 10 hands high, and possesses great strength and beauty; his colts are remarkably large, and fine, and these upon the turf, give evidence of great speed. One of his colts bred by the proprietor, and sold to a gentleman in New York, proved to be a successful racer, running her mile in 1 minute 51 seconds both heats, and beating four others with ease.

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

JAMES SEWALL.

March 4

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

NEW FIRM.

DR. S. W. SPENCER, having associated 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

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 before the 20th February next. All persons who shall be found delinquent in settling their Taxes by the above time, will certainly have their property advertised, as I am bound to close the collections without respect to persons.

PHILIP MACKAY, Collector of Talbot county.

Sept 24

READ THIS NOTICE!!!

THE subscriber's time having expired as Sheriff of Talbot county, he has legally authorised JOSEPH GRAHAM, Esq., the present Sheriff, to close his present business for him, which remains unsettled, both on executions and fees. This business must be closed, but if it may be to all parties concerned; but if the plaintiffs do not countermand executions, heretofore in my hands, and pay the Sheriff's costs and release him, on or before the 10TH OF MARCH NEXT, no excuse can be made to prevent advertisements from appearing in the papers and on account of the fees, than that further indulgence will not be given, as all persons delinquent already know the fees have been long since due.

J. M. FAULKNER, Late Sheriff February 11, 1834. G t

THE UNION TAVERN

EASTON, MARYLAND.



JOSHUA M. PAULKNER.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the "UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Washington and Goldborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John Leets Kerr, nearly opposite 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 Ostrlers and Waiters, and has determined nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His Hacks will run regularly to the Steam Boat Maryland, for the accommodation of 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

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.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 11th day of February, 1834, by William A. Shaffer, Esq., of Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself JOHN JOHNSON, says he was born free, and was raised by Joseph Gray, Caroline county, Eastern Shore Maryland. Said mulatto man is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 1-2 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose caused by a cut, a small scar on the left hand near the wrist, a scar on the top of his right foot, caused by the cut of an axe. Had on when committed, a pair of drab country cloth pantaloons, red flannel shirt, old guernsey frock, blue and red Scotch cap, and pair of coarse shoes. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto man, is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.
Baltimore city and county Jail.
march 4 3w

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

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.
Baltimore city and county Jail.
march 4 3w

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 falsely 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

W. W. HIGGINS

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SADDLERY,

which he is now opening. Those wishing to purchase will do well to give him an early call.

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

dec 31

TO RENT

FOR THE YEAR 1834.

Two story brick house on Washington street lately occupied by John McConckin as a Cabinet Maker's shop.

This house is well calculated for a merchant or mechanic, is in good repair, and the stand is believed to be equal to any in this place for either purpose, being in the thoroughfare between the principal public houses. For terms apply to WM. H. GROOM.

Easton, Feb. 16 1834

NOTICE.

The full bred horse SWEEPER DARE DEVIL, will stand the ensuing season, at Centerville, on the 21st March at Centerville, and continue the season out at the above named places, alternate weeks at each. His pedigree will be seen in hand-bills. march 1 11

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

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

SCHOONER

EMILY JANE.

ROBINSON LEONARD, MASTER.

THE subscriber grateful for past favors of his friends and customers, and the public generally, begs leave to inform them that the Schooner EMILY JANE, will commence her regular route between Easton Point and Baltimore, on SUNDAY the 23d instant—leaving Easton Point for Baltimore at nine o'clock, in the morning, and returning, leave Baltimore for Easton, on WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, at nine o'clock, in the morning, and continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days, during the season regularly. The Emily Jane is a substantial built vessel, coppered and copper fastened, and is now in complete order for the reception of freight or passengers. The Emily Jane has been sailing about six months and has proved to be a very fine sailer, which is a great advantage to passengers and freighters also. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere, at all times; and all orders left at the Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will be punctually attended to. The public's obedient servant. JOSHUA LEONARD. Feb 18

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 added, 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 Strops, Shaving Brushes, Boxes and Soap, Night Tapers, Percussion Caps, by the box, Shoe and Butchers Knives, Shoe Thread, Blacking, Shoe and Tooth Brushes, Elastic Garters, Crayons and Slate Pencils, Curry Combs, Tweezers, Flutes, 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, Jewels, and 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 RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the Jail of Maryland, 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, 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 discharged according to law.

PRESTON MCCOMAS, Sheriff of Harford County.

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

Jan. 2d, 1834. Jy 11

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 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 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

BOOKS.

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

Stearns's Works Homans, Heber, and Pollok's Poems Byron's Works Pronouncing Bible Pronouncing Testament Pridcaux's Connexions of Sacred and Profane History

Watts on the mind Jay's Lectures Bible Companion Malcom's Bible Dictionary

Imitation of Christ, by Thomas a Kempis Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander Watson, Jenyns, Leslie and Paley

Baxter's Call to the unconverted Saints' Rest Græca Majora Græca Minora Cooper's Virgil

Clarke's Homer Smart's Cicero Caesar Delphini Horace Delphini Sallust Delphini

Hutchinson's Xenophon Allen's Euclid Griesbach's Greek Testament

Greek Exercises Anthos's Sallust Mair's Syntax Adams' Latin Grammar

Riddiman's do do Titi Livii McIntyre on the Globes

Bonycastle's Algebra Polite Learning Blair's Lectures Blair's Outlines of Ancient History

Grimshaw's History of Rome do do France do do Greece

do do England do do United States Took's Pantheon

Adams's Geography & Atlas Worcester's do do Olney's do do

Wanostrocht's French Grammar Nugent's French Dictionary Viri Romæ

Kirkham's Grammar Murray's Grammar do do Reader

Walker's Dictionary Comley's Spelling Book Jess, Pike, Bennett and Gough's Arithmetic

Bartlett's Reader Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books And variety of other Books, Paper, Inkpowder, &c. &c.

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 magnificent subscription which has so enlarged its dimensions and improved its texture.

To the liberal patrons of the Globe, who have followed it with their favor from a feeble semi-weekly, printed at a job press, until it has become handsomely established, in an excellent office, of its own, with presses types, and "all appliances to boot," we trust the unremitting efforts which we have made as our gradually increasing means have permitted, to render it worthy of the encouragement they have afforded, will be taken a proof that we are not wanting in 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, 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 papers, and the greatly increased page now presented to 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 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, \$1 per session.

Semi-Weekly Globe, \$10 per annum.

Weekly Globe, \$2 50 " "

For less than a year.

Daily per month, \$1

Semi-weekly, per month, 50 cts.

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 Easton to Centerville, 1.50 " from Wye Mills to Centerville, 50

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

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber on or about the 19th of January last, JOHN W. McNEAL, an apprentice to the shoe making business. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me in the town of Easton, but neither thanks given nor charges paid. All persons are hereby warned not to harbour or employ said apprentice, as I shall put the law in force against all persons so doing. PETER TARR.

Easton, 17th Feb. 1834 Feb 18 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 21st day of December, 1833, by Wm. A. Shaffer, 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 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.

For Rent,

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

P. F. THOMAS, Admr.

MARYLAND,

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

On application of William H. Emory, admr. of Lott Warfield, late of Talbot county, dec'd. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in the two newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore.

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

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

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

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

WM. H. EMORY, Admr. of Lott Warfield, dec'd.

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

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 linen frock, old shoes and stockings. She says she belongs to Mr. Edw. Albert 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, Sh'r.

Jan 18 4w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the first day of February, 1834, by Nicholas Brewer, Esq., a Justice of the peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself MATHIAS BUSICK, says he was born free, and was raised by John Gaud, living on the Eastern Shore, Maryland, but was committed as belonging to John Higgins, of Harford county, Md.; said colored man is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, has a small scar on the right eye, and a large scar on his left ankle caused by a cut. Had on when committed a blue cloth roundabout, coarse drab country cloth pantaloons, dark valencia vest, cotton shirt, coarse shoes and old fur hat. The owner of the above described colored man (if any) is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Feb 18 Baltimore city and county Jail.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Queen Anne's county, on the 8th day of January, 1834, by William Harper, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county as a runaway, a woman who calls herself ELIZA BEDFORD, 5 feet high, about 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, Sh'r. of Queen Anne's county.

Jan 18 8w

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

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 22d day of January, 1834, by Elhanan Young, Esq., a Justice of the peace for Baltimore county, as a runaway, a mulatto man, who calls himself STEPHEN JONES, says he is free, but did belong to Philip Turner, living near Chaptico, St. Mary's county, Maryland. Said mulatto man is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 1-2 inches high, has a scar on his right hand on the knuckle of the third finger, several of his teeth out in front. Had on when committed, a drab country cloth roundabout, dark grey casinet pantaloons, dark swansdown vest, cotton shirt, red plaid under jacket, coarse lace boots and an old fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Feb 11 Baltimore city and county Jail.

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 scour'd, 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

D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Feb 18 Baltimore city and county Jail.

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

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. w

FOR RENT,

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

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

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 reap hook. Had on when committed, 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, girl 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
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 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
Jy 11 of Baltimore city and county Jail.

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

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.—No. 44.

EASTON, MD.—SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1834.

WHOLE No. 321.

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.

REMOVAL.

MANLOVE HAZEL,
INFORMS his customers and the public, that he has removed his Store to the room recently occupied by Miss Jackson, nearly opposite to the Easton Hotel, and next door to Mr. Graham's office, and Mr. Lovelady's Store—Where he intends to keep constantly on hand
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE & FANCY GOODS.
And in addition to his former stock he has just received, and is now opening a fresh supply of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
suitable for the present season.

His friends and the public are earnestly solicited to give him a call.
Jan 14

NEW 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, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.

—ALSO—
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND QUEENS WARE,
among which are some full sets of Dining & Tea China, all of which he will sell on the most accommodating terms for cash or in exchange for Country Kersey, Lindsey, Feathers, &c. He respectfully requests the public generally to call and look at his assortment.
Easton, Nov. 5.

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 [Growth]

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

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, 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. 9, 1833.

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

Also,—Spades, Shovels, Hoes, &c.
WM. H. & P. GROOME.

Easton and Baltimore Packet,
BY WAY OF MILES RIVER.



WILLIAM AND HENRY,

JAMES STEWARD, Master,

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

WILLIAM TOWNSEND, & JAMES STEWARD.

N. B. For Capt. James Steward's capacity and attention to business as a commander of a vessel, the public are referred to Messrs. Nicholas Goldsborough, Tench Tilghman, Benjamin Bowdler and John Newnam, of this county.
March 15 (G) 11

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 22d day of January, 1834, by Elihan Young, Esq. a justice of the peace for Baltimore county, as a runaway, a mulatto man, who calls himself STEPHEN JONES; says he is free, but did belong to Philip Turner, living near Chaptico, St. Mary's county, Maryland. Said mulatto man is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 1/2 inches high, has a scar on his right hand on the knuckle of the third finger, several of his teeth out in front. Had on when committed, a drab country cloth roundabout, dark grey cassinet pants, dark swansdown vest, cotton shirt, red plaid under jacket, coarse lace boots and an old fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

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

Feb 11

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

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

THOS. SUDLER, Sheriff,
of Queen Anne's county.

Jan 18 8w

THE GLOBE of Washington, and Baltimore Republican, will each insert the above, law and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

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

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

Feb 11

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 9th day of January, 1834, by David B. Ferguson, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored lad, who calls himself SOLOMON DUFFIN, says he belongs to Mr. Lewis Kemp, of Frederick county, Maryland. Said colored lad is about 16 years of age, 5 feet 4 1/2 inches high, has a small scar over the right eye, a small scar under the right eye, one near the left eye, also one on the left arm. Had on when committed a dark country cloth coat and pantaloons, cotton shirt, yarn stockings, coarse lace boots, and old black fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described colored lad, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

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

Feb 1 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the first day of February, 1834, by Nicholas Brewer, Esq. a justice of the peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself MATTHIAS BUSICK; says he was born free, and was raised by John Gadd, living on the Eastern Shore, Maryland, but was committed as belonging to John Higgins, of Hartford county, Md.; said colored man is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, has a small scar over the right eye, and a large scar on his left ankle caused by a cut. Had on when committed a blue cloth roundabout, coarse drab country cloth pantaloons, dark woolen vest, cotton shirt, coarse shoes and old fur hat. The owner of the above described colored man (if any) is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

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

Feb 18

POETRY.

THE FIRST OF MARCH.

The bud is in the bough
And the leaf is in the bud,
And the Earth's beginning now
In her veins to feel the blood,
Which, warmed by summer's sun
In th' alembic of the vine,
From her founts will overrun
In a ruddy gush of wine.
The perfume and the bloom
That shall decorate the flower,
Are quickening in the gloom
Of their subterranean bower;
And the juices meant to feed
Trees, vegetables, fruits,
Unerringly proceed
To their preappointed roots.
How awful the thought
Of the wonders under ground,
Of the mystic changes wrought
In the silent, dark profound;
How each thing upward tends
By necessity decreed,
And a world's support depends
On the shooting of a seed!
The Summer's in her ark,
And this sunny-pinioned day
Is commissioned to remark
Whether Winter holds her sway;
Go back, thou dove of peace,
With the myrtle on thy wing,
Say that floods and tempests cease,
And the world is ripe for Spring.
Thou hast fanned the sleeping Earth
Till her dreams are all of flowers,
And the waters loth in mirth
For their overhanging bowers;
The forest seems to listen
For the rustle of its leaves,
And the very skies to glisten
In the hope of summer eves.
Thy vivifying spell
Has been felt beneath the wave.
By the dormouse in its cell,
And the mole within its cave;
And the summer tribes that creep,
Or in air expand their wing,
Have started from their sleep,
At the summons of the Spring.
The cattle lift their voices
From the valleys and the hills,
And the feathered race rejoices
With a gush of tuneful bills;
And if this cloudless arch
Fills the poet's song with glee,
O thou sunny first of March,
Be it dedicate to thee!

SINGULAR OLD SONNET.

The longer life, the more offence,
The more offence, the greater pain;
The greater pain, the less defence;
The less defence, the lesser gain—
The loss of gain loth ill doth try,
Wherefore, come, death, and let me die!
The shorter life, less count I find;
The less account, the sooner made;
The count soon made the merrier mind;
The merrier mind doth thought invade—
Short life, in truth, this thing doth try,
Wherefore, come, death, and let me die!
Come gentle death, the ebb of care,
The ebb of care, the flood of life;
The flood of life, the joyful fare;
The joyful fare, the end of strife—
The end of strife, that thing wish I,
Wherefore, come death, and let me die!

Temperance Department.

FACTS FOR SPIRIT DEALERS TO LOOK AT.—A woman in Boston who kept a house of assignation, recently confessed that she thought the business a bad one and was ashamed of it, but had no way of supporting her father or mother or herself; they must all go to the poor house if she gave up the brothel. She said, however, that she never ruined any body; every body was ruined before they came to her. Can rum-sellers say so too? They ruin men by making them drunkards, and then turn them out to perish.

A man was found beastly drunk lying just within his own door. His wife, to prevent his exposure, had drawn him out of the street, though she was unable to do any thing more except to place a pillow under his head. She could not bear to see him without one, but he was, and cruelly as he had treated her and the children. Three weeks before, this very man had promised to drink no more; but with a drap-spoon on each side of his house, and in front of it, how was it to be expected he should keep his resolution?

In one house three mothers were seen intoxicated; two of them prostrate on the same floor, and the third feeding her infant with the fiery poison which "leached through her own polluted body."

Judge Dagget, in his remarks previous to pronouncing sentence of death on Sherman, the man who murdered his wife and child, said that during the last five years, he had witnessed ten trials for life, "and in eight of these, the acts done were the immediate consequence of drunkenness."

A short time since John Brown, of S. Kingston, R. I., a man of temperate habits, purchased a pistol, shot his wife, and then drowned himself in a mill pond.

One Henry Simmons near Fredonia, N. Y., being intoxicated, threw a stool at his wife, which missing her, struck a child with such violence as to endanger its life.

George Barton near Centerville, N. J., a confirmed drunkard, recently murdered his wife in a fit of intoxication. He has been committed to jail to answer to the laws of his country for their violation.

Hugh Rooney, a drunkard living at Utica, N. Y., on the 18th of Oct. killed his wife by

hanging and choking her. He is in jail at Utica.

A man who on Sundays indulged in excessive drinking, being left alone in the street, fell in a state of insensibility. In this situation he was attacked by a pig, and his whole body was literally taken away. The pig combed with the nose, eat away all the soft and fleshy parts, then the cheeks, lips and chin, part of the right ear, tearing away all the muscles and skin, leaving nothing but the bones and teeth. Reflections.—1. What apology can justify the man who sold him the liquor? 2. None but hogs or sharks would eat a drunkard!

Capt. John Madingo, of N. Prospect, N. J., lately committed suicide by cutting his throat. He was intemperate. Three years ago he was in good standing, and at the time of his death was a justice of the peace.

The wife of Abraham Egbert, of West Bloomfield, N. J., recently committed suicide to escape the sufferings she endured from a drunken husband.

A man named Bliss was found lying in a street in New York, in a state of extreme intoxication, and was carried to the watch-house. The next morning an attempt was made to remove him to the almshouse, but he expired before he had been carried half the distance. In his pocket was found one of those weeds with which the lowest grade steal spirit from the cask.

A man in Ohio, when intoxicated, recently fell at a raising and was instantly killed.

Another man in the same town, a few days after, went to a logging-heel, saying that after that day he did not intend to drink any more whiskey. When about to leave the place he took the bottle in his hand and said, "Now I am about to take my last dram." He drank and started for home. In two or three hours he was found, a breathless corpse.

Shubael Seelye, of Augusta, Me., on the 15th of Oct. last, coming home intoxicated, murdered his wife in the presence of his children. He had procured his liquor at an unlicensed retailer's but a few hours previous to the commission of the deed.

Geo. Bonwell, near Frederica, Del., recently murdered his daughter aged about 15 years, by knocking her down with a heavy stick, and then stamping her with his feet. He was addicted to the use of ardent spirit.

Such, O Rum, are thy fruits! Such, O spirit-dealers, are the results of your employment! Blood cries from the ground against you—blood-guiltiness rests upon your souls. How will you answer it in a coming day?

Spontaneous Combustion of a Drunkard.—Dr. Peter Schofield, in a late address delivered at the formation of a Temperance Society in the township of Bastard in the district of Johnston, in the province of Upper Canada, states a case of spontaneous combustion, which occurred in his practice. "It is well authenticated," says the Doctor, "that many habitual drinkers of ardent spirits are brought to their end by what is called 'spontaneous combustion.' By spontaneous combustion I mean when a person takes fire, as by an electric shock, and burns up without any external application. Trotter mentions several such instances. One occurred under my own observation. It was the case of a young man, about twenty-five years old. He had been an habitual drinker for many years. I saw him about nine o'clock in the evening on which it happened. He was then as usual, not drunk, but full of liquor. About eleven on the same evening I was called to see him. I found him literally roasted from the crown of his head to the sole of his feet. He was found in a blacksmith's shop, just across the way from where he had been. The owner of the shop, discovered an extensive light in his shop as though the whole building was in one general flame. He ran with the greatest precipitation, and on opening the door discovered a man standing erect in the midst of a widely extended silvery colored flame, bearing as he describes it, exactly the appearance of the wick of a burning candle in the midst of its own flame. He seized him by the shoulder, and jerked him to the door, upon which the flame was extinguished. There was no possibility of fire having been communicated to him from any external source. It was purely a case of spontaneous ignition. A general sloughing came on, and his flesh was consumed or removed in the dressing, leaving the bones and a few of the larger blood vessels standing.—The blood, nevertheless, rallied around the heart, and maintained the vital spark, until the thirteenth day, when he died, not only the most noisome, ill featured and dreadful picture that was ever presented to human view; but his shrieks, his cries, and lamentations were enough to rend a heart of adamant. He complained of pain of body—his flesh was gone. He said he was suffering the torment of hell; that he was fast upon his threshold, and should soon enter its dismal caverns, and in this frame of mind gave up the ghost. On the death of the drunkard! Well may it be said to be a fearful description. I have seen other drunkards die, but never in a manner so awful and affecting. They usually go off senseless and stupid as it regards a future state!"

What a Struggle it was!—An aged lady gave not many days since, the following account:—Some forty years ago, or more, she was acquainted with a man, respectable and talented, who had contracted habits of intemperance. Sensible of the ruin which was coming upon him and the disgrace he was incurring, again and again he resolved to break his fetters, and escape from captivity and from the enemy who had enslaved him. For weeks, and sometimes for months, would he adhere firmly to his resolution, and then in some evil hour he would relapse into his old habits and drink to excess. Harassed by the conscience, and tormented by reflection of the past and anticipation of the future, he was miserable and unhappy. One day while walking in the street, the sense of his condition became so unsupportable that he fell upon his knees, even where he was in the public highway, and with a voice of agony cried to God his Maker, to give him strength to overcome his enemy, and to abide firm and unmoved in the resolution he then renewed, not to touch, or handle ardent spirits till the day of his death. He lived to a good old age, and died a sober respectable man.

Total abstinence will save the drunkard and nothing else will.—*Tem. Recorder.*

Lord Grenville, who lately died at the age of 75, has lived for many years, certainly more than thirty, and probably for near fifty years, the secure place of Auditor of the Exchequer. The salary is £4000 per annum, and the duty, nothing. He has not even signed his name once during the whole time, but has received between half a million and a million of dollars out of the Treasury. Besides this, he must have

had a retiring pension as Speaker of the House of Commons, before he was created a Peer. These are very snug appointments for a childless old man, at the expense of the people who have labor to perform and families to maintain.

TURN OUT AT DOVER.—The Dover Gazette states that in consequence of the stoppage of girls to the number of seven hundred, in all the factories, had abandoned their work. They afterwards held a public meeting, an account of which we copy from the Gazette.

GREAT MEETING.

In consequence of the notice given by the Agent to the females employed in the manufacturing establishments in this town, that from and after the 15th inst. their wages would be reduced, to enable their employers to meet the "unusual pressure of the times," the girls, to the number of between 600 and 700, assembled in the Court House on Saturday afternoon, to devise ways and means to enable themselves to meet the "pressure of the times" anticipated from this threatened reduction.

The meeting was organized and a committee of three appointed to prepare resolutions and a report of the proceedings. The notice of the Agent, informing them, that when the mills were again started, it would be used the "new prices" was then read, and the following resolutions unanimously passed.

1st. Resolved, That we will never consent to work for the Cocheo Manufacturing Company at their reduced "Tariff of Wages."

2d. Resolved, That we believe the "unusual pressure of the times" which is so much complained of to have been caused by artful and designing men to subvert party purposes, or more wickedly still, to promote their own private ends.

3d. Resolved, That we view with feelings of indignation, the attempt made to throw upon us, who are least able to bear it, the effect of this "pressure," by reducing our wages, whilst those of our overseers and Agents are continued to them at their former high rate. That we think our wages already low enough, when the peculiar circumstances of our situation are considered; that we are many of us far from our homes, parents and friends, and that it is only by strict economy and untiring industry that any of us have been able to lay up any thing. That we view, with feelings of scorn, the attempt made by those, who would be glad to see us bond slaves for life, to magnify the small amount of our earnings into fortunes, that their oppressive measures may wear the appearance of justice.

4th. Resolved, That we view this attempt to reduce our wages as part of a general plan of the proprietors of the different manufacturing establishments to reduce the Females in their employ to that state of dependence on them, in which they may openly, as they do now secretly, abuse and insult them, by calling them their "slaves." That while we feel our independence, we will neither be cajoled by flattery, nor intimidated by threats, from using all the means in our power to prevent the accomplishment of a purpose so much to be deprecated.

5th. Resolved, That we view both the ungenerous accusation of our affecting "riotous combinations," and the poor compliment of our being "otherwise respectable," with the like feelings of contempt and consider them both, as in the last degree, insulting to the daughters of freemen.

6th. Resolved, That however freely the epithet of "Factory Slaves" may be bestowed upon us, we will never deserve it, by a base and cringing submission to proud wealth or baughty insolence.

7th. Resolved, That it be considered base in any one to depart from the determination expressed by our first resolution.

After the adoption of the above Resolutions a communication from one of the members was read, exhorting them to persist in the endeavor to obtain the old prices for labor, and not to work for the new, and to correspond with those of their own sex similarly situated in other places, to encourage them to adopt a like course.

The communication was well received, and after it had been read the following Votes were passed.

Resolved, That a committee of twelve be chosen to communicate the proceedings of this meeting to the girls employed in the Factories at Great Falls, Newmarket, and Lowell.

Resolved, That a fund be raised and appropriated to defray the expenses of those, in returning to their homes, who may not have the means at their command.

The Turn Out, and Stoppage of the FACTORIES AT DOVER.

We copy the following "notice" from the agent of the Factories at Dover to the females in the company's employ, and the spirited answer of those ladies relative to a reduced tariff of wages, to take place on the 15th of March, inst. Since this was received we have had verbal information, that there has been a general turnout of all the females, about eight hundred in number, and that all the factories had consequently stopped.—All this under the specious pretence of the pressure of the times, and scarcity of money—another movement on the part of the Factory proprietors in behalf of the U. S. Bank, a great part of whom doubt are Bank stockholders.

This however is but the beginning of these troubles in our country. Every new pressure in the money market, which will always be frequent in a commercial community, will afford a new pretext for the reduction of wages, until the stipend of the operatives is reduced to an humble pittance, barely necessary to sustain life, yet they are called upon not to leave their work, and are admonished that "riotous combinations answer no good purpose." In the name of Heaven, what but a combination can these humble operatives resort to in self-defence? Remonstrance can have no avail in corporations without souls. Nothing but a firm resistance by the whole body of operatives can secure them from that oppression, which, if not resisted in the outset, will gradually reduce them to a level with those of Manchester.

NOTICE.

The increasing pressure of the times has determined the Proprietors to lessen the manufacture, and No. 2 Mill is therefore to be stopped on the 15th of March. The reduced tariff of wages will likewise take effect from that day. The Overseers, will make known to the families under their charge, the prices which the Company can afford to pay, and it is to be hoped that no person will leave their work without giving the usual fortnights notice of their intention. Riotous combinations answer no good purpose and only lower in the public estimation a class, otherwise respectable.

JAMES F. CURTIS, Agent.

Dover, Feb. 20th, 1834.

TO THE HONORABLE AGENT &c.

Sir,—In your notice to us of the 20th inst. you express your determination that from the

15th day of March, A. D. 1834, "the reduced Tariff of wages will take effect." Your reason for that measure we wish not to trouble you to explain; but this we say, it requires our reasonable notice to you of our determination, which simply is, a non-compliance to labor for you for the "reduced Tariff of Wages." THIS NOTICE we fearlessly give you in return, together with some of our just reasons for so doing.

It is a gradually and frequently thrown out by some, that some of us are making too much money. But is it not a fact that a great portion of us are making too little? Should all our hard earnings in the manufacturing establishments in Dover be equalized, and all our incidental expenses discharged at our several homes, how far should we be above a state of insolvency at the present moment? We fear nothing in regard to you, and have nothing to compensate you for the loss of health in the beginning of our usefulness in life, and for bearing the unjust appellation of "Factory Slaves."—If some few of us after laboring for years in some of your departments at low wages, have by exerting every faculty of body and mind, happened to make 2 or 3 dollars per week exclusive of board, it is continually reiterated abroad and at home, what great wages the factory girls are earning; consequently what an opportunity to become rich and independent, Factory employment affords. But who can endure this great exertion for any considerable length of time? Or how many can endure it at all? And this is for your benefit, not ours;—and yet some of us are accused and abused for making so much money. You say "the increasing pressure of the times has determined" you, &c. and that you cannot afford to pay any more than you please, which, probably, would not exceed that paid at Manchester in England. Those of us who were taught to read previous to our coming into your employment are well aware of your unrighteous policy in keeping up the continual cry and lamentation among us of "the increasing pressure of the times," no money, &c.; at the same time you are making the very destructive most you feel upon in this respect. You also caution us against forming "riotous combinations," which we look upon as insulting to us and useless to yourself, for in our capacity at combination could we possibly make, the evils of which would bear any comparison with those of monied monopolists and aristocrats in disguise. From you, who are continually, both openly and secretly, heaping odiums of disgrace and epithets of slander upon the Chief Magistrate of a free people; opposing with untiring zeal every equal measure adapted to a free Government; whose mind is so fraught with power, and whose avarice has lifted you so high into the company of the "higher orders," that not even harmless reptiles and insects of the earth can escape your vengeance, we expect nothing better than contumely and insult. But we simply and boldly assert to you, Sir, what we shall ever endeavor to maintain a firm adherence to principle, and a firm determination to maintain our rights. Your threats to curtail our hard earnings do not alarm us; your false arguments, your threats tending further to depress and demoralize, do not frighten us, we hold that all men are born free and equal; that we are the free and legitimate daughters of free men and women; that, if we are your hirelings we are not your slaves.—If you will have slaves, you must seek them from among "lower orders" than we count ourselves; and while you look up to the monarchists of England for examples for the treatment of your laborers, you must remember that such treatment can never be submitted to by free and independent Americans.

From the Globe.

MR. CLAY AND THE RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION.

It will be remembered, at least by Kentuckians, that Mr. Clay defeated—nay, almost destroyed—his earliest and ablest antagonist for the political honors of the State, John Pope, by turning against him the principle involved in the right of instruction. The contest arose between them, if we mistake not, upon Mr. Pope's vote for renewal of the charter of the old Bank of the United States, against the instructions of the Legislature of Kentucky.—Mr. Clay denounced him—charged him with perfidy to his constituents—he was persecuted, harassed, and finally driven from his station in Congress—has never been able to re-attempt it, and solely because he repudiated the representative principle of the right of instruction.

Where do we now find the gentleman who threw the first stone at the able antagonist, who was thus expelled by him from the councils of the nation, and whom no expiation, no retraction of his erroneous principle has been found sufficient to restore? We find this implacable right of construction man, Mr. Clay, now turning upon Mr. Sprague, of Maine, Clay, now turning upon him to do the positive wrong which instructions of the State, given from year to year. We find him backing Bell, of New Hampshire, in the most flagrant violation of a solemn pledge to resign, if he could not obey the will of his constituents, and this after he has been called on by the General Assembly to redeem his pledge. We find him cheering in making war upon the Legislature of New Jersey, and abjuring the instructions which have been twice forwarded by that body, directing them to vote against the Bank; and this, notwithstanding the latter insisted, but a short time before his election to the Senate, that it was the duty of the State "to control" its Senators by Legislative instructions. And what is worst of all, we find him a second time putting his foot on the neck of Ohio, in the cause of the Bank that oppressed her, and actually using Mr. Ewing, her own Senator, to serve her purposes and those of the bank, in the face of the most positive instructions to the contrary, given by the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Governor of the State; and in defiance of the will of the People themselves, as evidenced as the polls in every recent election.

But Mr. Clay will doubtless, now that he works with "Bank facilities," tell his constituents that he has changed his opinions on this subject. Like Messrs. Southard and Bell's, his own professions were merely for the time being. His real and fixed opinions will be found in the following confession of faith, given in his leading New York organ, the Commercial Advertiser.

The Right of Instruction.

Mr. Rives's speech, on resigning his seat in the Senate, will be found under the Congressional head. We are not sorry to lose Mr. Rives

from the Senate, because we doubt not that a sounder man will be sent in his place. But our views are unchanged as to the utter absurdity of this jacobinical notion of the right of the constituent to instruct the representative. It is true that the representative should pay a respectful deference to the wishes of the constituents, when fully expressed and clearly ascertained. But in no respect can this be binding on the mind and conscience. When he is fairly chosen, he is in duty bound to apply his best faculties for the benefit of the whole country, without regard to other than purely local questions. More especially should the Senators be kept beyond the influence of the ever-varying inconstancy of popular opinion. The very design of appointing Senators for six years, was to preserve them from the influence of popular caprice and change."

To the Editor of the Baltimore Republican.
March 13, 1834.
SIR—I transmit to you for publication a letter which I received the day before yesterday from Mr. Taney. Understanding yesterday that a portion of the committee that visited Washington, had addressed a note to him in relation to an editorial paragraph which appeared in the Globe, I had determined not to publish the letter at present; but the card of Messrs. Crawford, Brown, and Patterson, in the Chronicle of this morning, appears to me to render its publication proper. I therefore avail myself of the authority which the letter gives, and desire you to insert it in to-morrow's Republican, with the request that the editors of other papers who may have published the card of those gentlemen, will republish from the Republican Mr. Taney's letter.
Very respectfully, your ob'd serv't.
U. S. HEATH.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1834.
MY DEAR SIR:—
I have read with much surprise the report made by the Committee to the meeting at Monument Square, in the city of Baltimore, on the 4th instant. The report does me great injustice, and does not present the opinions which I expressed to the members of the committee with whom I conversed.
I must begin by observing that Mr. Birkhead, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Graham and Mr. Howell, whose names are signed to the report were not present at any part of the conversation, and can have no personal knowledge of any thing that was said. I did not see either of them while they were in Washington. Mr. Patterson came in near the close of the interview, and was in the room but a few minutes. The only persons who were present throughout the conversation were Messrs. Brown, Crawford, and Gaither. My acquaintance with the two latter was a very slight one. But circumstances had often brought Mr. Brown and myself together while I lived in Baltimore and we had, for several years past been on terms of familiar and friendly acquaintance. He introduced the conversation soon after they came into the room by giving me to understand that they had called on me as members of the committee, they wished a free and friendly conversation with me not only in my official character, but as a citizen of Baltimore, and as one who could not be indifferent to the welfare of a community of which I had so long been a member. It never entered my mind that a conversation so invited by Mr. Brown was designed for publication; much less that detached expressions were to be selected, so as to create an impression entirely different from the one I intended to convey.
The common principles of fair dealing between man and man would seem to require that when such a design was entertained, I should have been warned of the intention, in order that others might be present to hear what passed, as well as the persons who it now seems were so rectly availing some phrase or expression which they might note down and publish, to do me injury.
The conversation was chiefly carried on between Mr. Brown and myself. The others occasionally took part in it. He regulated the conduct of the Bank of the United States in strong terms. He said that it had abused its power by willfully oppressing the community, and that it ought not to be rechartered on any terms. He admitted that the deposits ought not to be restored, and that the restoration would not relieve the pressure which he stated to exist. But he and the other persons present with him drew a strong picture of the distress in Baltimore, and represented that the commercial community there was in danger of general bankruptcy unless something was done by the government to relieve it. His plan of relief was a new bank, and he left with me a draft of this project. He urged me to consider it, saying it was the plan of one of my friends, in whom he knew I had much confidence. But he did not name him.
In reply to these statements I told them that I was opposed to the recharter of the present bank on any terms—and that if it succeeded in its present attempt to coerce the renewal of its charter, the government of the country would, in effect, be surrendered into the hands of a money corporation. That I was opposed to any Bank of the United States, and believed such an institution wholly unnecessary. That the State Banks, I had no doubt, were fully competent to perform the duties of fiscal agents—and that notwithstanding the efforts to embarrass their operations, and to discredit them, I had found no difficulty in carrying on the operations of the Treasury, and placing money wherever it was needed for public use—and that I was satisfied they would be able to afford all the facilities in the domestic exchanges, which the interest of the country required, and upon terms as favorable as any Bank of the United States—that the pressure, of which they had spoken, had been designedly created by the Bank of the United States for the purpose of compelling the people to yield to the demands of the Bank—but it was greatly aggravated by the panic which had been got up to aid the Bank in its attempts to bring distress and ruin on the country—that the newspapers in the commercial cities, which were understood to belong to the Bank, or to be under its control, had, for months past, with groundless reports of failures, and bankruptcies, and predictions of the approaching ruin of the mercantile community, and the stoppage of specie payments by the State Banks. That the merchants themselves had by their own conduct, and meetings, and resolutions, and deputations to Washington, contributed greatly to increase the excitement and alarm, and by that means disabled the State Banks from doing as freely as they would otherwise have done—that if the Mercantile community of a commercial city chose to proclaim itself on the eve of bankruptcy, every body would naturally believe them, and be unwilling to trust them, and that embarrassment, and distress would unavoidably follow the destruction of credit.
That if they expected to drive the administration from its course by such measures they were mistaken, that the government was not responsible for evils which merchants, or any other class of individuals voluntarily brought on themselves for political party purposes; and it could not be expected to change its course on that account. And if by persisting in fostering the alarm they had excited, and increasing

the panic, they should produce the general ruin which they said was about to fall on the city, it would not change the measures of the administration;—that the evil would be the work of their own hands for which the government was in no degree responsible, and that it was in their own power to produce or avert it, and they could not justly charge upon the government the evils which they themselves should voluntarily occasion.

I do not profess to give you the whole conversation between us which lasted more than half an hour. But I give the opinions distinctly stated by me to which the passages mentioned in the report, (if I used such expressions) must have had reference.

I cannot undertake to say whether I did or did not use the words imputed to me. But, if they were used, they were applied to the general ruin which the Mercantile community should willfully bring on itself by creating a panic for party purposes. The committee have reported my language as if I had expressed a cold and callous indifference to the sufferings of Baltimore. Nothing could be more unjust. I was endeavoring to impress upon them the folly of co-operating with the Bank in exciting an alarm for political objects; and ruining the credit of their whole community to give political power to the Bank. I wished to satisfy them, that while it endangered the happiness and comfort of innumerable industrious, and valuable citizens, it would fail to produce the political object it was intended to accomplish.

To you, my dear sir, this explanation is, I know, unnecessary. You have often heard me express my opinion on the subject, and would at once see the unjustifiable use made by the committee of certain expressions, which they say I used. But I am not willing to be misrepresented to the people of Baltimore. And in a community in which I lived so long, and where my principles, feelings and opinions are so well known, I trust that not even the sanction of the names attached to the report can persuade the people that I could express that heartless indifference to their sufferings which this report imputes to me.

As I have already said, four of those whose names are signed to the report never heard a word of the conversation alluded to, and I did not even see them while they were in Washington, and one of the others heard but a small portion of it. And without meaning any disrespect to others, I must say that I am as well known to the people of Baltimore, as the four gentlemen who were present at the conversation, and I am willing to leave it to the community in which we live together, to decide from their knowledge of us, whether more exactly would be likely to be felt for the sufferings of our citizens by Mr. J. W. Patterson, Mr. George Brown, Mr. George R. Gaither, and Mr. Wm. Crawford, Jr. than by myself—and whether either of these four gentlemen would be expected or disposed to make greater personal sacrifices to alleviate, and relieve them than I would.

I commit this letter to your friendship and discretion. Use it as you think right to vindicate me from the unjust imputations contained in the report.

I am, dear sir, with great respect and regard, your friend and obedient servant.
R. B. TANEY.

Upton S. Heath, Esq. Baltimore.

P. S. I have not deemed it necessary to give more of my conversation with the committee than was required to vindicate myself against an imputation calculated to do me personal injury in the eyes of the citizens of Baltimore. But it must not be understood that I admit that my opinions are given in the report with ordinary fairness in other respects. On the contrary the conversation is garbled by the committee in such a manner as to misrepresent me most grossly in other instances in which they profess to give the opinions I expressed to them.

R. B. TANEY.

The following report is from the committee of Merchants, Traders, Mechanics, and others, of New York, a body which was appointed, with power to confer and advise, with other constituted bodies, and to adopt measures necessary to remove existing difficulties, restore public confidence, and thereby avert predicted evils. It is called the Union Committee, and was organized without reference to party. The report sheds new light on the causes of our present embarrassments, and affords the highest possible authority against the course of the U. S. Bank.

Having carefully deliberated on the subject, the Committee, in part discharge of their duties, would respectfully submit to their fellow citizens, the following

REPORT.

In the performance of a duty of such high importance, as that which has been confided to the committee, they have felt it incumbent on them to enter somewhat at large into the examination of the subject contemplated by their appointment. They have been desirous to demonstrate, to all such at least as do not willfully close their eyes against the truth, the injuries which may be inflicted upon a people by hasty and improvident legislation, and by the improper, if not dishonest administration of institutions incorporated ostensibly for the public good.

One of the most common errors in popular reasoning, and of which the artful and designing too often avail themselves, is the habit of regarding whatever goes before as necessarily the cause of whatever immediately follows. A striking illustration of this position is to be found in the opinion now so strongly entertained by some persons, but only used by others, that the present pecuniary embarrassments are the effect of the removal of the public deposits from the national bank to the banks of the States.

To any one who looks into the matter coolly and dispassionately, it must be obvious that the cause of the distress has been a real cause of its partial alleviation; inasmuch as a large portion of the public revenues, under the former arrangement, were collected here to be loaned elsewhere, and are now loaned here, where they are collected.

The true causes, in the opinion of this committee of the present derangement in our monetary affairs, are to be found principally, first, in the unavoidable reaction always consequent upon a great and sudden expansion of the circulating medium; and secondly, in the extensive and fundamental alterations made by the late Congress both in the amount of the commercial imports and in the mode of their collection.

In regard to the first of these causes, its discussion, at the present time, is mingled with so many of the elements of party and passion, that the more moderate portion of the community are becoming distrustful of even the soundest arguments, and the most candid statements, in any way connected with it.

The committee have deemed it proper therefore to refer to the history of another period. In the first eighteen months of its existence, namely, during the year 1817 and part of 1818, the bank of the United States, through its numerous branches, had issued according to the report of Mr. Cheves, notes to an enormous amount. Its discounts in this short period, al-

though the specie part of its capital was only two millions, exceeded forty-three millions of dollars. Every department of business, and speculation, and trading, was, as a consequence, stimulated to the utmost. Mansions were erected, and adorned with the most expensive furniture, sumptuous entertainments were given, and splendid barges were set up. And every man seemed to imagine that because credits were abundant, riches must equally abound. The prodigal and waste of some of our citizens were almost beyond belief. "We have heard," says the Weekly Register, 1819, "that the furniture of a single parlour, possessed by, we cannot say belonging to the individual, (who afterwards became bankrupt,) cost forty thousand dollars. In this way, according to the views of those who looked only at the surface, the country enjoyed a state of 'unexampled prosperity.' And what without any 'removal of deposits,' was the sequel of this previously brilliant drama. A rapid curtailment of discounts was commenced. The southern and western offices were directed not to issue their notes; the bank ceased to purchase and collect exchange on the south and west; and the local institutions were called upon to pay up their balances.

These measures according to the report of its then President, Mr. Cheves, simple and obvious as they are, and some of them so severely overlooked so long, lifted the bank, in the short space of seventy days, from the extreme of prostration to a state of safety, and even, in degree, of power; and enabled it to defy all attacks.

"The bank," observes a judicious commentator on this statement, "was saved and people were ruined." The question of the previous day, was not who had broken the previous day, but who yet stood—suits, warrants, and executions took the place of office credits. "From all parts of the country," says the Weekly Register of April 10, 1819, "we hear of a severe pressure on men in business, a general stagnation of trade, a large reduction in the price of staple articles. Real property is rapidly depreciating in its nominal value and its rents or profits are exceedingly diminishing. Many highly respectable traders have become bankrupts, and it is agreed that many others must go—the banks are refusing their customary accommodations, confidence among merchants is shaken, and 3 per cent. a month is offered for the discount of promissory notes which a little while ago were considered as good as old gold, and whose makers have not less valuable than heretofore. Four months afterwards, August 7th, 1819, the same journal says, 'it is estimated that there are 20,000 persons daily seeking work in Philadelphia; in New York 10,000 able bodied men are said to be wandering about the streets looking for it, and if we add to them the women who desire something to do, the amount cannot be less than 20,000.' A committee appointed by a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia on the 21st August, to inquire into the situation of the manufacturers of the city and its vicinity reported on the 2d of October that of thirty mechanical and manufacturing branches of trade, which they enumerated, which gave employment to 9188 persons in 1814, and to 9672 in 1816 there were but 2137 persons employed in 1819.

Here then we have a case of former days precisely so far as the effects of monetary credits are concerned analogous to the present. As more recently in 1831 so in 1817, the flood gates of circulation had been opened wide, a scene of unexampled prosperity as it seemed, but of delusive intoxication as it really was, ensued.

The day of contraction, however, as we have seen, soon came; the order for that purpose issued from Philadelphia on the 20th of July, 1818, and by the 1st of April following the curtailment had amounted to the immense sum of \$2,530,153. And what then became of the unexampled prosperity, about which, then as now, so much has been said. Being a mere phantom, it vanished, as we have seen, in an instant, and universal ruin and dismay followed in its footsteps. The community then saw, and felt, as they now feel, without seeing, and of course, without acknowledging that paper money, like dram drinking, relieves for the moment by the deceitful sensation it creates; but gradually exhausting the natural heat, leaves the body at length in a worse state than it found it.

We have the authority of the printed statement, laid before the stockholders by their then president, for saying that during all this time (1817, '18 and '19) the Bank had the advantage of immense government deposits; that at the very moment when the curtailment was ordered, "the government deposits in the Bank and its branches amounted to eight millions of dollars."

If then, the possession of the deposits did not prevent the contraction and consequent ruin of 1819, why should the removal of deposits be the cause, under precisely similar circumstances, of the contraction and ruin of 1834.

The truth is the removal of the deposits, unless it be as furnishing a motive for a course of measures which would not otherwise have been adopted, has, as your committee believe, had no agency whatever in producing the present pecuniary difficulties; but, on the contrary has prevented their being much greater than they are.

The committee believe that the directors of the U. S. Bank in the enormous addition in the years 1830 and 1831 of twenty eight millions to the already adequate quantity of bank facilities, (to say nothing of the very questionable design of the measure,) were guilty of a great public injury, and by thus, themselves creating the necessity for the present curtailments, were the real authors of by far the larger portion of the calamities which they now seek to ascribe to the President of the United States.

The second leading cause of the present commercial pressure, will be found in the new system of duties on imports.

The influence of the late tariff acts, in bringing about the state of things so loudly complained of, would seem to be little understood, and still less appreciated.

To say that a partial reduction in some cases or total removal of duties on imports creates commercial distress, would appear, at first blush, a paradox. But let us see its operation.

A merchant under the old system imported, we will suppose, a cargo of tea costing in China one hundred thousand dollars, the duties on which, we will also suppose, were one hundred thousand more, not payable, however, till the expiration of twelve months. The value here of the cargo for the purpose of our argument would be \$200,000, and for that sum he would of course be able to sell it for short note of individuals, which being discounted, would be immediately turned into so much bank paper, and added to the circulating medium. Now take off the duty and what was before \$200,000 sinks immediately to \$100,000, and with it sinks the corresponding amount of circulating medium.

The reduction of duties at the New York Custom House within the last—months, and the consequent reduction in the same short period of circulating credit, in this single city, has been estimated at—millions.

The evil, however, does not stop here. Of the remaining duties, about—millions have been made payable in cash, and that, too, before the possession of the goods on which they are paid, and the residue, say—millions in bonds with greatly shortened credits."

Although this part of the system has not like the other, effected an absolute destruction of so much of the moneyed capital of the city, yet it is apparent that it must have created a greatly increased demand for the diminished portion which the other had left.

In addition to these effects of the new tariff, which are permanent, there is another arising merely out of the transition from the former system to the present, which has served greatly to the moment to aggravate the evil. The long bonds of the old system, and the short bonds and cash duties of the new, have fallen due simultaneously; these concentrating, to a great degree, the burthens of two years upon the shoulders of one.

We have thus briefly adverted to the two leading causes of the present difficulties—the sudden expansion and the sudden contraction of the circulating medium—and the radical changes, now in a course of operation, in the amount and mode of collecting the national revenues.

Overtrading also has contributed its share, not overtrading in stocks and merchandise merely, but overtrading also in real estate. The whole neighborhood of the city at an exorbitantly enhanced valuation, has been literally covered with contracts, requiring the payment of large sums of money, and of course augmenting, to a corresponding degree, the demand for its possession.

The overtrading and speculation, however, has rather been an effect than a cause. It resulted, necessarily, like other deceptive appearances of great prosperity, from the enormous expansion of the circulating medium, and has hardly yet had time to subside.

Having thus ascertained, truly as we believe, the nature and origin of the disease under which the community is laboring, we feel more confident in the suggestions we shall offer as the remedy.

First then, admitting as we do, that the bank issues had been unduly expanded, and that a great curtailment was therefore necessary, we insist, that to make it, suddenly and rapidly, or even at all, at a period when other causes, as we have shown, are producing an unwonted demand for business facilities, is inexpedient and unjustifiable, and on the part of the bank, whose own previous acts created the necessity, is obnoxious to the severest censure.

The curtailment indispensable as it will ultimately be, ought, and in the present state of our foreign exchange, may, with perfect safety, be postponed until the commercial operations of the city shall have had time to accommodate themselves to the revenue code.

We feel ourselves warranted, therefore, in making an earnest appeal to our local institutions to aid for the present the commercial and business community, by such an extension of discounts as may be consistent with their own safety.

In the second place, we would urge upon Congress the adoption of the warehouse system, so that importers may not be compelled to pay duties, or procure securities for the purchase, until they are ready to dispose of their goods.

Lastly, though beyond all comparison first in importance, we would recommend to all classes of our fellow citizens, to shun from their minds inflated and delusive ideas of wealth, which never had any other than a paper foundation, and to introduce into their business arrangements a system of economy and retrenchment and diminished credits, adapted to their real, instead of their imaginary means, and the diminished indulgence of the new revenue code. Let them look to industry, sobriety and frugality, and not to speculation and bank favors, as the only safe and permanent sources of riches and prosperity.

The committee, in these suggestions, do not wish to be understood as having ceased their labors. They know, and fully sympathize, in the deep anxiety of the public mind. They perceive, and feel no disposition to disguise the truth, that a severe pecuniary pressure, the origin of which they have endeavored to trace to its cause, exists; & it will be an object of their further efforts and deliberations to devise some plan if possible, in addition to the measures already recommended, to allay excitement, restore confidence, and mitigate, if not remove, the evil.

PRESERVED FISH, Chair'n.

*The Committee being desirous of minute accuracy in their statements, delayed the publication of the report with the view of obtaining the materials necessary for filling up these blanks. Not having been able, as yet, to procure them, they have not deemed it necessary to delay the report longer, inasmuch as the defect can be supplied in their future communication.

The Legislature of Kentucky has adjourned, after a session of two months. The principal measure of the session was the creation of a State Bank, called the "Bank of Kentucky." Some of the provisions of the charter are strongly drawn, to secure faithful management.

The capital of the Bank is to be five millions. The principal office is to be at Louisville, with not less than four, nor more than six branches, one south of Green river, one between Green and Kentucky rivers, and two north of the Kentucky river. The Bank is to issue no note less than five dollars, and to owe, at no time, more than twice the capital stock actually paid in, exclusive of deposits. The president and directors are made personally liable for the excess except those who dissent from the act creating the excess, and make affidavit of dissent within ten days. The President and Directors and Bank officers are prohibited from becoming indebted to the Bank, directly or indirectly, as borrowers or sureties, in any form, under a penalty of \$5000. Frauds upon the Bank, by appropriating its funds, making false entries, &c. are made felony, punishable by not less than five years confinement in the Penitentiary.

The Bank is prohibited from making any dividend of profits, until there is a surplus of \$20,000 for every million of stock paid in, and this contingent fund is never to be reduced below that ratio. The President and directors are made individually responsible for all deficiencies in the funds, and all mismanagement that reduces the capital stock.

A refusal to redeem its notes in specie forfeits the charter, and the Bank becomes liable to pay interest on the amount, at the rate of twelve per cent. annum.

The Grog Drinkers in Berkshire, Mass. are in a bad way, for the tavern keepers in that county had assembled in solemn Convention, and adopted measures preparatory to a total removal of the deposits from the bar room. No reasonable person will find fault with so rational an exercise of their "responsibility."

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, March 14.

Mr. Wright presented the proceedings of a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Brooklyn, N. Y., on the subject of the Bank of the United States, and the removal of the public deposits therefrom; and also, a memorial on the same subject from the same town, which he would ask to be read, referred to the Committee on Finance, and printed.

Mr. Wright had nothing to say in reference to these proceedings and memorial, further than that he had no doubt but the memorialists were equally as respectable as those of the same town, whose memorial was presented yesterday. They expressed, however, different views. These memorialists highly approve of the course pursued by the Administration in removing the public deposits from the Bank of the United States, and express the opinion that a National Bank is unconstitutional. Mr. W. then moved that the proceedings and memorial be read, referred to the Committee on Finance, and printed; which motion was carried.

Mr. Prentiss presented the proceedings and memorial of a Convention of Delegates from the several towns and counties of the State of Vermont, held at the town of Woodstock, relating to the subject, as Mr. P. said, which is attracting so much attention here, and so much interest through the United States. They expressed the strongest terms, their disapprobation of the removal of the public deposits, as violating the contract between the Government and the Bank of the United States, and departing from the faith of the nation. They declare that this ill-advised measure has produced much embarrassment and distress, the only remedy for which, in their opinion, is the restoration of the public money to the safeguard provided for by law.

They further express the opinion that a sound currency can only be secured through the instrumentality of a National Bank; and pray for the re-charter of the present Bank, or the establishment of one with similar advantages. Mr. Prentiss took the occasion to say, that the town in which the convention was held, was one of the most important, industrious, and enterprising in the State; and that the members of the Convention from the several towns and counties, represented all the various interests, trades, and occupations of life. The names of the delegates were not given; but, from the names of the officers, he was enabled to say, that they were of the highest respectability. The Chairman, a highly respectable gentleman whom he personally knew, had hitherto taken no part in political affairs, but had been associated with this Convention from a sense of duty. From the respectability of the officers, and the respectful tone of the proceedings and memorial, he thought the memorialists were entitled to a patient hearing. He moved that the resolutions and memorial be read, referred to the Committee on Finance, and printed; which motion was adopted.

Mr. McKean presented the proceedings of a large meeting held in the city and county of Philadelphia on the fourth of the present month. In presenting these proceedings—

Mr. McKean said since he entered the Capitol this morning, he had received the proceedings of a very large meeting of citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, which took place in Independence Square on the 4th of March instant, and to take into consideration the existing topics of the day. These proceedings sustained in decided terms the action of the Executive Government, in reference to the removal of the public deposits, and attribute the present panic and distress mainly to a false monetary system; and if we will abide the pressure with manly resistance and determination, to learn wisdom from experience, and reform the evils which have caused it, much good may proceed from some evil. These proceedings also approve of General Jackson's veto of the Land Bill, and speak in terms of unqualified approbation of the recent message of the Governor of Pennsylvania, in reference to the finances of that Commonwealth. They are opposed to re-charter the Bank of the United States, and they also approve of a National Convention, for the nomination of National officers, as the only practicable mode of uniting the strength and ensuring the triumph of democracy in the Union.

Mr. M. said he would embrace the present opportunity to bear testimony to the high character and respectability of this meeting, and if, as has been held here, it adds to its importance to be without distinction of political parties, this is especially entitled to weight; for among the most prominent actors be recognized some (Messrs. Ingersoll and Rush) who were dismissed from office by the present administration, and who had been conspicuous in the opposition, but yielded their support in this time of need.

He also wished to say that he concurred generally in the sentiments expressed by this meeting, on those matters proper for the consideration of the Senate, and fit for legislation. At the same time, he did not yield his assent to that portion which was more political in its nature; to use a popular and oft repeated phrase, he would say, that in reference to a national convention, he differed from his respectable constituents "to the core." He moved that the proceedings be read, referred to the committee on Finance, and printed; which was ordered accordingly.

Mr. M. then said, he had, also, other documents to present. He had received, and had been especially requested to lay before the Senate the proceedings of three separate township meetings, held at different periods, in Perry county, Pennsylvania, one in Rye township, one in Wheatfield, and one in Buffalo. These proceedings were of a different character from those he had just presented from Philadelphia; they all express decided disapprobation of the recent acts of the Federal Executive in removing the public deposits, and asks for their restoration; and are in favour of the United States Bank. They, too, sir, have gone somewhat into politics. I regret this; but they are not without some illustrious examples which have been exhibited on this floor. They condemn the interference of a legislative caucus, and are opposed to the project of a National Convention to nominate a President and Vice President; they go further, and designate the individual of their choice, (Hon John McLean, of Ohio.) Here, sir, I meet with another difficulty; whilst I cannot subscribe to all the opinions expressed at those meetings, on those subjects proper for legislative action, I concur in opinion with them, in reference to a National Convention.

Mr. McKean then moved that the resolutions be read, referred to the Committee on Finance, and printed; which motion was agreed to.

Mr. Wilkins from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to exempt merchandise imported, in certain cases, from the operations of the act of the 19th of May, 1828; entitled "An act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports," which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Poindexter, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which the subject had been referred by a resolution of the Senate, reported a bill prescribing the manner and time of advertising the sales of the Public Lands; which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Poindexter gave notice that he would

to-morrow ask leave to introduce the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be and they are hereby authorized to employ a clerk to record their proceedings, and take down such testimony as may be given by any witness or witnesses summoned to appear before said Committee, touching alleged frauds in the sales of the public lands, and the misconduct of the officers employed in conducting said sales, and such other matters as he may be directed to perform by the committee; and that the Clerk so employed be allowed a reasonable compensation, to be paid out of the contingent fund.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Special Order, being the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the resolutions submitted by Mr. Clay, in relation to the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States; and

Mr. Tallmadge resumed his remarks commenced on Wednesday, and continued to address the Senate until three o'clock; when, without concluding, he gave way.

On motion (Mr. Waggaman, it was ordered, that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 14, 1834.

The House then resumed the consideration of the following resolution submitted by Mr. Mardis, viz.

"Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit the public moneys of the U. States in the State Banks. And, also, as to the expediency of defining by law all contracts hereafter to be made with the Secretary for the safe-keeping, management and disbursement of the same."

Mr. Burgess resumed, and after addressing the House a few moments on the general Bank subjects, he gave way, from indisposition and the further consideration of the resolution having been, on motion of Mr. Whittley, postponed.

Mr. Polk asked the unanimous consent of the House to take up the Army Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Whittlessey objected—

Mr. Polk moved the suspension of the rule setting this day apart for private bills, for that purpose.

The House refused: ayes 93, noes 50.

Several bills of a private nature were read a third time and passed.

Mr. Polk moved to suspend the rule of the House in order to take up the army bill; the bill in relation to the Cumberland road; and several other appropriation bills. Lost.

Mr. Polk then varied his motion so as to suspend the rule for the purpose of taking up the army bill alone.

Mr. McKean moved to amend the motion, so as to include the bill for continuing and repairing the Cumberland road.

Mr. Polk accepted the amendment as a modification of his motion, and called for the yeas and nays on the question, and they were ordered.

Mr. Ewing requested a division of the question.

Mr. Lane requested his colleague to withdraw the motion, as it should embarrass the House.

Mr. Ewing persisted, and accordingly the question was first taken on motion to suspend the rule for the purpose of taking up the army bill, and was decided in the affirmative. Yeas 125, nays 62.

The question was then taken on the second branch of the motion—to suspend the rule for the purpose of taking up the Cumberland road bill, and decided in the negative—yeas 94, nays 91—[not two thirds.]

The House then took up the bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1834.

The amendment adopted on the Committee of the Whole, granting \$1825 dollars to Dr. Beaumont of the army, by way of extra allowance, in consideration of extra services in making professional experiments, being under consideration.

Mr. Hall, N. C., opposed the amendment, and asked the yeas and nays upon the question of concurrence, and they were ordered.

Mr. Cambreleng opposed the amendment, for the reason, he said that he was unwilling to make the appropriation bills a pack-horse for every private claim.

Mr. Hardin opposed the provision for the same reasons.

Mr. Everett, in reply to a question from Mr. Cane, stated that Dr. Beaumont was a surgeon in the U. S. Army, and that the person upon whom the experiments were made was a soldier in the service. In reply to the remark of the gentleman from New York, he said that the reasons for making the provision in the appropriation bill was, that in the present state of business in the House, there was no hope of obtaining its passage in any other way.

Mr. Brown said that this reason would admit the attachment of a provision of any subject to the appropriation bill. If the subject was brought up in a separate bill, he would support it.

Messrs. Fillmore and Wayne spoke in favor of the amendment, and contended that the provision properly belonged to the army appropriation bill.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Hardin, Everett and Chilton.

Mr. Pope expressed his hope, as the subject was well understood by the House, that a vote would be taken at once, upon the amendment that they might go on to the consideration of the other bills of the bill.

Mr. Wayne presented various letters from Doctor Douglas and others, descriptive and approbatory of the experiments, which were submitted to the Joint Library Committee, and which had influenced them in recommending this extra allowance. He called for the reading of them.

The letters were read accordingly.

Mr. Cambreleng said, although he did not desire to undervalue the justice of the claims, yet he could not conceive that an appropriation bill was the proper place to have them attended to.

If the claim was to reward merit, there was an appropriate committee for that purpose to take it up, if it was connected with the military affairs of the country.

Mr. Sutherland would vote for this amendment, and thought nothing could be more important to the country, than any thing which could tend to illustrate the diet system for the army, which the experiments of Surgeon Beaumont unquestionably did in an eminent degree. Surgeon B. had advanced the cost of making these experiments out of his own funds. He contended that he was, upon every view that could be taken of the subject, fully entitled to, in justice to science, to justice, to the army, and to the country.

Mr. Mann, of New York, said, if all other objections to this were waived, there was something due to the consideration of the danger that would ensue from creating a precedent for remunerating services of this kind in this way.

Mr. Turill opposed the allowance.

Mr. P. C. Fuller supported it.

call for the previous question, that a decision might be produced without debate.

The Speaker explained that the previous question must cut off this and all other amendments.

Mr. Jones went into a constitutional argument against the allowance, and proposed that each member should purchase one or more copies of the book, which in his opinion, would be the most constitutional way that the House could reward the meritorious services for which it was made.

Mr. Schley adhered to the refusal on the part of the old confederation to grant to Congress the power of rewarding discoveries in science. He was therefore compelled to oppose it on constitutional grounds.

Mr. Hardin justified the allowance, on the ground of expense incurred by Surgeon Beaumont, which was to produce results beneficial to the public generally.

Mr. J. Q. Adams objected to the mode and form by which the allowance was proposed. It appeared to have come up upon a memorial presented to the other branch, the Senate, and which had by that body been referred to the Joint Library Committee. He reminded gentlemen although he was not opposed to the claim, if presented in another shape, that it was the peculiar province of the House to originate all bills making appropriations for money. He had no constitutional objections to the power of Congress granting rewards for discoveries in science but he thought they ought to be only granted upon memorials presented to the House, and which being referred by them to a committee to report, the House would be in a situation fairly to decide upon their merits.

The question on concurrence with the committee of the Whole in the amendment, was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative; yeas 53, nays 129.

The question being on concurrence with the amendment reducing the appropriation for works and barracks at Fort Gibson, Arkansas, from twenty-five to five thousand dollars.

Mr. Sevier opposed the amendment, objecting strongly to the maintenance of the post within the limits of the Indian territory.

Mr. H. Everett said that the amendment only went to prevent the extension of the works at Fort Gibson. All that it decided was that we should not erect permanent works at Fort Gibson; not saying where a permanent post shall be established. So far the amendment aided the object of the gentleman from Arkansas, and he was surprised at his objecting to it.

The House concurred in the amendment.

Mr. Sevier moved to strike out the section, as amended, from the bill, and insert in lieu thereof an appropriation of ten thousand dollars to establish a military post at Fort Smith, on the Arkansas line. The motion was rejected.

The other amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole were severally concurred in without debate.

The question being on the engrossment of the bill.

Mr. Jones of Georgia, moved to add a provision to the bill restricting the application of the sums guaranteed for the erection and repairs of barracks to the purchase of materials necessary to be used.

Mr. Jones said his object was to reduce the expense of these buildings by making it necessary for the soldiers to do the work themselves. The motion was rejected.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. J. Q. Adams, the use of the Hall, on Tuesday evening was granted to the members of the bar of the Supreme Court, for the purpose of hearing an Eulogium on the late WILLIAM WIRT.

The House then adjourned.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1834.

The case fairly stated.—The Report of the Committee appointed by the Merchants, Traders, Mechanics and others of N. York, which we this morning publish, we think fairly traces out the true causes of the present commercial distress of the country. All the arguments of Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster, and their adherents, in and out of Congress, to prove that it is attributable to the removal of the deposits, are completely exploded by this plain and simple exposition, and scattered to the winds. The Committee cannot fail, we think, to convince every unprejudiced man, who will take the trouble to examine the report, that the country is indebted for its present difficulties, to the Bank of the United States and not to the President.

We are indebted to our friend, Mr. P. W. GROOZE, for the Baltimore Republican and Washington Globe of Wednesday.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—We learn from the Globe of Thursday morning, that Mr. J. W. BOULDIN, has been elected to supply the vacancy in Congress occasioned by the death of Judge Bouldin, in the district formerly represented by Mr. Randolph, by a majority of between 300 and 400 votes over Mr. Beverly Tucker.

RENEWAL OF THE BANK CHARTER.—Mr. Webster, on Tuesday last, submitted his plan for alleviating the public distress, and restoring tranquillity to the commercial community, and we here insert it—

RECHARTER OF THE BANK.

Mr. Webster then rose to introduce the bill, of which he had given notice, and which is as follows:

A BILL to continue, for the term of six years, the act entitled "An Act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States."

Be it enacted, &c. That the act entitled "An Act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States," approved on the tenth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, shall continue in full force and effect for the term of six years, from and after the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six; and that all the rights, interests, properties, powers, and privileges secured by the same act, with all the rules, conditions, restrictions, and duties therein prescribed and imposed, be and remain after the said third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, during the said six years, as if the said act, as declared that no other Bank shall be established by any future law of the United States, during the continuance of the Corporation thereby created, shall not be continued by this act, but that it shall be lawful for Congress, whenever it shall see fit, to establish any other Bank, to come into existence and operation at

any time, on or after the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all public moneys accruing to the United States, and becoming payable from and after the passage of this act, in places where the said Bank, or any of its offices, is established, shall be deposited in the Bank of the United States and its Offices as heretofore; Provided, that, at any time after this act shall have been accepted, Congress may, by law or joint resolution, cause such moneys to be withdrawn and removed to any other custody or place of deposit.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, in consideration of the benefits and privileges conferred by this act, the said Bank shall pay to the United States the annuity or yearly sum of two hundred thousand dollars, which said sum shall be paid, by the said Bank, on the 4th day of March, in each and every year, during the said term of six years.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That Congress may provide by law, that the said Bank shall be restrained, at any time after the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, from making, issuing, or keeping in circulation, any notes or bills of said Bank, or any of its offices, of a less sum or denomination than twenty dollars.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, at any time or times within the last three years of the existence of said corporation, as continued by this act, it shall be lawful for the President and Directors to divide among the several stockholders thereof, such portions of the capital stock of the said corporation as they may have withdrawn from active use, and may judge proper so to divide.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That so much of any act or acts of Congress, heretofore passed and now in force, supplementary to, or in any wise connected with, the said original act of incorporation, approved on the tenth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, as is not inconsistent with this act, shall be continued in full force and effect during the said six years, after the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the President and Directors of the said Bank, on or before the first day of the next session of Congress, to signify to the President of the United States their acceptance, on behalf of the Bank of the United States, of the terms and conditions in this act contained, and if they shall fail to do so on or before the day above mentioned, then this act shall cease to be in force.

Previous to the introduction of the bill, Mr. Webster addressed the Senate at some length, expounding the situation of the country, the opinions of the Committee, and his own views, in the presentation of this measure. The report of this speech is necessarily postponed.

Mr. Leigh then gave the reasons which would compel him to vote against the prolongation of the charter of this Bank, or the charter of a new one; at the same time he threw out an idea that a condition of things might be developed which would change the views both of the State of Virginia and himself on the subject of the Bank.

SELECTED ITEMS

Fatal Accident.—Loss of Lives.—On Tuesday the 4th inst. six men were engaged in navigating a flat boat, laden with stone coal, down the Youghiogany river, in Pennsylvania. On approaching the Little Falls, Fayette county, it was discovered that the boat was not in the middle of the chute, which is very narrow and very rapid. Their fate seemed as inevitable as it was appalling. Consternation and dismay overwhelmed the party. One or two abandoned the boat and made for the shore. The others remained in mute despair, and were carried over the falls with the boat, which turned sideways in its passage, and was capsize and sunk with its contents. Four were drowned, and two got to shore with great difficulty.

Very late from Tampico.—We are indebted to Captain Miner, of the schooner Rob Roy, for a Tampico paper of Feb. 20th. The government, it is said, has invited the revolutionists who still have arms in their hands, to go and colonize Texas.

Tacumburo, Jan. 27. The assassin, Canaliz, has at length entered this town with a small body of cavalry. The atrocities he has committed all along his route, are horrible. Forced contributions, and every kind of violence, will make his memory execrable for ages. The people have risen in mass, armed with clubs and stones, to revenge these outrages, and the consequence is, that the assassin Canaliz has retired with some loss.

A bill is now pending before the New York Legislature for the abolition of Capital Punishment.

A writer in Frazer's Magazine, after noticing the difficulties under which people labour in obtaining a faithful distribution of their property after death, suggests the following novel remedy: "I propose," says he, "that a public executive be appointed under the sanction of government; that an office be opened, and a sufficient number of clerks employed to transact the business of a public executorship, on such terms as may pay the expenses of the establishment; with which may be usefully connected a court of arbitration which should settle all questions of dispute between claimants who were willing to sign a consent to that effect without going into the interminable court of chancery."

The N. York Star says, All pensions granted under the act of Jan. 7, 1832, are now payable at the Mechanics' Bank, and those previously granted are paid as usual at the United States Bank.

A strip of gum elastic applied to any joint affected with the rheumatism, has been found in all cases an infallible remedy, says the Lebanon Republican. The prescription is simple enough to warrant an experiment.

Governor Davis, of Massachusetts, has appointed Thursday the 3d of April next, as a day of general thanksgiving and prayer.

A gold mine, recently discovered in Buckingham county, Va. is said to excel in richness any previously known in this country. The owner, in one day, with six or seven hands,

raised upwards of two thousand dollars worth of ore. A letter published in the Richmond Whig describes rocks taken at random out of the pit, to average from 250 to \$300; a bushel of selected pieces, "and not a few of them," yield from nine hundred to eleven hundred dollars the bushel. The mine is about eight miles south east of Buckingham Court House.

SMALL POX.—The ship Cashmere arrived on Monday at Boston from Plymouth, England. While at that port, John Pearce, of N. Yarmouth, and Vincent Lewis, of Kentucky, died of the small pox. Edward Dowdy, of N. Carolina, Oliver Pittidge, of Gloucester, Mass. and William Pittfield, of Burlington, N. J. were left sick.

From the New York Evening Star.

FROM EUROPE.

The ship Caledonian, Capt. Graham arrived last night from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 2nd February, and from London to the 1st. They furnish no later intelligence from Spain or Portugal.

The British Parliament were to meet on the 4th of February. The subjects of church reform, poor laws of Ireland, corporation reform, &c. would be the first to present themselves to the consideration of this body.

The Admiral of the Viceroy of Egypt had deserted and joined the Grand Seigneur, and was with his vessel at Constantinople.

The difficulties which were threatened in consequence of the designs of Russia on Turkey, had entirely subsided.

The Duke of Wellington had been thrown from his horse, while riding near Strathfield. The editor of a Liverpool paper says, his grace was thrown from his horse, which afterwards struck him on his forehead, but his grace's skull being uncommonly thick, we rejoice to add that he sustained no injury.

Royal Bankrupt.—King William, of Holland, is Bankrupt! He has caused a protest to be made against the sale of his wines, not recognising the validity of the sequestration. The sale, however, was proceeded with.

A great famine was raging at Madras at the last dates, and the wretched inhabitants were flying in all directions.

The wind at Portsmouth shifted on the 20th of Jan., and nearly 300 vessels left the Roads for Sea. The London Mercantile Journal, of the 28th of Jan. says: "Saturday was the 13th day, in which we have not been without rain for 24 hours together, in London, a circumstance which has not occurred for 100 years."

On the 31st January, the River Thames overflowed its banks, by which the cellars in the neighborhood were overflowed, and an immense quantity of perishable articles were destroyed. The granary keepers on the banks were great sufferers.

A commercial treaty between Prussia and Russia, had been attempted, and when all things were thought to be definitely settled, the Autocrat recoiled from the negotiation.

Bernadotte, King of Sweden, it is now distinctly understood, removed the French Consul from his dominion, on account of improper conduct to one of the ladies of the Court.

A sort of Colonization of several parts of Asia, it is said, will be undertaken by the Ottoman Government.

The cholera was committing the most extensive ravages in several parts of India.

KANDAHAR.—A heavy shower of aerolites fell lately in this city; owing to the weight of the shower the roof of many houses fell in, and others were perforated. Zediker Aly Khan, the son of Olimata, having (although forbidden by his parents) gone to the court yard of their house to gather some of these pebbles, which were very round and smooth, was killed by the fall of one of these fiery meteors, which struck him with such violence on the head as to fracture his skull into three pieces. The flash which accompanied the stroke was so vivid, that it dazzled the eye of those sitting in the balcony of the house. The stone was found to weigh three seers, and many of the stones weighed upwards of two seers. This phenomenon was succeeded by so dense a fog, that the rays of the sun could not be perceived for the three days that it lasted.

LOXNOX, Jan. 30.—The Dutch papers of the 25th January, state that the Conference in London cannot be resumed until the consent of the German Confederation can be obtained to the session of Luxembourg. In the mean time all eyes in Holland are turned on the Prince of Orange's journey to St. Petersburg, and he cannot be expected back before March, and until that period no event of importance is looked for, and the result of the Vienna Conference will, probably, only be known in April, at the meeting of the States General.

The Journal de Smyrne of the 15th ultimo, contains dates from Alexandria to the 21st Nov. At that time the Viceroy of Egypt was still at Cairo, pushing with great activity the preparations for his expedition against the Hedjaz. These forces will amount to 16,000 men; and although it was at first understood that they were to be commanded by a French Marshal, it is now said that they will be headed by Abbas Pacha, the grandson of Mehmet Ali. The interest which he takes in this enterprise has induced his highness to delay for the present his intended journey to Upper Egypt. The works of the naval arsenal at Alexandria do not appear to be relaxed; and the maintenance of a formidable sea force seems still to be an object of the Egyptian Government. The exportation of all sorts of grain continues to be prohibited, and considering the wants of the army and the scantiness of the harvest there is no probability of its being taken off.

A writer in the New York American makes the following suggestion to the stockholders in the United States Bank:

"What, then, does this institution owe to the Government? A parchment—a form of words called a charter. Does this charter guarantee the Government support—the Government patronage? On the contrary, at this moment, it is made the pretence of embittered hostility. What, then, does this charter accomplish? Here is the great question. Of what use is this charter? Simply, and no more than this—it enables the Corporation to transact business, to sue and be sued, in its corporate name. Nothing more under heaven.—Without a charter, any two persons may form a corporation for banking, and so may two thousand, or ten thousand! Any partnership may establish agencies in two cities, or in two hundred. Any partnership of men may make promissory notes, payable on demand, of five thousand dollars, or of five, to whomsoever will receive them: of fine, to whomsoever will discount paper or lend money on interest. Any partnership may constitute an attorney to sign its notes, to give its discharges, or to conduct its suits. A POWER OF ATTORNEY is as good as a CHARTER! A PARTNERSHIP, with like funds, composed of like parties, and under like management is as good as a BANK!

What, then, can you do? The President has declared—has sworn—that you will have no recharter. Declare, in return, that you will do without one. Do you doubt your partner-

ship credit? Examine its present basis. Speak boldly. Proclaim, that on the expiration of your present charter, you will resolve yourselves into a Banking partnership, and continue your business in its whole extent; that you will establish agencies for exchanges and loans in every city in the Union; that you will constitute Nicholas Biddle, or any body else, your Attorney to sign notes, conduct suits, and transact business in general. Do this, and my word for it, no body can prevent you. No body will distrust you! Do this to-morrow and you restore mercantile credit in a week."

The editor of the New York Evening Star, (Major NOAN,) approves of the scheme: "There is no law in Pennsylvania (says he) to prevent the present concern of that institution being carried on precisely on the same principle as Stephen Girard established and carried on with unobscured success his banking establishment; and no law can constitutionally pass in any State, which shall deprive a citizen of his right to accept the agency or attorneyship of that Bank. Let this proposition be seriously considered, and if there are no insurmountable objections to it, we should say the question is settled. The Bank will continue its business as long as public confidence is reposed in it."

Fatal Accident.—A new Orleans paper contains the following account of a fatal accident occasioned by intemperance: "A man named Joseph Hyger was killed yesterday by one named Jean Jacques Hubert, both Germans. The particulars as we learn them are these: Hubert had a hair-trigger rifle in his hand, which was loaded; and Hyger was seated at a table opposite to him; the former levelled the rifle and said he would fire, the latter replied, fire; and no sooner was the word out of his mouth than the piece went off, and the ball entered Hyger's head, right between the eyes. Hubert was in liquor, which, with the fact of the rifle having a hair-trigger, accounts for the deed. Those who were present are of opinion that it was an accident."

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Stokes, Mr. Solomon S. Hoxworth, to Miss Hester Asa, eldest daughter of the late James Seth, Esq. all of this county.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

A quarterly meeting will be held in the Methodist Protestant Church in this town, on Saturday and Sunday, the 22d and 23d instant, to which the public are invited.

It is hoped every member of the Quarterly Conference, together with the electors of Delegates to the Annual Conference, if practicable, will be attendance on Saturday morning.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

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

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

WM. OWEN, Agent.

Sold at the Easton Lottery office on last Saturday combination 6 48 54 a prize of \$150 in the Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 5—Drawn numbers 58 16 6 54 15 22 60 48 50 37 12.

To be drawn on March 25th 1834, the Maryland State Lottery, Class 6.

MAMMOTH SCHEME.

30 prizes of \$1000 & 110 prizes of \$500.

Capital prize \$30,000 60 prizes of \$1,000

1 of 12,000 120 500

1 " 8,000 120 100

1 " 6,000 120 80

1 " 3,000 120 60

No prize less than \$12—Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

Also the Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 6, draws March 20th 1834.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$20,000 20 prizes of \$1,000

1 of 6,000 20 500

1 " 5,000 20 300

1 " 3,000 100 100

1 " 1,400 120 60

No two numbers draw less than a \$20 prize—Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion at the Lottery office of

P. SACKET, Easton, Md.

NOTICE.

The full bred horse SWEEPER DARE DEVIL, will stand the ensuing season, at Centreville and Head of Chester; to commence on the 21st March at Centreville, and continue the season out at the above named places, alternate weeks at each. His pedigree will be seen in hand-bills.

The season will commence on Friday 21st March, and end on the 20th June.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore will hold their next meeting at Plinlimon, the residence of Tench Tilghman, on THURSDAY the 27th inst. at 11 o'clock, A.M. A punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.

M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.

March 18.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the twenty-fifth day of March next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. all that tract or plantation of land, on which Thomas Bowdler, deceased, resided, beautifully situated on Choptank River, immediately opposite the Town of Cambridge, usually known by the name of "Akers' Ferry;" the same being part of the real estate of the late William Jenkins, deceased.

This farm contains one hundred and eighteen acres and one-half of an acre of land, more or less, and rents at this time for \$425 per annum. The improvements on this property are excellent, consisting of a commodious and comfortable dwelling house, and good out houses, which taken in connexion with the advantages of the situation, render this farm one of the most desirable in the county. The ferry contributes greatly to the value of this property, being a much frequented thoroughfare between the two counties of Talbot and Dorchester. The proprietor can have the privilege of supplying horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers. The mail also passes twice a week over this ferry throughout the year.

The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on one-third of the purchase money, a credit of twelve months on another third of the purchase money and a credit of eighteen months on the remaining third of the purchase money, with legal interest on the whole from the day of sale. The purchaser will be entitled to a proportionate part of the rent for 1834, to be computed from the day of sale. Bonds with good and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale and payable at the above period, will be required. Upon the payment of the whole purchase money and the interest, a full and complete title, free and discharged from all claim of the widow's dower, will be given.

S. HAMBLETON, Jr. Trustee.

50 very superior MULES, at AUCTION.

THE place of sale will be Owens' (late Barnum's) Stables, in North street. The drove is now on the way from the West. The animals are very large and full blood; and possibly at no time, in this country, has an opportunity offered to the farmer, or such as want for their own use, to select from so fine a collection as this.

Sale positive. Terms as sale.

H. W. BOOL, Jr. Auc'r.

For all kinds of Real, Personal and other property.

March 18 3t

NEW FIRM.

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

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

January 1st, 1839. Jy 7

READ THIS NOTICE!!!

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

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

J. M. FAULKNER, Late Sheriff

February 11, 1834. G A

NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the Female Bible Society of Talbot county, will be held at the Church at Easton, on THURSDAY the 25th inst. The weather permit the attendance of the dissenting members, if not on the next favorable day.

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

March 15

MILLINERY.

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

Feb 1

NOTICE.

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

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

JOS. GRAHAM, Shff.

March 4 tf

NOTICE.

THE appointment of Constables for Talbot county is necessarily postponed until TUESDAY the 25th instant, in consequence of there not being a board of commissioners on Tuesday last.

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

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



MANUFACTORY OF ANDERSON & HOPKINS

In the town of Easton, Talbot county, Md.

THE subscribers take this method of returning their grateful acknowledgments to the gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for their liberal patronage, since they commenced the above business; and beg leave to inform them, and the public generally, that they have now on hand,

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

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

SULKIES, one of them is hung on Six Steel Springs; and a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW HARNESS, all of which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for cash or good paper, and liberal prices given for old Carriages in exchange.

They have under way a first rate Coach, and a number of Gigs, in an unfinished state, which can be finished at the shortest notice, and to any particular directions, according to order.

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

The public's obedient servants, ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. A. & H., have also for sale, a large and superior turning LATHE and TOOLS, which can be bought low. Two boys of good steady habits, from 13 to 15 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, the one at the wood-work, and the other at the trimming branch of the business. Letters addressed to Anderson and Hopkins, Easton, Talbot county, Md. specifying the kind of carriages wanted, will be promptly attended to, and the carriage brought to their own door.

Feb 18 3m A. & H.

THE THOROUGHBRE HORSE UPTON,

five years old the twenty-fourth of next June.

A bay,

NEW BOOKS.

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

ALSO,
Geography of the Heavens, by E. H. Burritt
Malte Brun's School Geography and Atlas
Peter Parley's Geography for children, illustrated with 75 engravings
Peter Parley's History of the World, 75 engravings
Mason on Self-Knowledge
Jones' Philosophy
McIntyre on the Globes.
Together with a very general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER, BLANK BOOKS, &c. &c.
For sale by
EDWARD MULLIKIN.

Feb 22
Books not on hand, will be ordered and obtained, without delay as practicable.

BURRITT'S

GEOGRAPHY OF THE HEAVENS;
And familiar Class Book of Astronomy.
Accompanied by Colored Engravings, illustrating the Scenery of the Heavens, and the largest of the kind ever published in this country. The Plates of the Atlas, if spread out, would cover a square surface of more than ten feet. This work, as now published, contains a greater mass of interesting matter, connected with the study of the heavens, than any other school book extant.

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

Published by F. J. HUNTINGTON, Hartford, Conn.: and
Sold by Collins & Hannay, Jonathan Leavitt, and Roe Lockwood, New York;—O. Steel, Albany;—Desilver, Jan. and Thomas; Marshall, Clark & Co. and Geo. Latimer & Co. Philadelphia;—and Joseph Jewett and James Anderson, Baltimore. —[Price \$1.50.]
dec 3

A Teacher Wanted,

TO take charge of the district school in Greensborough, from 1st April to the end of the year; applications will be received until the 30th day of March, at which day an election will be held. None need apply except well recommended.
march 4 3t

NOTICE is requested to be given, that a FAIR will be held in Easton, about the last of May next, ensuring, and in procuring funds to build a Church at St. Michael's River Ferry, on the N. West side of the river, upon a site recently given for the same—and all ladies disposed to contribute to its success, are most respectfully invited to give their aid.
feb 22

CASH!

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

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

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

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

Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for 1838, earnestly requests all those who have taxes to pay, to be prepared to settle the same when called on. The Collector is bound to make payments to those who have claims on the county in a specified time, which is on or about the 20th of February next. All persons who shall be found delinquent in settling their taxes by the above time, will certainly have their property advertised, as I am bound to close the collections without respect to persons.

PHILIP-MACKEY, Collector of Talbot county.

sept 24

Revised List of Books and Prices.

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

per doz. Retail.

Discipline M. P. Church, containing Constitution & Declaration of Rights, 83 25 374

Hymnbook M. P. Church, plain, sheep, 4 00 50

Do. do. do. gilt & color'd sheep, 5 00 624

Do. do. do. gilt, morocco, 6 00 75

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 00 694

Do. do. do. morocco, strap gilt, 10 00 1 25

Shian on the plan of Salvation, 14 09 1 50

Hunter's Sacred Biography, 3 volumes, 42 00 4 50

Mosheim, Coote and Gleig's Church History, from the earliest period to 1825, 2 volumes, 45 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

Saurin's Sermon's, 36 00 3 75

Rollin's Ancient History, 2 vols., 48 00 4 60

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 Unconverted, 4 50 50

Pollok's Course of Time, plain, do., 3 50 374

Do. do. do. do. gilt, 4 50 50

Mason on Self-Knowledge, 2 50 314

Mrs. Rowe's Devout Exercises, 2 50 314

Dodridge'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, 12 00 1 25

Jennys and Leslie, 15 00 1 50

Dodgson's Bible, plain, 9 50 1 00

Clarke's Scripture Promises, 2 50 314

Watts on the Mind, 4 50 624

Western Lyre, an excellent selection of Church Music, adapted to the most popular Psalm & Hymn book tunes, with patent notes, 7 00 75

Dr. A. Clarke's advice to preachers and people, \$10 per 100 184

Fletcher's Address to Seekers for salvation, stitched in neat printed covers, \$12 per 100 184

Prideaux's Connection of Sacred and Profane History, 48 00 5 00

William's on the Lord's Supper, 3 00 374

Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, now publishing in superior style, in 4to with 16 elegant engravings, bound, 87 50

Ditto, in calf, gilt, 9 00

Do. morocco or calf, super 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 Meetings Hymns, 374

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

EDWARD MULLIKIN.

Easton, Dec 7, 1838.

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 Cubeba, Solidified Copiva, Oil of Cantharidin, Dosearotized Laudanum,

Ditto Opium, Do. Colychnth Comp. lodyne,

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 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 19

LEML. G. TAYLOR, Master.

oct 15

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JAMES F. PURVIS & CO. Baltimore.

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PHILIP-MACKEY, Collector of Talbot county.

sept 24

PROSPECTUS

Of a weekly newspaper, to be published in the town of Denton, Caroline county, Md., under the title of the

CAROLINE ADVOCATE.

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

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

The first number will be issued in May next, or, if a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained, sooner.

TERMS.

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

A year's subscription, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for one dollar, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS will be required for every subsequent insertion.—Larger ones in proportion.

THOMAS E. MARTIN.

Denton, Md. March 5th, 1834.

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

PROPOSAL

FOR PRINTING THE JOURNALS OF THE CONVENTIONS

OF THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND,

Held in the City of Annapolis in the years 1774, 1775, and 1776.

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

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

In the confident expectation that the citizens of Maryland will consider the proposed publication of sufficient importance to entitle it to their patronage, the subscriber is induced to issue this proposal.

J. GREEN.

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

March 1, 1834.

(Subscriptions received at this office.)

A CARD.

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

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

oct 9

Schooner Wrightson.

THE EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET

SCHOONER WRIGHTSON,

GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master.

WILL commence her regular trips between the two places, on WEDNESDAY morning next, 26th of February—leaving Easton at 9 o'clock. Returning will leave Baltimore on SATURDAY morning following at the same hour, and will continue to sail regularly on those days, until superseded by my new packet now building and in a state of considerable forwardness. Thankful for past favors, every exertion will continue to be made both by the captain and myself, to deserve a continuance of the same.

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

Easton Point.

Freight intended for the Wrightson can be left at my granary at the Point; and all orders left at the Drugstore of Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, will be promptly attended to.

S. H. B.

\$10 REWARD.

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

SAMUEL H. SHAW.

march 11

THE UNION TAVERN

EASTON, MARYLAND.



JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the "UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John Leeds Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. R. Price, Esq. 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 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

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.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 11th day of February, 1834, by William A. Sheffer, Esq., of Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a mulatto man, who called himself JOHN JOHNSON, says he was born free, and was raised by Joseph Gray, Caroline county, Eastern Shore Maryland. Said mulatto man is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 1-2 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose caused by a cut, a small scar on the left hand near the wrist, a scar on the top of his right foot, caused by the cut of an axe. Had on when committed, a pair of drab country cloth pantaloons, red flannel shirt, old guernsey frock, blue, red and white Scotch cap, and pair of coarse shoes. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto man, is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.

Baltimore city and county Jail.

march 4 3w

EXTRA TELEGRAPH.

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

EXTRA U. STATES TELEGRAPH.

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

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

With a view to enable subsequent subscribers to obtain the whole series, the first numbers will be stereotyped, and new editions issued as the subscriptions may be enlarged.

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

All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

The first number will issue as soon as five hundred subscribers are obtained.

February 7, 1834.

(Subscriptions received at this office.)

INDEPENDENCE.

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

—TERMS—

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

EDWARD H. NABB.

Chapel, Talbot county, March 11, 1834.

W. W. HIGGINS

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SADDLERY.

which he is now opening. Those wishing to purchase will do well to give him an early call.

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

dec 31

TO RENT

FOR THE YEAR 1834.

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

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.—No. 45.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1834.

WHOLE No. 322.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING,
(during the Session of Congress.)
and every TUESDAY MORNING, the res-
idue of the year—by
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS
Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM,
payable half yearly in advance.
No subscription discontinued until all ar-
rears are settled, without the approbation of
the publisher.

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

Congressional Globe.

In the sheet (which will be found at the
several Post Offices at which we have subscri-
bers) is presented a specimen of the paper
and typography, through which, after the
meeting of the next Congress, we propose to
mend the appearance of the Globe. No other
newspaper in the United States will be found,
after that period to surpass, and very few to
equal, the beauty of its mechanical execution;
and, we trust, by peculiar care and increased
industry, to make it more worthy than it has
hitherto been, in other respects, of the exten-
sive and munificent subscription which has so
enlarged its dimensions and improved its tex-
ture. To the liberal patrons of the Globe,
who have followed it with their favor from a
feeble semi-weekly, printed at a job press,
until it has become handsomely established, in
an excellent office, of its own, with pres-
ses types, and "all appliances to boot," we trust
the unrelenting efforts which we have made
for our gradually increasing means have per-
mitted to render it worthy of the encourage-
ment they have afforded, will be taken as
proof that we are not wanting in grateful feel-
ing for past support, nor in the spirit to de-
serve and win it, for the future, however we
may fail in the requisite ability.

The present enlarged and improved publi-
cation, it will be observed by the prospectus
annexed, will be given to subscribers, after
the 1st of December, on the same terms on
which the Globe has hitherto been furnished
to subscribers.

In addition to the *Daily and Semi Weekly*,
and *Weekly*, heretofore issued, it will be ob-
served, that we propose to publish "a Con-
gressional Globe," exclusively devoted to the
proceedings and debates in Congress. This
paper will be printed at the close of every
week, during the session of Congress, and will
contain, in regular series, a succinct and clear
account of the proceedings of each day, to-
gether with a brief and condensed report of
the speeches made on every topic brought un-
der discussion. In preparing these outlines,
it is our purpose to employ industrious Re-
porters, who will take the *Lloyd's Report* of De-
bates of Congress of 1789, as a sample for imi-
tation; and will also avail themselves, when-
ever it is permitted, of the notes of the speak-
ers themselves, to prepare the sketches.

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

THE TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Congressional Globe, publish-
ed weekly during the ses-
sion of Congress, presenting
a neat abstract of the pro-
ceedings of the Senate and
House of Representatives
in regular series, from day
to day, with brief reports
of the discussion of every
debated question.

Daily Globe, \$10 per annum
Semi Weekly Globe, \$5
Weekly Globe, \$2 50
For less than a year.
Daily per month, \$1
Semi-weekly, per month, 50 cts.

NOTICE.

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

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

JOS. GRAHAM, SHERIFF.

March 4 If
WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore
city and county, on the 1st day of Feb-
ruary, 1834, by Nicholas Brewer, Esq., a Justice
of the Peace, in and for the city of Balti-
more, as a runaway, a colored man who calls
himself MATIAS BUSICK; says he was born free,
and was raised by John Gadd, living
on the Eastern Shore, Maryland, but was
committed as belonging to John Higgins, of
Harford county, Md.; said colored man is
about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high,
has a small scar over the right eye, and a large
scar on his left ankle caused by a cut. Had on
when committed a blue cloth roundabout,
coarse drab country cloth pants, dark val-
encia vest, cotton shirt, coarse shoes and old
fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above de-
scribed colored man (if any) is desired to come
forward, prove property, pay charges, and take
him away, otherwise he will be discharged
according to law.

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

MILLINERY.

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

Feb 1

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



WILLIAM AND HENRY,

JAMES STEWARD, Master,

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

WILLIAM TOWNSEND, &

JAMES STEWARD:

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

March 15 (G) If

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Balti-
more city and county, on the 22nd day of Janu-
ary, 1834, by Elihanan Young, Esq., a Justice
of the Peace for Baltimore county, as a runa-
way, a mulatto man, who calls himself STE-
PHEN JONES; says he is free, but did be-
long to Philip Turner, living near Chaptico,
St. Mary's county, Maryland. Said mulatto
man is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6-12 inches
high, has a scar on his right hand on the
knuckle of the third finger, several of his teeth
out in front. Had on when committed, a drab
country cloth roundabout, dark grey casinet
pants, dark swansdown vest, cotton shirt,
red plaid under jacket, coarse lace boots and an
old fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above
described mulatto man, is requested to come
forward, prove property, pay charges, and take
him away, otherwise he will be discharged ac-
cording to law.

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

Jan 18 Sw
The Globe of Washington, and Baltimore
Republican, will each insert the above, law
and forward their accounts to this office for
Settlement.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Balti-
more city and county, on the 20th day of Janu-
ary, 1834, by Thomas Bailey, Esq., a Justice
of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore,
as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself
BENJAMIN DAY; says he was born free,
was raised by James Phenix, who lived on
Pomonkey creek, Charles county, Maryland.
Said colored man is about 25 years of age, 5
feet 8 inches high, has a very large scar on
his right arm and hand, a scar over his right,
and one over his left eye. Had on when committed,
a coarse drab roundabout and pantaloons, black
silk vest, cotton shirt, coarse lace boots and an
old fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above
described colored man, is requested to come
forward, prove property, pay charges, and take
him away, otherwise he will be discharged ac-
cording to law.

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

Feb 11
WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore
city and county, on the 9th day of January,
1834, by David B. Ferguson, Esq., a Justice
of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore,
as a runaway, a colored lad, who calls himself
SOLOMON DUFFIN, says he belongs to
Mr. Lewis Kemp, of Frederick county, Mary-
land. Said colored lad is about 16 years of
age, 5 feet 4-12 inches high, has a small scar
over the right eye, a small scar under the right
arm, one near the left eye, also one on the left
arm. Had on when committed a dark coun-
try cloth coat and pantaloons, cotton shirt,
yarn stockings, coarse lace boots, and old black
fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above de-
scribed colored lad, 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,
Baltimore city and county Jail.

Feb 1 3w

GLOVER SEED.

THE subscribers have this day received an
additional supply of CLOVER SEED
of prime quality, which they will sell low.
Also, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, &c.
WM. H. & P. GROOME.

Great Bargains! Great Bargains!

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



MANUFACTORY

OF

ANDERSON & HOPKINS

In the town of Easton, Talbot county, Md.

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

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF AR-

TICLES IN THEIR LINE,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

3 NEW GIGS,

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

SULKEYS,

one of them is hung on Six Steel Springs; and a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

NEW HARNESS,

all of which will be disposed of on moderate
terms, for cash or good paper, and liberal
prices given for old Carriages in exchange.

They have under way a first rate Coach,
and a number of Gigs, in an unfinished state,
which can be finished at the shortest notice,
and to any particular directions, according to
order.

THEY HAVE ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MATERIALS,

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

The public's obedient servants.

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. A. & H., have also for sale, a large
and superior turning LATHE and TOOLS,
which can be bought low. Two boys of good
steady habits, from 13 to 15 years of age, will
be taken as apprentices, the one at the wood
work, and the other at the trimming branch of
the business. Letters addressed to Anderson
& Hopkins, Easton, Talbot county, Md.,
specifying the kind of carriages wanted, will
be promptly attended to, and the carriage
brought to their own door.

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ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

THE THOROUGHBRED HORSE

five years old the twenty-fourth of next June.

UPTON,

A bay, with black

mane, tail and legs, up-

wards of fifteen hands

high—will stand the

coming season at East-

on and the Trappe al-

ternately.

May Day (the sire of Upton,) was got by

Virginia, his dam by Florizel, his grand dam

by Dare Devil, g. g. dam by Shark, his g. g.

dam by Apollo, out of the imported mare

Jenny Cameron. Upton's dam, Jessie, was

got by Telegraph, (the sire of Bachelor's dam)

his grand dam Lady of the Lake, (the dam of

Maid of the Oaks, by Spread Eagle.—Upton

will cover at 4 reduced price, that will place

his services within the reach of all who wish to

improve their breed of horses—particularly

hereafter in handbills.

E. N. HAMBLE

of the faculty might be more conclusive than that of politicians and orators. It appears, from the experiments performed, that *fringed* is more digestible than any other article. The passage of a bill rewarding Dr. Beaumont for his discovery, would, in effect, be a confirmation by Congress of the results of his experiments, and, by increasing the demand for fringed, would be equivalent to an act for the encouragement of the vendors of that commodity. It is difficult to imagine how Mr. McDuffie can reconcile the course which he has pursued on this occasion with his views of the power of the general government, and of State Rights.—*Balt. Gazette.*

Agricultural Department.

From the American Farmer.
[We publish the following suggestion with much pleasure because we think it a good one. The thought is not new to us. We have cogitated a good deal of late on the publication of a series of "Treatises" such as here suggested, in the manner of "Harpers' Family Library," and other of the "Libraries" of the day, to be compiled or condensed from all accessible sources chiefly from those here suggested, to be issued in periodical numbers or volumes, and disposed of by subscription; and when the series of treatises should be complete to arrange them with additions in the form of a dictionary to be called "The American Farmers' Encyclopedia." We are quite confident as to the utility of such a work, but much less so as to the expediency, in respect to remuneration of the enterprise. We all know however to see the subject brought before the public, and shall be happy to forward the views of Mr. Lapham, in any way in our power.]

AMERICAN FARMER'S LIBRARY.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 20, 1834.

Mr. HITCHCOCK:
Sir,—I take the liberty of sending you, for publication, (if you think it worthy of that honor), the following outline of a project, which I should like to have carried into effect, and which could not fail to be highly beneficial to the citizens of the United States.

For many years the agriculturists of our country have been in the habit of recording the results of their observations and experience in short and desultory articles which are not dispersed through a great many volumes of agricultural papers. These essays are in many instances well written, and highly valuable;—and, taken together, they form a body of information whose value is beyond all calculation. Being mostly from the pens of practical men, who write from experience, and who know the facts they state to be true, they can be relied upon with perfect confidence. We have now fifteen volumes of the American Farmer, twelve of the New England Farmer, and perhaps sixty or seventy volumes of other papers of the same kind, all of which are full of information, and essays of this description. But as this matter is dispersed through so many volumes, without order or system, the different subjects treated of being divided, and disconnected, it is almost impossible to trace it out. Much valuable information is, therefore, in disregard on account of the difficulty of finding it, and from the fact of its being presented in an unsystematic, and irregular manner.

In order to remove these difficulties, I propose, (and respectfully suggest to those who take an interest in the advancement of agriculture,) that the whole subject be divided into about fifty parts, and invite fifty different gentlemen, who are qualified, and acquainted with the subject, to write treatises on each separately. Each treatise to be confined to one branch of agriculture—to be full and complete in itself—written in a plain, clear style,—and in all cases to give the best and most approved views of the subject. The whole should be entirely American—no compilations from foreign works—but adapted to our own soil and our own climate, and condition.

The first treatise should be of course be a kind of introductory or preliminary discourse.—

1. might be a history of Agriculture.
2. Present state of ag-20. Orchards.
3. Agriculture in differ-21. Descriptions of countries.
4. On clearing and im-22. Rotation of Crops.
5. Building—23. Manure.
6. Building—24. Live Stocks.
7. Building—25. Horses.
8. Building—26. Cattle.
9. Fencing—27. Sheep.
10. Hedges—28. Dairies.
11. Irrigation, draining—29. Swine.
12. &c. &c.—30. Poultry.
13. Geology as applied—31. Bees.
14. Agriculture—32. Meadows, &c.
15. Agricultural Chem-33. Hay.
16. Agricultural Chem-34. Clover.
17. Agricultural Chem-35. Wheat.
18. Vegetable physiolo-36. Corn.
19. &c. &c.—37. Oats.
20. Entomology as ap-38. Rye.
21. &c. &c.—39. Buckwheat.
22. Horticulture, ag-40. Sugar.
23. &c. &c.—41. Raisin.
24. Gardening—42. Tobacco.
25. Ornamental—43. Vines and Wine.
26. Flower Gardens—44. Flax.
27. Agricultural Imple-45. Housewifery, &c. ments.

An agency should be established at some central place, say at Philadelphia, whose duty it should be to receive these Treatises, and after submitting them to a board of agriculture, for their approval, attend to their publication. They should be published in volumes of from 250 to 300 pages, and of the size called 12mo. Each volume to be accompanied by copious index. They would form what might be called the "American Farmer's Library," and would be a standard work for reference on all occasions, the advantages and value of which would be perceived by every intelligent reader. If suitable exertions were made, on the part of the friends of science in our country, there can be no doubt but that the object may be fully attained. Would it not be an honor to our country?

If the editors of other agricultural papers throughout the Union, approve the project, they are requested to give this communication a place in their columns.

Respectfully submitted,
J. A. LAPHAM.

From *Gondall's Genesee Farmer.*

SOWING GRASS SEED.

This is a very important operation, with farmers, during the spring months. Much difference of opinion prevails, with regard to this, as to time, quantity of seed, and manner of sowing it.

As to the time for spring sowing, most farmers prefer sowing grass seed, when the ground is covered with snow, during the month of March. The only advantage to be derived from the circumstance of the ground being covered with snow, is that the person sowing the seed, can see his own tracks, by which he is saved the trouble of setting stakes. The

quantity of seed per acre, can only be regulated by circumstances, as it is generally allowed that light poor soils, require more than strong rich soils. Most farmers sow their seed with-out mixing it with any other substance, while some prefer mixing it with fine dry sand. We have lately read the description of a machine for sowing grass seed, which, we presume, was a Yankee invention. This machine consisted of a small pair of wheels and axle, six or eight feet long, more or less. The axle passed through the centre of a cylinder which was punched full of holes at regular distances. The grass seed to be sown was first to be mixed with dry sand, and put into that cylinder, and forced, by which the seed would be equally distributed over the whole surface. But in whatever manner grass seed is sown, it is important that the ground should be rolled after it is sown, which will render the surface more compact, and prevent young plants from becoming dried by the sun and air, it also prepares the surface for any after operation.—Where the surface is smooth more may be cut than where it is rough, and every farmer knows that an even surface is better for ploughing than a rough one.

From the Genesee Farmer.

ROOT CULTURE.

We have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the President of the late Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania; and for our present number, select his remarks on the culture of esculent roots as a branch of husbandry. His skill and experience as a practical farmer, entitle his opinions to great respect. We hope hereafter to obtain his method of preparing the ground, and of applying the manure, which may be of importance to us, although there is a greater difference of climate between us, than three degrees of latitude on the same plain would indicate. We wish to learn every particular; for although we adopt the opinion of our friend W. G., that good land in good order is necessary for turnips, yet there is room enough, even on this basis, for considerable diversity of practice.

"I have noticed in the Genesee Farmer, an article from Judge Buel on the culture of turnips. His object was to show the profitability of that culture. I cultivate a stiff calcareous loam; and in such a soil, long experience satisfies me that the turnip is the only root crop worth attention. It is raised at less expense of labor and manure than any other that I have tried. The Swedish turnip as Judge B. well remarks, will follow a grass crop. The white Norfolk turnip will follow several ploughed crops, such as flax, hemp, rye, or even potatoes. I have thought the soil was rather impoverished by a crop of turnips. I have found them to make excellent beef and mutton.

"I have ceased to raise potatoes for live stock. I think good farming, where a certain market is not secured, requires the potato crop to go but little beyond table use. I have found them to require heavy manuring; and put in that you may with another dressing, the ground will not be fit for laying down to grass. The boiled potato is nourishing food for man and beast; but raw, it appears of little value except as an opening medicine. As food for man in high latitudes, they are the best substitute for bread; and will justify the culture because a given space will produce more, and they are a much surer resource than frumentaceous crops; but in this part of Pennsylvania, even contiguous to the city, they make but a poor return in abundant years, from reduced prices; and in seasons of scarcity the result is not much better than the expense required to make a crop.

"The mangold wurtzel and carrot will do little with us, though in a light granitic loam, I have observed that they succeed better. For stock feeding, the turnip is decidedly preferable. The white turnip feeds well through the month of January, and sometimes later. Indeed I have preserved them quite sweet until March, by covering about fifteen bushels together, and then opening the heaps only as they were used."

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

This is the title, or rather part of the title of an exceedingly powerful work that has lately appeared in England, and caused quite a sensation among all classes of readers, as well as reviewers. The name of the author is not announced, and great efforts are making to detect his incognito. It is very obvious that he has no connection with the conservatives, or high Tories, at least in opinion and feeling; and his notions in their republican tendency, go far beyond those of the Whigs. In fact, his book is ultra radical; and widely, exceedingly strong, able, and striking.

The work professes to be a comparison of the social and political state of the two countries; and the writer declares that his object has been to depict each, as it appears to the inhabitants of the other; that is, to describe England as it must seem to Americans, and America as it ought to be, regarded by Englishmen. We propose to make copious extracts, feeling confident that they will be read with great interest, more especially as the work is not yet republished in this country.

A large portion of the volume is taken up with the description of the miseries and distress endured by the "bulk of the people of England"; that is, the laboring classes.—N. Y. Traveller.

There are proofs without end of the misery of the bulk of the English people. The late increase in the number of paupers in England, and the modern practice of burning farm-produce, are universally attributed to the misery and discontent of those unfortunate beings. If the English had been a martial people, those forlorn men, once roused as they were, would either have destroyed the classes whom they consider their oppressors, or have perished in a servile war. White slaves they have been properly called. It was one of these class whom a bishop described as being "harnessed to carts; but then they treat them as valuable cattle; give them plenty to eat; shelter them from the weather; keep them in good health; and bring up their little ones in clover. The English stayers to make a crop, ill-fed, ill-clothed, ill-housed, and variously afflicted into the bargain."

The peasant of the south England suffers nearly all the evils, but enjoys none of the advantages of slavery. He is not a freeman, nor is he a slave; he is a pauper. What a pauper is, Americans may learn from the following description of the "bold peasantry of England," which I extract from one of the countless pamphlets on pauperism lately written by Englishmen.

"What is that defective being, with callous legs and stooping shoulders, weak in body and mind, inert, pusillanimous, and stupid, whose premature wrinkles and furtive glance tell of misery and degradation? That is an English peasant or pauper; for the words are synonymous. His sire was a pauper, and his mother milk-wanted nourishment. From infancy his food has been bad, as well as insufficient; and he now feels the pains of unsatisfied hunger nearly whenever he is awake. But half-clothed, and never supplied with more warmth than sultriness to cook his scanty meals, cold and wet come to him, and stay by him, with the weather. He is married, of course; for to this he

would have been driven by the poor laws, even if he had been, as he never was, sufficiently comfortable and prudent to dread the burden of a family. But, though instinct and the overseer have given him a wife, he has not tasted the highest joys of husband and father. His partner and his little ones being like him, self often hungry, and seldom warm, sometimes sick without aid, and always sorrowful without hope, are greedy, selfish, and vexing; so, to use his own expression, he "hates the sight of them," and resorts to his hovel only because a hedge affords less shelter from the wind and rain.

Speaking of the relations between the poor and the higher classes, the writer says:

Speaking, generally, since all rules have exceptions, the privileged classes of our rural districts take infinite pains to be abhorred by their poorest neighbors. They enclose commons.—They stop footpaths. They wall in their ranks. They set spring-guns and man-traps. They spend on the keep of high-land dogs what would support half as many children, and yet persecute a laboring man for owning one friend in his cur. They make rates of wages, elaborately calculating the minimum of food that will keep the soul and body of a clod-hopper. They breed game in profusion for their own amusement, and having thus tempted the poor man to knock down a hare for his pot, they send him to the treadmill, or the anti-podes, for that inexpressible offence. They build jails, and fill them. They make new crimes and new punishments for the poor. They interfere with the marriages of the poor, compelling some, and forbidding others to come together. They shut up paupers in workhouses, separating husband and wife, in pounds by day and wards by night. They harness poor men to carts. They supplant alehouses, deprecate skitties, deprecate beer-shops, meddle with fairs, and otherwise curtail the already narrow amusements of the poor. Even in church, where some of them solemnly preach that all are equal, they sit on cushions in pews boarded, nailed, and sheltered by curtains from the wind and the vulgar gaze, while the lower order must put up with a bare bench on a stone floor, which is good enough for them. Every where they are ostentatious in the display of wealth and enjoyment; while, in their intercourse with the poor, they are suspicious, quick at taking offence, vindictive when displeased, haughty, overbearing, tyrannical, and wolfish; as it seems in the nature of man to be towards such of his fellows as, like sheep, are without the power to resist.

The following is a sketch of the condition of those who labor in factories:—

Last year a mass of evidence was laid before parliament, touching the condition of children employed in factories, which describes a system of torture compared with which the treatment of American slaves appears truly lenient. When this evidence was published, the whole press of England repeated, day after day, that the worst kind of slavery exists in England. Children of tender years, it was shown, babies they would be called in America, are shut up in factories during 12, 14 and 16 hours every week-day, and there compelled to work incessantly, or as hard, at least, as their slight frames will permit, and for wages which just satisfy their ruined appetites. The pale cheeks, pallid lips, swollen stomachs, deformed limbs, and melancholy looks of these little wretches, will be easily imagined. They die off with strange rapidity; but the places of those who perish are instantly filled, and a frequent change of persons makes no alteration in the scene.

Of the prevalence of intemperance.

Of this misery and degradation, therefore, some who say the cause is just, it may be said, but let us see. Every one remarks the increase of gin-shops. In all these parts of Leeds or Manchester, and of London too, where the poorest people live, there you find, in almost every dirty street, not one, but several bad houses, haunts of the most degraded and dissipated population. In the windows, placed in inviting positions, are such expressions as "mountain dew," and "beam of the valley," inside, great barrels of spirits gayly painted and disposed for show, carved in ebony, and more polished brass, with men and women, smartly dressed, smiling welcome to all who enter.

What a contrast between the fiery of the shops and the beggarly appearance of the customers! Among these are few really old people; but then plenty of the young people appear very old. Livid cheeks, deep wrinkles, blood-shot eyes, brown teeth, or white gums, without teeth, skin and bone, shaking hands, sore legs, creeping palsy, a hacking cough, rage, filth, and stench; these are the marks by which to know the regular gin-drinker. Nine out of ten of all who may enter the finest gin-shop in Manchester of a Sunday morning, will show one or more of these marks; counting women, boys, and girls, as well as men, but not the children, who, of course, are only beginners. In some great towns the gin-drinkers, the low counters and small glasses, the purpose for the small children; in London the children stand on tiptoe to pay for half a glass of gin; but London will improve. As to gin-shops, London is improving most rapidly, both in number and in finery; every week, almost every day, producing a new gin-shop, fitted up with spring doors, plate-glass, carved mahogany or rose-wood, and polished brass; all more "elegant," as they say in America, than the gin-shops which sprung up the week before.

Generally, a man understands his own affairs better than other people understand them for him. The common people of London have a saying, lately adopted, but now proverbial—"To live, be a pawnbroker or be explained in ten words." Pawnbrokers and keepers of gin-shops depend on the common people; the common people are distressed, that is, they are hard to live; their distress drives them, first to the pawnbroker, and then to the gin-shop; they pawn their goods to purchase—what poison? yes, in the long run, but for the moment, oblivion of their misery. Misery to the common people is wealth to pawnbrokers and keepers of gin-shops. The common people are very miserable, therefore the demand for gin is very great; therefore the profits of selling gin are very high; therefore gin-shops increase.

In the wretched condition of pauper children, let us see the state of America, a strong, healthy boy or girl is worth £50. In London, on the gates of poor-houses, one reads—"Strong, healthy boys and girls, with the usual fee, apply within." With not for the usual fee, you do not pay the fee to obtain a boy or girl but parish officers pay you for taking one. The usual fee in London is £10; so that in America you pay five times as much as you receive in England. To be sure, the boys and girls in London are neither strong nor healthy; they are noticed on the workhouse gates, says they are not to invite customers, just as the keepers of gin-shops placard their windows with "mountain dew" and "cream of the valley." But a little, English children are strong and healthy as young negroes in America. It is not, therefore, the difference of strength which causes the difference of value between young people in Kent and young people in London; nor can it be the difference of color; on the contrary, one might suppose that a white boy or girl would be worth more than a black one, instead of

being, as to speak, worth £10 less than nothing. In the reign of George III., one Elizabeth Brownrigg was hanged for beating her parish apprentice. About three years ago, another woman, Esther Hilder, by name, was hanged in London for beating and starving to death her parish apprentice. In both these cases, the constitution, the law, which makes no difference between rich and poor, interfered for a pauper girl; but when? not before the girl was murdered, but after. Does the law interfere to prevent the murder of parish apprentices?—this is the question. The evidence in the case of Esther Hilder proved that a number of girls pauper apprentices, were employed in a work shop; that their vitals, consisted of garbage, commonly called boys' wash, and that of this they never had enough to stay the pains of hunger; that they were kept half-naked, half-dressed in dirty rags; that they slept in a heap, on the floor, amid filth and stench; that they suffered dreadfully from cold; that they were forced to work so many hours together, that they used to fall asleep while they were at work; that for falling asleep, for not working as hard as their mistress wished, they were beaten with sticks, with fists, dragged by their hair, dashed on the ground, trampled upon, and otherwise tortured; that they were found, all of them more or less covered with chilblains, scurvy, bruises and wounds; that one of them died of ill treatment; and—mark this!—that the discovery of that murder was made in consequence of the number of coffins which had issued from Esther Hilder's premises, and raised the curiosity of her neighbors. For this murder Mrs. Hilder was hanged; but not a single girl got for all the other murders which were going to be committed. She got for one, we have a right to believe she committed. She got for each £10. That is to say when she laid her to death, she got another girl to treat in the same way, with £10 for her trouble. She carried on a trade in the murder of parish apprentices; and if she had conducted it with moderation, if the profit and custom of murder had not made her grasping and careless, the constitution, which protects the poor as well as the rich, would never have interfered with her.

Of climbing boys.

In all England there cannot be less than five millions of chimneys. Suppose that on the average each chimney is swept twice a year, and that a fifth of the whole number are swept by machinery. If so, something like what I am going to describe occurs eight million times every year in England. A chimney requires to be swept, and the master sweeps attend, with a little boy. He fastens a blanket across the fireplace, to prevent any soot from falling into the room. Now watch the child. Trembling, he draws a black bag over his head and shoulders; the master grasps him by the arm and guides him to the fire place; he disappears up the chimney. Now watch the master. He is motionless, his head on one side, listening attentively. Ask him a question: "Lush?" is the answer, with his finger on his lips. Presently a low, indistinct moaning is heard in the chimney. "William," says the master, putting his hand to the edge of the fire place, and speaking in a brisk, cheerful tone "that's right, William. Another moan; and then 'I say, William, brush it well out, I say.' Down the sides of the chimney. Presently, scurrying the sides of the chimney. 'William!' exclaims the master, 'I say Bill, you've almost done, don't you?' No answer; the child's head being, remember, in a thick bag; but the brush is heard once more, and the master holds his tongue. Silence again, and the moan of the child returns. This time the shouts—"Bill, Bill, I say, Bill, how do you get on," and so till the end of the work—whether the child cries not, or is silent, his master shouts to him, "Bill, I say, Billy, my lad." This is a mild case, without cat's, throes, or blows. Ask the master why he tortures the little smothered boy by speaking to him, while his head was in the bag up the chimney; he will say, "for no reason that I know of." Believing this answer to be false, you press for another, when the master says, "We always speak to 'em when they're up the chimney, for fear they should run sulky and stick." Run sulky and stick! drunk, faint, and die of suffocation. Examine the boy when he comes from the chimney. If his knees are not raw and bloody, they are covered with horn like the knees of the mountain goat; his face, neck, and breast are wet with the water that flowed from his eyes, which are red with inflammation; the veins of his temples are swollen into cords; and his pulse at high fever mark. In a word he has been tortured.

But these are dark and gloomy scenes of the picture, there are others more cheering and beautiful. An American citizen visits the continent of Europe, and on his way home passes some time in England. Here he finds the roads in every direction far better than any he has seen before, and he sees more of them on a given space than in France or America. The cross-roads are kept in far better order than those of any other country. By the side of nearly all the great roads, he sees, for the first time, a well kept foot-path. In many places, the foot-paths across the fields are as dry, and smooth, and trim as walks in pleasure gardens. All the carriages on the road are stronger and lighter, more useful and slightly, than those to which he is accustomed; the vast number of the carriages strikes him with astonishment. The strength and beauty of the horses, the quality and neatness, and the very whips with which they are driven excite his wonder. The uncommon speed with which he travels raises his spirits and inclines him to look favourably at every thing. He exclaims what magnificent crops—what beautiful meadows—what fine cattle and sheep—what skill and care in the mixture of wool, arable and grass lands—what noble trees—what regularity and neatness in the fences! even the ditches and gate-posts are admirable! The mansions are palaces, the farm houses mansions, the merest village of cottages has an air of peculiar comfort; while the number of those mansions farm houses and villages gives to the country the appearance of a scattered town.

The fitting and furniture of a third rate house in London are of a better quality than those of a palace in France or Germany; the doors and windows answer their purpose better; the chairs are stronger, lighter, and more convenient to sit upon; the tables, if not more useful, are far more beautiful; the glass is more transparent, the knives cut better, the fastening of all sorts, the corkscrew and the toasting-fork, are better suited to their purpose, and composed of superior materials. In every London house, except those of the poorest order, one finds many useful and agreeable objects which are either scarce or unknown in Paris, New York, and Vienna. The inhabitants of London pay, it has been reckoned about £50,000 a year, being the fourth of £200,000 which the nation pays for what for blacking advertisements—that is for the facility of choosing between different kinds of blacking. The number of kinds of horses used in London, though very striking to a foreigner, is less remarkable than the foregoing, pains, and skill required for making each variety—the Lincolnshire dray horse, for example, the Cleveland coach horse, the high bred-naff, the cob, and the trotting hackney—so obviously distinct from all others. The variety of carriages, whether for business or pleasure, and the fitness of each sort for its peculiar purpose may be determined by the weather, by the fortune of him who owns the carriage, or the business of him who uses it,—are equally deserving of admiration.

From the *New York Evening Star.*
LATER FROM ENGLAND.
By the Samuel Robertson from London, and the arrival of the British Packet at Halifax, we are furnished with intelligence to the 5th of February.

The news from the continent furnishes nothing later than before received. The cause of the Queen in Spain presented a more favorable appearance, although more so to a powerful reforming party, who strenuously urge the people's claim, in the midst of the royal dissensions. The effective strength of the French army is fixed at 310,000 men. The news from Portugal is favorable to the cause of the young Queen.

New York papers to the 15th January had been received in London. Consols that day were 88 5/8. The principal matter of interest is the King's speech on the opening of Parliament, which we subjoin.

My Lords and Gentlemen.—In calling you again together for the discharge of your high duties, I rely with entire confidence of your zeal and diligence, on your sincere devotion to the public interests, and your firmness in supporting, on its ancient foundations, and in the just distribution of its powers, the established Constitution of the State. These qualities eminently distinguished your labors during the last session; in which more numerous and more important questions were brought under the consideration of Parliament than at any former session of equal duration. Of the measures which have in consequence received the sanction of the Legislature, one of the most difficult and important was the bill for the abolition of slavery. The manner in which that beneficial measure has been received throughout the British Colonies, and the progress already made in carrying it into execution, by the legislature of Jamaica, affords just grounds for anticipating the happiest results.

Many other important subjects will still call for your most attentive consideration. The reports which I will order to be laid before you from the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the municipal corporations, and into the administration and effect of the poor laws, and into ecclesiastical revenues and patronage in England and Wales, cannot fail to afford you much useful information, by which you will be enabled to judge of the nature and extent of any existing defects, and abuses, and in what manner the necessary corrections may, in the season, be safely and beneficially applied.

It has been the constant aim of my policy to secure to my people the uninterrupted enjoyment of the blessings of peace. In this I have been much assisted by the good understanding which has been so happily established between my government and that of France, and the assurances which I receive of the friendly disposition of the other powers of the Continent, give me confidence in the continued success of my endeavors.

I have, however, to regret that a final settlement between Holland and Belgium has not yet been effected, and that the civil war in Portugal still continues. You may be assured that I shall be careful and anxious to avail myself of any opportunity which may afford me the means of assisting the establishment of a state of serenity and peace in countries the interests of which are so materially connected with those of my dominions.

Upon the death of the late King of Spain, I did not hesitate to recognize the succession of his infant daughter and shall watch with the greatest solicitude the progress of events which may effect her government and independence, and the peaceful settlement of which is of the first importance to this country, as well as the general tranquillity of Europe.

The peace of Turkey, since the settlement that was made with Mehmet Ali, has not been interrupted; and will not, I trust, be threatened with any danger. It will be my object to prevent any change in the relations of that empire with other powers, which might endanger its future stability.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I have directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you.

They have been framed with a view to the strictest economy and to such reduction as may not be injurious to the public service.

I am confident that I may rely on your enlightened patriotism, and on the cheerful acquiescence of my people for supplying means which may be required to uphold the honor of my Crown and the interest of my dominions.

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Having delivered the speech, His Majesty retired.—Prayers were then read, and the House was adjourned during recess.

The following notices of motions and bills were made on the first day of the session:

For the total abolition of imprisonment for debt—enquiring in the Pension List—the repeal of the malt tax—the arrangement of dissenters—the abolition of flogging in the army—the repeal of the Sentential law—the exclusion of the Bishops from the House of Lords.

The Solicitor General is to introduce a bill for abolition of imprisonment for debt.

On Monday, a smack brought into Dover, George Pite, the second mate, and three seamen, and four passengers, belonging to the Seaton Castle, of Whitby, from Liverpool to New York, wrecked in the Western Ocean. They were taken off the wreck, where they had remained twenty eight days.—*Kentish Gaz.*

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The debate in both houses of parliament last night, on the address to be delivered to his majesty, furnishes much less matter of interest than might have been expected. The speeches of the radical members were, as might have been imagined, directed to matters of taxation—those of the Tories to questions of foreign policy. In the Lords the Duke of Wellington took the lead upon the latter point; but the speech of Earl Grey, furnished so complete a reply, in every respect, that we will not now make the slightest observation upon it. In the Commons Col. Evans and Mr. Hume took the lead in enforcing a reduction of taxation, and in calling for other measures, to the carrying of which the country is now looking forward with considerable anxiety; but the answer of Lord Althorp, like that of Lord Grey in the upper house, upon a different question, led to no room for argument, and will be perused with much satisfaction by the reasonable and rational portion of the public. His lordship makes no promises; but it may be safely inferred from his speech, that he contemplates a greater reduction of the public burdens than is at present anticipated.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—After the Duke of Sutherland and Lord Howard of Effingham had moved and seconded, in a manner highly creditable, the Address in answer to the Speech, the duke of Wellington began with his thirteenth history, of Don Miguel, and his *de facto* domination over Portugal; and the expediency and necessity, &c. of acknowledging him for King "facti," said the Duke, "you had recognised Miguel; you would not have been quiet in Spain, and matters would have been quiet in that country." Yes; but in reply to this curious non sequitur of the Field Marshal, "Why did you not yourself, my Lord Duke, acknowledge Miguel during the whole three years of your joint sovereignty, your Grace's over England, and the Usurper's over Portugal?"

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The *Hampshire* papers to the 1st inst. received yesterday, by the General Steam Navigation Company's mail packet the *Tourist*, states that the Emperor of Russia has permitted, in consequence of the death, spirits to be extracted from potatoes and manget-wurtzel. The failure of the crops appears chiefly to afflict the southern provinces of the empire—the northern rejoiced in a good harvest.

In the neighborhood of Odessa the people are suffering very severely, and there the crop said not to have exceeded the seed for three successive harvests. Cattle are 3 or 5 for want of fodder, that cows are ready for three or four are killed for food. "For three months, and their calamitous state extends to 60 German miles around Odessa." A letter from Carcar mentions, as a proof of the mildness of the present

administration. There was no opposition to the democratic Governor. So we go.—Pensylvania.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1834.

Naval.—The U. S. ship *St. Louis*, Thomas J. Newell, Esq. commander, arrived at St. Thomas on the 20th February. Good health prevailed on board.

Letters from London to January 31st say that Rothschild had shipped \$60,000 in specie on board the packet ship *Sampson*, and would probably follow it up by other shipments.

Letters from Pernambuco, received by the *Boston Transcript*, state that a conspiracy has been discovered there, the object of which was to restore Don Pedro I. to the throne of Brazil. Among the conspirators was Gen. Abrodo Lima. At the latest dates the city was tranquil.

The ship *Yazoo*, arrived at New York on Friday evening, from New Orleans, brought \$190,400 in specie. This ship had made four successive passages in 47 days.

The United States ship *Peacock*, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 20th January, having sailed since her departure from the United States, 38,604 miles. She is expected home in the course of the present month.

Novel Operation.—A gentleman in this city, who has been for some time afflicted with what is called throat consumption, was on Sunday last subjected to a novel operation, under the direction of Drs. Jackson & Draper. These gentlemen had leeches applied by means of silver tubes to the inside of the throat, and the result has been we understand, very satisfactory.

The application of leeches to the inside of the throat is entirely new, but we have no doubt of its utility in many cases.—*Philad. Gaz.*

We have seen a letter from an officer on board the U. S. ship *DELAWARE*, a member of Congress, dated at Port Mahon, Dec. 22, which says:—“We are anxiously waiting the arrival of Com. PATTERSON, in the frigate *United States*, who will transfer his broad pendant to this noble vessel. The last intelligence of him left him at Mahon, bound to Smyrna. We are also waiting for the arrival of the schooner *Shark*, and sloop of war *Concord*, (from the United States,) by which arrivals we are eagerly expecting news.”

The Criminal Court of King's Bench of Lower Canada, which has just terminated its sittings, had twenty bills of indictment presented by the Grand Jury, against individuals for counterfeiting bank notes of the United States.

The Legislature of Antigua have passed a law for an entire and total emancipation of all slaves in that colony, from and after the 19th of August next.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1, 1834.

Forgery.—A check for \$6500, signed Harris, Wright & Co. was yesterday presented to the paying Teller of the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company for payment, which on a close examination, proved to be a counterfeit. It was presented by a young man about 25 years of age, well dressed, of genteel appearance, and from what was seen of him, it is presumed that he is a resident of this city. The check was not paid, nor was the individual arrested. Tellers of Banks and the public generally will do well to keep on the alert, or they may be duped.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.—The Governor concluded signing the laws after midnight on Saturday night last.

It is pleasant to be able to record, as it was gratifying to witness, the cordiality with which the members, however differing in opinion, and in debate, during eleven weeks' session, either locally, sectionally, or politically, yet on the eve of parting, mingling in mutual harmony and good feelings. Indeed, during the session, nothing like the deep asperity of party jealousy and party animosity, which we have sometimes witnessed, marred the kinder and more liberal sentiments of honorable men, were evinced.—*Md. Repub.*

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 19, 1834.

REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITS.
Mr. McKean presented the memorial of about 700 cabinet-makers, chair-makers, upholsterers, &c. of the city and county of Philadelphia, praying the restoration of the deposits to the Bank of the U. S. And, also, the proceedings of a meeting of the same trades, of similar import.

Mr. Preston, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to regulate and increase the compensation of surgeons and assistant surgeons of the army.

Mr. Tipton, from the Select Committee on the admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union, reported a bill granting additional compensation to the Governor and U. S. States Judges of Michigan.

The first special order of the day, being the unfinished business of yesterday, (leave to introduce a bill elongating the charter of the Bank of the U. S. States, being announced.

Mr. Webster moved its postponement until to-morrow, (intimating that he should then call it up at an early hour,) in order to afford Mr. Tallmadge an opportunity of concluding his remarks upon the other special order, being the report of the Committee on Finance, and Mr. Clay's resolutions relative to

THE PUBLIC DEPOSITS.
Mr. Tallmadge resumed and concurred his remarks sustaining the reasons of the Secretary of the Treasury, when, at quarter before 5 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Clay, The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, March 19, 1834.

Mr. Whittlesey, from the same committee reported the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Committee of Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, for referring all claims for buildings burnt and destroyed by the enemy during the late war, because they were in the military occupation of the United States, by the order of an officer or agent of the United States, as places of deposit, or as barracks, to the Third Auditor of the Treasury Department, on principles that have been heretofore prescribed in the settlement of such claims; and that they further inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the settlement of all claims arising from the loss of property in the military service of the United States by contract or imprisonment, and for horses lost during the late war; also, during the war with the Seminole Indians, and the late war with the Indians commenced by Black Hawk, on such principles as have heretofore been prescribed in such cases.

Mr. Whittlesey said that this resolution would relieve the committee and the house from much labor, and would subserve the purpose of justice.

The resolution was agreed to.
The House resumed the consideration of the resolution, offered by Mr. Mardis, of Alabama.
“Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit the public moneys of the United States in the State Banks. And, also, as to the expediency of defining by law all contracts hereafter to be made with the Secretary for the safe-keeping, management, and disbursement of the same.”

Mr. Burgess resumed his remarks, and spoke till the expiration of the hour.

THE DEPOSITS AND THE UNITED STATES BANK.
The House resumed the consideration of the resolutions reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, together with the amendment moved by Mr. Wilde, declaring the reasons given by the Secretary of the Treasury for the removal of the deposits to be unsatisfactory and ineffectual.

Mr. Wilde concluded his remarks in opposition to the resolutions reported by that committee.

On motion of Mr. Pinckney, The House adjourned.

It is said, there are signs at Washington, that the Opposition will not hang much longer together. Webster has been too quick upon the trigger! His proposition for a certain period of re-chartering, or prolonging for a certain period of the charter of the Bank has alarmed some of his late political allies. Tyler and Calhoun are startled—and are no doubt disappointed—and will probably back out from this position of the Massachusetts leader. For one, we thank Mr. W. for opening the eyes of the Southern people, and for letting the Virginians especially see what he is about. The hope is to force an “elongation of the charter” (a term which originated in this city) for a few years beyond old Hickory's term of service—and then finally succeed in getting a re-charter. Do this, and the Bank then becomes the arbiter of the liberties and property of the people, in all future time.

The Senate have hitherto been endeavoring in all their power by insisting on the restoration of the Deposits, spouting on memorials, &c. &c. to excite the people, and increase the public panic and distress. Agitation—agitation is their element. But it will not all do. They wish to make the session a sort of “elongated” Parliament. They will put off adjournment, if they can—keep open the complaint, the clamor, the panic—and to force the H. of R., and the Executive into their own terms. They, who in fact at this moment, have a majority of members, several of whom misrepresent their constituents, and some who hold their seats in contempt of their most positive instructions. But it cannot do. The H. of R. will do their duty—and neither succumb to the threats of the Bank, nor to the efforts of a factious majority of the Senate.—*Rich. Eng.*

From the Baltimore American.

We find in our files of late English papers, a series of very valuable statistical tables, relating to the population, taxation, employment, revenues, poor rates and currency of Great Britain, from the year 1798 to 1832, inclusive. So frequent reference is made in all political questions that arise in this country, to the experience of Great Britain on all these points, that a republication of the tables in detail could not be too useful for reference. They occupy, however, too large a space, to allow of their appearing in a newspaper, and to a very large part of the readers, the minute calculations would be uninteresting. Some of the principal items are curious and instructive. We shall extract a few of them, which we do not remember to have seen in any American publication.

The tables give the actual amount of taxation raised in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in every year; the quantity and value of produce and manufactures exported; the annual mean prices of wheat, gold, and manufactures; the equivalent of each year's taxation in ounces of gold, quarters of wheat, and in manufactures at the official valuation; the poor taxes for every year; the population and division of the population, according to their several employments, &c. Taking periods of ten years each, beginning at 1802, we make the following extracts, in which our readers will not fail to note the immense amount of taxation, and the great fluctuations in its amount, as measured in money, and in wheat and gold at different periods.

In 1802, the taxation of the whole kingdom was £41,465,410; the official value of produce and manufactures exported £25,195,939; the real value £45,102,339; the value of wheat, 77s. 9d. the quarter, and of gold 90s. the ounce. To pay the taxes required 13,606,978 ounces of gold, or 16,405,334 quarters of wheat. The poor rates were about £4,000,000.

In 1812, the taxes amounted to £71,056,590, the official value of exports to £28,447,912; the real value to £39,452,620. Gold sold at 106s. 6d. per ounce; wheat at 122s. 8d. the quarter. This increased amount of taxation was equivalent to a less amount of gold and wheat than would have been required to pay the taxes of 1802, viz:—to 13,343,941 ounces of gold, and 11,585,297 quarters of wheat. The poor rates had increased to 46,676,105.

In 1822, the taxation was £59,220,734; the Exports (official) £44,236,553; (real) £36,968,964. Gold was 77s. 10d. 1-2 per ounce; wheat at 43s. 3d. the quarter. The nominal amount of taxation, it will be seen, had fallen below the war period, considerably; but the equivalent amount in gold and wheat, in very much increased. The equivalent in gold was 15,209,441 ounces, & in wheat 27,385,787 quarters. The poor rates were less, being nominally but £5,772,358. The equivalent in wheat was however much greater.

In 1832, the taxation was £51,504,912; the price of gold, the same, 77s. 10d.; that of wheat 58s. 8d. The exports (official) £65,026,702; (real) £39,444,524. The equivalent in gold had of course diminished in proportion, being only 13,227,530 ounces, or nearly the same as when the taxation was nominally beyond seventy millions in 1812. In wheat the equivalent was still smaller in proportion, being 15,297,754 quarters, or four millions more than in 1812. The poor rates were £7,036,968.

The difference noted in the official value and real value of exports arises from the fixing, by the law, of an invariable value upon all articles for the custom house books. It gives a fixed item from which the fluctuations of the value of exports can be estimated; because, after declaring this official value, which is the quantity, the true value is also declared, and by a comparison, the aggregate increase and fall of price in all manufactures and exports can be estimated. Upon this rule, taking the sum of £100 of official value as the basis, the following amazing depreciations will be seen in the real value or prices for the years we have taken. In 1802, the real value was at an advance 79 per cent.—being 179 for 100; in 1812, 38 per cent. or 138 for 100; in 1822, at a discount of 20, as 80 to 100; and in 1832, at

a discount of 44, as 55 to 100. So that the taxation of 1802 would be equivalent to manufactures at the official value, amounting to \$23,165,634. The depreciation continuing, it would in 1812 have required \$51,490,218 in manufactures to produce to meet the taxation; in 1822, \$71,351,572; and in 1832, \$91,973,057. These figures representing official value, denote simply the increased quantity of manufactures demanded to meet taxation.

The population has increased thus, for the same periods—in 1801, it was 16,142,646; in 1812, 18,291,583; in 1822, 21,193,458; in 1832, 24,289,970.
Of the 16,527,348 persons with their families composing the population of Great Britain, the following apportionment is made. As to employment, 1,500,000 agricultural occupiers; and 4,800,000 agricultural laborers; 600,000 miners; 2,400,000 manufacturers; 831,000 seamen and soldiers; 450,000 of the learned professions; 110,000 disabled paupers; 1,116,398 proprietors annuitants, &c.; 2,100,000 shopkeepers; and the remainder of the different mechanic trades.

From the Maryland Republican.

Mr. Wright, Speaker of the House of Delegates, on Saturday last, previous to the close of the session, being for the moment absent, a resolution was unanimously passed approving of his conduct as Speaker.—We were promised a copy for insertion, but have failed to obtain it in time for this paper.

On resuming the chair, Mr. Wright, addressed the House to the following effect:—*Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:*

After the lapse of a few hours we shall separate, to return to our domestic circle, and our constituents. Agreeable as the near approach of this wished for event is to me, in common with you all, yet are my feelings tinged with melancholy when I think of my will part forever.—For should the will of the people accord with our own wishes, to return us to this theatre of action, in all human probability before another revolution of the seasons shall have passed, some of us will be called to make a report to that Judge from whose scrutiny there is no concealment, from whose decision there is no appeal.

In the discharge of the duties of my office, I have endeavored to render strict and impartial justice to all—but I have not always been happy enough to hold the scales justly equilibrated. I hope you will attribute to the delicacy and difficulty required to adjust them, rather than the disposition wantonly to elevate the one, or depress the other. And if I have been so unfortunate as to hurt the feelings of one of you, I hope the declaration, made in the sincerity of truth, that it was not intentional, will heal the wound.

Next to the pleasure of having done right, is the gratification, that our conduct is approved by those, with whom, or for whom we have acted. The faithful monitor within tells me I have the one—I your resolution assures me of the other—and I have only to meet the approbation of my constituents, and my satisfaction will be complete.

Receive, gentlemen, collectively and individually, the assurances of my high regard for the politeness and gentlemanly conduct you have shown me in my official station;—and accept my warm and heartfelt thanks, for the flattering mode, in which it has pleased you, to manifest your approval of the manner in which I have discharged my duty.

Grand Bank Victory.—The partisans of the U. S. Bank, deeply mortified as they may well be, at the signal defeat which they sustained on Monday afternoon at the meeting of the Stockholders of the Girard Bank, yesterday came out with the proceedings of a small minority meeting, which they would pass off as the voice of those interested in the institution. The coloring given by the Bank papers to this movement, by representing the assemblage as riotous, &c. and by their usual oblique upon those opposed to them. The plain truth of the whole affair may be summed up in a few words. At the appointed hour, Jas. M. Linard was nominated as chairman, and carried by a large majority. The defeated party expressed some discontent, and to satisfy them, the question was put a second time, and carried more triumphantly than before. The secretaries, Messrs. Rogers and Stump, were then chosen, the United States Bank men being so utterly astounded, that they scarcely gave a sound of opposition. But when Mr. Ingraham rose to offer a series of resolutions, they made a desperate effort to throw the meeting into confusion by clamor, and by an attempt to break down the staging on which the officers stood. In this, however, they were checked at once. The resolutions were read without interruption, and passed by a large majority.—The little tumult which took place, was the offspring of Bank desperation; and was not particularly in any one favorable to the interests of the Girard Bank.

When the Biddle men found themselves overpowered by two to one, a few of them tried to organize in the back room, but what they did or what they said, no one could tell until their proceedings were published in the Bank papers of yesterday, several of which very ingeniously suppressed the true sentiments of the meeting to give place to a discontented minority report. The minority proceedings indirectly admit a defeat, by advising a new issue to be made up by opening looks at the Merchants' Coffee House, in which the opinions of the Stockholders on the deposits question are to be entered.

Such are the circumstances of the meeting in the words of an eye witness to the whole affair, and one who was in some measure indifferent as to the result. For the reputation of the city, and for the good of the Girard Bank, he was anxious that the deposits should be retained; but setting these immediate objects aside, he looks upon the rejection would ensure many advantages to the democratic party of Pennsylvania of more importance.

The result of the meeting on Monday was one of the severest blows the Bank party has yet sustained. All their strength was enlisted in the struggle. They invited the contest themselves; and while smarting under a defeat, they may be allowed to grumble, but let them beware of misrepresentation.—*Pennsylvania.*

MURFREESBORO, TENN. FEB. 22.

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.

Mrs. Betsey Trantham, died in Maury county in this State on the 10th January, 1834, at the uncommon advanced age of one hundred and fifty four years. She was born in Germany, and emigrated to the British Colonies in America at the time the first settlement was made in North Carolina, in the year 1710. It is a matter of history that the proprietors of Carolina induced a number of Palatines from Germany to emigrate to their lands in that colony, in order to give value to their possessions. For this purpose ships were prepared to convey the emigrants and upon their arrival the Governor Synt was directed to give to each 100 acres of land. Among the number of those who emigrated at that time, was Mrs. Trantham. At the age of one hundred and twenty her eye sight became almost extinct, but during the last twenty years of her life, she possessed the power of vision as perfectly as at the age of twenty. For many years, previous

to her death she was unable to walk, and is said to have required a great attention in her friends for many years to prevent the temperature of her body from falling so low as not to sustain animal life. For this purpose she is said to have been placed between two feather beds for many years previous to her death, and by this means to have retained the natural warmth of her body. At the time of her death, she had entirely lost the sense of taste and hearing. For twenty years before her death she was unable to distinguish the difference between the taste of sugar and vinegar. At the age of 65 she bore her only child, who is now living, and promises to reach an uncommon advanced age. We doubt whether the annals of modern history can produce an equally remarkable instance of longevity.

From the Mobile Advertiser.

EDITORIAL CABINET.—By what strange coincidences are distant and long forgotten events linked together! Words that have passed, looks that have flashed, and sometimes vows that have been pledged, are, by the devouring magic of time, and the intervention of long years, bustling pursuits, and shifting scenes, blotted from memory's tablet, till by some mysterious influence, an influence calls up the long lost utterance, the slumbering eyelid, and the almost broken row, fresh, burning and inveterate as ever. It is just like the tone of the harp; sweep one of its strings, and when you would think its melody passed off, the slightest touch of that cord, or one in sympathy with it, will awaken the dying music, and give back the accents, rich and charming as at first.

If these assertions need confirmation, let him answer who has returned to the home of his childhood after years of wandering, whether or not every undulating hill, every tree and shrub nodding to the breeze, every stream gurgling in its bed, in one word, whether or not every object that greets his sense as he draws near to the paternal threshold, awakens memories of the long gone past, painting on his imagination associations of earlier days, vivid as though they were at the moment passing in his visions. Let him say whether the influences of former feelings, the remembered tones of friendship and love, the sympathies of hearts that mingled warm in the leaping pulses of youth, have not, as he shared the first greetings of his early friends, gushed upon his recollections with an exuberance he little dreamed of, and his wanderings.

But we have another and a living verification of this fact, and as we have a moment's leisure just now, in truth, we have a mind to give it. It is contained in the history of an old associate. In our early days we had been playmates, companions at school; and then in the youthful and glad associations of youth, we were more than companions, we were bosom friends. This friend, for so we will designate him, was possessed of an ardent temperament, quick and impetuous of impulse, and yet what is unusual with such flashing spirits, wherever his feelings centered there they remained. His attachments once fixed, clung to their object with an unwavering constancy, and the abuse of his generous nature, was remembered against the injurer, with a tenacity not to be shaken.

We shall be pardoned we hope, for subscribing the belief of thousands before us, that the “little blind god” often vanquishes the mightiest heart, and carries it captive, a slave to the heaviest bondage. The evidence is too convincing to admit of scepticism on this point.—We believe implicitly in the power of passion, to throw a spell of witchery over the soul that can hold its faculties imprisoned and suffering too, under all the pleasing tortures of pictured happiness and threatened despair. We have even had an eye to study and a soul to idolize feral love-liness, but never the land or the pencil to paint it; yet it was never a matter of wonder to us that this friend of ours loved, and loved to adore; for the witching object who had become the shrine of his affections was a very angel.

The attachments of this pair were mutual from roaming and glad-hearted childhood, the tenderness that bound them had been secretly but firmly twining itself in their affections, until it became at length a tendril that folded around the very core of life. Rumor and gossip had had their feast, in whispering the adventure in every ear, as soon as it had assumed the aspect of an adventure, in the courts of the blind deity. They had already told all the passages in amour, the declaration, the happy response, and the plighted vows, gossip first, with her “trumpet tongue,” till perhaps the intermeddling world had painted more of coming incidents and promised joys on the part of our friends than they had themselves.

“But all this dream of happiness was destined to meet an interruption!” The fervent vow and the answering sigh, were exchanged for despair and desolation of heart! Such changes, such ruin of hopes, that have towered to the very heavens, are in every chapter of human life.

Six summers ago, we grasped the hand of that friend, as both of us thought, for the last time. It was at evening, in our native village, on the banks of the beautiful Ohio. He was hastening on board a boat, that was moored at the landing, with the intention of quitting the home and the friends of his worshiping years forever. The secrets he disclosed in that hour, and the struggling emotions of his bosom, that was swollen almost to bursting, will never be obliterated from our recollections. He had received, as he conceived, an insult from the family of his loved one, and his confiding soul had spurned all that had made this world blissful. It was his settled purpose, therefore, when he paused at that time, to give us a brief and farewell greeting, to fly his country, and by his absence, unexplained, avenge the wrong he had received; and, if possible, forget the enchantments that had bound him as in a spell for years. Truth to say, no persuasion could turn him from his purposes. We offered our services to effect a reconciliation; the offer was received with a meaning pressure of the hand, the dashing of a tear from his eye, and—then he was gone!

Twelve months since, we were standing on the quay at New York, while an American man of war ship, that had just returned from a three years' cruise around Cape Horn, was throwing out her hawsers, and making fast her moorings. It was not till after we had been for several moments an uninterested spectator of the greetings of friends, warmly embracing, after years of separation, and all the bustling scenes usually attendant on such an arrival, that we caught the eye of a lieutenant bent on ours, with an intensity not to be witnessed. It was this friend of early years. In another moment we were locked in the warm grasp of friendship.

It was impossible to describe the emotions of this friend, kindled by the recollections of that meeting. He wept like a very child. From the day he left our native village, he had shunned, with studied resolution all inquiry after the loved ones of his younger years;—but at this meeting the cord of sympathy rang at a touch that brought back the visions of the past with such reality and freshness, that his sturdy bosom was subdued. He learned, but not too late, that while he had been hasty in taking to heart a supposed insult, the impress of virtuous

affection made upon the heart in its morning purity, to set with a signet which the wasting wave of time can never efface.

A few months after he stood at the altar, with her he had worshipped, then forsaken, but not forgotten, as his bride.

The committee appointed at a meeting of the Male members of the Methodist Protestant Church to investigate the accounts of James Parrott, as Trustee and Steward of said Church, having proceeded to discharge the duty assigned them, beg leave to offer the following report: The first account examined by this committee, was that of James Parrott with the associated Methodist Church at Easton, from which it appeared that there had been received by him for the use of said church the sum of \$570, and that there had been disbursed by him on account of said church the sum of \$657 50, leaving a balance due said Parrott of \$87 50.

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

The accounts of the said James Parrott as Trustee will appear for the above statements, and it will be at once perceived, that in his capacity of Trustee, he was and still is a creditor to the Methodist P. Church in the sum of \$242 85.

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

This committee find that for the year 1829, the said James Parrott received \$149 54, and expended \$161 54, leaving for that year a balance due him of \$12 00; for the year 1830, he received \$129 11, and disbursed \$144 69, leaving a balance due him of \$15 44; for the year 1831, he received \$201 56, and expended \$230 14, leaving for that year a balance due him of \$28 58, and for the year 1832, he received \$263 18, and expended \$323 25, leaving a balance in his favor for that year of \$61 07.

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

This committee beg leave to state, that full and satisfactory vouchers or evidences were furnished by Mr. Parrott, for every item in the accounts from which the above statements have been derived. And they do not hesitate to recommend that measures be adopted as soon as practicable to reimburse Mr. Parrott for the monies which he has thus advanced as Trustee and steward, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$368 94, to which he is most justly entitled, as well as to the thanks of the Methodist Protestant society of this circuit, for the fidelity, accuracy and diligence with which he has discharged the duties of Trustee and Steward.

All which, with the following recapitulation, is respectfully submitted.

RECAPITULATION.

Balance due James Parrott as Trustee of Associated Methodist Church at Easton, \$ 87 50
Do. due him as Trustee of M. P. C. 165 35
Aggregate of balances due him as Steward of Talbot circuit for the years 1829, 1830, 1831 and 1832, 126 09
Whole amount due Jas. Parrott \$368 94

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

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

DIED.

In this county, on Friday 14th inst. Mrs. Troy, consort of Mr. Solomon Troy.
In this town on Wednesday last, David, son of A. Graham, aged 14 months.

In Baltimore, on the 7th inst. after a short illness, in the 62d year of her age, Mary Troth, widow of the late Thomas Abbott, of this county.

SPRING GOODS.

Wm. H. & P. Groome
HAVE received in part, their Spring supply of GOODS, among which are a variety of DOMESTIC MUSLINS, PLAIN AND TWIL'D COTTON OSNABURGS, PLAIDS AND STRIPES, BURLAPS, TOW LINENS, COTTON YARNS, &c. &c.

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

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of Administration on the personal estate of William Harwood, late of Talbot county, deceased, informs such as are due said estate, that unless they call upon the subscriber and settle with him, or make him satisfaction for the settlement of the same, he will not again call upon them, as he deems this a sufficient notice; therefore if any should neglect to attend to this notice, they must expect to be dealt with as the law directs, as the subscriber intends the law to be his guide in this case, without respect to persons. I certainly shall make my collections as soon as the law will admit me to do so.

HENRY D. HARWOOD, Adm'r.
of Wm. Harwood, dec'd.
Easton, March 25 3w

Sold at the Easton Lottery office on last Saturday combination 6 48 54 a prize of \$150 in the Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 5—Drawn numbers 68 16 6 54 15 22 60 43 50 37 12.

SCHEME.
1 prize of \$20,000 20 prizes of \$1000
1 6,000 20 500
1 5,000 20 300
1 3,000 100 100
1 1,140 128 50
No two numbers draw less than a \$20 prize

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

SCHEME.
1 prize of \$10,000 5 prizes of \$200
1 3,389 30 120
1 1,000 34 100
1 400 50 30
1 250 50 25
Tickets \$3 Halves \$150—Quarters 75 cts.
at the Lottery office of
P. SACKET, Easton, Md.
March 25

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.



THE STEAM BOAT

GOVERNOR WOLCOTT,

Captain William Virdin,

Will leave Baltimore every THURSDAY morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhall, Corcoran and Chestertown, commencing on the 27th inst.—Returning will leave Chestertown on every FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock, Corcoran at 10 o'clock, and Rockhall at 12 o'clock, noon. The Wolcott has been much improved since last season in every respect, and the proprietors solicit for her a share of public patronage.

WM. OWEN, Agent.

March 22

TRUSTEES' SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the twenty-fifth day of March next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. all that tract or plantation of land, on which Thomas Howle now resides, beautifully situated on Choptank river, immediately opposite the Town of Cambridge, usually known by the name of “Akers Ferry,” the same being part of the real estate of the late William Jenkins, deceased. This farm contains one hundred and eighteen acres and one-half of an acre of land, more or less, and rent at this time for \$425 per annum. The improvements on this property are excellent, consisting of a commodious and comfortable dwelling house, and good out buildings, which taken in connection with the advantages of the situation, render this farm one of the most desirable in the county. The ferry contributes greatly to the value of this property, being a much frequented thoroughfare between the two counties of Talbot and Dorchester. The proprietor can have the privilege of supplying horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers. The mail also passes twice a week over this ferry throughout the year.

The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on one-third of the purchase money, a credit of twelve months on another third of the purchase money and a credit of eighteen months on the remaining third of the purchase money, with legal interest on the whole from the day of sale. The purchaser will be entitled to a proportionate part of the

NEW FIRM.

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

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

January 1st, 1839. Jy 7

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 Gallows Hill, near the Missionary church—the house is white.

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO. Baltimore. may 29

Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for 1838, earnestly requests all those who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared to settle the same when called on. The Collector is bound to make payments to those who have claims on the county in a specified time, which is on or about the 20th February next. All persons who shall be found delinquent in settling their Taxes by the above time, will certainly have their property advertised, as I am bound to close the collections without respect to persons.

PHILIP MACKAY, Collector of Talbot county.

sept 24

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

A Teacher Wanted,

TO take charge of the district school in Greensborough, from 1st April to the end of the year; applications will be received until the 30th day of March, at which day an election will be held. None need apply except if recommended. march 4 3t

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

CASH!

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

JOHN BUSK,

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

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED

INQUIRIES CONCERNING THE INTELLIGENTIAL POWERS, by J. Abercrombie, M. D. F. R. S. [The Critic an English periodical, speaks in the highest terms of commendation of this work] ALSO,

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

Peter Parley's History of the World, 75 engravings. Mason on Self-Knowledge. Jones' Philosophy. McIntyre on the Globes.

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

feb 22

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

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 useful, and which, it is believed, will be more needed, 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 8

BOOKS.

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

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

Milton, Young, Gray, Beattie and Collins' Poems.

Sterne's Works. Hemans, Heber, and Pollok's Poems. Byron's Works.

Pronouncing Bible. Pronouncing Testament. Prichard'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, Jennings, Leslie and Paley.

Baxter's Call to the unconverted. Saints' Rest.

Græca Majora. Græca Minora. Cooper's Virgil.

Clarke's Cassar. Clarke's Homer. Smarts' Cicero.

Cæsar Delphini. Horace Delphini. Salust Delphini.

Hutchinson's Xenophon. Allen's Euclid.

Griesbach's Greek Testament. Greek Exercises.

Anthony's Sallust. Mair's Syntax.

Adams' Latin Grammar. Rudlinian's do do.

Tid Livii. McIntyre on the Globes.

Bonycastle's Algebra. Polite Learning.

Blair's Lectures. Blair's Outlines of Ancient History.

Tytler's History. Griesbach's History of Rome.

do do France. do do Greece.

do do England. do do United States.

Tooke's Pantheos. Adams' Geography & Atlas.

Worcester's ditto. Oliver's ditto.

Wanostrocht's French Grammar. Nugent's French Dictionary.

Viri Romæ. Kirkham's Grammar.

Murray's Grammar. ditto Reader.

Academical Reader. Walker's Dictionary.

Comely's Spelling Book. Jess, Pike, Bennett and Gough's Arithmetic.

Barlett's Reader. Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books.

And variety of other Books, Paper, Ink, pen, &c. &c.

Easton and Baltimore Packet. SCHOONER

EMILY JANE.

ROBINSON LEONARD, MASTER.

THE subscriber grateful for past favors of his friends and customers, and the public generally, begs leave to inform them that the Schooner EMILY JANE, will commence her regular route between Easton Point and Baltimore, on SUNDAY the 23d inst.—Leaving Easton Point for Baltimore at nine o'clock, in the morning, and returning, leave Baltimore for Easton, on WEDNESDAY the 26th inst., at nine o'clock, in the morning, and continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days, during the season regularly. The Emily Jane is a substantial built vessel, coppered and copper fastened, and is now in complete order for the reception of freight or passengers. The Emily Jane has been sailing about six months and has proved to be a very fine sailer, which is a great advantage to passengers and freighters also. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere, at all times; and all orders left at the Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will be punctually attended to.

The public's obedient servant, JOSHUA LEONARD.

feb 18

W. W. HIGGINS

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

SADDLERY,

which he is now opening. Those wishing to purchase will do well to give him an early call.

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

dec 31

TO RENT

FOR THE YEAR 1839.

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

This house is well calculated for a merchant or mechanic, is in good repair, and the stand is believed to be equal to any in this place for either purpose, being in the thoroughfare between the principal public houses. For terms apply to

WM. H. GROOME.

Easton, feb 15 6mo 1w

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

D. W. HUDSON, Warden. Baltimore city and county Jail. march 4 8w

INDEPENDENCE.

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

—TERMS—

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

EDWARD H. NABB. Chapel, Talbot county, March 11, 1834.

EXTRA TELEGRAPH.

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

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

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

With a view to enable subsequent subscribers to obtain the whole series, the first numbers will be stereotyped, and new editions issued as the subscriptions may be enlarged.

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

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

DUFF GREEN.

February 7, 1834.

Subscriptions received at this office.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 11th day of February, 1834, by William A. Shaffer, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself JOHN JOHNSON, says he was born free, and was raised by Joseph Gray, Caroline county, Eastern Shore Maryland. Said mulatto man is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 1-2 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose caused by a cut, a small scar on the left hand near the wrist, a scar on the top of his right foot, caused by the cut of an axe. Had on when committed, a pair of drab country cloth pantaloons, red flannel shirt, old guernsey frock, blue, red and white Scotch cap, and pair of coarse shoes. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden. Baltimore city and county Jail. march 4 3w

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.

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 Lewis Kerr, near opposite to that of Wm. H. 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 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

Notice.

WAS committed to the Jail of Talbot county, as a runaway, on Tuesday the 11th March inst., by Thomas C. Nicols, Esq. one of the State of Maryland's Justices of the peace, in and for Talbot county, a negro boy, who calls himself TOM MILLER, 5 feet 6 1-2 inches high, very black, and says he belongs to John Baker, Baltimore county. Had on when committed an old fur hat, striped vest, Kersey pantaloons and roundabout, cotton shirt, and coarse Monroe shoes.

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

JO. GRAHAM, Shff.

march 18 8w

The Baltimore American, will please insert the above advertisement to the amount of \$1, and charge this office.

New and Splendid Assortment of



BOOT & SHOES.

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

PETER TARR.

april 9

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. Seudder's Eye Water, Morphine, Emetine, Strichnine, Coraine, Piperrine, Oil Cubebæ Solidified Copiva, Oil of Cantharidin, Demerolized Laudanum, Ditto Opium, Iodine, Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscinum, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES.

GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 16, &c.

Also—A quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.

Easton, dec 18

Revised List of Books and Prices.

The following works are offered for sale by JOHN J. HARROD,

BOOK AGENT OF THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

per doz. Retail.

Discipline M. P. Church, containing Constitution & Declaration of Rights, Hymnbook 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. 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 69 1/2

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, Coote and Gleig's Church History, from the earliest period to 1826, 2 volumes 8 vo. 48 00 5 00

Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind, 36 00 3 50

Pocket Testaments, sheep, gilt colored, 3 50 37 1/2

Academical Reader, a first rate class book for schools, 5 50 62 1/2

Introduction to the above reader, 2 50 25

Saurin's Sermon's Rollin's Ancient History, 2 vols. 48 00 4 50

Dr. Jennings' History of the Controversy in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the subject of introducing representation into the government of said Church, 9 00 1 00

Baxter's call to the Unconverted, 4 50 50

Pollok's Course of Time, plain, 3 50 37 1/2

Do. do. do. gilt, 4 50 50

Mason on Self-Knowledge, 2 50 31 1/2

Mrs. Rowe's Devout Exercises, Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, 4 00 50

Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander Watson, Paley, Jennings and Leslie, 12 00 1 25

Poliglot Bible, plain, 15 00 1 50

Do. Testaments, gilt, extra, 9 50 1 00

Clarke's Scripture Promises, 2 50 31 1/2

Watts on the Mind, 4 50 62 1/2

Western Lyre, an excellent selection of Church Music, adapted to the most popular Psalm & Hymn book tunes, with patent notes, 7 00 75

Dr. A. Clarke's advice to preachers and people, \$10 per 100 184

Fletcher's Address to Seekers for salvation, stitched in neat printed covers, \$12 per 100 184

Prichard's Connexion of Sacred and Profane History, 48 00 5 00

William's on the Lord's Supper, 3 00 37 1/2

Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, now publishing in superi- or style, in 4to with 16 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, 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, 1838.

\$10 REWARD.

LOST, a few days since, on the road leading from Centreville to Easton, or from Easton to Denton, an old RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, containing several notes of hand and sundry other papers, of no use to any person but the owner. The above reward will be paid, and the grateful thanks of the owner, by leaving it with Mr. Mullikin, Post Master at Easton. SAMUEL H. SHAW. march 11 3t

Schooner Wrightson.



THE EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET

SCHOONER WRIGHTSON,

GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master,

WILL commence her regular trips between the two places, on WEDNESDAY morning next, 26th of February—leaving Easton at 9 o'clock. Returning will leave Baltimore on SATURDAY morning following at the same hour, and will continue to sail regularly on those days, until superseded by my new packet now building and in a state of considerable forwardness. Thankful for past favors, every exertion will continue to be made both by the captain and myself, to deserve a continuance of the same.

SAMUEL H. BENNY, Easton Point

Fre

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.—No. 46.

EASTON, MD.—SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1834.

WHOLE No. 323.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING,
(during the Session of Congress.)
and every TUESDAY MORNING, the re-
sult of the year—BY
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS
Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM,
payable half yearly in advance.
No subscription discontinued until all ar-
rears are settled, without the approbation of
the publisher.

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

NOTICE.

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

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

JOS. GRAHAM, Shff.

March 4

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Balti-
more city and county, on the first day of Feb-
ruary, 1834, by Nicholas Brewer, Esq., a Justice
of the Peace, in and for the city of Balti-
more, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself
MATTHIAS BUSICK; says he was born free,
and was raised by John Gadd, living
on the Eastern Shore, Maryland, but was
committed as belonging to John Higgins, of
Harford county, Md.; said colored man is
about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high,
has a small scar over the right eye, and a large
scar on his left ankle caused by a cut. Had on
when committed a blue cloth roundabout,
coarse drab country cloth pants, dark val-
enue vest, cotton shirt, coarse shoes and old
fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above de-
scribed colored man, is requested to come for-
ward, prove property, pay charges, and take
him away, otherwise he will be discharged
according to law.

Feb 18

Congressional Globe.

In the sheet (which will be found at the
several Post Offices at which we have subscrib-
ers) is presented a specimen of the paper
and typography, through which, after the
meeting of the next Congress, we propose to
publish the proceedings 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 ex-
tensive and unflinching subscription which has
enlarged its dimensions and improved its tex-
ture. To the liberal patrons of the Globe,
who have followed it with their favor from a
feeble semi-weekly, printed at a job press,
until it has become handsomely established, in
an excellent office, of its own, with press-
types, and "all appliances to boot," we trust
the unremitting efforts which we have made
to our gradually increasing means have per-
mitted, to render it worthy of the encourage-
ment they have afforded, will be taken a
proof that we are not wanting in grateful feel-
ing for past support, nor in the spirit to de-
serve and win it, for the future, however we
may fail in the requisite ability.

The present enlarged and improved publi-
cation, it will be observed by the prospectus
annexed, will be given to subscribers, after
the 1st of December, on the same terms on
which the Globe has hitherto been furnished
to subscribers.

In addition to the Daily and Semi-Weekly,
and Weekly, heretofore issued, it will be ob-
servant, that we propose to publish "a Con-
gressional Globe," exclusively devoted to the
proceedings and debates in Congress. This
paper will be printed at the close of every
week, during the session of Congress, and will
contain, in regular series, a succinct and clear
account of the proceedings of each day, to-
gether with a brief and condensed report of
the speeches made on every topic brought un-
der discussion. In preparing these outlines,
it is our purpose to employ industrious Re-
porters, who will take Lloyd's Report of De-
bates of Congress of 1789, as a sample for imi-
tation—and will also avail themselves, when-
ever it is permitted, of the notes of the speak-
ers themselves, to prepare the sketches.

We will also endeavor, if the space will al-
low, to give, in the Congressional Globe, the
more elaborate and finished orations upon
questions of great moment, as prepared by
members themselves, for the public. We hope
to be able to effect this, by using brevity ter-
ms, and the greatly increased page now present-
ed in affording this weekly paper at the rate of
one dollar, for all the numbers printed during
the session, we may boast of affording the
most important information, at the cheapest
possible price, and we look for a reimburse-
ment for our labor and trouble, in a very mi-
nute profit, upon a very extensive sale and
circulation of the numbers. That the sub-
scription should be paid in advance, is there-
fore, rendered indispensable, and we throw
ourselves upon the generosity of our friends,
and ask the favor of them to volunteer their
contributions to favor our object;—and we espe-
cially solicit from the Editors with whom we
exchange, a gratuitous insertion of this notice,
together with the annexed terms.

THE TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Congressional Globe, published
weekly during the ses-
sion of Congress, present-
ing a full abstract of the
proceedings of the Senate
and House of Representa-
tives in regular series, from
day to day, with brief re-
ports 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.

CLOVER SEED.

THE subscribers have this day received an
additional supply of CLOVER SEED
of prime quality, which they will sell low.
Also, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, &c.
WM. H. & P. GROOMER.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore
city and county, on the 9th day of January,
1834, by David B. Ferguson, Esq., a Justice
of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore,
as a runaway, a colored lad, who calls himself
SOLOMON DUFFIN, says he belongs to
Mr. Lewis Kemp, of Frederick county, Mary-
land. Said colored lad is about 16 years of
age, 5 feet 4 1/2 inches high, has a small scar
over the right eye, a small scar under the left
ear, one near the left eye, also, one on the left
arm. Had on when committed a dark country
cloth coat and pants, cotton shirt,
yarn stockings, coarse lace boots, and old black
fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above de-
scribed colored lad, 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

Baltimore city and county Jail.

Feb 1

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

D. W. HUDSON, Warden

Baltimore city and county Jail.

Feb 11

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Queen
Anne's county, on the 8th day of January, 1834,
by William Harper, a Justice of the Peace, in
and for said county as a runaway, a woman
who calls herself ELIZA BEDFORD, 5 feet
high, about 25 years of age, dark complexion.
Also a boy named BENJAMIN HARRIS,
12 years of age, 4 feet 2 inches high, light com-
plexion; the woman says they are the property
of William Rogers of Baltimore City.

The owner of the above described negroes

are requested to come forward prove property,

pay charges and take them away, otherwise

they will be discharged according to law.

THOS. SUDLER, Shff.

of Queen Anne's county.

Jan 18

63-The Globe of Washington, and Baltimore

Republican, will each insert the above, law

and forward their accounts to this office for

Settlement.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Balti-
more city and county, on the 22d day of Janu-
ary, 1834, by Elhanan Young, Esq., a Justice
of the Peace for Baltimore county, as a run-
away, a colored man, who calls himself STE-
PHEN JONES; says he is free, but did be-
long to Philip Turner, living near Chaptico,
St. Mary's county, Maryland. Said mulatto
man is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 1/2 inches
high, has a scar on his right hand on the
knuckle of the third finger, several of his teeth
lost in front. Had on when committed, a drab
country cloth roundabout, dark grey casinet
pants, dark swansdown vest, cotton shirt,
red plaid under jacket, coarse lace boots and an
old fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above
described mulatto man, is requested to come
forward, prove property, pay charges, and take
him away, otherwise he will be discharged ac-
cording to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden

Baltimore city and county Jail.

Feb 11

Easton and Baltimore Packet,

BY WAY OF MILES RIVER.

SCHOONER

WILLIAM AND HENRY,

JAMES STEWARD, Master,

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

WILLIAM TOWNSEND, &

JAMES STEWARD.

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

and attention to business as a commander of a

vessel, the public are referred to Messrs. Nich-
olas Goldsborough, Tench Tilghman, Benjamin

Bowdler and John Newman, of this county.

March 15

(G) U

MILLINERY.

Mrs. A. M. FAULKNER,

HAVING concluded to resume the business

of Millinery and Mantua-Making in the

house heretofore conducted by her sister, Miss

Mary Brown, and having engaged Miss Jack-
son and her sister Miss E. Brown, in whom she

places implicit confidence, flatters herself, and

assures her former customers and the Ladies of

this and the adjacent counties, that she will re-
ceive the FASHIONS regularly from Philadel-
phia and Baltimore, in season; and nothing on

her part shall be wanting to please those who

may think proper to patronize her.

Feb 1

THE THOROUGHbred HORSE

UPTON,

five years old the twenty-fourth of next June.

A bay, with black

mane, tail and legs, up-
wards of fifteen hands
high—will stand the
ensuing season at East-
on and the Trappe al-
ternately.

May Day (the sire of Upton), was got by

Virginia, his dam by Florizel, his grand dam

by Dare Devil, g. g. dam by Shark, his g. g.

dam by Apollo, out of the imported mare

Jenny Cameron. Upton's dam, Jessie, was

got by Telegraph, (the sire of Bachelor's dam)

his grand dam Lady of the Lake, (the dam of

Maryland Eclipse) by Hickory, his g. g. dam

Maid of the Oaks. Spread Eagle—Upton

will cover at a reduced price, that will place

his services within the reach of all who wish to

improve their breed of horses—particulars

hereafter in handbills.

E. N. HAMBLETON,

TENCH TILGHMAN.

March 4

NARRAGANSET HORSE.

The splendid Nankeen 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 Eartin's and Ennalls Martin's horses, to
whom reference is made for the quality of his

colts.

Talbot county, Dec 28

if

Maryland Eclipse.

The thorough bred

horse, Maryland Ec-
lipse is now at his
stand in Easton, and
will be in Centreville
on Monday the tenth of

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

then alternately, at Easton and Centreville, a

week at each place during the season. He

will be let to mares at the sum of twenty dol-
lars the season, fifteen dollars the single leap,
and thirty dollars to insure with foal, and fifty

cents to the groom. The single leap payable

before the mare goes to the horse, the season

at its close, and the insurance as soon as it is as-
certained the mare is in foal, or she is parted

with.

Eclipse is a dark chestnut sorrel, near 16

hands high, and possesses great strength and

beauty; his colts are remarkably large, and

fine, and these upon the turf, give evidence of

great speed. One of his colts bred by the pro-
prietor, and sold to a gentleman in New York,

proved to be a successful racer, running him-
self in 1 minute 51 seconds both heats, and

beating four others with ease.

He is the sire of Mr. Dorsey's Ann Page,
the winner of the great sweepstakes, over the

Central Course last Fall, beating four others—
(the colts of American Eclipse, Sir Archie,
Tonson and Gohanna). For a particular de-
scription of Eclipse—his pedigree, and perfor-
mances, &c. see handbill.

JAMES SEWELL.

March 4

Those wishing to breed from Maryland Ec-

lipse, will leave their names with William K.

Lambdin, Easton.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Female Bible

Society of Talbot county, will be held in

the Church at Easton, on Tuesday the 25th,

if the weather permit the attendance of the dis-
tant members, if not on the next favorable day.

The Rev. Mr. NICOLS, will address the so-
ciety, and its members are therefore particu-
larly requested to attend. But the Managers re-
spectfully invite all who may feel an interest

in their proceedings to honor the anniversary

by their presence. The Church will be open

at 11 o'clock.

March 15

NOTICE.

The appointment of Constables for Talbot

county is necessarily postponed until

TUESDAY the 25th instant, in consequence of

there not being a board of commissioners on

Tuesday last.

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.

to the Commissioners for T. C.

March 15

READ THIS

NOTICE!!!

THE subscriber's time having expired as

Sheriff of Talbot county, he has legally

authorised JOSEPH GRAHAM, Esq., the

present Sheriff, to close his present business for

him, which remains unsettled, both on execu-
tions and fees. This business must be closed,

but if the plaintiffs do not countermand exe-
cutions, heretofore in my hands, and pay the Sher-
iff's costs and release him, on or before the

10TH OF MARCH NEXT, no excuse can

be made to prevent advertisements from ap-
pearing in the papers and elsewhere.

It is unnecessary to say more on account of

the fees, than that further indulgence will not

be given, as all persons delinquent already

know the fees have been long since due.

J. M. FAULKNER, Late Sheriff

February 11, 1834. G R

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore

city and county, on the 1st day of March,

1834, by Joseph Shane, Esq., a Justice of the

Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a run-
away, a negro woman, who calls herself SAL-
LY DORSEY; says she was born free, and

was raised by Mrs. Deborah Stahler, living in

Montgomery county, near Mr. Caleb Renty's.

Said negro is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 4 in-
ches high, has a scar over both eyes and across the

nose, also a small scar on the right hand, caused

by burns, has a large mouth, and down look

when spoken to. Had on when committed, an

old dark calico frock, blue cotton handkerchief

on her neck, and yellow cotton handkerchief on

her head, and an old pair of shoes.

The owner (if any) of the above described

negro woman, is requested to come forward,

prove property, pay charges and take her away,

otherwise she will be discharged according to

law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden

Balt. City and County Jail.

March 22

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

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE STEAM BOAT

GOVERNOR WOLCOTT,

Captain William Firdin,

Will leave Baltimore every THURSDAY

morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhill, Cor-
sica and Chestertown, commencing on the 27th

inst.—Returning will leave Chestertown on

every FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock, Corsica

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

The Wolcott has been much improved

since last season in every respect, and the pro-
prietors solicit for her a share of public patro-
nage.

WM. OWEN, Agent.

March 22

POETRY.

From the Fathers Magazine.

A FATHER TO HIS MOTHERLESS

CHILDREN.

Come gather closer to my side,
My little, smitten flock,
And I will tell of him who brought
Pure water from the rock—
Who boldly led God's people forth
From Egypt's wrath and guile,
And once a cradled babe did float,
All helpless on the Nile.

You're weary,—precious ones,—your eyes
Are wandering far and wide,
Think ye of her who knew so well
Your tender thought to guide?
Who could to Wisdom's sacred lore
Your fixed attention claim,
All—never from your hearts erase
That blessed Mother's name.

'Tis time to sing your evening hymn—
My youngest infant dove,
Come, press thy velvet cheek to mine,
And learn the lay of love:
My sheltering arms clasp you all,
My poor, deserted throng,
Cling as you used to cling to her,
Who sings the angel's song.

Begin, sweet birds, the accustom'd strain—
Come, warble loud and clear,
And learn the lay

the States, and for the People, and every body must use it from necessity, whether, compelled by law, or not.

Mr. B. said it was not to be supposed that the objection which he now took to the unconstitutionality of the cause which made the notes of the Federal Bank, a legal tender to the Federal Government, was an objection which could be overlooked, or disregarded, by the adversaries of the Bank in 1791. It was not overlooked, or disregarded; on the contrary, it was denounced, and combated, as in itself, a separate and distinct breach of the constitution, going the whole length of cutting paper money, and the more odious and reprehensible because a privileged company was to have the monopoly of the emission. The genius of Hamilton was put in requisition to answer this objection; and the best answer which that great intellect could give it, was a concession of the omnipotence of the Federal Government, and the total impossibility of doing it away. His answer surrendered the whole question of currency. It took the notes of the Bank, which were then to be tendered to the Federal Government, to the condition of supplies, furnished to the Government, and to be consumed by it. The answer took refuge under the natural power, independent of all constitutions, for the tax receiver to receive his taxes in what articles he pleased. To do justice to General Hamilton, and to detect, and expose, the true character of this bank paper, Mr. B. read a clause from General Hamilton's reply to the cabinet opinions of Mr. Jefferson, and the Attorney General Randolph, when President Washington had the charter of the first bank under advisement.

It was the clause in which General Hamilton replied to the objection to the constitutionality of making the notes of the Bank receivable in payment of public dues. "To designate, or appoint, the money, or thing, in which taxes are to be paid, is not only a proper, but a necessary exercise of the power of collecting them. Accordingly, Congress, in the law concerning the collection of the duties, imposts, and tonnage, have provided that they shall be payable in gold and silver. But, while it was an indispensable part of the work to say in what they should be paid, the choice of the specific thing was a mere matter of discretion. The payment might have been required in the commodities themselves. Taxes, in kind, however ill judged, are not without precedents, even in the U. States; or it might have been in the paper money of several States, or in the bills of the Bank of North America, New York, and Massachusetts, all, or either, of them; it might have been in bills issued under the authority of the U. States. No part of this, it is presumed, can be disputed. The appointment of the MONEY or THING, in which the taxes are to be paid, is an incident of the POWER of collection. And among the expedients which may be adopted, is that of bills issued under the authority of the U. States." Mr. B. would read no further, although the argument of General Hamilton extended through several pages. The nature of the argument is fully disclosed in what is read. It surrenders the whole question of a currency. Neither the power to furnish a currency, or to regulate currency, is pretended to be claimed. The notes of the new Bank are put upon the footing, not of money, but of commodities, things, articles in kind, which the tax receiver may accept from the tax payer, and which are to be used and consumed by the tax receiver, and not to be returned to the people, much less to be diffused over the country in place of money. This is the original idea and conception of these notes. It is the idea under which they obtained the legal capacity of receivability in payment of public dues; and from this humble conception, this degraded assimilation to corn and grain, to clothes and provisions, they have, by virtue of that clause in the charter, crept up to the character of money.

Because the real, practical, currency of the land, driven by the currency of the constitution from the land, and so depraved the public intellect as to be called for as money, and proclaimed to be indispensable to the country, when the author of the Bank could not rank higher than an expedient for paying a tax.

If, in the next place, Mr. B. believed that the quantity of specie derivable from foreign commerce, added to the quantity of gold derivable from our own mines, were fully sufficient if not expelled from the country by unwise laws, to furnish the people with an abundant circulation of gold and silver coin, for their common currency, without having recourse to a circulation of small bank notes.

The truth of these propositions, Mr. B. held to be susceptible of complete and ready proof. He spoke first of the domestic supply of native gold, and said that no mines had ever developed more rapidly than these had done, or promised more abundantly than they now do. In the year 1824 they were a spot, in the State of North Carolina; they are now a region spreading into six States. In the year 1824, the product was \$5000; in the last year the product, in coined gold, was \$868,000; in uncoined, as much more; and the product of the present year computed at two millions; with every prospect of continued and permanent increase.

The probability was that these mines alone, in the lapse of a few years, would furnish an abundant supply of gold to establish a plentiful circulation of that metal, if not expelled from the country by unwise laws. But the great source of supply, both for gold and silver, Mr. B. said, was in our foreign commerce. It was this foreign commerce which filled the States with hard money immediately after the close of the revolutionary war, when the domestic mines were unknown; and it is this same foreign commerce which, even now, when federal laws discourage the importation of foreign coins, and compel their exportation, is bringing in an annual supply of seven or eight millions. With an amendment of the laws which now discourage the importation of foreign coins, and compel their exportation, there could be no delay in the rapid accumulation of a sufficient stock of the precious metals to supply the largest circulation which the common business of the country could require.

Mr. B. believed that the product of foreign mines, and the quantity of gold and silver now in existence, to be much greater than was commonly supposed; and as a statement of its amount would establish his proposition in favor of adequate supply of these metals, for the common currency of the country, he would state that amount, as he found it calculated in approved works of political economy. He looked to the three great sources of supply: 1. Mexico and South America; 2. Europe and Northern Asia; 3. The coast of Africa. Taking the discovery of the New World, as the starting point from which the calculation would commence, and the product was:

1. Mexico and South America, 86,458,000,000
2. Europe and Northern Asia, 628,000,000
3. The coast of Africa, 150,000,000
Making a total product of seven thousand two hundred and thirty six millions, in the short space of three centuries and a half. To this is to be added the quantity existing at the time the New World was discovered, and which was computed at \$2,300,000,000. Upon all these data the political economists, Mr. B. said, after deducting \$2,000,000,000 for waste and consumption, still computed the actual stock of gold and silver in Europe, Asia

and America, in 1832, at about seven thousand millions of dollars; and that quantity constantly, and rapidly increasing.

Mr. B. had no doubt but that the quantity of gold and silver in Europe, Asia, and America, was sufficient to carry on the whole business of the world. He said that States, and Empires, far greater in wealth and population than any now existing—far superior in public and private magnificence—had carried on all the business of private life, and all the affairs of national government, upon gold and silver alone; and that before the mines of Mexico and Peru were known, or dreamed of. He alluded to the great nations of antiquity—to the Assyrian and Persian empires; to Egypt, Carthage, Rome; to the Grecian republics; the kingdoms of Asia Minor, and to the empire, transcending all these put together—the Saracenic empire of the Caliphs which taking for its centre, the eastern limit of the Roman world, extended its dominion as far west as Rome had conquered, and farther east than Alexander had marched. These great nations, whose armies crushed empires at a blow, whose monumental edifices still attest their grandeur, had no idea of Bank credits and paper money. They used gold and silver alone. Such degenerate phrases as sound currency—paper medium—circulating media, never once sounded in their heroic ears.

But why go back, exclaimed Mr. B., to the notions of antiquity? Why quit our own day? Why look beyond the boundaries of Europe? We have seen an empire in our own day, of almost fabulous grandeur and magnificence, carrying on all its vast undertakings upon a currency of gold and silver, without deigning to recognise paper for money. I speak, said Mr. B., of France—great and imperial France—and have my eye upon that first year of the Consulate, when a young and victorious General, just transferred from the camp to a council, announced to his astonished ministers that specie payments should commence in France by a given day! in that France which, for so many years, had seen nothing but a miserable currency of depreciated mandats and assignats! The announcement was heard with the inward contempt, and open distrust, which the whole tribe of back politicians, every where feel for the statesmanship of military men. It was followed by the success which belongs to genius to inspire, and to command. Specie payments commenced in France, on the day named; and a hard money currency has been the sole currency of France from that day to this.

Mr. B. here cited a passage from a letter of Mr. Gallatin to Mr. Ingham, then Secretary of the Treasury, (Dec. 1829,) to confirm what he said of the French currency.

The passage.

"For the last twenty-five years the coinage of France has been far greater than that of any other country. I hardly need to observe that this is due to the almost total expulsion of paper as currency. The Bank of France alone issues paper, and none of a denomination less than 500 francs; so that it is used almost exclusively for commercial transactions, and for remittances, and makes no part of the currency proper to the use of the country. Paper, as all know, necessarily drives away the precious metals, which will naturally flow to the places where paper is not used. They (the precious metals) are dearer, but the only safe, circulating medium; and no country that will resort to other means, can expect to have a sound and uniform currency."

Such, said Mr. B. is the currency of France; a country whose taxes exceed a thousand millions of francs—whose public and private expenditures require a circulation of three hundred and fifty millions of dollars—and which possesses that circulation, every dollar of it, in gold and silver. After this example, can any one doubt the capacity of the United States to supply itself with specie? Reason and history forbid the doubt. Reason informs us that hard money flows into the vacuum the instant that small bank notes are driven out. France recovered a specie circulation within a year after the cessation of her government to recognise paper for money. England recovered a gold circulation of about one hundred millions of dollars within four years after the one and two pound notes were suppressed. Our own country was filled up with Spanish milled dollars, French crowns, doubloons, half guineas, and guineas by magic, at the conclusion of the revolutionary war, and the suppression of the continental bills. The business of the United States would not require above 60 or 70 millions of gold and silver for the common currency of the people, and the basis of large bank notes, and bills of exchange. Of specie more than one-third is now in the country, but not in circulation. The Bank of the United States holds above ten millions. At the expiration of her charter, in 1836, that sum will be paid out, in redemption of its notes, and will go into the hands of the people, and, of itself, will nearly double the quantity of silver now in circulation. Our native mines will be yielding, annually, some millions of gold; foreign commerce will be pouring in her accustomed, copious supply; the correction of the erroneous value of gold, the liberal admission of foreign coins, and the suppression of small notes, will invite, and retain, an adequate metallic currency. The present amount is peculiarly favorable for these measures. Foreign exchanges are now in our favor; silver is coming here, although not current by our laws; gold and silver would flow in, and that immediately, to an immense amount, if raised to their proper value, and put on a proper footing, by our laws. Three days legislation, on these subjects, would turn copious supplies of gold and silver into the country, diffuse them through every neighborhood, and astonish gentlemen when they got home at midsummer, at finding hard money, where they half defied paper. Mr. B. was against a small paper currency; not against large bank notes, and expressed a concurrence in much that was said on paper money by the Senator from S. C. (Mr. Calhoun,) though differing so much on the subject of the national bank.

III. In the third place, Mr. B. undertook to affirm, as a proposition true from dispute, or contestation that the value now set upon gold by the laws of the United States was unjust and erroneous; and that these laws had expelled gold from circulation; and that it was the bounden duty of Congress to restore that coin to circulation by restoring it to its just value. In this he had the pleasure to concur heartily with the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun).

That gold was undervalued by the laws of the United States, and expelled from circulation, was a fact, Mr. B. said, which every body knew; but there was something else which every body did not know; which, few, in reality, had an opportunity of knowing; but which was necessary to be known, to enable the friends of gold to go to work at the right place to effect the recovery of that precious metal which their fathers once possessed, and which the subjects of European kings now possess, which the citizens of the young republics to the south, all possess, which even the free negroes of San Domingo possess, but which the yeomanry of this America have been deprived of for more than twenty years, and will be deprived of forever, unless they discover the cause of the evil, and apply the remedy to its root.

I have already shown, said Mr. B. that the plan for the support of public credit, which General Hamilton brought forward in 1791, was a plan for the establishment of the paper system in our America. We had at that time a gold currency which was circulating freely and fully all over the country. Gold is the antagonist of paper, and with fair play, will keep a proper currency within just proper limits. It will keep down the small notes; no man will carry a five, a ten, or a twenty dollar note in his pocket, when he can get guineas, eagles, half guineas, and half joes, to carry in their place. The notes of the new Bank of the United States, which Bank formed the leading feature in the plan for the support of public credit, had already derived one advantage over gold in being put on a level with it in point of legal tender to the federal government, and universal receivability in all payments to that government; they were now to derive another, and a still greater advantage over gold, in the law for the establishment of the National Mint; an institution which also formed a feature of the plan for the support of public credit. It is to that plan that we trace the origin of the erroneous valuation of gold, which has banished that metal from the country. Mr. Secretary Hamilton, in his proposition for the establishment of a mint, recommended that the relative value of gold, to silver, should be fixed at fifteen for one; and that recommendation became the law of the land, and has remained so ever since. At the same time, the relative value of these metals in Spain and Portugal, and throughout their vast dominions in the new world, where our principal supplies of gold were derived, was at the rate of sixteen for one; thus making our standard six per cent below the standard of the countries which chiefly produced gold. It was also below the English standard, and the French standard, and below the standard which prevailed in the U. States before the adoption of this constitution, and which was actually prevailing in the States at the time that the new proportion of fifteen to one was established. Mr. B. was ready to admit that there was some necessity in adjusting the relative value of two different kinds of money—gold and silver for example—so as to preserve an exact equipoise between them, and to prevent either from expelling the other. There was some necessity, but no insuperable, or even extraordinary, difficulty, in making the adjustment. The necessity of the question was aggravated in the year '92 by the difficulty of obtaining exact knowledge of the relative value of these metals, at that time, in France and England; and Mr. Gallatin has since shown that the information which was then relied upon, was clearly erroneous. The consequence of any mistake in fixing our standard, was also well known in the year '92. Mr. Secretary Hamilton, in his proposition for the establishment of a mint, expressly declared that the consequence of a mistake in the relative value of the two metals, would be the expulsion of one of them, and the undervalued. Mr. Jefferson, then Secretary of State, in his contemporaneous report upon foreign coins, declared the same thing. Mr. Robert Morris financier to the revolutionary government, in his proposal to establish a mint in 1782, was equally explicit to the same effect. The delicacy of the question, and the consequence of a mistake, were then fully understood forty years ago, when the relative value of gold and silver was fixed at fifteen to one. But at that time, it unfortunately happened that the PAPER SYSTEM, then omnipotent in England, was making its transit to our America; and every thing that would go to establish that system—every thing that would go to sustain the new-born Bank of the United States—the edict daughter, and grandchild of the Paper System in America—was incorporated in the federal legislation of the day. Gold, it was well known, was the antagonist of paper, that from its intrinsic value, the natural predilection of all mankind for its small bulk and the facility of carrying it about, would be preferred to paper, either for travelling, or keeping in the house; and thus would limit and circumscribe the general circulation of bank notes and prevent all plea of necessity for issuing smaller notes. Silver, on the contrary, from its inconvenience of transportation, would favor the circulation of bank notes. Hence the birth of the doctrine, that if a mistake was to be committed, it should be on the side of silver. Mr. Secretary Hamilton declares the existence of this feeling when, in his report upon the establishment of a mint, he says: "It is sometimes observed, that silver ought to be encouraged rather than gold, as being more conducive to the extension of bank circulation from the great difficulty and inconvenience which its greater bulk, compared with its value occasions in the transportation of it." This passage in the Secretary's report proves the existence of the feeling in favor of silver against gold, and the cause of that feeling. Quotations might be made from the speeches of others to show that they acted upon that feeling; but it is due to Gen. Hamilton to say that he disclaimed such a motive for himself, and expressed a desire to retain both metals in circulation, and even to have a gold dollar.

The proposition of 15 to 1 was established. The 11th section of the act of April, 1792, enacted that every fifteen pounds of pure silver should be equal in value, in all payments, with the pound of pure gold; and so in proportion for less quantities of respective metals. This act was the death warrant to the gold currency. The diminished circulation of that coin soon began to be observable; but it was not immediately extinguished. Several circumstances delayed, but could not prevent that catastrophe. 1. The Bank of the U. States then issued no note of less denomination than ten dollars, and but few of them; 2, there were but three other banks in the United States; and they issued but few small notes; so that a small note currency could not come directly into conflict with gold; 3, the trade to the lower Mississippi continued to bring up, from Natchez and New Orleans, for many years, a large supply of doubloons, and long supplied a gold currency to the new States in the West. Thus, the absence of a small note currency, and the constant arrivals of doubloons from the lower Mississippi, deferred the fate of the gold currency; and it was not until the lapse of nearly twenty years after the adoption of the erroneous standard of 1792, that the circulation of that metal, both foreign and domestic, became completely, and totally extinguished in the United States. The extinction is now complete; and must remain so until the laws are altered.

In making this announcement, and in thus standing forward to expose the error, and to demand the reform of the gold currency, he (Mr. B.) was not setting up for the honors of a first discoverer, or first inventor. Far from it. "The present rate was the result of information clearly incorrect, respecting the then value of gold and silver in Europe, which was represented as being at the rate of less than 15 to 1, when it was in fact from 15.5 to 15.6: 1. It would be better, at all events, to discontinue altogether the coining of gold than to continue the present system. The average premium on the American gold coins, for the last four and a half years, has been about 5-6-6 on the nominal value." Mr. Gallatin's letter to Mr. Ingham, Dec. 31, 1829.

He was treading in the steps of others, and able men, who had gone before him. Four Secretaries of the Treasury, Gallatin, Dallas, Crawford, Ingham, had, each in their day, pointed out the error in the gold standard, and recommended its correction. Repeated reports, in both Houses of Congress, had done the same thing. Of these reports he would name those of the late Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina; of Mr. Sanford, late a Senator from New York; of Mr. Campbell P. White, now a representative from the city of N. York. Mr. B. took pleasure in recalling, and presenting to public notice, the names of the eminent men who had gone before him in the exploration of this path. It was due to them, now that the good cause seemed to be in the road to success, to yield to them all the honors of first explorers; it was due to the cause also, in this hour of final trial, to give it the high sanction of their names and labors.

Mr. B. would arrest for an instant the current of his remarks, to fix the attention of the Senate upon a reflection which must suggest itself to the minds of all considerate persons. He would ask how it could happen that so many men, and such men as he had named, laboring for so many years, in a cause so just, for an object so beneficial, upon a state of facts so undeniable, could so long and so uniformly, fail of success? How could this happen? Sir, exclaimed Mr. B. it happened because the policy of the Bank of the U. States required it to happen! The same policy which required gold to be undervalued in 1792, when the first bank was chartered, has required it to be undervalued ever since, now that a second bank has been established; and the same strength which enabled these banks to keep themselves up, also enabled them to keep gold down. This is the answer to the question, and this the secret of the failure of these eminent men in their laudable efforts to raise gold again to the dignity of money. This is the secret of their failure, and this the secret being now known, the road which leads to the restoration of the gold currency, lies uncovered and revealed before us; the road which leads to the overthrow of the Bank of the U. States—to the supremacy of that institution; for while that bank lives, or has the hope of life, gold cannot be restored to life. Here then lies the question of the reform of the gold currency. If the bank is defeated, that currency is reformed; if the bank is victorious, gold remains degraded, to continue an article of merchandise in the hands of the bank, and to be expelled from circulation to make room for its five, its ten, and its twenty dollar notes. Let the people then, who are in favor of restoring gold to circulation, go to work in the right place, and put down the power that first put down gold, and which will never suffer that coin to rise while it has power to prevent it.

Mr. B. did not think it necessary to descend, and expatiate upon the merits and advantages of a gold currency. These advantages had been well known, from the earliest ages of the world, to a subject of discussion in the nineteenth century; but as it was the policy of the paper system to disparage that metal, and as that system in its forty years reign over the American People had nearly destroyed a knowledge of that currency, he would briefly enumerate its leading, and prominent advantages. 1. It had an intrinsic value; which gave it currency, all over the world, to the full amount of that value, without regard to laws, or circumstances. 2. It had a uniformity of value; which made it the safest standard of the value of property which the wisdom of man had ever yet discovered. 3. Its portability; which made it easy for the traveller to carry it about with him. 4. Its indestructibility; which made it the safest money that people could keep in their houses. 5. Its inherent purity; which made it the hardest money to be counterfeited, and the easiest to be detected, and therefore, the safest money for the people to handle. 6. Its superiority over all money; which gave to its possessor the choice and command of all other money. 7. Its power over exchanges; gold being the currency which contributes most to the equalization of exchange, and keeping down the rate of exchange to the lowest and most uniform point. 8. Its power over the paper money; gold being the natural enemy of that system, and, with fair play, able to hold it in check. 9. It is a constitutional currency; and the people have a right to demand it, for their currency, as long as the present constitution is permitted to exist.

Mr. B. said that the false valuation put upon gold had rendered the mint of the U. States, so far the gold coinage is concerned, a most ridiculous, and absurd institution. It has coined, and at a large expense to the U. States, 2,262,717 pieces of gold, worth \$1,552,800; and where are these pieces now? Not one of them to be seen! all sold, and exported; and so regular is this operation that the Director of the Mint, in his latest report to Congress, says that the new coined gold frequently remains in the mint, uncalled for, though ready for delivery, until the day arrives for a packet to sail to Europe. He calculates that two millions of native gold will be coined annually hereafter; the whole of which, without a reform of the gold standard, will be conducted, like exiles from the National mint to the sea shore, and transported to foreign regions, to be sold for the benefit of the Bank of the U. States.

Mr. B. said this was not the time to discuss the relative value of gold and silver, nor to urge the particular proportion which ought to be established between them. That would be the proper work of a committee. At present it might be sufficient, and not irrelevant, to say that this question was one of commerce, and that it was purely and simply a mercantile problem, and as such so an acquisition of any ordinary merchandise from foreign countries could be. Gold goes where it finds its value, and that value is what the laws of great nations give it. In Mexico and South America, the countries which produce gold, and from which the United States must derive their chief supply—the value of gold is 16 to 1 over silver; in the Island of Cuba it is 17 to 1; in Spain and Portugal it is 16 to 1; in the West Indies, generally, it is the same. It is not to be supposed that gold will come from these countries to the United States if the importer is to lose one dollar in every sixteen that he brings; or that our own gold will remain with us, when an exporter can gain a dollar upon every fifteen that he carries out. Such results would be contrary to the laws of trade; and therefore we must place the same value upon gold that other nations do, if we wish to gain any part of theirs, or to retain any part of our own. Mr. B. said that the cash of England and France was no exception to this rule. They rated gold at something less than 16 for 1, and still retained gold in circulation, but it was retained by force of peculiar laws and advantages which do not prevail in the U. States. In England the circulation of gold was aided and protected by four subsidiary laws, neither of which exists here; one which prevented silver from being a tender for more than forty shillings; another which required the Bank of England to pay all its notes in gold; a third which suppressed the small note circulation; a fourth which allowed their silver nine per cent below the relative value of gold. In France the relative proportion of the two metals was also below what it was in Spain, Portugal, Mexico, and South America, and still a plentiful supply of gold remained in circulation; but this result was aided by two peculiar causes: first,

the total absence of a paper currency; secondly, the proximity of Spain, and the interiority of Spanish manufactures, which gave to France a ready and a near market for the sale of her fine fabrics, which were paid for in the gold of the New World. In the U. States gold would have none of these subsidiary helps; on the contrary it would have to contend with a paper currency, and would have to be obtained; the product of our own mines excepted, from Mexico and South America, where it is rated as sixteen to one for silver. All these circumstances, and many others, would have to be taken in consideration in fixing a standard for the U. States. Mr. B. repeated that there was nicely, but no difficulty, in adjusting the relative value of gold and silver so as to retain both in circulation. Several nations of antiquity had done it; some modern nations also. The English have both in circulation at this time. The French have both, and have had for thirty years. The States of this Union also had both in the time of the Confederation, and retained them until this Federal Government was established, and the paper system adopted. Congress should not admit that it cannot do for the citizens of the U. States, what so many monarchies have done for their subjects. Gentlemen, especially, who decry Military Chieftains, should not confess that they themselves cannot do for America, what a Military Chieftain did for France. Above all, those who are now engaged in decrying the State Governments, and representing them as unfit to be trusted with their currency without a master, should not come out with a practical confession, that this boasted Federal Government cannot perform for the Union what the State Governments, each for itself, performed for its citizens, for the whole period which elapsed from the close of the revolution to the establishment of this government.

Mr. B. made his acknowledgments to the great apostle of American Liberty (Mr. Jefferson) for the wise, practical idea, that the value of gold was a commercial question, to be settled by its value in other countries. He had seen that remark in the works of that great man, and treasured it up as teaching the plain and ready way to accomplish an apparently difficult object; and he fully concurred with the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun,) that gold, in the United States, ought to be the preferred metal; not that silver should be expelled, but both retained; the mistake, if any, to be in favor of gold, instead of being against it.

Without concluding, Mr. B. at a quarter before four o'clock, gave way to Mr. White, upon whose motion,

The Senate adjourned.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE, MONDAY, MARCH 24.

Mr. Webster presented a memorial signed by upwards of 900 inhabitants of the town of Lynn, Massachusetts, praying the restoration of the public deposits to the Bank of the United States, and a recharter of the said corporation. Read, and referred to the committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

The Vice President communicated a letter from Lieut. Levy, of the United States navy, presenting to Congress a Colossal Statue of Thomas Jefferson, in bronze, (now in the rotunda of the capitol,) made at the private expense of Lieut. Levy, and under his immediate superintendence. The letter was read, and, on motion of Mr. Tyler, referred to a joint Library Committee.

The Vice President stated to the Senate, that he had received a communication from James Lewis and Adam King, the committee appointed by a meeting of a portion of the People of York, held on the 4th of March last, to communicate the proceedings of that meeting, to the Chair, to be laid before the Senate. That the committee in their communication expressed their regret that any inadvertence in the performance of the duties enjoined upon them by the meeting, had led to the transmission of a paper to the Senate which was not directed to be sent, and was not proper to be received; that they now enclosed, and asked the Chair to lay before the Senate such portion of the proceedings as the meeting intended for it—that they would have preferred to vary the language of some of the resolutions, but have not the power—that they cannot however find in them any disrespect to either House of Congress, and that they are confident none was intended by the meeting—that it is with reluctance they again bring the subject to the notice of the Chair, but that without doing so, they would consider themselves as having unperformed their obligation to their fellow-citizens.

The Chair, to be laid before the Senate, by the paper to be the resolutions only which had on a former occasion been read to the Senate, without any portion of the preamble then attached to it. The Chair further stated, that the Senate having heretofore decided not to receive the proceedings of this meeting in the form in which they were then presented, the Chair thought it due to the Senate to leave to its decision the question how far the objections then raised to them have been obviated by the condition in which they are now presented, and by the explanations of the committee, which would be read.

After some remarks by Messrs. Clay, Webster, Wright, King of Alabama, Clayton, Preston, Polindexter, Calhoun, Leigh, Ewing and Kane.

On motion of Mr. Frelinghuysen, Mr. Clay's resolution, that the paper be not received, was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the question of granting Mr. Webster leave to bring in a bill to recharter the Bank of the U. States.

Mr. White took the floor, and spoke at length against the principles of the bill, as being unconstitutional and inexpedient. At half past three o'clock, Mr. White gave way, without concluding, to Mr. Kane, on whose motion,

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Miller presented the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Cumberland county, Pa. held at the Borough of Carlisle, on the 22d Fe. last.

He also presented the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Carlisle and vicinity, at which resolutions were adopted approving of the removal of the deposits, and opposed to the recharter of the Bank of the U. States.

He also presented the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of Buffalo township, county of Perry, Pa., disapproving of the removal of the deposits, and in favor of rechartering the bank.

By Mr. Henry King, of farmers, iron masters, &c. residing in the lower part of Schuylkill co.

By Mr. Wagener, of Northampton co.

By Mr. Heister, of Lancaster, and from Berks county, Pennsylvania.

By Mr. Shinn, from the President, and Directors of the State Bank at Camden, and Farmers' Bank of New Jersey, and the Cumberland Bank at Bridgeton. Also, a memorial from the county of Gloucester, N. J., with the proceedings of a meeting held at Woodbury, on the 16th Fe. last.

Mr. Parker, of New Jersey, presented certain resolutions from the Legislature of New Jersey, affirming that their recent instructions to their Senators in Congress, spoke the voice

of the people of New Jersey, in opposition to the recharter of the Bank, and restoration of the deposits, and censuring the conduct of the Senators from that State for not acting in accordance with the instructions given by their constituents, and the other against the removal of the deposits, and recharter of the Bank.

Mr. Lee, from New Jersey, presented petitions from Cumberland county, one for, and the other against the removal of the deposits, and recharter of the Bank.

Mr. Binney presented various resolutions and petitions, praying the restoration of the deposits; from the building mechanics, coach makers, cabinet makers, gilders, painters, boot makers, &c. of the city of Philadelphia; and a memorial also on the same subject from the young men of Philadelphia.

Mr. Watmough presented several memorials from citizens of his district, praying the restoration of the deposits, and the recharter of the U. States Bank; also the resolutions of a meeting held in that district condemning the measures of the present administration.

Mr. Watmough presented the proceedings of a meeting of the 3d congressional district, in favor of a restoration of the deposits. A debate ensued between Messrs. Watmough, Sutherland and Binney.

The Speaker laid before the House the proceedings of a meeting held in the county of York, in the state of Pennsylvania, approving the removal of the deposits; & expressing the opinion that the U. S. Bank ought not to be rechartered.

Mr. Jones, of Georgia, asked and obtained the leave of the House to make an explanation in regard to an unpleasant difference which lately occurred between two members of the House.

Mr. J. read a paper stating that the difference between two members from S. Carolina, (Messrs. Pinckney and Blair,) had been amicably, satisfactorily, and honorably settled.

Mr. Chambers presented three memorials from 1800 inhabitants of Franklin county; from the township of Washington; and from other inhabitants of that county, detailing the pressure that prevailed in that part of the country; which they attribute to the removal of the deposits, and praying their restoration.

Mr. Harper presented resolutions of watch-makers and silver smiths, of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Mr. Sutherland presented three memorials from Penn. Township, Lower Dublin; and from a number of inhabitants in Philadelphia, against the restoration of the deposits.

Mr. Galbreath presented memorials for and against the restoration of the deposits.

Mr. Banks, from the inhabitants of Cleveland, in Beaver county, for the restoration of the deposits.

Mr. Stewart, a memorial of 400 inhabitants of Brownsville, praying Congress to take measures to restore the currency.

Mr. Peyton obtained leave to submit the following resolution, which lies on the table one day for consideration:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War communicate to his House all the correspondence which has taken place in the Department of War since the 4th March, 1829, in reference to a removal or change of the Pension Office operations from the Bank of the United States and its several branches to any of the local banks.

The House adjourned.

THE LOST FOUND.—Our readers probably many of them recollect a notice published a few days ago of the supposed loss near the coast of Arabia of Capt. Webster of the brig Rupee, which vessel arrived home a week or two ago, under the Charge of Mr. Lewis, chief mate. The Salem Gazette of yesterday contains a letter from Capt. Webster, brought by the brig Cipher, from which we gather the following particulars relative to his situation, at the time he and his vessel parted company.

Lanchored off Lane in the brig Rupee, of Boston, on the 28th of May last, in intention to remain here one day to transact some business I had with Amer Byn Said, an Arab at this place.

Before I had finished my business the wind increased so much that I could not get off to the brig, a very heavy sea running on the bar at the entrance of the river. I then contracted with the owner of a large boat to carry me off, but he would not attempt it till the next morning. His attempt the next morning failed. I then started in my own boat, and got off perhaps quarter the distance to the brig when we were obliged to return to the shore, having twice shipped seas which came high swamping the boat. The owner of a fast sailing dory then agreed to get his vessel aloft and carry us off.—We got the dory ready at Lane, a man came up from Shalea, and told me the brig had gone under way and had gone to sea. I immediately proceeded to Shalea and found the brig was just visible from a hill near by. I regret to say, the only news I have heard from her, to the present time, is of her passing Brara, two days after leaving here.

A Tale of Mystery.—In the year 1734 (says a correspondent) the following circumstance took place in a village in Lincolnshire. It was the wedding day of Mr. and Mrs. Griffin—I mean the actual, not the anniversary wedding day—and the jocular bridegroom, bride and their guests were assembled in the drawing-room, when a servant entered, and said a gentleman had called, and wished to speak with Mr. Griffin, that he was waiting below stairs and would not come up, because he came on particular business. Mr. Griffin desired his company to excuse him for a few minutes, and he quitted the room. One hour elapsed, no bridegroom; two hours, he did not appear; three, four, he had not returned. The servants one and all declared that they had seen their master and the gentleman walk into the garden, from whence they had not returned. Now, a high brick wall, in which there was no outlet, and over which no person could climb except by a ladder, enclosed the garden, which when searched was found empty, whilst at the same time Mr. Griffin and his friend, the gentleman, could not have walked out at the half door without being seen in the kitchen. Time fled, and Mr. Griffin did not return. No, and although his lady lived to be nearly ninety years of age, she never gained tidings of the spouse thus so mysteriously spirited away.

Lincolnshire Chronicle.

STEAM BOAT NAPOLEON.—The St. Louis Republican announces the total loss of the steam boat Napoleon, from Pittsburgh for that port, heavily freighted with dry goods, &c. The boat struck a snag in the Mississippi, about twelve miles above the mouth of the Ohio. The snag passed through the bow and up to the hurricane deck, without breaking off. In this situation, by the aid of a keel boat which she had in tow, and of a steam boat, about twenty tons of the freight were got out unharmed. A great portion of the remainder will be lost, as the boat had sunk about twenty feet, and the depth of water is represented to be thirty or forty feet. Most of the goods, it is believed, were insured, principally at Eastern offices—but in one or two cases heavy loss has been sustained by the owners.

of the people of New Jersey, in opposition to the recharter of the Bank, and restoration of the deposits, and censuring the conduct of the Senators from that State for not acting in accordance with the instructions given by their constituents, and the other against the removal of the deposits, and recharter of the Bank.

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EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1834.

MR. BENTON'S SPEECH.—We hasten to lay before our readers the first part of Mr. Benton's speech, just delivered on Mr. Webster's proposition to extend the Bank charter. This production, so far as we have it, displays great research and historical knowledge, and cannot fail to engage the attention of every reader.

FAILURE OF THE BANK OF MARYLAND.

This institution, the oldest, it is believed, in the State,—which has for a long series of years sustained a high character,—has been compelled to suspend its operations. The following notice from the Cashier appears in the Baltimore papers of Monday:

TO THE PUBLIC.

BANK OF MARYLAND,
24th March, 1834.

The Board of Directors of this Institution, have ascertained with surprise and deep regret, equal to any that the community will feel, that the Institution is unable to proceed with its business, and they have resolved to transfer all its effects to a trustee for the equal benefit of the creditors of the Bank.

The Board of Directors hope and trust that the assets will be sufficient to discharge the debts of the Institution, and their determination to stop its business at once, is from a conviction, that to continue it longer would only be attended with loss to the community. Their advice to the creditors, founded upon the best judgment they are now able to form, is not to sacrifice their claims. The debtors of the Institution will have the privilege of paying their debts with the notes and certificates of deposit and open accounts due by the Bank, and that alone, they hope, will enable the note-holders and depositors speedily to realize nearly all, if not the entire, amount of their credits.

By order,
R. WILSON, Cashier.

Port Deposit Bank.—The Columbia Spy contains the following paragraph in relation to the stoppage of this Bank:

This Institution has closed its doors for the present. The Courier, published at Port Deposit, thus alludes to it: "In consequence of some groundless and malicious rumours a most extraordinary and unexpected run has been taken on this Bank, on which account it has been obliged to suspend payment for a short time. When a full examination into its affairs shall have been made by the Directors, it is believed that it will be able to resume business and afford its usual facilities to the public."

The Town Meeting at Philadelphia.—The American Sentinel says,—Several of the opposition papers have reduced their estimate of the numbers who attended the Town Meeting on Thursday last, from fifty to thirty thousand.—This, it must be confessed, is a considerable diminution; but we are of opinion, that it is still too high. The Inquirer of yesterday attempts to account for the vastness of the assemblage in the following ingenious, but not very satisfactory manner:

"It was never alleged or pretended on the part of the journalists who estimated the number at fifty thousand, that all present were voters; or if so, that they were all residents of Philadelphia. On the contrary, it is freely admitted that hundreds of minors were present—many of whom, by the way, will be voters by October—and that hundreds of freemen from the surrounding country poured into the city with the object of witnessing the great meeting, and of testifying, with their hands and voices, that they too are opposed to executive misrule and usurpation."

The schooner Fan Fan, captain Stevenson, arrived at Baltimore on Wednesday last week, from Lisbon, whence she sailed on the 8th ult. Capt. S. reports, says the American, that the latest accounts from Don Pedro represented that he had been successful in an action with the Miguelites, and had captured 700 men.

Correspondence of the United States Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1834.
Mr. Pinckney of South Carolina, had the floor to-day, and made a speech in favor of Mr. Wile's amendment, after which Mr. Gilmer of Georgia, obtained the floor for tomorrow.—While Mr. Pinckney was speaking, and describing the general distress, which pervaded the South in consequence of the removal of the deposits, a voice near him was heard to say, "that is untrue." Mr. Pinckney inquired what the gentleman said, the voice immediately exclaimed, "that's a lie." The interruption came from a southern member. Mr. Pinckney demanded the protection of the chair. Mr. Ward of New York had been left in possession, as *locum tenens*, of the chair. If he knew what ought to have been done, he had not energy to do it. A gentleman from Virginia went up to the interrupting member, and prevailed on him to leave the house. The aberration from the line of propriety, is attributed by some to the circumstance that the member had just recovered from a nap, but was not fully conscious of what he was saying.

There will be a prodigious crowd in the Senate tomorrow, to hear Mr. Calhoun, who has evinced great tact in refusing to exhaust himself this afternoon to a wearied Senate and a restless auditory.

Florida Indians.—The hands of the Indian Chiefs, John Blunt and Davy Elliott—have encamped at a place called Out Point, near Apalachicola. This has been done preparatory to their emigration beyond the limits of the United States, and they are to remain there until the outfit for their final departure can be conclusively arranged. General Wiley Thompson is the agent of the United States to superintend and provide for them.

INDIAN SOVEREIGNTY.

The following extract of a letter, received a few days since by the Governor will be read with astonishment by the people of Georgia.

CASSVILLE, January 16, 1834.

"**His Excellency Wilson Lumpkin.**
"DEAR SIR:—There is nothing new here of interest, except that our Judge Hooper, has yesterday, sanctioned a bill of injunction, sworn to by an Indian, to remove the owner of the Lot on which the celebrated Missionary, Dr. Butler lives, and to stop him from pursuing his business or repairing or improving the farm on said Lot.

I fear that this is going to present a new era in our Cherokee difficulties.

I learn that there has recently been a meeting of John Ross and other principal Chero-

kees, at Mr. Adair's &c.—Cherokee Intelligence.

GREAT BANK PANIC MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.—We extract from the U. S. Gazette, the following particulars in relation to the meeting got up in Philadelphia on Thursday of last week, in relation to the U. S. Bank:

About 2 o'clock, P. M. the citizens commenced closing their stores and places of business, and to join their respective trades or companies, with a view of marching to the place of meeting.

A capacious rostrum was erected against the south front of the State House, facing the Independence Square. On this, the officers of the meeting, the orators, and the committee of arrangements, were placed.

The citizens of Manayunk entered, to the number of about 500, preceded by a banner surmounted by an eagle and the *shuttle*, dressed in black crepe.

The citizens of Southwark and Moyamensing, to the number of 1000, with a handsome banner. Motto, "Washington our guide and monitor."

Weavers, preceded by a loom, idle, on which was written, "No work." A handsome banner with the weavers' arms—motto, "American industry the road to independence."

The Merchants and Traders, marching in sections of six, extended from the Exchange to the place of the meeting. Their banner bore the motto, "Support the Constitution and laws."

Tailors and Clothiers—A white banner with green trimmings, bearing their designation. Cabinet Makers and Furnishers generally, preceded by a handsome banner, with the motto, "The Constitution inviolable: The Laws Triumphant."

Printers—The banner headed "PRINTERS"—their motto "Our Country and its Constitution: Truth is mighty and must prevail."

Painters and Glaziers—Their marshals bearing white and blue staves.

Coal-burners, with a white banner, dressed in blue, bearing their designation.

Marble Masons, with a handsome banner, bearing the motto, "Marble Masons will defend the Constitution from present and future innovation."

Book Binders—One large and beautiful blue banner, trimmed with gold, bearing the motto, "We bind and preserve the knowledge of the past age, for the benefit of the future." Another white banner, bearing the designation, "The Book Binders of the city and county of Philadelphia."

A numerous band of citizens, with a banner, bearing the motto, "Go, tell him!! Freemen will not bow to the collar."

Shuykill Traders, with a splendid banner, bearing a representation of a train of rail road cars, canal boat passing a lock, and several boats with horns. On the adverse, was "The Traders of the Schuykill."

Boat Builders, bearing a banner, being a view of the Upper Ferry Bridge, boat and lock, and men engaged on boats.

A large and respectable looking procession, with a plain banner, surmounted by the American Eagle.

Ship Builders, with a banner bearing a beautiful vessel under sail, with the motto, "Don't give up the ship: Labor is wealth."

Laborers—with a banner, and motto, "United we stand, divided we fall."

Hatters and Furriers—with a handsome banner, bearing their designation—with skins pendant—and the crescent, a "cocked hat" worn by a distinguished officer of the revolution, marked 76.

Gold and Silver Smiths—A splendid banner, with a likeness of Washington.

Builders, with handsome banners.

Tobaccoists—A most splendid banner, appropriate to their trade.

A procession of citizens without banners.

The Young Men—To the numbers of four thousand eight hundred, with the American flag, and a handsome banner bearing the inscription, "We do not despair of the republic."

Another on which was inscribed, "Our country, not party—principles, not men." Another bore "Union and Liberty—our Country and the Constitution." In the progress of the Young Men, they heartily cheered some of the distinguished citizens. In this procession, the county Young Men were distinguished by a banner marked "From the Country."

The People of Germantown, numbering nearly 1500—with a banner bearing Freemen; surmounted by an American Flag. Motto, Constitution and the Laws.

Sugar Refiners, with a banner marked "Support the Constitution and Laws."

Coppersmiths, &c. with appropriate banners.

Founders, Smiths, &c. with a banner on which was represented an anvil, with a piece of steel being wrought.

We have given only a part of the movements—the crowd in the state house yard was so dense that it was impossible to note the different processions, or to do justice to those we have already mentioned.

A few minutes before 4 o'clock, the honorable John Sergeant entered the rostrum; his presence was hailed by the multitude with enthusiastic shouts.

N. Foster, Esq. called the meeting to order, and nominated Daniel Groves, Esq. as President. The nomination was unanimously sustained.

Peter A. Brown, Esq. then prefaced the regular resolutions with a most pertinent and eloquent address. The resolutions were adopted by acclamation.

Samuel Rush, Esq. then addressed the meeting in a strain of pungent satire, and forcible eloquence, that was heartily and loudly cheered.

Col. C. J. Jack then prefaced some resolutions with a few well digested remarks, and then the meeting adjourned.

On passing out of the yard, some of the trades passed in front of the residence of William J. Duane, Esq. and gave him three hearty cheers—Mr. D. appeared at the door, and in a handsome address assured the people that he was with them. But they must expect nothing from the Executive—they must rely upon their own exertions.

Of the number present we cannot pretend to form an estimate—with the exception of a small space, and the south corners, the square was full. Fifty thousand is the lowest estimate that we heard; and with that number there was perfect order. This was the largest meeting of citizens ever held in this country; and the spirit of the people was discernible in every movement, "solemn and decided."

SPECIE PAYMENTS.—A writer in the *Rhica Journal* proposes, that the N. Y. legislature shall "authorize the Banks, or the Safety Fund Banks, to suspend specie payments, until the first day of February next, unless they, or any of them, be sooner required to resume specie payments by the Governor, upon the representation of the Bank Commissioners. This will proclaim to our country, and to the Bank, (says the writer) that this great state has enlisted "during the war" and will never flinch from the combat. The example will then be followed by other states, and will prove the

unalterable purpose of the people to sustain the President, and crush the monster."

From the New York Journal of Commerce.
CASH.—We learn that the Branch Bank on the last discount day, did all, or nearly all, the paper offered, which was unexceptionable. Something near this has been the fact at several of the local Banks for a week past. We understand that the U. S. Bank has agreed to discount liberally, at least for some weeks, and that the Branch here will take internal exchanges to the amount of four millions of dollars.

The cash duties accruing at our Custom House during the first half of March, were about \$175,000. The number of entries of free goods is very great. On the 19th they amounted to one hundred and fifty seven.—Large quantities of woollens remain in the Custom House Stores, because the owners have found it inconvenient as yet to pay their duties.—*Four. Com.*

CASH DUTIES.—The amount of duties, paid on cash, at the Custom House in this City, from the 4th of March, 1833, to the 11th of March instant, exceeds \$4,750,000. Under the old system of imports the cash duties on the same amount of imports, would have been less than the odd hundreds of thousands. Here then is a fact, worth all the theories that can be devised, as to the causes which have produced the present embarrassments. Three Millions of Dollars have been withdrawn from the active capital of this city, which would otherwise have been usefully employed by the commercial community.—*N. Y. Standard.*

It is stated in the New York Mercantile Advertiser of yesterday morning, that at a convention held at Auburn, by order of the Governor, for the election of a Bank Commissioner, and in which all the Safety Fund Banks are represented, except the White Hall Bank, they have come to the conclusion, that no discounts shall be made when there is any probability that the money will be sent to the city of New York.

It is said, that petitions are in circulation, praying for the incorporation of a State Bank, with a capital of Ten Millions of Dollars.—*American Sentinel.*

FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Virginia, at New York, brings London papers to the 8th ult.

The Congress of Vienna was, we find, opened on the 13th Jan. by a long speech from Prince Metternich on the subject of the internal affairs of Germany, but nothing had transpired in regard to the intentions of the despots.

It is stated that the Russian Cabinet, through its Ambassador at the British Court, has addressed a note to Lord Palmerston, to the effect that if the British Government send a force into Portugal, Russia would immediately march troops into Turkey.

Reports are current in London that Coimbra has surrendered to the Piedmontese, and the Portuguese funds have again advanced.

Accounts from Brussels are to the 4th of February, inclusive. The Chambers were in Session. The person sometime since arrested for threatening the life of Leopold, has died, of a disease of the brain.

Lord Brudenell, Lieut. Col. of the 15th Hussars, had been tried by a Court-martial, and removed from the command. Major Sir Walter Scott, who was one of the principal witnesses against him, would, it was supposed, succeed to the command of the regiment.

In the debate in the House of Commons, on the address in answer to the King's speech, a serious altercation took place between Lord Althorp and Mr. Shiel. The former living stated that the Irish members who voted and spoke against the coercion bill, did in private conversation use very different language.

Mr. O'Connell pressed the noble lord to name any member who had thus acted.

Mr. Shiel called upon the noble lord to name his informant, which he declined doing, but said, "that as he believed in its truth he took the responsibility of it upon himself." To which Mr. Shiel replied, "then I call upon the noble lord to say whether I am one of these persons to whom he has alluded."

Lord Althorp—I must say to the hon. and learned gentleman, Yes, he is.

Mr. Shiel again rose and said that, "before his country and his God, the author of the calumny was a liar."

To press bloodshed, Sir Francis Baretlett moved that Lord Althorp and Mr. Shiel be taken into the custody of the Sergeant at arms, which motion was put and carried. The Speaker then directed the sergeant to take the parties into custody, which was immediately done, and they were removed from the house in the custody of that officer.

After a short interval, on the assurance of both the gentlemen that they would neither originate nor respond to any hostile message, arising out of this altercation, they were released from custody, and again took their seats in the house—loudly cheered by their respective friends.

Warlike Preparations in France.—On Monday Feb. 3, Marshal Soult came down to the Chamber of Deputies, and, retracting all he had promised in the way of military reductions, increased his demand to the original amount of 371,000 men and 78,220 horses. This, of course, excited considerable sensation in the chamber, which was by no means diminished when the ministers of marine shortly afterwards asked for an extraordinary grant of 2,800,000 francs for increasing the naval force in the Mediterranean. Demands like these are strangely at variance with the pacific tenor of the French King's speech on opening the chamber.

Bold Rogue y.—An individual named Eben Center, formerly a member of Hallowell, was lately entrusted with about \$4000, belonging to various persons in that town to carry to Boston. He returned, with a story that he had been robbed of it; but it turned out that he had paid it over for his own benefit at Boston, and that too, to save himself from the consequences of certain forgeries which he had committed in that city. Mr. Center has absconded.

GREAT FIRE AT SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Extract of a private Letter,
SYRACUSE, March 16, 1834.

I regret to inform you that we had an awful fire last evening in this place. It was discovered in a store of wood opposite Syracuse House, at 11 o'clock at night. It burned with the rapidity of lightning, the entire block of stores from the main bridge in front of Syracuse House on both sides of the Canal to the next street east.

The loss exceeds \$100,000, upon which there is an insurance of near \$50,000. About thirty active, industrious Merchants, by this fire, have been cast out of their places of business, and the greater portion of their goods burned and destroyed.

An entire block was saved by the timely aid of an engine from Salina.

The whole amount of gold produced from the several mines of the United States during the year 1833 has been calculated at \$1,250,000.

Montreal, March 13.—The ice is still stationary in the St. Lawrence six miles above Quebec, and will probably, says Neilson's Gazette, remain so for a long time.

To be drawn April 5th, 1834, the Virginia Lottery, Class No. 6.

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

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

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

THE CELEBRATED HORSE

Red Rover,

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

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

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

PEDIGREE of the celebrated horse Red Rover. Red Rover was got by Chance Medley, out of the late James Nabb's Forrest Girl, who was got by Col. Taylor's Oscar, and was pronounced one of the finest Oscar mares ever raised on this shore; (for pedigree of Col. Taylor's Oscar, see Turf Register); his grand dam was Col. Lloyd's Vingt-un, (for pedigree of Vingt-un, see also Turf Register.) The grand dam of Red Rover ran on the Centreville course the four mile heats, when in foal with the dam of Red Rover, and won the money, beating the second and third heats; and the dam of Red Rover (the Forrest Girl) when but 3 years old, ran on the Easton course, and won and took the purse, beating the second and third heats. Chance Medley was got by Col. Taylor's imported horse Chance, (for pedigree of Chance see Turf Register, March No. 1833, page 324 and 325.) who was selected at a very high price in England, by the best Judges, for Col. Taylor, and was imported in the year 1810; he was the sire of Grinnalkin, Speculator, Accident, Scap's colt, Chance, &c. all first rate runners in their day. Chance was got by Archer, his dam Reality, by Hyder Ally—Archer was by Dun Gannon, who was by Eclipse; his dam was by Vertumnes or Eclipse—Hyder Ally was by Blank; his dam by Regulus—Blank, the great g. g. grand sire of Red Rover, was gotten by the Godolphin Arabian out of the little Hartley mare; he was full brother to old Janus and old England. This mare was got by Bartlett's Children, full brother to Flying Childers; her dam Flying Whig, by William's Wood Stock Arabian; her grand dam by Sir Victor's Barb; her great grand dam by Whynot, son of Fenwick's Barb. Dun Gannon was gotten by Eclipse, his dam by Herod, his grand dam Doris by Blank, his great grand dam by Speculator, by Crab. The dam of Chance Medley the sire of Red Rover, was got by Young Diamond, by Col. Taylor's Grey Diamond, dam by the imported horse Gabriel. Young Diamond's dam was got by Snap, a son of old Snap; her dam by Lightfoot, a son of Cold Cade, &c. &c. &c.

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

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

J. M. FAULKNER.
Easton, March 29, 1834. m29

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

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

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

The committee appointed at a meeting of the Male members of the Methodist Protestant Church, as Trustees and Steward of said Church, having proceeded to discharge the duty assigned them, beg leave to offer the following report. The first account examined by this committee, was that of James Parrott with the associated Methodist Church at Easton, from which it appeared that there had been received by him for the use of said church the sum of \$570, and that there had been disbursed by him on account of said church the sum of \$657 50, leaving a balance due said Parrott of \$87 50.

The next account investigated by this committee, was that of said Parrott with the Methodist Protestant Church at Easton: It was ascertained that the said Parrott, had received for the use of said last mentioned church the sum of \$238, and that he had expended on account of said church the sum of \$383 35, leaving a balance in favor of said Parrott of \$155 35.

The accounts of the said James Parrott as Trustee will appear for the above statements, and it will be at once perceived, that in his capacity of Trustee, he was and still is a creditor to the Methodist P. Church in the sum of \$242 85.

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

This committee find that for the year 1829, the said James Parrott received \$149 54, and expended \$161 54, leaving for that year a balance due him of \$12 00; for the year 1830, he received \$129 14, and expended \$144 59, leaving a balance due him of \$15 44; for the year 1831, he received \$201 56, and expended \$239 14, leaving for that year a balance due him of \$37 58, and for the year 1832, he received \$262 18, and expended \$323 25, leaving a balance in his favor for that year of \$61 07.

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

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

RECAPITULATION.

Balance due James Parrott as Trustee of Associated Methodist Church at Easton, \$ 87 50

Do. due him as Trustee of M. P. C. 155 35

Aggregate of balances due him as Steward of Talbot circuit for the years 1829, 1830, 1831 and 1832, 126 09

Whole amount due Jas. Parrott \$368 94

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

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

EDWARD MULLIKIN, Sec'y. to the Meetings.

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

SPRING GOODS.

Wm. H. & P. Groome
HAVE received in part, their Spring supply of GOODS, among which are a variety of DOMESTIC MUSLINS, PLAIN AND TWIL'D COTTON OSNABURGS, PLAIDS AND STRIPES, BURLAPS, TOW LINES, COTTON YARNS, &c. &c.

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

THE UNION TAVERN

EASTON, MARYLAND.



JOSUA M. FAULKNER.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the "UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John Leeds Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. R. Price, Esq. 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

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 11th day of February, 1834, by William A. Shaffer, Esq., of Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself JOHN JOHNSON, says he was born free, and was raised by Joseph Gray, Caroline county, Eastern Shore Maryland. Said mulatto man is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 1/2 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose caused by a cut, a small scar on the left hand near the wrist, a scar on the top of his right foot, caused by the cut of an axe. Had on when committed, a pair of dark country cloth pantaloons, red flannel shirt, old guernsey frock, blue, red and white Scotch cap, and pair of coarse shoes. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto man, is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.
Baltimore city and county Jail.
march 4 3w

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

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

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

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

EXTRA U. STATES TELEGRAPH.
To consist of sixteen large octavo pages, at the reduced rate of five dollars per annum, for five copies, or at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, for a single copy.
It is intended to constitute a medium through which the ablest pens may address the people, and all such are invited to contribute. It is especially recommended to the consideration of the State Rights Societies now springing up in every State of the Union, and will embody the leading facts, documents, and arguments, upon which the success of the principles which give them life, depend. In a word, its great end will be to harmonize conflicting opinions, and by promoting a surrender of political prejudice and personal interests, unite those who disapprove of the manner in which the Government is now administered, in a common effort to rescue the institutions of the country from the destiny which, in the opinion of all intelligent and disinterested persons, otherwise awaits us.
With a view to enable subsequent subscribers to obtain the whole series, the first numbers will be stereotyped, and new editions issued as the subscriptions may be enlarged.
Editors with whom we exchange will do us a favor by noticing this proposition, and all persons who desire its success are requested to obtain subscribers.
All subscriptions must be paid in advance.
The first number will be issued as soon as five hundred subscribers are obtained.
DUFF GREEN.
February 7, 1834.
Subscriptions received at this office.

W. W. HIGGINS

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
SADDLERY,
which he is now opening. Those wishing to purchase will do well to give him an early call.
Persons indebted to the subscriber of twelve months or more, and whose accounts have been presented, will confer a favor by making immediate payment. Also those indebted on notes of hand which have been or are now due will please call and take them.
dec 31

TO RENT
FOR THE YEAR 1834.
That two story brick house on Washington street lately occupied by John Meconekin as a Cabinet Maker's shop.
This house is well calculated for a merchant or mechanic, is in good repair, and the stand is believed to be equal to any in this place for either purpose, being in the thoroughfare between the principal public houses. For terms apply to
WM. H. GROOMER.
Easton, Feb 15 cow 3w

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 10th day of February, 1834, by Henry W. Gray, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself LEVIN DOUGLASS, or JOB KNOCK, says he belongs to Mr. George Corbin, living near Horn Town, Eastern Shore, Virginia. Said negro man is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 1/4 inches high, has a scar on his left arm, near the elbow, caused by a fall from a horse. Had on when committed a black worsted roundabout, dark country cloth pantaloons, red flannel shirt, coarse shoes and old black fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.
Baltimore city and county Jail.
march 4 3w

EMILY JANE.
ROBINSON LEONARD, MASTER.

THE subscriber grateful for past favors of his friends and customers, and the public generally, begs leave to inform them that the Schooner EMILY JANE, will commence her regular route between Easton Point and Baltimore, on SUNDAY the 23d instant. Leaving Easton Point for Baltimore at nine o'clock, in the morning, and returning leave Baltimore for Easton, on WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, at nine o'clock, in the morning, and continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days, during the season regularly. The Emily Jane is a substantial built vessel, coppered and copper fastened, and is now in complete order for the reception of freight or passengers. The Emily Jane has been sailing about six months and has proved to be a very fine sailer, which is a great advantage to passengers and freighters also. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere, at all times; and all orders left at the Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will be punctually attended to.
The public's obedient servant,
JOSHUA LEONARD.
Feb 18

BOOKS.
EDWARD MULLIKIN has for sale at his Store at the Post-Office, adjoining Mr. Lowe's Hotel,
Fox's Book of Martyrs
Goodrich's Universal Geography
Newton on the Prophecies
Sturm's Reflections
Milton, Young, Gray, Beattie and Collins' Poems
Stern's Works
Hemans, Heber, and Pollok's Poems
Byron's Works
Pronouncing Bible
Pronouncing Testament
Prideaux's Connexions of Sacred and Profane History
Watts on the mind
Jay's Lectures
Bible Companion
Malcom's Bible Dictionary
Imitation of Christ, by Thomas a Kempis
Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander Watson, Jenyns, Leslie and Paley
Baxter's Call to the unconverted
Saints Rest
Græca Majora
Græca Minora
Cooper's Virgil
Clarke's Cæsar
Clarke's Homer
Smarth's Cicero
Cæsar Delphini
Horace Delphini
Sallust Delphini
Hutchinson's Xenophon
Allen's Euclid
Griesbach's Greek Testament
Greek Exercises
Anthony's Sallust
Adair's Syntax
Adair's Latin Grammar
Riddiman's do do
Titi Livii
McIntyre on the Globes
Bounycastle's Algebra
Polite Learning
Blair's Lectures
Blair's Outlines of Ancient History
Tyler's History
Grimshaw's History of Rome
do do France
do do Greece
do do England
do do United States
Tooke's Pantheon
Adams' Geography & Atlas
Worcester's ditto ditto
Olney's ditto ditto
Wauostrotch's French Grammar
Nugent's French Dictionary
Viri Romæ
Kirkham's Grammar
Murray's Grammar
ditto Reader
Academical Reader
Walker's Dictionary
Comley's Spelling Book
Jes, Pike, Bennett and Gough's Arithmetic
Bartlett's Reader
Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books
And variety of other Books, Paper, Inkpow der, &c. &c.

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Fox's Book of Martyrs
Goodrich's Universal Geography
Newton on the Prophecies
Sturm's Reflections
Milton, Young, Gray, Beattie and Collins' Poems
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Clarke's Cæsar
Clarke's Homer
Smarth's Cicero
Cæsar Delphini
Horace Delphini
Sallust Delphini
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Olney's ditto ditto
Wauostrotch's French Grammar
Nugent's French Dictionary
Viri Romæ
Kirkham's Grammar
Murray's Grammar
ditto Reader
Academical Reader
Walker's Dictionary
Comley's Spelling Book
Jes, Pike, Bennett and Gough's Arithmetic
Bartlett's Reader
Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books
And variety of other Books, Paper, Inkpow der, &c. &c.

EDWARD MULLIKIN has for sale at his Store at the Post-Office, adjoining Mr. Lowe's Hotel,
Fox's Book of Martyrs
Goodrich's Universal Geography
Newton on the Prophecies
Sturm's Reflections
Milton, Young, Gray, Beattie and Collins' Poems
Stern's Works
Hemans, Heber, and Pollok's Poems
Byron's Works
Pronouncing Bible
Pronouncing Testament
Prideaux's Connexions of Sacred and Profane History
Watts on the mind
Jay's Lectures
Bible Companion
Malcom's Bible Dictionary
Imitation of Christ, by Thomas a Kempis
Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander Watson, Jenyns, Leslie and Paley
Baxter's Call to the unconverted
Saints Rest
Græca Majora
Græca Minora
Cooper's Virgil
Clarke's Cæsar
Clarke's Homer
Smarth's Cicero
Cæsar Delphini
Horace Delphini
Sallust Delphini
Hutchinson's Xenophon
Allen's Euclid
Griesbach's Greek Testament
Greek Exercises
Anthony's Sallust
Adair's Syntax
Adair's Latin Grammar
Riddiman's do do
Titi Livii
McIntyre on the Globes
Bounycastle's Algebra
Polite Learning
Blair's Lectures
Blair's Outlines of Ancient History
Tyler's History
Grimshaw's History of Rome
do do France
do do Greece
do do England
do do United States
Tooke's Pantheon
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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 set ad 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 Seminars of New England, and is recommended to schools in general, by members of the Board of Examination of Yale College, as "A work more needed, and which, it is believed, will be more useful, than any other introduced into our Institutions of Learning for a number of years."
Published by F. J. HUNTINGTON, Hartford, Conn.; and
Sold by Collins & Hannay, Jonathan Leavitt, and Roe Lockwood, New York;—O. Steel, Albany;—Desilver, Jun. and Thomas; Marshall, Clark & Co. and Geo. Latimer & Co. Philadelphia;—and Joseph Jewett and James Anderson, Baltimore.—[Price \$1 50.]
dec 3

NEW BOOKS.
JUST RECEIVED
INQUIRIES CONCERNING THE INTELLECTUAL POWERS, by J. Abercrombie, M. D. F. R. S.
[The Critic an English periodical, speaks in the highest terms of commendation of this work]
ALSO,
Geography of the Heavens, by E. H. Burritt
Mathe Brun's School Geography and Atlas
Peter Parley's Geography for children, illustrated with 75 engravings
Peter Parley's History of the World, 75 engravings
Mason on Self-Knowledge
Jones' Philosophy
McIntyre on the Globes
Together with a very general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER, BLANK BOOKS, &c. &c.
For sale by
EDWARD MULLIKIN.
Feb 22
Books not on hand, will be ordered and obtained, without delay as practicable.

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

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

For Annapolis Cambridge and Easton, THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

WILL commence her route on Tuesday morning next, the 9th instant, 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
All Children under 12 years of age half price.
LEM'L. G. TAYLOR, Master.
oct 15

A Teacher Wanted,
To take charge of the district school in Greensborough, from 1st April to the end of the year; applications will be received until the 30th day of March, at which day an election will be held. None need apply except well recommended.
march 4 3t

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

Collector's Notice.
THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for 1833, earnestly requests all those who have taxes to pay, to be prepared to settle the same when called on. The Collector is bound to make payments to those who have claims on the county in a specified time, which is on or about the 20th February next. All persons who shall be found delinquent in settling their Taxes by the above time, will certainly have their property advertised, as I am bound to close the collections without respect to persons.
PHILIP MACKAY, Collector of Talbot county.
sept 24

NEW FIRM.
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.

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

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

MARYLAND,
TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT
February Term, A. D. 1834.
On application of William H. Emory, admr. of Lott Warfield, late of Talbot county, dec'd. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in the two newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore.

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

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, Letters of administration on the personal estate of Lott Warfield, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the sixteenth day of August next, or they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this seventh day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-four.
WM. H. EMORY, Admr. of Lott Warfield, dec'd.
The Baltimore American will publish the above once a week for three weeks and forward the bill to the editor of the Whig.

SAMUEL OZMON,
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 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

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 Gracey, 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

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, Britania and Japan Candlesticks, Cut Glass Candle Guards, Snuffers and Trays, Razor Straps, Shaving Brushes, Boxes and Soap, Night Tapers, Purcussion Cape, by the box, Shaving Butchers Knives, Shoe Thread, Blacking, Shoe and Tooth Brushes, Elastic Garters, Crayons and Slate Pencils, Curry Combs, Tweezers, Flutes, Harmonicons, Parliament and Butt Hinges, Tea Bells, Pins, Cloak Clips, Steel Pens, Hooks and Eyes, by the box, Tobacco Boxes, Hair Combs, fine tooth do, Cephalic Snuff, Spring Lancet Blades, Glass Inkstands, Water Color Paints, Violin Strings, Snuffing Bottles, Jewels, a large assortment, and a variety of other useful articles, which he will sell at a small advance for cash. He particularly invites his customers and the public in general to give him an early call, hear his prices and judge for themselves. The subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the many favors he has received from his customers and the public in general, and assures them that nothing still shall be wanting on his part, to give them the most entire satisfaction.
The public's humble servant,
JAMES BENNY.
Easton, December 14, 1833.
N. B. The highest cash price given for old Silver and Gold, or taken in exchange for work or goods.
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.

PROSPECTUS

Of a weekly newspaper, to be published in the town of Denton, Caroline county, Md., under the title of the
CAROLINE ADVOCATE.

The Subscriber, being solicited by a number of worthy and reputable gentlemen of Caroline county, to establish a free and impartial Newspaper, under the above title, open to all, and influenced by none, has thought proper to put forth these proposals, hoping they will meet with that kind encouragement from the public, which will enable him to proceed in the undertaking.
As the general design of this paper is both to amuse and instruct, the publisher's chief care and attention will be to render it as useful as possible for those purposes; to which end, every article of news, and all other matter of importance will be faithfully inserted; and he doubts not of being able to give satisfaction through the kind assistance which many of his friends have promised him; and at the same time, that he humbly hopes and requests the aid and assistance of the learned, ingenious, and curious, (hereby assuring them, that whatever essays they may please to favour him with, for the promoting of useful knowledge, and the general good of mankind, shall be gratefully received and inserted.) he must also expect and declare against every thing injurious to religion, to good sense, or good manners; against public or private scandal, and against all party libels. Upon these principles, and these only, he takes the liberty of requesting the patronage of the public; assuring them that the utmost exertion of his abilities and industry in every particular will be used to make his paper as improving, instructing and entertaining as possible.

The first number will be issued in May next, or, if a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained, sooner.

TERMS.
The CAROLINE ADVOCATE will be published every Saturday morning, printed on a fine super-royal sheet, with good type, at two dollars per annum, payable in advance, two dollars and FIFTY cents, payable within six months, or THREE dollars if not paid until the expiration of the year.
ADVERTISERS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for ONE dollar, and TWENTY-FIVE cents will be required for every subsequent insertion.—Larger ones in proportion.

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

PROPOSAL
FOR PRINTING
THE JOURNALS OF THE CONVENTIONS
OF THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND,
Held in the City of Annapolis in the years 1774, 1775, and 1776.

The subscriber proposes to publish the Journals of the Conventions of the Province of Maryland in the years 1774, 1775 and 1776. It is believed that there is but one complete copy of these Journals now extant; and from the circumstance that they were printed in pamphlet form, and unbound, it may be fairly concluded that it too, must in a few years be destroyed by the mere decay of time. They are the only authentic evidence of the Political History of Maryland, during that interesting and unquiet period. Although we have, in abundance, histories of Maryland, as connected with the association of Provinces and Colonies, at that time formed for mutual protection against the improper assumption of power on the part of the Mother Country, yet none of these works embrace what may be termed the Domestic and Internal Political History.
This part of the history of Maryland it should be her pride to hand down to posterity, not only on account of its deep interest, but as a