

who, has involved himself in debt without the means of payment, to cover their own folly and defraud the people with a show of apparent prosperity, they actually plunged the State still further in debt. They ordered Commissioners to be despatched to Europe, to negotiate a loan of EIGHT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, who for their services are to receive the moderate compensation of Twenty four thousand dollars. In what a situation do we now find ourselves in comparison to that of 1837? In so short a time we find a Treasury with a large surplus made bankrupt and the State in debt 15 MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. How long such a course of administration will be submitted to by the people we are unable to say; but reposing great confidence in their intelligence and patriotism, we think the reign of legislative prodigality and representative humbuggery are near their end. It will be not timely checked, the sceptre of power will be not nominal in the hands of the people and their public servants will become the exclusive lords of the soil.

INDIANA.—The duties in their eagerness to claim the entire Congressional representation from Indiana, have been chuckling over the supposed defeat of the Hon. Mr. Boon, a strenuous supporter of the Administration, and can hardly believe their own eyes when they see by the returns that he is elected contrary to all their hopes. Here is a statement made by the Cincinnati Gazette, and the reader will see how near it comports with the truth.

INDIANA UNITED.—Mr. Pitcher, the opponent of Collar Boon passed Cincinnati yesterday, on his way to Congress, with the certificate of election, in his pocket. There is now no dog collared or uncollared in the Indiana delegation.

"The day after the publication of the above statement of Mr. Pitcher's election, the Baltimore Chronicle had flatterly to deny the assertion by giving the official vote as follows:

For Boon	4514
Pitcher	4187

Boon's majority 427

And further states that Mr. Boon had passed through that city on his way to Washington. The Globe states the majority for Boon to be 67.

STRENGTH OF PARTIES.—The relative strength of parties in the House of Representatives is given in an article in another column this morning, which is more accurate we believe, than any of the statements that have yet appeared. There are 126 Administration men, 113 opposition, and 3 result not known. Since the publication of the statement referred to we have heard from Rhode Island, which increases the opposition 2 votes, and the returns from Michigan render the election of an Administration member certain, which adds one more to our number. The death of Mr. Standifer is an opposition loss, so that the strength of parties is as follows:

Administration	127
Opposition	114
Van Buren majority	13

RHODE ISLAND.—The election in that state has resulted in favor of the Whigs. Rhode Island gave a small majority for Mr. Van Buren last November. A contemporary in speaking of the late result says:

"This result has no doubt been produced by the state of affairs growing out of the embarrasment in money matters, and bank influence. It is the wealthy only, who are freeholders, who are permitted to vote in that State; very many of whom no doubt, have such connections with the banks as are calculated to produce an influence upon them in all matters connected with those institutions, while the laboring men, who fight the battles of the country, and are the producers of the comforts and conveniences of the nation in peace, and who have been the principal sufferers from the present condition of affairs, which has been brought about by the overtrading, speculation and overbanking of those who are connected with the banking institutions, have not had an opportunity of expressing their sentiments, but are in a state of vassalage to those who are more wealthy. We had no doubt that had the whole people, and particularly the lone and snore of the country, been their trumpet, the result would have been very different. Indeed the opposition paper very different. The account of the election, which contains the account of the election, and boasts excessively on account of it places those only who are possessors of property have the right to vote, and contends that is a wholesome and proper provision. This sentiment is completely aristocratic and will be concurred in, no doubt, by every man who is an aristocrat in feeling, and who thinks that the few should govern the many; but must needs with abhorrence from every man who is truly a republican in heart.

Another cause which no doubt had some effect was the division in our ranks, which was carried to such an extent that Governor Fenner, who has been a warm and decided friend to the administration, and declares his sentiments have undergone no change, openly and actively opposed the ticket, and even wrote a letter which was published, in opposition particularly to Mr. Pierce.

LITTLETON DENNIS TEACOCK is a candidate for the Legislature in Somerset County.

THE PROCESSION.—The subjoined account of the Old Fellows Procession in Greensborough on Tuesday last is from the Carolina Advocate. We are reluctantly compelled to abridge it, from the lateness of the hour at which it was received.

The procession formed according to order, at 10 o'clock, accompanied by a band of music from Baltimore, and marched through the town (having been previously invited,) to the Methodist Episcopal Camp meeting, about half a mile distant. The order and decorum prevailed, the rich and brilliant regalia of the members, and the beautiful emblems of the different Lodges, combined, rendered the procession truly interesting to every beholder, and

presented one of the most imposing spectacles we have ever witnessed in our country.

An oration was delivered by P. G. H. Vanderford. A sermon was then delivered on the merits of the Order, by the Rev. J. Bell, which was listened to with intense attention by the delighted brethren. The ceremonies were closed with a benediction pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Bell, the line of march was then taken up, and the procession returned to the Presbyterian Church, where the brethren separated, highly gratified and pleased with the whole of the proceedings. This terminated the festivities of the day, which will long be remembered by every Old-Fellow present, with feelings of pleasure and pride.

For the Whig.

"THE OLD GAME PLAYED IN A NEW WAY."

In pursuance of public notice given "over the way," the sub-committee from the different districts of Talbot County met at the Court House in Easton, and proceeded to business by calling the Honorable Tom Foster to the chair, and appointing Mr. Smulleton Wiregrass Secretary. After a few moments conversation and some little complimentary conversation, a ticket was formed. It was then proposed, that a travelling committee should be appointed to wait upon each gentleman, to ascertain his or their refusal or acceptance; and after performing a short route a la mode rail road, returned and reported favorably of three. The fourth sent in his negative, in the following respectful terms: "Gentlemen and travelling committee men, I am constrained by a sense of duty and high gratitude for the very distinguished honor you have been pleased to confer upon me, thus to make known my non-acceptance of my nomination as a candidate to represent the free-born citizens of Talbot in the next house of delegates of Maryland. The constant excitement, which is necessarily produced by mingling in politics and which has made some roads upon my constitution compels me to retire upon my estate and once more enjoy the pleasures of domestic tranquility.

Years truly, &c. &c.

This communication being read, Mr. Isin glass arose, and spoke to the following effect: Gentlemen and travelling committee men (slow and with great solemnity) we have assembled here to day to deliberate upon an awful and deeply important subject, a subject, that demands the sole and a consideration of this learned and august body, a misapplied responsibility at this vital period of time, would fall with the deepest calamity upon generations yet unborn; I therefore move that we adjourn over to three o'clock. Mr. Solon being desirous of having matters perfectly arranged and in order, respectfully asked leave of the Chair to make a few remarks pertinent to the subject under discussion, previous to adjournment, which being granted proceeded. Gentlemen and committee men, never in the whole course of my political experience have I seen so much reluctance displayed on the part of gentlemen to serve their country. Twelve months ago and the whole party with difficulty could be restrained, men of all tints and hues I know not whether this backwardness be real or feigned, or whether an accommodation be at hand or not, but this much I assert, that we should not cram a nomination down any man's throat. For although gentlemen appear so diffident and averse to being brought out, yet I do know, that four of the five spoken of will serve it appointed by this honorable body. This being my opinion, I now record the motion of my learned colleague. It was carried and the committee arose.

THREE O'CLOCK.—The committee assembled at a Jamming and Bugging rate, and took their seats in order. The Chairman rapped his knock, and announced his fitness for business.—The roll being called, hear, hear, was echoed from each mess as they popped in. Whereupon Colonel Sap said, Mr. Chairman, I rise to inform you sir that we have been busily engaged since our adjournment sir, and find that every man proposed this morning as a candidate will serve, without the least hesitation whatever, and must congratulate my friend Mr. Solon upon his superior knowledge of human nature, and truly prophetic speech delivered this morning. Now gentlemen, that we may not be charged with Quixotism, and they with hypocrisy, I move that we adjourn over until Tuesday next, by having the proceedings of this meeting signed by the Chairman and Secretary. It was carried nem con.

TOM FOSTER, Chairman.

SUFFLETON WIREGRASS, Sec'y.

MICHIGAN ELECTION.—The election for Governor, member of Congress, &c. in Michigan, took place on Monday and Tuesday of last week. The Detroit Daily Advertiser gives the following returns for member of Congress.

	Crary (F.D.)	Wells (W.)
Detroit	910	821
Hannamack	171	33
Springwells	3 maj.	
Greenfield	77	83
Monroe (1st day)	240	71
Frenchtown (do)	77	0

At 10 o'clock on the first day, the votes were two to one in favor of the V. B. candidate.

TENNESSEE.—The Knoxville Register, Judge White's organ, places Mr. Shields, who has recently been elected to Congress from Tennessee, as among the friends of the Administration. So then, after all their rejoicing, it seems the whigs have gained but little in this State.

MONROE SPEECH.—The Sch'r. Brilliant, arrived at New York on Tuesday last, from Tampico, brought \$103,852 in specie.

The Louisville Advertiser of the 3d instant states that wheat had fallen to 75 cents per bushel, and that the millers had ceased buying at that price.

From the New Orleans Bee.

LATE FROM TEXAS.

We have received a Texas (Houston) Telegraph to the 5th August. The Republic appears to be enjoying in full perfection the blessings of national liberty. The elections have not yet taken place.

The Hon. Mr. Fisher has resigned the appointment of Secretary at War, on account of ill health.

The Steamboats Leonidas and Branch, T. Archer have arrived. These boats are intended to ply between Houston and Galveston. Flour is selling at \$30 per barrel.

General Houston speaks in glowing terms of the general appearance of the country, which every where met his view, on his recent tour to the east. The citizens of San Antonio welcomed him in true American style; salutes were fired, a sumptuous dinner given, and the festivities of the day closed with a ball, arranged by the elite of this beautiful and flourishing city.

Another dishonorable affair has taken place at Velasco; one of the parties was killed, the other is imprisoned.

The Telegraph contradicts the statement made by the National Free Trader, that cartermen are getting \$10 a day. They only get \$4 a day, and in my much less, the thoroughbred soldiers resuming their tools of trade, have fully supplied the demand for mechanics. The farmers in Texas however are receiving \$10 a day and many of them more than twice the amount; farming is the profitable business of this country.

Numerous imperfect skeletons of an enormous size have been found imbedded in the banks of the Colorado, supposed to be bones of the mammoth.

U. S. SENATORS.—John Davis, one of the able Senators of Massachusetts, is ill at Worcester, and John Ruggles, a Senator of Maine was so severely injured by the falling of a portion of a bridge, as to confine him at home.

Type Setting.—The Lyons N. Y. Argus says: "Francis A. French, an apprentice in our office, who has been doing the printing business over sixteen months, set eleven thousand four hundred and eighty one ems, for the newspaper in eight hours. When this is heard he will try again."

But this if you can.—Mr. A. Allison, one of the contributors in this office, set yesterday, fourteen thousand ems, of solid matter, (equal to four columns and two thirds of the Review,) in nine hours and forty five minutes.—Ohio Review.

The French Government has determined to make another expedition to Iceland and Greenland, under M. Gaimard.

ANOTHER PROPHECY.—In 1836, while great prophetic Daniel Webster was in Congress, he made the following assertion, which certainly must not be the life of the present day to the things, who have been advising the electors of New York, and other public officers, to vacate law, and vacate the responsibility upon themselves. Let them read the same, and then ask if their late course has been correct.

"If Congress was to pass forty statutes on the subject, he said, they could not make the law more conclusive than it now was, that nothing should be received in payment of duties to the Government but specie, and yet no regard was paid to the injurious operations of the law in this respect. The whole strength of the Government, he was observed, would be put to naught to compel the payment of the duties and taxes to the Government in the legal currency of the country."

REPUBLICAN TICKET FOR QUEEN ANNS COUNTY, FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

LEWIS ROBERTS, P. WILLMER, WM. A. SPENCER, W. GRASON.

FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEVY COURT.

CHARLES STEPHENS.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, John S. Sellman, Richard W. Higgins, George Clarke, Wesley Lindham.

CALVERT COUNTY, John Pardon, John P. Walles, James G. Abbott, Daniel Kent.

 BALTIMORE COUNTY, Hugh Elv, Thomas C. Risteau, John C. Orrick, James Turner. || CARROLL COUNTY, Brook Bayle, Jacob B. Stower, Jacob Fowler, Jr., James Barrett. | FREDERICK COUNTY, George W. Ent, Daniel S. Biser, Ezra C. Amer, John W. Geyer. |
| QUEEN ANNS COUNTY, William A. Spencer, William Grason, Lemuel Roberts, Peregrine Wilmer. | ALLEGANY COUNTY, George Lindzell, Daniel Blocher, John Fell, J. Huddleston. |

PRICE CURRENT. Saturday 21.

GRAIN.—There has been considerable fluctuation in the market since our last Weekly Report. On Saturday last prime red wheats were as low as \$1.22, but on Monday prices rose, and sales of fair good to prime red Virginia were made at \$1.45, \$1.62. The supplies since the first day or two of the week, have been limited. We quote fair to good reds to day at \$1.40, \$1.50, and good to very prime reds at \$1.50, \$1.60. Sales of various parcels of foreign wheats at \$1.30, \$1.50 as in quality.

Corn.—Sales of white early in the week at 82, 83, and of yellow at 80, 82 cents. To day the article is wanted at better prices, and we now quote white at 85, 90 cents, and yellow 92, 95.

Rye.—We quote Maryland at 65 a 70 cents. Foreign is quoted at 75 cents.

Oats.—Supplies are plentiful, and sales are now making at 30 cents.

NOTICE.

BY Divine permission a Quarterly meeting will take place in the Methodist Protestant Church in Easton, on the 9th and 10th inst. Service to commence on Saturday at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A. G. GROVE.

Sept. 5 1837.

TO HIRE

FOR the ensuing year, a Negro Girl from 10 to 17 years of age, well grown. Apply to the Editor.

Commissioners' Sale.

BY order of Queen Ann's County Court the subscribers will sell at public sale, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 25th day of September next, in the town of Centerville, part of the Real Estate of the late Charles C. Browne, consisting of valuable Farm situated on Wye River, in said county, and containing

379 ACRES.

This farm is bounded for a considerable distance by the river, containing about 400,000 cornbush of arable land of the best quality, an extensive MEADOW, and a sufficient portion of

Wood Land.

The terms of sale are as follows—\$200 to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance of the purchase money in six, twelve and eighteen months, for the proportions of those heirs who are of age, and for those who are minors, they shall respectively arrive at the age of twenty one, the purchaser to give bond with approved security for payment of the purchase money as aforesaid, and the whole of the interest annually. Upon the ratification of the sale by the court, and the payment of the whole purchase money, the commissioners will give a deed to the purchaser, and not before.

WILLIAM GRASON, VAL BRYAN, CHARLES THIGHMAN, WM. H. DUNCAN, ROBERT B. A. TATE, Aug. 29 1837

PUBLIC VENDUE.

Will be offered at Public Vendue on Thursday 21st day of September next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the Court House door in Easton, a parcel of

Valuable Household and Kitchen Furniture, AMONGST WHICH IS AN ELEGANT Mahogany Side Board, Some Excellent Bedsteads, Beds AND MATTRESSES. ALSO A Negro Man, and a Negro Woman.

The latter believed to be a tolerable Cook.

A PARCEL OF Horses, Cattle, Sheep and 1 Hog, SOME VERY VALUABLE FARMING UTENSILS, Including several excellent CARTS, AND A FIRST RATE WHEAT FAN,

Besides various other articles too tedious to enumerate.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums of twenty dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving a note with approved security bearing interest from the day of Sale. On all sums under twenty dollars the cash will be required. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

WM. H. GROOME, WM. LOVEDAY. Easton, Aug. 29, 1837. 3t.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND LEATHER.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the public, that they have recently received from Baltimore, and are now manufacturing a large and general assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

which they offer on liberal terms for cash or to punctual men on the usual credit; they also will be able to furnish their customers with a large and full assortment of Leather in a few weeks, which they will dispose of, for Hides, Sheep Skins, or cash.

H. E. BATEMAN, & Co. Who have for sale, one first rate NEW GIG, and a good hand, who can be disposed of for cash or good paper.

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscribers upwards of 12 months, are requested to call and settle their accounts by the 15th of September, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an officer.

H. E. B. & Co. Aug. 29 3t

FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber will rent for the ensuing year 1838, his farm near Dover Bridge, to a good farmer, who can produce testimonials of character, for industry, honesty, and sobriety, as none others need apply, the rent will be made very accommodating. For terms apply to the subscriber in Easton.

MARY BENNY. Easton, August 29 1837 (G)

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber earnestly requests those whose accounts with Solomon Lowe do not exceed Fifty Dollars to call and settle on or before the twentieth of September approaching, as otherwise time will not be allowed me to pay due attention to accounts of major importance, nor compliance with the above notice will ensure legal procedure.

SOLOMON J. LOWE, Agent. At all times to be found on enquiry at the Bar of the Easton Hotel. S. J. L. Aug. 29 1837

NOTICE.

The undersigned hereby give notice to all parties, concerned, that on Wednesday the 20th September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. by virtue of a Commission, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to them directed; they will meet on the Land, situate in said County, on Skipton Creek, of which land Stuart Rehnman, died, seized, then and there to proceed in the execution of said Commission, agreeably to the provisions of the act entitled an act to amend and reduce into one system, the laws to direct ascents.—Given under our hands this 12th day of August, 1837.

JOSEPH TURNER, JESSE SCOTT, CHARLES JUMP, WILLIAM POWELL, Commissioners. August 15, 1837. 6t

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.

Will be sold on Tuesday the eleventh day of September next at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day the following property viz: one black Mare, one Gig and Harness, also all that farm and the appurtenances thereto belonging where Joseph P. Harris now resides, and all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Joseph P. Harris of in and to the farm he lately purchased of John Leeds Kerr, Esq. all seized and taken as the property of the said Joseph P. Harris and will be sold to satisfy arrears of officers fees.

JO. GRAHAM, late Sheriff. August 15

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

15th day of August A. D. 1837.

On application of Captain William B. Willis, administrator of Captain Thomas Worrell, late of Talbot county deceased.—It is ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and one of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 15th day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

JAS. PRICE, Register, of Wills for Talbot county Test.

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 in the personal estate of Capt. Thos. Worrell 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 thereunto the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of February next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 15th day of August, 1837.

WM. B. WILLIS, Administrator of Capt. Thomas Worrell, dec'd. Aug. 22

LARGE MAPS OF MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA,

Showing the Public and the Indian Lands Indian Reservations, Land Districts, Townships, Streams, &c. Engraved from the Government surveys and plats in the General Land Office, Washington City; by E. Gilman, Draughtsman in the General Land Office.

F. TAYLOR, bookseller, Washington City, has just published (and secured the copyright according to law) the above Maps, which will be found infinitely more complete and accurate than any heretofore published.—They are published on separate sheets, each containing nearly six square feet, and will be found especially useful and valuable to those interested in the lands of either State, as they show every item of information which is in possession of the Land Offices relative to Water courses, township lines, Indian lands and reservations, land districts, &c., and will be perfectly accurate and precise in these points. They can be sent by mail to any part of the United States, subject only to single letter postage. Price, two dollars, or three copies of either will be sent by mail for five dollars. A liberal discount will be made to travelling agents, or to any who buy to sell again.

* Editors of newspapers, any where, who will give the above advertisement (including this notice) one or two insertions shall receive by return mail a copy of each map, if they will send a copy of the paper containing it to the advertiser.

Washington City, July 29, 1837. Aug. 22

WANTED.

A PERSON well qualified wishes to obtain a situation either as an Overseer or Miller. Any one wishing to employ, will please apply to the Editor for further information.

August 15 3t

A CARD.

DR. J. DAWSON offers his professional services to the public.

St. Michaels, August 8 3t

NOTICE.

THE members of the Easton Lyceum are requested to meet at the Female Primary School room on Wednesday evening 23d inst at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

By order J. K. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y. August 22

LOST

SOMETIME during the Bay-Side Camp Meeting a BAY MARE—black hind and white—was lost—white—weather spring on the back of the neck, and about ten or eleven years old. Any person who will give any information of said Mare so that I get her again, or deliver her to the subscriber in Easton, will receive his thanks and a liberal compensation.

MANUEL DOWNS. Aug. 29 3t

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court, and to them directed, against Samuel Sneed at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton on Tuesday the 22d day of August next for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day the following property viz: one House and lot situate in Miles River Neck in Talbot County where the said Samuel Sneed lately died; also one grey Mare, all seized as the property of the said Samuel Sneed to satisfy the above venditioni exponas and the interests and cost due and to become due thereon.

JO. GRAHAM, late Sheriff, August 1 4t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, on bond, note, account, or what not, are respectfully invited to come forward, and pay the same to Solomon J. Lowe, my agent, on or before the first day of November next. It is deemed that these indebted to the subscriber, will pay attention to this (LAST) notice, as no man can complain of short credit or impotency from him heretofore. All persons therefore neglecting this notice, may expect legal process after that date, for the collection of their claims.

SOLOMON LOWE. N. B. Solomon J. Lowe can at all times be found on enquiry at the Bar of the Easton Hotel. Aug 8

MRS SCULL is happy to inform the inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that her health is sufficiently restored to resume her occupation, and on the first Monday in October will commence a course of instruction, in which she hopes to give satisfaction.

The course of study will be as heretofore confined to the most solid and useful branches of an English education; but, when circumstances justify will be happy to make any arrangements, to secure the approbation of her Patrons.

August 8 3t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to commence the mercantile business this fall, earnestly requests all those indebted to him, to make immediate payment.—Those who do not settle their accounts by the 10th day of August, will after that time be proceeded against without respect to persons.

The subscriber will sell on a liberal credit 37 head of sheep—5 head of horses—several head of cattle—2 wheat fans—3 carts—and many other farming utensils.

G. TURCUTT. Easton, 24th July 1837

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 20th day of July, 1837, by William Warfield, a justice of the peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro man, as a runaway, named Benjamin Jacobson, who says he was born free at Wells' Track, in the state of Delaware; his height 5 feet 5 inches, and aged 49 years, has two stars on his forehead, and the top of his left ear cut off.—Had on when committed a pair of plum colored pantaloons, striped cotton shirt, and an old vest.

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.

P. HERRING, Warden, Baltimore City & Co., Jail. aug. 15

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for officers Fees, for the present year, are earnestly requested to come forward and settle the same, either with the Subscriber or his Deputy on or before the 15th of September next, as all delinquents after that date may expect the letter of the law enforced against them, without respect to persons, as I am very desirous of settling with the respective officers by the time prescribed by law.

JOHN HARRINGTON, Sheriff, of Talbot County August 22, 1837.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton's BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Corner of Courtland and Saratoga streets, Baltimore

WILL BE RE-OPENED ON MONDAY, the 4th September next. This Institution having received extensive improvements and additions, the Principals feel a confidence in saying, they believe it to be now superior to any similar establishment ever offered to the public patronage both in the Day School and Boarding departments.

Prospectus for the school may be obtained by addressing (post paid) William Hamilton, Baltimore. Aug 15 2m

Wool Carding.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Caroline, Talbot and Dorchester counties, that his Carding Machine is in complete repair and that he is now ready to receive all orders for carding wool on the following terms, viz:—once through six cents—twice through eight cents. All orders left at the Store of H. E. Bateman & Co. in Easton, Talbot county or at the machine at Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline county, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

JOHN M. BURGESS, Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline county, Md. Aug 8, 1837. 3t

NOTICE.

ROBERT W. KENNARD having transferred the whole of his Estate, both Real and Personal, to the subscribers in trust, to be managed and disposed of by them, as they shall think best, for the payment of his just debts, and for his support and maintenance, Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons having claims against him, to present the same to the subscribers, who intend as soon as practicable, to make arrangements for the payment thereof. All persons indebted to him in any manner, are also requested to make payment to the subscribers, as they only are now authorized to receive the same.

WM. H. GEDDIE, } Trustees WM. LOVEDAY, } August 8 3w (G)

Inform in the Medical World!

The subject is taken from a New Orleans paper

MR. PRINTER:—I send you an extract of a letter from Doctor Green, on the subject of restoring health, and among the many successes that cause death—I know in me that causes more, than the sickness called "CATCHING COLD"—therefore be pleased to publish his method of curing it.

S. C. DESASS
Residing in the State of Louisiana, near N. Orleans.
December the 10th, 1837.

DOCTOR GREEN'S

Method of curing the sickness—generally called

"CATCHING COLD"—

CURE—Keep the feet warm: Perspiring warm; and don't take any physic.

NATURE—In return—for being thus timely attended—will soon restore health.

NATURE.

the PHYSICIAN

of all

PHYSICIANS

Must promptly be obeyed—and her to cheerfully listen to—if you want to be well.

D. L. GREEN—S. C. DESASS.

THE EDITOR will consider it as not applicable to state, that, from the above medical man the remedy for the restoration of the hearing and eye-sight, is to be had—and which—(without using any medicine) proves successful, when the affliction is caused by nervous weakness—as the remedy gives health and strength to the whole nervous system—but when the affliction is owing to other causes—then medicine must be used.

N. B.—We are given to understand by our neighbor, M. Desass, who was restored to his hearing, that help is sent per mail, free of postage, for as many as are afflicted in a family for the customary fee of 5 dollars, being sent to Reading and Bethlem, Pa. where the Doctor resides; and for any other sickness help is sent, at the same time, without charge. The fee per for all—postage and all.

April 11, 1837.

Regularly published in Philadelphia

weekly Newspaper called

The Saturday Chronicle,

Philanthropic and Mirror of the Times.

Published Office, No. 74 South Second Street, Philadelphia.

THE SATURDAY CHRONICLE, in Philadelphia, is a Family Newspaper, and is distinguished by party politics and sectarianism, and is devoted to the cause of the domestic circle. Its general contents are—Fables and Essays on Literary, Scientific and Moral subjects—Sketches of History and Biography—Contributions from some of the best writers of Philadelphia—European and Domestic Correspondence—Notices of improvements in the Mechanic Arts, Agriculture and Rural Economy—Articles on Music, the Drama and other amusements—Varieties, amusing incidents, &c., and a carefully prepared synopsis of the current News of the day, both foreign and domestic.

The publishers of the Chronicle having acquired considerable experience in the newspaper business, after a connection of several years standing with one of the most popular newspapers in the country, feel satisfied that they will be enabled to issue a sheet in all respects deserving of liberal patronage. They have already secured for its columns, the aid of several literary gentlemen of this city, and have engaged attentive correspondents to furnish the latest intelligence from Washington and Harrisburg, during the sessions of the state Legislature and of Congress. They design also, in the course of a few weeks, to offer liberal premiums for literary articles, in order to secure for their readers productions from some of the best writers in the country. The works of popular authors will occasionally be published at length in the Chronicle, and no pains will be spared to render the paper interesting and attractive to every class of readers.

Among the writers of distinction who have already, or are about to furnish original articles for the Saturday Chronicle, are the following:

D. B. Brown, Esq. Robert Morris, Esq.

Col. T. L. McKenney, W. G. Clark, Esq.

John J. Smith, Jr. Esq. Dr. James McHenry, Esq.

J. R. Chandler, Esq. Chas. Taylor, Esq.

C. P. Holcom, Esq. R. F. Conrad, Esq.

Miss Leslie, Dr. Joseph Pannicaut

Miss E. C. Stras, Dr. J. Watson, Esq.

Mrs. J. L. Dunton, Chas. S. Cope, Esq.

John Clarke, Esq. Robt. Hare, Jr. Esq.

Rev. Jos. Rusling, B. W. Richards, Esq.

Dr. A. C. Draper, C. B. Trego, Esq.

Thos. Earle, Esq. Dr. J. A. Elkinton,

Wm. T. Smith, Esq. Thos. A. Parker, Esq.

Hon. Matthias Merris, Victor Vale, Esq.

Wm. Darby, Esq. Jos. R. Hart, Esq.

Prof. John M. K. Eary, Morris Matson, Esq.

And it is the intention of the publishers to secure, if possible, original articles from every prominent writer in the country.

One important feature of the Chronicle is the publication of Letters from Europe, written expressly for this paper, by a distinguished literary gentleman. These letters are deeply interesting and instructive; and equal, in every respect, to any European letters that have ever been written for the American Press.

It is of the largest mammoth size. It is published every Saturday, and forwarded by mail, enclosed in strong wrappers, to all parts of the United States, on the day of publication.

MATTHIAS & TAYLOR,

Recently connected with the Saturday Evening Post.

TERMS—Two dollars a year, payable in advance; \$2 50 if not paid before the expiration of six months; and \$3 00 if payment is delayed until the end of the year. For six months, \$1 00—in advance.

Advertisements neatly and conspicuously inserted on reasonable terms.

Postmasters and others remitting \$10 00 will be furnished with six copies of the Chronicle for one year.

Orders for postage, addressed to the Publisher, at No. 74 South Second Street, Philadelphia, will meet prompt attention.

Advertisements on a solvent Bank, received at par in payment of subscriptions.

Disinterested friends in the country are requested to give the above a favorable notice, and accept a free exchange for the same.

ADVERTISED.

A smart active Boy, between the age of fourteen and sixteen years.

Apply to

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

July 11

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Ozmom and Shanahan is this day dissolved. All persons indebted to the above firm, will confer a great favor, by calling and settling their accounts, as the Subscribers wish to close the business of the firm, as speedily as possible.

OZMOM & SHANAHAN.

April 18th, 1837.

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by Samuel Ozmom, at the same stand, directly opposite Mr. Charles Robinson's store. The subscriber feels thankful for the liberal support he has received, and now begs leave to inform them that he is ready to meet all orders in his line, that may be directed to him, with neatness and dispatch. The Subscriber has a first rate Hearse, and no pains will be spared in rendering general satisfaction to that part of his business, as he intends in all cases to discharge his duty as an undertaker.

S. O.

Supplement to the Globe.

PROSPECTUS

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix

SENSIBLE of the deep interest which must be felt throughout the Union in the proceedings of a new Congress, convened by the new administration, to meet the extraordinary emergencies which have arisen since the close of General Jackson's term of service, the undersigned have already made preparations to issue a new annual report in the form of a CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE. As these successive publications comprise a full and faithful record of all that is done in Congress—sketches of attendant discussions, with an APPENDIX containing the finished speeches prepared by the members themselves—they are suited not only to gratify the curiosity of the hour, to inform the distant constituency of the part performed by their immediate representatives, and of the result of the labors of all; but, we doubt not, they will be found permanently useful as the most authentic, complete and convenient parliamentary record of our times. This undertaking having, with these views, been liberally patronized by the public, it is our purpose to justify this early and continued favor, by increasing the strength of our corps of Reporters at the next fall and winter Sessions. The Editor Session will be looked to by the country to see all that has been unsatisfied by the overthrow of the system of Deposits as established by Congress—the overthrow of the currency as established by the Constitution—and the overthrow of the system of revenue, both as a means of adequately supply for present demands, the maintenance of our finances, and the regulation of commerce. Every thing of pecuniary interest to the Government and the nation will be involved in the discussions of the next Congress; and it was because the President would not have those all-important subjects left to Executive discretion, a moment beyond the time when a full Congress could be summoned, that the September session was convoked. The machinery of government, even when thrown out of gear, must continue to work; but when so disordered, its movement may be driven in a wrong direction. The Representatives of the people are about to convene to set all to rights. No Democratic Chief Magistrate would continue, in the condition of things at present existing, to substitute Executive expedients for clearly defined law springing from the public will.

TERMS.

For the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE, during the first two sessions of the 25th Congress \$2 00

For the APPENDIX to the Congressional Globe, during the first two sessions of the 25th Congress \$2 00

Any person sending us the money for five copies of either of the above publications, will be entitled to a copy.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any incorporated Bank in the United States, which do not exceed and specify payments before the 1st of May, 1837, will be received. But when subscribers can procure the notes of Banks in the Northern and Middle States, they will please send them.

To insure all the numbers, the money must be here by the first Monday in September next.

The Congressional Globe will be sent to those papers that copy this Prospectus, if our attention shall be directed to it by a mark with a pen. Our Exchange List is so large that we would not observe it, probably, unless this notice.

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

BLAIR & RIVES.

August 1

BOOKS, BOOKS.

SCHOOL Books of every description used in the County Schools will be supplied to the Trustees at a moderate advance; also, Paper, Ink, Pencil, and all other school requisities, at the lowest prices. Also a variety of new publications, Family Bibles, Testaments, Albums, &c. &c. J. H. McNEAL.

July 11

3t

The Steamboat

MARYLAND

REQUIRING some adjustment and painting her running will be suspended, after her arrival in Baltimore on Wednesday next the 29th instant, until Tuesday the 4th of April, when she will resume her regular routes for the remainder of the year.

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

March 28

WANTED.

TWO Negro Boys between the age of 10 and 18 years; also, a woman competent to serve as a Nurse. A guarantee will be given that they shall not be taken out of the State. A negro man is also wanted, for all which a liberal price will be given. For further particulars apply to

JAMES C. WHEELER,

Easton Point.

June 27

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

July 11

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS



MAKING.

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

Gigs and four wheeled Work,

of the Latest Fashions and Patterns. They assure all who see proper to patronize them that they have the very best workmen in their employment and keep constantly on hand materials of the first quality, which will enable them as heretofore to meet all orders for work at the shortest notice. All kinds of REPAIRING DONE in the best manner, and on reasonable terms. They have now finished and ready for sale a number of carriages both new and second hand, which they would dispose of on favorable terms. Their friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and view their assortment and judge for themselves. They would also inform the public that attached to their establishment they have a Silver Plating Shop in operation, where they have in their employment one of the best silver platers and metal workmen from Philadelphia. Those who have any work that they can have it executed in the neatest and most elegant manner, and at moderate prices

Also, all kinds of

Brass or Tin work Repaired,

Keys Brazed &c. &c.

All orders thankfully received and promptly executed by the public's obedient servants

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

They will give a liberal price for old silver and lead.

June 6

(G)

SATURDAY NEWS

AND

LITERARY GAZETTE

A WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER

Published in Philadelphia, in the Fine Arts, General Intelligence, News, &c.

Price Two Dollars per annum—payable in advance.

On Saturday, July 2, 1837, the subscribers will commence in Philadelphia, the publication of a new weekly newspaper under the above title.

The News will embrace every variety of light literature, including, Tales, Poetry, Essays Criticism, Notices of the Fine Arts, the Drama, &c. The original matter will be supplied by writers of the first eminence. A regular correspondence will be maintained with Washington, and the principal Cities of the Union, and arrangements are in progress by which letters from Europe will be constantly forwarded.

Attention will be paid to securing at the earliest possible date the choicest productions of the English periodical press. Popular novels will occasionally be given, though they will not be suffered to interfere with a general variety.

The latest news, and all items of interesting intelligence will invariably form part of the contents.

The News will be printed on a folio sheet of the largest class, and will furnish as large an amount of reading matter as any weekly paper now published in this country. It will be conducted in a spirit of the most fearless independence. All allusion to party politics or sectarian religion will be carefully avoided.

LOUIS A. GODEY, JOSEPH C. NEAL, MORFON McMICHAEL.

Agents of this paper will be allowed the usual commission

Six copies furnished for ten dollars.

All payments to be made in advance.

Orders, free of postage, must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY & Co., No. 16 Walnut St. Phila.

The only Edition published in Numbers to send by Mail.

SIX NUMBERS NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

Induced by the extraordinary sale of his beautiful edition of MARRYATT'S NOVELS, the Publisher of those works did, on the first day of July, commence in the same faultless style, an edition of the celebrated BULWER'S NOVELS,

Comprising Pelham, Disraeli, Eugene Aram, Rienzi, Last Days of Pompeii, Falkland, Pilgrims of the Rhine,

Making an uniform edition of nearly fifteen hundred pages—four hundred more than MARRYATT. They are published in semi-monthly numbers, each of which contains one complete work, with title-page and cover. The whole series will be completed in eight numbers, and will be furnished to Subscribers at the extraordinary low price of three dollars and fifty cents, payable in advance. They will be sent by mail, carefully packed, to any part of the United States or Canada.

Three complete sets may be had for Ten Dollars, payable in advance, by directing orders to that effect, enclosing the cash, postage paid.

Address, L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having removed Smith Shop to the corner of the woods, some short distance from his former one, is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. His customers and the public generally are invited to give him a call, assuring them that their work shall be done with neatness, durability, and at the shortest notice. Thankful for past favors, he hopes with unremitting exertions on his part to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's obedient servant

E. McQUAY.

Jan 10 1837

N. B. All persons whose accounts have been standing a year are hereby notified to settle the same as speedily as possible by note or otherwise.

E. M. Q.

BLANKS

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

June 27

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

July 11

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

United States' Magazine

AND DEMOCRATIC REVIEW

ON the 1st of July, 1837, will be published at Washington, District of Columbia, and delivered simultaneously in the principal cities of the United States, a new Monthly Magazine, under the above title, devoted to the principles of the Democratic party.

It has long been apparent to many of the reflecting members of the Democratic party of the United States, that a periodical for the advocacy and diffusion of their political principles, similar to these in such active and influential operation in England, is a desideratum, which it was very important to supply—a periodical which should unite with the attractions of sound and vigorous literature, a political character capable of giving efficient support to the doctrinal measures of that party, now maintained by a large majority of the people. Discussing the great questions of policy before the country, expounding and advocating the Democratic doctrine through the most able pens that that party can furnish, in articles of greater length, more condensed force, more elaborate research, and more elevated tone than is possible for the newspaper press, a Magazine of this character becomes an instrument of inappreciable value for the enlightenment and formation of public opinion, and for the support of the principles which it advocates. By these means, by thus expounding and defending the measures of the great Democratic party, and by always furnishing to the public a clear and powerful commentary upon those complex questions of policy and party which so often distract, and upon which, imperceptibly understood as they frequently are by friends, and misrepresented and distorted as they never fail to be by political opponents, it is of the utmost importance that the public should be fully and rightfully informed, it is hoped that the periodical in question may be made to exert a beneficial, rational, and lasting influence on the public mind.

Other considerations, which cannot be too highly appreciated, will render the establishment and success of the proposed Magazine of very great importance.

In the mighty struggle of antagonistic principles which now goes on in society, the Democratic Party of the United States stands committed to the world as the depository and exemplar of those cardinal doctrines of political faith with which the cause of the People in every age and country is identified. Chiefly from the want of a convenient means of concentrating the intellectual energies of its disciples, the party has hitherto been almost wholly unrepresented in the republic of letters, while the views and policy of its opposing creeds are daily advocated by the ablest and most commanding efforts of genius and learning.

In the United States' Magazine the attempt will be made to remove the reproach.

The present is the time peculiarly appropriate for the commencement of such an undertaking—The Democratic body of the Union, after a contest which tested to the utmost its stability and its principles, have succeeded in retaining possession of the executive administration of the country. In the consequent comparative repose from political strife, the period is auspicious for organizing and calling to its aid a new and powerful ally of this character, interfusing with none and co-operating with all.

Co-ordinate with this main design of the United States' Magazine, no care or cost will be spared to render it, in a literary point of view, honorable to the country; and to fit it to cope in vigor of rivalry with its European competitors. Viewing the English language as the noble heritage and common birth-right of all who speak the tongue of Milton and Shakespeare, will be the uniform object of its conductors to present only the finest productions in the various branches of literature, that can be procured; and to diffuse the benefit of correct models of taste and worthy execution.

In this department the exclusiveness of party, which is inseparable from the political department of such a work, will have no place. There we stand on a neutral ground of quality and reciprocity, where those universal principles of taste to which we are all alike subject will alone be recognized as the common law. Our political principles cannot be compromised, but our common literature it will be our common pride to cherish and extend, with a liberality of feeling unbiassed by partial or minor views.

As the United States' Magazine is founded on the broadest basis which the means and influence of the Democratic party in the United States can present, it is intended to render it in every respect a thoroughly NATIONAL WORK, not merely designed for ephemeral interest and attraction, but to continue of permanent historical value. With this view a considerable portion of each number will be appropriated to the following subjects, in addition to the general features referred to above.

A general summary of political and domestic intelligence, digested in the order of the States, comprising all the authentic important facts of the preceding month.

General literary intelligence; domestic and foreign.

General scientific intelligence, including agricultural improvements, a notice of all new patents, &c.

A condensed account of all new works of Internal Improvements throughout the Union, preceded by a general view of those now in operation or in progress.

Military and naval news, promotions, changes movements, &c.

Foreign intelligence.

Biographical obituary notices of distinguished persons.

After the close of each session of Congress, an extra or enlarged number will be published, containing a general review and history of its proceedings, a condensed abstract of important official documents, and the Acts of the session.

Advantage will also be taken of the means concentrated in this establishment from all quarters of the Union, to collect and digest such extensive satisfactory observations on all the most important interests of the country as cannot fail to prove of very great value.

This portion of the work will be separately pagged so as to admit of binding by itself, and will be furnished with a copious index, so that the United States' Magazine will also constitute a Complete Annual Register, on a scale unattempted before, and of very great importance to all classes, not only as affording a current and combined view, from month to month, of the subjects which will embrace, but also for record and reference through future years; the value of which will increase with the duration of the work.

Although in its political character the United States' Magazine addresses its claims to support particularly to the Democratic party,

it is hoped that its other features referred to above—independently of the best object of becoming acquainted with the doctrines of an opponent thus advocated—will recommend it to liberal and candid support from all parties, and from the large class of no party.

To promote the popular objects in view, and relying upon the democratic party, as from others, the price of subscription is fixed at the low rate of FIVE DOLLARS per annum; while in mechanical arrangements, and in size, quantity of matter, &c., the United States' Magazine will be placed on a par at least with the leading monthlies of England. The whole will form three large octavo volumes each year.

The subscription will be in all cases payable in advance, or (for the first year only) six dollars on the delivery of the third number. The absolute necessity of this rule in such an establishment will be obvious to all.

In return for remittance of \$50, eleven copies will be sent; for \$100, twenty three copies. The certificate of a Postmaster of the remittance of a sum of money will be sufficient receipt, all dangers of the mail being at the risk of the Publishers.

All communications will be addressed, post paid, to the undersigned, the Publishers.

LANGTREE & O'SULLIVAN.

Washington, D C April, 1837.

LATEST FASHIONS.

JOHN SATTERFIELD respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just received his

Spring and Summer

FASHIONS,

and is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line of business, with neatness and despatch.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuation of the same, and invites gentlemen to call and see his card of fashions, consisting of the latest improvements and most approved styles.

Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Vests, Children's and youth's clothes, and every description of Gentlemen's wearing apparel in all their varieties and fashions, will be cut in a handsome style, warranted to fit and made in a durable and neat manner at the shortest notice.

May 9

(G eow3w)

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 CASE and the highest price for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, where intermediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

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

oct 9

Cattle Show.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore held on the 1st of June, on motion of Gov Stevens, it was unanimously resolved, That there be a Cattle Show, and Fair at Easton, Talbot County, in the month of November 1838, at which premiums will be offered for the different varieties of Crops, Stocks, Implements and Domestic manufactures.

By order of the Board

T. TILGHMAN, Secretary.

Editors throughout the State, friendly to the promotion of Agriculture are requested to publish the above notice.

June 20

WHEAT CRADLES

John B. Firbanks

BEGS leave to inform his customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture to order at short notice, wheat cradles of the natural growth of the wood well seasoned and warranted to save well. Persons wanting cradles will please to call as early as convenient.

He is also prepared to furnish at short notice, Ploughs, Harrows, Drags, Carts, Waggon, Cart wheels &c. all of which will be warranted to be equal to any manufactured in this State or elsewhere.

June 6

(G eow3w)

Easton and Baltimore Packet,

SCHOONER

EMILY JANE

Robson Leonard, Master.

The Subscriber grateful for past favours of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named Schooner, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 6th of April at 9 o'clock, in

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1837

VOL. III.-No 37

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE
Is printed and published every
TUESDAY MORNING,

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

TERMS:—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents.
per annum, payable half yearly in advance.
No subscription will be received for less than six
months, nor discontinued until all arrears are set-
tled, without the approbation of the publisher.
Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted
three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for
every subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in
proportion.
All communications to insure attention
should be post paid.

POETRY.

SECRET COURTSHIP.

(From the French of Beranger.)

[A blind mother sits in a cottage, beside her
pretty daughter, and cautions her against love,
while, all the time an amatory scene is going
on between the girl and the very lover whom
the old dame decries.]
Daughter, while you turn your wheel,
Listen to the words I say.
Coin has contrived to steal
Your unthinking heart away.
Oh! his fawning voice beware,
You are all the blind one's care,
And I mark your sighs, when'er
Our young neighbor's name is heard,
Colin's tongue is false and winning—
Hush! the window is unbarred!
Ah! Lisette, you are not spinning!

The room is close and warm, you say;
But, my daughter, do not peep
Through the casement—night and day,
Colin there his watch doth keep.
Think not mine a grumbling tongue;
Ah! here at my breast you hung,
I, like you, was fair and young,
And I know how apt is love
To lead the youthful heart to sinning—
Hush! the door—I heard it move!
Ah, Lisette, you are not spinning!

It is a gust of wind you say,
That hath made the hinges grate;
And my poor, old growling tray,
Must you break for that his pate?
Ah, my child, put faith in me;
Age permits me to foresee
Colin soon will faithless be,
And your love to an abyss
Of griefs will be the sad beginning—
Bless me! sure I heard it move!
Ah, Lisette, you are not spinning!

'Twas your little bird, you say,
Gave that tender kiss just now;
Make him cease his trifling, pray,
He will rue it, else, I vow.
Love, my girl, elude his pain,
Shame and sorrow, in his train,
While the false, successful swain
Scorns the heart he has beguiled
From true virtue's path so shining—
Hush! I hear you move, my child!
Ah, Lisette, you are not spinning!

You wish to take the air, you say;
Think you, daughter, I believe you?
Bid young Colin go his way,
Or, at once, as bride receive you!
Let him go to Church, and there,
Show his purpose to be fair;
But till then, beside my chair
You must work, my girl, nor heed
All his vows, so fond and winning;
'Tis in love's web so indeed—
Lisette, my daughter, mind your spinning.

THE GIRL OF MY MIND.

She must be
Modest, not haughty,
Generous, not wasteful,
Easy and graceful,
Lively and free;
True and ingenuous,
Firm, but not strenuous,
With true love spontaneous,
Blest must she be.
Free, not inquisitive,
Of virtue tenacious,
Grateful and gracious,
Obliging and kind;
Lovely as Heaven,
Constant as may be,
Then sure will she be
The girl of my mind.

YOU NEVER KNEW ANNETTE.

WRITTEN BY T. HAYNES BAYLEY.
You praise each youthful form you see,
And love is still your theme:
And when you win no praise from me,
You say how cold I seem:
You know not what it is to pine
With ceaseless, vain regret;
You never felt a love like mine,
You never knew Annette.

For ever changing still you rove,
As I in boyhood roved;
But when you tell me this is love,
It proves you never loved!
To many idols you have knelt,
And therefore soon forget;
But what I feel you never felt,
You never knew Annette.

ANNETTE OF MIND.—A man thinking he
was at home a few evenings since, laid down
on the common, and put his boots outside the
gate to be blacked in the morning.
Another person, after getting home one
very night, put his umbrella in bed, and
leaped up in the corner himself.—Boston Post.

A fellow to make the exact weight the oth-
er bit, bit a grain of coffee in two.
A concealed musician asked a young lady if
he should play a solo for her. Yes, says she,
so long that I can't hear it.
A Quill-Drone.—A man was seen taking
his goose home the other day. He was liter-
ally driving the quack.

MESSAGE.

Of the President of the United
States, to the two Houses of
Congress, at the commencement
of the first session of the twenty-
fifth Congress

Fellow Citizens of the Senate
and House of Representatives:

The act of the 23d of June, 1836, regulat-
ing the deposits of the public money, and
directing the employment of State, District,
and Territorial banks for that purpose, made
it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury
to discontinue the use of such of them as
should at any time refuse to redeem their notes
in specie, and to substitute other banks, pro-
vided a sufficient number could be obtained to
receive the public deposits upon the terms
and conditions therein prescribed. The gener-
al and almost simultaneous suspension of spe-
cie payment by the banks in May last, ren-
dered the performance of his duty imperative,
in respect to those which had been selected
under the act; and made it, at the same time,
impracticable to employ the requisite num-
ber of others, upon the prescribed conditions.
The specific regulations established by Con-
gress for the deposit and safe keeping of the
public moneys, having thus unexpectedly be-
come inoperative, I felt it to be my duty to
afford you an early opportunity for the exer-
cise of your supervisory powers over the sub-
ject.

I was also led to apprehend that the suspen-
sion of specie payments, increasing the em-
barrassments before existing in the pecuniary
affairs of the country, would so far diminish
the public revenue, that the accruing receipts
into the Treasury would not, with the reserv-
ed five millions, be sufficient to defray the un-
avoidable expenses of the Government, until
the usual period for the meeting of Congress;
whilst the authority to call upon the States,
for a portion of the sums deposited with them,
was too restricted to enable the Department
to realize a sufficient amount from that source.
These apprehensions have been justified by
subsequent results, which render it certain
that this deficiency will occur, if additional
means be not provided by Congress.

The difficulties experienced by the mercan-
tile interest, in meeting their engagements, in-
duced them to apply to me, previously to the
actual suspension of specie payments, for in-
dulgence upon their bonds for duties; and all
the relief authorized by law was promptly and
cheerfully granted. The dependence of the
Treasury upon the avails of these bonds, to
enable it to make the deposits with the States
required by law, led me in the outset to limit
this indulgence to the first of September, but
it has since been extended to the first of Octo-
ber, that the matter might be submitted to
you for further direction.

Questions were also expected to arise in the
recess in respect to the October instalments
of those deposits requiring the interposition
of Congress.
A provision of another act, passed about
the same time, and intended to secure a faith-
ful compliance with the obligations of the U-
nited States, to satisfy all demands upon them
in specie or its equivalent, prohibited the offer
of any bank note, not convertible on the spot
into gold or silver at the will of the holder,
and the ability of the Government with mil-
lions on deposit, to meet its engagements in
the manner thus required by law, was ren-
dered very doubtful by the event to which I
have referred.

Sensible that adequate provisions for these
unexpected exigencies could only be made by
Congress; convinced that some of them would
be indispensably necessary to the public ser-
vice, before the regular period of your meet-
ing, I deemed it also to enable you to exer-
cise, at the earliest moment, your constitu-
tional powers for the relief of the country, I could
not, with propriety avoid subjecting you to the
inconvenience of assembling at as early a
day as the state of the popular representation
would permit. I am sure that I have done but
justice to your feelings, believing that this in-
convenience will be cheerfully encountered,
in the hope of rendering your meeting con-
ducive to the good of the country.

During the earlier stages of the revolution
through which we have just passed, much ac-
rimonious discussion arose, and great diversity
of opinion existed as to its real causes. This
was not surprising. The operations of credit
are so diversified, and the influences which
affect them so numerous, and often so subtle,
that even impartial and well informed persons
are seldom found to agree in respect to them.
To inherent difficulties were also added other
tendencies, which were by no means favor-
able to the discovery of truth. It was hardly
possible that those who disapproved the
policy of the Government in relation to the
currency, would, in the excited state of public
feeling produced by the occasion, fail to attrib-
ute to that policy any extensive embarrass-
ment in the monetary affairs of the country.
The matter thus became connected with the
passions and conflicts of party; opinions were
more or less affected by political considerations;
and differences were prolonged, which
might otherwise have been determined by an
appeal to facts, by the exercise of reason, or
by mutual concession. It is, however, a cheer-
ing reflection, that circumstances of this na-
ture cannot prevent a community so intelligent
as ours, from ultimately arriving at correct
conclusions. Encouraged by the firm belief
of this truth, I proceeded to state my views, so
far as may be necessary to a clear understanding
of the remedies I feel it my duty to pro-
pose, and of the reasons by which I have been
led to recommend them.

The history of trade in the United States
for the last three or four years, affords the most
convincing evidence that our present condi-
tion is chiefly to be attributed to over-action
in all the departments of business; an over-
action, however, perhaps, its first impulses
from antecedent causes, but stimulated to its
destructive consequences by excessive issues of
bank paper, and by other facilities for the ac-
quisition and enlargement of credit. At the
commencement of the year 1834, the banking
capital of the United States, including that of
the national bank then existing, amounted to
about two hundred millions of dollars; the
bank notes then in circulation to about ninety-
five millions; and the loans and discounts of

the banks to three hundred and twenty-four
millions. Between that time and the first of
January 1836, being the latest period to which
accurate accounts have been received, our
banking capital was increased to more than
two hundred and fifty millions; our paper
circulation to more than one hundred and forty
millions, and the loans and discounts to more
than four hundred and fifty-seven millions.
To this vast increase are to be added the many
millions of credit, acquired by means of fore-
ign loans, contracted by the States and State
institutions, and, above all, by the lavish ac-
commodations extended by foreign dealers to
our merchants.

The consequences of this redundancy of
credit, and of the spirit of reckless speculation
engendered by it, were, a foreign debt con-
tracted by our citizens, estimated in March
last at more than thirty millions of dollars;
the extension to traders in the interior of our
country, of credits for supplies greatly beyond
the wants of the people; the investment of
thirty-nine and a half millions of dollars in
unproductive public lands, in the years 1835
and 1836, whilst, during preceding years, the
sales amounted to only four and a half mil-
lions; the creation of debts, to an almost un-
limited amount, for real estate in existing or antici-
pated cities and villages, equally unproductive,
and at prices now seen to have been greatly
disproportionate to their real value; the ex-
penditure of immense sums in improvements,
which, in many cases have been found to be
ruinously imprudent; the diversion to other
pursuits of much of the labor that should have
been applied to agriculture, thereby contribut-
ing to the exorbitant price of foreign grain;
the importation of grain from Europe—an ex-
penditure which, amounting in 1834 to about two
hundred and fifty thousand dollars, was, in the
first two quarters of the present year, increas-
ed to more than two millions of dollars; and,
finally, without enumerating other injurious
results, the rapid growth among all classes,
and especially in our great commercial towns,
of luxurious habits, founded too often on mer-
ely fancied wealth, and detrimental alike to the
industry, the resources, and the morals of our
people.

It was so impossible that such a state of
things could long continue, that the prospect of
recession was present to the minds of con-
siderate men, before it actually came. None,
however, had correctly anticipated its severity.
—A concurrence of circumstances inadequate
within themselves to produce such wide-spread
and calamitous embarrassments, tended so
greatly to aggravate them, that the cause can-
not be overlooked in considering their history. Among
these may be mentioned, as most prominent,
the great loss of capital sustained by our com-
mercial enterprise in the fire of December,
1835;—a loss the effects of which were under-
rated at the time because postponed for a sea-
son by the great facilities of credit then exist-
ing; the disturbing effects, in our commercial
cities, of the transfers of the public moneys,
required by the deposit law of June, 1836,
and the measures adopted by the Treasury
for the purpose of reducing their debts, and
to withdraw from the United States a large
portion of its specie.

However unwilling any of our citizens may
heretofore have been to assign to these causes
the chief instrumentality in producing the
present state of things, the developments sub-
sequently made, and the actual condition of
other commercial countries, must, as it seems
to me, dispel all remaining doubts, and lead
us to the conclusion, that the evils, similar
to those suffered by ourselves, have been
experienced in Great Britain, on the continent,
and, indeed throughout the commercial world;
and that in other countries, as well as in our
own, they have been uniformly preceded by
an undue enlargement of the boundaries of
trade prompted, as with us, by unprecedented
expansions of the system of credit. A refer-
ence to the amount of banking capital, and to
the issues of paper credits put in circulation in
Great Britain, by banks, and in other years,
during the years 1834, 1835, and 1836, will
show an augmentation of the paper currency
there, as much disproportionate to the real
wants of trade as in the U. States.

With this redundancy of the paper cur-
rency, there arose in that country also a spirit of
adventurous speculation, embracing the whole
range of human enterprise. And was pro-
vided to project and execute large in-
vestments were made in foreign stocks, and
unbounded liberality to merchants in foreign
countries; and all the means of acquiring
and employing credit were put in active operation,
and extended in their effects to every depart-
ment of business, and to every quarter of
the globe. The reaction was proportioned in its
violence to the extraordinary character of the
events which preceded it. The commercial
community of Great Britain, and their debtors
to the greatest extent, were not only suddenly
deprived of accustomed and expected credits, but
called upon for payments, which, in the actual
position of things here, could only be made through
a general pressure, and at the most ruinous
sacrifices.

In view of these facts it would seem impos-
sible to sincere inquiries after truth, to believe
the conviction, that the causes substantially
the same. Two nations, the one in commercial
the world, enjoying but recently, the highest
degree of apparent prosperity, and maintain-
ing with each other the closest relations, are
suddenly, in a time of profound peace, and
without any great national disaster, arrested
in their career, and plunged into a state of em-
barrassment and distress. In both countries
we have witnessed the same redundancy of
paper money, and other facilities of credit;
the same spirit of speculation; the same partial
success; the same difficulties and reverses; and
the same calamitous catastrophe. The most material difference be-
tween the results in the two countries has only
been, that, with us there has also occurred
an extensive derangement in the fiscal affairs
of the Federal and State Governments, occa-
sioned by the suspension of specie payments
by the banks.

The history these causes and effects, in
Great Britain and the United States, is sub-
stantially the history of the revolution in all
the commercial countries.
The present and visible effects of these cir-
cumstances on the operations of the Govern-
ment, and on the industry of the people, point
out the objects which call for your immediate
attention.
They are to regulate by law, the safe keep-

ing, transfer, and disbursement, of the public
money; to designate the funds to be received
and paid by the Government to enable the
Treasury to meet promptly every demand upon
it, and to prescribe the terms of indulgence, and
the mode of settlement to be adopted, as well
in collecting from individuals the revenue that
has accrued, as in withdrawing it from former
depositories, and to devise and adopt such fur-
ther measures, within the constitutional com-
petence of Congress, as will be best calculated
to remove the enterprise and to promote the
prosperity of the country. For the deposits,
transfer, and disbursement, of the revenue,
National and State Banks have always, with
temporary and limited exceptions, been hereto-
fore employed, but, although advocates of
such a system are still to be found, it is apparent
that the events of the last few months have
greatly augmented the desire, long existing
among the people of the U. States, to separate
the operations of the Government from those
of individuals or corporations. Again to
create a national bank, as a fiscal agent, would
be to regard the popular will, twice sol-
emnly and unequivocally expressed. On no
question of domestic policy is there stronger
evidence of the sentiments of a large major-
ity, so deliberately fixed; and I cannot con-
ceive of a proof that these sentiments are, or a
reason that they should be changed.

Secondly, in their origin and charac-
ter, heretofore frequently occurred, with-
out producing any such change, and the lessons
of experience must be forgotten, if we suppose
that the present overthrow of credit would
have been prevented by the existence of a na-
tional bank. Proneness to excessive issues
has ever been the vice of the banking system;
a vice prominent in the National as in State
institutions. This propensity is a subvert-
ing to the advancement of private interests in
the one in the other; and those who direct
them, being principally guided by the same
motives, and influenced by the same mo-
tives, will be ever ready to stimulate ex-
travagance of enterprise by improvidence
of credit. How strikingly is this conclusion sus-
tained by experience. The Bank of the United
States, with the vast powers conferred on it
by Congress, did not or could not prevent for-
mer similar embarrassments; nor has the
Treasury, although it has been said to possess
under the present charter enabled it, in the ex-
isting emergency, to check other institutions,
or to preserve itself.

In Great Britain, where, it has been seen,
the same causes have been attended with the
same evils, a national bank, possessing pow-
ers far greater than are asked for by the warm
advocates of such an institution here, has
also proved unable to prevent an undue expan-
sion of credit, and the evils that flow from it.
Nor can I find any tenable ground for the
re-establishment of a national bank, in the de-
rangements alleged at present to exist in the
commercial exchanges of the country, or in the
facilities which may be capable of affording them.
Although advantages of this sort were antici-
pated when the first bank of the United States
was created, they were regarded as an inci-
dental and temporary benefit, and not as the
chief object of the institution. The original
purpose was to furnish, or could be called
upon to furnish. This accommodation is now,
indeed, after a lapse of not many years,
demanded for it as among its first duties;
and an omission to aid and regulate com-
mercial exchange, is treated as a ground of
loud and serious complaint. Such results only
serve to exemplify the constant desire, among
some of our citizens, to enlarge the powers of
the Government, and extend its control to subjects
with which it should not interfere. They can
never justify the creation of an institution to
produce such objects. On the contrary they
prove that among the community a more
diffuse inquiry into the character of those op-
erations of trade, towards which it is desired
to extend such peculiar favors.

The various transactions which bear the
name of domestic exchanges, differ essen-
tially in their nature, operation, and utility.
One class of them consists of bills of ex-
change drawn for the purpose of trans-
ferring actual capital from one part of the
country to another, or to anticipate the pro-
ceeds of property actually transmitted. Bills
of this description are highly useful in the
movements of trade, and well deserve all the
encouragement which can rightfully be given
to them. Another class is made up of bills of
exchange, not drawn to transfer actual capital,
but to represent property transmitted, but
to create fictitious capital, partaking at once
of the character of notes discounted in bank,
and of bank notes in circulation, an swelling
the mass of paper credits to a vast extent in the
most objectionable manner.

These bills have formed, for the last few
years, a large portion of what are termed the
domestic exchanges of the country, serving as
the means of usurious profit, and constituting
the most unsafe and precarious part of the
circulation. This species of traffic, instead of
being upheld, ought to be discontinued by
the Government and the People.

In transferring its funds from place to place
the Government is on the same footing with a
private citizen, and may resort to the same
legal means. It may do so through the me-
dium of bills drawn by itself, or purchased
from others; and in these operations it may,
in a manner undoubtedly constitutional and
legitimate, facilitate and assist exchanges of
trade. The extent to which this may be done,
and the best means of effecting it, are on filed
to the fullest consideration.—This has been
bestowed by the Secretary of the Treasury,
and his views will be submitted to you in his
report.

But it was not designed by the Constitution
that the Government should assume the man-
agement of domestic or foreign exchange. It
is indeed authorized to regulate by law the
commerce between the States, and to provide
a general standard of value, or medium of
exchange, in gold and silver; but it is not its
province to aid individuals in the transfer of
their funds, otherwise than through the facili-
ties afforded by the Post Office Department.
As justly might it be called on to provide for
the transportation of their merchandise.
These are operations of trade. They ought to
be conducted by those who are interested in
them, in the same manner that the incidental
difficulties of other pursuits are encountered
by other classes of citizen. Such aid has not
been deemed necessary in other countries;—
Throughout Europe, the domestic as well as
the foreign exchange, are carried on by pri-
vate houses, often, if not generally, without
the assistance of banks. Yet they extend

throughout distinct sovereignties, and far
exceed in amount the real exchanges of the
U. States. There is no reason why our own
may not be conducted in the same manner,
with equal cheapness and safety.

Certainly this might be accomplished, if it
were favored by those most deeply interest-
ed, and few can doubt that their own interest,
as well as the general welfare of the country,
would be promoted by leaving such a sub-
ject in the hands of those to whom it properly
belongs. A system founded on private interest,
enterprise and competition, without the aid of
legislative grants or regulations by law, would
rapidly prosper; it would be free from the in-
fluence of political agitation, and extend the
same exemption to trade itself, and it would
put an end to those complaints of neglect,
partiality, injustice and oppression, which
are the unavoidable results of interference by
the Government, in the proper concerns of in-
dividuals. All former attempts on the part
of the Government to carry its legislation, in
this respect, further than was designed by the
Constitution, have in the end proved injurious,
body of the people, more and more, of the
certain dangers of blending private interest
with the operations of public business; and
there is no reason to suppose that a repetition
of them now would be more successful.

It cannot be concealed that there exists, in
our community, opinions and feelings on this
subject in direct opposition to each other. A
large portion of them, combining great intel-
ligence, activity, and influence, are, without
doubt, sincere in their belief that the operations of
trade ought to be assisted by such a con-
nection; they regard a national bank as nec-
essary for this purpose, and they are disin-
clined to every measure that does not tend
sooner or later to the establishment of such an
institution. On the other hand, a majority of
the people are believed to be irreconcilably op-
posed to that measure; they consider such a
concentration of power dangerous to their
liberty; and many of them regard it as a vio-
lation of the Constitution. This collision of
opinion has, doubtless, caused much of the
embarrassment to which the commercial
transactions of the country have lately been
exposed.

Banking has become a political topic of the highest
interest, and trade has suffered in a number of par-
ticulars. A speedy termination of this state of things,
however desirable, is scarcely to be expected. We
must, for nearly half a century, that those who
advocate a national bank, by whatever means they
may be induced, constitute a portion of our com-
munity too numerous to allow us to hope for easily
the removal of their favorite plan. On the other
hand, they must induce from us a corresponding
of the intelligence and temper of the American peo-
ple, who suppose that they have contained it, on light
and sound grounds, their persevering opposition
to such an institution, or that they can induce by
pecuniary pressure or by any other combination of
circumstances, to surrender principles they have so
long so indelibly maintained.

My own view of the subject are unchanged.—
They have been repeatedly and unweariedly an-
nounced to my fellow citizens; who, with full knowl-
edge of the facts, concerned upon the two highest
points of the Government, on the subject of bank-
ing, I felt it due to the people to apprise them
distinctly, that, in the event of my election, I would
not co-operate in the establishment of a
National Bank.

To these sentiments, I have now only to add
the expression of an increased conviction, that the
re-establishment of such a Bank, in any form, whilst
it would not accomplish the beneficial purposes
which its advocates would impair the rights of
the people of the popular will, injure the character,
and diminish the influence of our political system,
and bring upon our country a concentrated and
undivided power, hostile to the spirit and threaten-
ing the permanency of our republican institutions.
The National Bank has been employed for the deposit
and distribution of the revenue, at all times, and
by, and on three different occasions, exclusively;
first, anterior to the establishment of the first bank
of the United States; secondly, in the interval
between the termination of that bank, and the
and the charter of its successor; and thirdly, dur-
ing the limited period which has now so abruptly closed
connection thus repeatedly attempted, proved
unsatisfactory, and unsuccessful, in every respect,
standing the various measures which were adopted
to facilitate or insure its success. On the last occa-
sion, in the year 1833, the employment of the State
Bank was guarded especially in every way which
experience and caution could suggest; persons of se-
curity were required for the safe-keeping and prompt
payment of the moneys to be received, and full re-
sponsibility was assumed under the deposit law
made by the depositors. In the first stage the
measure was eminently successful, notwithstanding
the violent opposition of the Bank of the United
States, and the increasing efforts made to over-throw
it. Had selected banks performed with fidelity,
and without any embarrassment to themselves or to
the community, their engagements to the Govern-
ment, and the system promised to be permanently
useful. But when it became necessary, under the
act of June, 1836, to withdraw from them the public
money, for the purpose of placing it in additional
depositories, and of transferring it to the States, they
found it, in many cases inconvenient to comply with
the demands of the Treasury, and numerous and
pressing applications were made for indulgence or
relief. As the system under the deposit law
became payable, their own embarrassments, and the
necessity under which they lay, of curtailing their
discounts and calling in their debts, increased the
general distress, and contributed, with other causes,
to hasten the revolution in which, at length, they
in common with the other banks, were fatally in-
volved.

Under these circumstances, it becomes our solemn
duty to enquire whether there are not in any
connection between the Government and Banks of
issues of great magnitude, inherent in its very nature,
and against which no precautions can effectually
guard.
Unforeseen in the organization of the Government,
and forced on the Treasury by early necessities, the
practice of employing banks, was, in truth from the
beginning, more a measure of emergency than of
sound policy. When we started into existence as a
nation, in addition to the burdens of the new Gov-
ernment, we assumed all the large but honorable
load of debt which was the price of our liberty; but
we hesitated to weigh down the infant industry of the
country by resorting to adequate taxation for the ne-
cessary revenue. The facilities of banks, in return
for the privileges they acquired, were promptly of-
fered, and perhaps too readily received, by an em-
barrassed Treasury. During the long continuance of
a national debt, and the intervening difficulties of a
foreign war, the connection was continued from mo-
tives of convenience; but these causes have long since
passed away. We have no emergencies that make
banks necessary to aid the wants of the Treasury; we
have no load of national debt to provide for, and we
have no onerous deposit a large surplus. No public
interest therefore, now requires the renewal of a
connection that circumstances have dissolved. The
complete organization of our Government, the abun-
dant of our resources, the general harmony which
prevails between the different States, and with for-
eign Powers, all enable us now to select the system
most consistent with the Constitution, and most con-

ducive to the public welfare. Should we, then, con-
nect the Treasury for a fourth time, with the local
banks, it can only be under the conviction that past
failures have arisen from accidental, not inherent
causes.

A danger, difficult, if not impossible to be avoided
in such an arrangement, is made strikingly evident
in the very event by which it has now been defeat-
ed. A sudden act of the banks, routed with the
funds of the people, depriving the Treasury, without
fault or agency of the Government, of the ability to
pay its credit in the currency they have by law
a right to demand. This circumstance no fluctua-
tion of commerce could have produced, if the public
revenue had been collected in the legal currency,
and kept in that form by the officers of the Treasury.
The citizen whose money was in bank receives it
back, since the suspension, at a sacrifice in its amount;
whilst he who kept it in the legal currency of the
country, and in his own possession, pursues, without
loss, the current of his business. The Government,
placed in the situation of a debtor, is involved in
embarrassments it could not have suffered had it a
sufficient course of the latter. These embarrass-
ments are, moreover, augmented by those salutary
and just laws which forbid it to use a depreciated
currency, and, by so doing, take from the Govern-
ment the ability which individuals have, of accom-
modating their transactions to such a catastrophe.

A system which can, in a time of profound
peace, when there is a large revenue laid by,
suddenly prevent the application and the
use of the money of the people, in the manner
and for the objects they have directed, cannot
be wise; but who can think, without painful
reflection, that, under it, the same unforeseen
events might have befallen us in the midst of
a war, and taken from us, at the moment when
most wanted, the use of those very means
which were treasured up to promote the na-
tional welfare and guard our national rights?
To such embarrassments and to such dangers
will this Government be always exposed, if
whilst it takes the moneys raised for, and ne-
cessary to the public service, out of the hands
of its own officers, and converts them into a
mere right of action against corporations en-
trusted with the possession of them. Nor can
such results be effectually guarded against, in
such a system, without investing the Executive
with a control over the banks themselves,
whether State or National, that might with
reason, be objected to. Ours is, probably, the
only Government in the world that has, in the
management of its fiscal concerns, placed
in the hands of the Executive, the custody and
control of the public money to the custody and control
of local corporations. Though the object is
said to be the Treasury, its effect may be to in-
terfere with the operations of the Govern-
ment, influence the most subtle founded on
interests the most selfish.

The use by the banks, for their own benefit
of the money deposited with them, has receiv-
ed the sanction of the Government from the
commencement of this connection. The moneys
received from the people, instead of being
kept till it is needed for their use, is, in con-
sequence of this authority, a fund, on which dis-
counts are made for the profit of those who
happen to be owners of stock in the banks
selected as depositories. The supposed and
often exaggerated advantages of such a bank
will always cause it to be sought for with
avidity. I will not stop to consider on whom
the patronage incident to it is to be conferred;
whether the selection and control be trusted to
Congress or to the Executive either will be
subjected to appeals made in every form which
the sagacity of interest can suggest. The banks
under such a system, are stimulated to make
the most of their fortunate acquisition; the de-
posits are rashly advanced; and when the
public exigencies require a return, it is dis-
tended with embarrasments not provided for,
nor foreseen. Thus banks that thought them-
selves most fortunate when the public funds
were received, find themselves most embar-
rased when the season of payment suddenly
arrives.

Unfortunately, too, the evils of the system
are not limited to the banks. It stimulates a
general rashness of enterprise, and aggravates
the fluctuations of commerce and the currency.
This result was strikingly exhibited dur-
ing the operations of the late deposite system,
and especially in the purchases of public lands,
The order which ultimately directed the pay-
ment of gold and silver in such purchases,
greatly checked, but could not altogether pre-
vent, the evil. Specie was indeed more diffi-
cult to be procured than the notes which the
banks could themselves create at pleasure; but
it still, being obtained from them as a loan, and
returned as a deposit, which they were again
at liberty to use, it only passed round the
circle with diminished speed. This operation
could not have been performed, had the funds
of the Government gone into the Treasury,
to be regularly disbursed and not into banks;
to be loaned out for their own profit, while
they were permitted to substitute for it a credit
in account.

In expressing these sentiments, I desire not
to undervalue the benefits of a salutary credit
to any branch of enterprise. The credit be-
stowed on probity and industry is the just re-
ward of merit, and an honorable incentive to
further acquisition. None oppose it who love
their country and understand its welfare. But
when it is unduly encouraged—when it is
made to influence the public mind with the
temptations of sudden and unsubstantial wealth
—when it turns industry into paths that lead
sooner or later to disappointment and distress
—it becomes liable to censure, and needs cor-
rection. Far from helping probity and indus-
try, the ruin to which it leads falls most se-
verely on the great laboring classes, who are
thrown suddenly out of employment, and by
the failure of magnificent schemes never in-
tended to enrich them, are deprived in a mo-
ment of their only resource. Abuses of credit
and excess in speculation will happen in
despite of the most salutary law; no Govern-
ment perhaps can altogether prevent them,
but surely every Government can refrain from
contributing the stimulus that call them into
life.

Since, therefore, experience has shown, that
to loan the public money to the local banks,
is hazardous to the operations of the Govern-
ment, at least of doubtful benefit to the in-
stitutions themselves—and productive of disas-
trous derangement in the business and curren-
cy of the country, is it the part of wisdom
again to renew the connection?
It is true that such an agency, in many
respects convenient to the Treasury, but is not

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Extract of a letter, dated
WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1837.
I have just heard (and I am so gratified with the news, that I cannot forbear communicating it without delay) that JOHN C. CALHOUN has unequivocally declared his full approval of the plan of the President for the further regulation of the public money. Such a rumor universally prevalent here, and as far as I have enquired universally believed. It is also said that the South Carolina delegation will go with him. It is entirely certain that Preston, and Cralle editor of the Reform, have openly avowed their determination to uphold the plan.—Balt. Rep.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

The Hon. James K. Polk was elected speaker of the House of Representatives on the 4th inst., on the first ballot.

The vote was as follows:
For the Hon. J. K. Polk (V. B.) 116
John Bell (Opp.) 103

Polk's majority 13
There were five scattering votes; one of which was given by the Hon. J. Q. Adams.

After twelve unsuccessful ballots by the House of Representatives for printer, Thos. Allen, Esq. Editor of the "Madisonian" was finally elected. The vote stood thus:
For Thomas Allen (V. B.) 113
Blair & Rives (V. B.) 101
Gales & Senton (Opp.) 9

We learn from Washington, that Mr. Allen not being prepared to execute the work, it will be done by Gales & Senton for the present. There is already evident signs of repentance on the part of some of the Republicans who voted for Allen. More anon.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

MONTGOMERY, (Ala.) Aug. 30, 1837.

Gentlemen.—Knowing your valuable paper and being from your old State, I send the true returns of Alabama State elections. All the counties heard from. Members of Congress same as last year.

GOVERNOR.

	Bagby.	Oliver.
Majority	4,106	
You have all the Counties.		
Van Buren majority last November, 3431.		
Our Planters are now picking Cotton, and we shall have a good crop. Very warm, 96 in shade and little rain.		

The Whigs completed their ticket on Tuesday last by nominating Spry Denny, Esq.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We were enabled to lay this important state paper before our readers at an early hour on Saturday last. We transmitted copies to such of our distant subscribers as could receive them by mail previous to the regular day of issuing our paper.

The friends of the Administration in the city of Baltimore have nominated Wm. C. Preston, Beale H. Richardson, Solomon Hillen, Jr., and H. McKinnell, Esqrs. candidates to represent that city in the next House of Delegates. We understand that the anti-federalists are going to make their last desperate stand in opposition; when, if defeated, they will retire from the field, at least for a season.

THE LADY'S BOOK.—We with pleasure acknowledge the receipt of the September No. of this very neat and entertaining publication. No lady should be without it.

THE EDITOR.—The organ of the opposition on Saturday last issues its edict in the following summary manner, [quoted]

"We hold all politicians to be enemies to the Whig party who attempt to disturb its unity, destroy its organization and defeat its nominations."

Then do we hold Messrs. Dennis and Johnson representatives in Congress, to be enemies to the Whig party; for they not only attempted to disturb its unity and destroy its nominations, but actually succeeded! Set them down Messrs. Whigs as "enemies."

Although we do not object to caucus nominations, yet there are inherent evils sometimes consequent upon their movements, and to say that an individual has not the right to ask the suffrages of his fellow-citizens in opposition to the dictation of a caucus, is as preposterous in point of fact, as it is subversive of the inalienable rights which he clearly possesses. It is a matter of perfect indifference to us whether any gentleman of the Whig party shall so far slip his collar or not, as to announce himself an Independent candidate; for collared or uncollared, he is the same in principle. We should take him as the lesser evil only.

The Gazette also republishes an article from the Cambridge Chronicle on the same subject, and thinks it no doubt well suited to the meridian of Tallot. We think it exactly the reverse and no ways applicable, except in the trepidation and fear evinced at the probability of an Independent Ticket—in this there is a mutual feeling. The notion of Whig principles is laughable; and when they are mentioned, the idea of tyranny, taxation, and humbug is at once associated with them. It

hoped, by their necessary operation, afford essential aid in the transaction of individual concerns, and thus yield relief to the people at large in a form adapted to the nature of our Government. Those who look to the action of this Government for specific aid to the citizen to relieve embarrassments arising from losses by revolutions in commerce and credit, lose sight of the ends for which it was created, and the powers with which it is clothed. It was established to give security to us all, to our lawful and honorable pursuits. It was not intended to confer special favors on individuals, or on any classes of them to create systems of agriculture, manufactures, or of trade, or to engage them, either separately or in connection with individual citizens or organized associations.

If its operations were to be directed for the benefit of any one class, equivalent favours must, in justice, be extended to the rest; and the attempt to bestow such favours with an equal hand, or even to select those who should most deserve them, would never be successful. All communities are apt to look to Government for too much. Even in our country, where its powers and duties are so strictly limited, we are prone to do so especially at periods of sudden embarrassment and distress. But this ought not to be. The framers of our excellent Constitution, and the people who approved it with calm and sagacious deliberation acted at the time on a sounder principle. They wisely judged that the less Government intermeddled with private pursuits, the better for the general prosperity. It is not its legitimate object to make men rich, or to repair, by direct grants of money or legislation in favor of particular pursuits, losses not incurred in public service. This would be substantially to use the property of some for the benefit of others. But its real duty—that duty, the performance of which makes a good Government the most precious of human blessings—is to exact and enforce a system of general laws commensurate with, but not exceeding, the object of its establishment, and to leave every citizen and every interest to reap, under its benign protection, the rewards of virtue, industry and prudence.

I cannot doubt that on this, as on all similar occasions, the Federal Government will find its agency most conducive to the security and happiness of the people, when limited to the exercise of its conceded powers. In never assuming, even for a well meant object, such powers as were not designed to be conferred upon it, we shall in reality do most for the general welfare. To avoid every unnecessary interference with the pursuits of the citizen, we shall result in more benefit than to adopt measures which could only assist limited interests, and are eagerly, but perhaps naturally, sought for under the pressure of temporary circumstances. It, therefore, I refrain from suggesting to Congress any specific plan for regulating the exchanges of the country; relieving mercantile embarrassment or interfering with the ordinary operations of foreign or domestic commerce, it is from a conviction that such measures are not within the constitutional province of the General Government, and that their adoption would not promote the real and permanent welfare of those they might be designed to aid.

The difficulties and distresses of the times, though unquestionably great, are limited in their extent, and cannot be regarded as affecting the permanent prosperity of the nation. Arising, in a great degree, from the transactions of foreign and domestic commerce, it is upon them that they have chiefly fallen. The great agricultural interest has, in many parts of the country suffered comparatively little; and, as if Providence intended to display the munificence of its goodness at the moment of our greatest need, and in direct contrast to the evil occasioned by the want of money, we have been blessed throughout our extended territory with a season of general health and of uncommon fruitfulness. The proceeds of our great staples will soon furnish the means of liquidating debts at home and abroad, and contribute equally to the revival of commercial activity, and the restoration of commercial credit. The banks, established avowedly for its support, deriving their profits from it, and resting under obligations to it which cannot be overlooked, will feel at once the necessity and justice of uniting their energies with those of the mercantile interest. The suspension of specie payments at such circumstances as we have lately witnessed, could not be other than a temporary measure; and we can scarcely err in believing that the period must soon arrive when all that are solvent will redeem their issues in gold and silver.

Dealings abroad naturally depend on resources and prosperity at home. If the debt of our merchants has accumulated, or their credit is impaired; these are fluctuations always incident to extensive or extravagant mercantile transactions. But the ultimate security of such obligations does not admit of question. They are guaranteed by the resources of a country, the fruits of whose industry afford abundant means of ample liquidation, and by the evident interest of every merchant to sustain a credit, hitherto high, by promptly applying these means for its preservation.

I deeply regret that events have occurred which require me to ask your consideration of such serious topics. I could have wished that in making my first communication to the assembled representatives of my country, I had nothing to dwell upon but the history of her unalloyed prosperity. Since it is otherwise, we can only feel more deeply the responsibility of the respective trust that have been confided to us, and under the pressure of difficulties, unite in invoking the guidance and aid of the Supreme Ruler of nations, and in incurring with zealous resolution to overcome the difficulties by which we are environed.

It is under such circumstances, a high gratification to know, by long experience, that we act for a people to whom the truth, however unpromising, can always be spoken with safety; for the trial of whose patriotism no emergency is too severe, and who are sure never to desert a public functionary honestly favouring for the public good. It seems just that they should receive with delay, any aid in their embarrassments which your deliberations can afford. Coming directly from the midst of them, and knowing the course of events in every section of our country, from you may best be learned as well the extent and nature of those embarrassments, as the most desirable measures of relief.

I am aware, however, that it is not proper to detain you, at present, longer than may be demanded by the special object for which you are convened. To them, therefore, I have confined my communication; and, believing that it will not be your own wish to extend your deliberations beyond them, I reserve till the usual period of your annual meeting that general information on the state of the Union which the Constitution requires me to give.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, 4th September, 1837.

time that instrument was framed, there were but three or four banks in the United States; and had the extension of the banking system, and the evils growing out of it, been foreseen, they would probably have been specially guarded against. The same policy which led to the prohibition of bills of credit by the States, would double, in that event have also interdicted their issues as a currency in any other form. The Constitution, however, contains no such prohibition; and since the States have exercised, for nearly half a century, the power to regulate the business of banking, it is not to be expected that it will be abandoned. The whole matter is now under discussion before the proper tribunal—the people of the States.

Never before has the public mind been so thoroughly awakened to a proper sense of its importance; never has the subject, in all its bearings, been submitted to so searching an inquiry. It would be distrustful the intelligence and virtue of the people to doubt the speed and efficient adoption of such measures of reform as the public good demands. All that can rightfully be done by the Federal Government, to promote the accomplishment of that important object will without doubt, be performed.

In the meantime, it is our duty to provide all the remedies against a depreciated paper currency which the Constitution enables us to afford.—The Treasury Department, on several former occasions, has suggested the propriety and importance of a uniform law concerning bankruptcies of corporations and other banks. Through the instrumental operation of a law, a salutary check may doubtless be imposed on the issues of paper money; and an effectual remedy given to the citizen in a way at once equal in all parts of the Union, and fully authorized by the Constitution.

The indulgence granted by Executive authority in the payment of bonds for duties, has been already mentioned. Seeing that the immediate enforcement of these obligations would subject a large and highly respectable portion of our citizens to great sacrifices, and believing that a temporary postponement could be made without detriment to other interests, and with increased certainty of ultimate payment, I did not hesitate to comply with the request that was made of me.—The terms allowed are, to the full extent, as liberal as any that are to be found in the practice of the Executive Department. It remains for Congress to decide whether a further postponement may not with propriety be allowed, and, if so, their legislation upon the subject is respectfully invited.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit the condition of these debts; the extent and effect of the present indulgence; the probable result of its further extension on the state of the Treasury, and every other fact necessary to a full consideration of the subject. Similar information is communicated in regard to such depositors of the public moneys as are indebted to the Government, in order that Congress may also adopt the proper measures in regard to them.

The receipts and expenditures for the first half of the year, and an estimate of those for the residue, will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury. In his report of December last, it was estimated that the current receipts would fall short of the expenditures by about three millions of dollars. It will be seen that the difference will be much greater. This is to be attributed not only to the occurrence of greater pecuniary embarrassments in the business of the country than those which were then predicted, and consequently, a greater diminution in the revenue, but also to the fact that the appropriations exceeded by nearly six millions, the amount which was asked for in the estimates then submitted. The sum necessary for the service of the year beyond the probable receipts, and the amount which it was intended should be reserved in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, will be about six millions. If the whole of the reserved balance be not at once applied to the current expenditures, but four millions be still kept in the Treasury, as seems most expedient, for the uses of the mint, and to meet contingencies, the sum needed will be ten millions.

In making this estimate, the receipts are calculated on the supposition of some further extension of the indulgence granted in the payment of bonds for duties, which will affect the amount of the revenue for the present year to the extent of two and a half millions. It is not proposed to procure the required amount by loans or increased taxation. There are now in the Treasury nine millions three hundred and sixty-seven thousand two hundred and fourteen dollars, directed by the act of the 28th of June, 1836, to be deposited with the States in October next. This sum, if so deposited, will be subjected, under the law, to be recalled, if needed, to defray existing appropriations; and as it is now evident that the whole, or the principal part of it, will be wanted for that purpose, it appears most proper that the deposit should be withheld. Until the amount can be collected from the banks, Treasury notes may be temporarily issued, to be gradually redeemed as it is received.

I am aware that this course may be productive of inconvenience to many of the States, and to them the acts of Congress which held out to them the strong probability, if not the certainty, of receiving this installment, they have in some instances adopted measures with which its retention may seriously interfere. That such a condition of things should have occurred is much to be regretted. It is not the least among the unfortunate results of the disasters of the times; and it is for Congress to devise a remedy, if there be one. The money being indispensable to the wants of the Treasury, it is difficult to postpone upon what principle of justice or expediency its application to that object can be avoided. To recall any portions of the sums already deposited with the States, would be more inconvenient and less efficient. To burden the country with increased taxation, when there is in fact a large surplus revenue, would be unjust and unwise; to raise money by loans under such circumstances, and thus to commence a new national debt, would scarcely be sanctioned by the American people.

The plan proposed will be adequate to all our fiscal operations, during the remainder of the year. Should it be adopted, the Treasury, aided by the ample resources of the country, will be able to discharge, punctually, every pecuniary obligation. For the future, all that is needed will be that caution and forbearance in appropriations which the diminution of the revenue requires, and which the complete accomplishment or great forwardness of many expensive national undertakings renders equally consistent with prudence and patriotic liberality.

The succeeding suggestions and recommendations are submitted, in the belief that their adoption by Congress will enable the Executive Department to conduct our fiscal concerns with success, so far as their management has been committed to it.

Whilst the objects and the means proposed to attain them are within its constitutional powers and appropriate duties, they will at the same time, it is

that equality of imports, and identity of commercial regulations, which lie at the foundation of our Confederacy and would offer to each State a direct temptation to increase its foreign trade, by depreciating the currency received for duties in its ports. Such a proceeding would also, in a great degree, frustrate the policy, so highly cherished, of infusing into our circulation a larger proportion of the precious metals; a policy, the wisdom of which none can doubt, though there may be dissent of opinion as to the extent to which it should be carried. Its results have been already too conspicuous, and its success is too closely interwoven with the future prosperity of the country, to permit us for a moment to contemplate its abandonment. We have seen, under its influence, our coinage increased so as to make that of gold amount, between August, 1834, and December, 1836, to ten millions of dollars; exceeding the whole coinage at the mint during the thirty-one previous years. The prospect of further improvement continues to invite our abatement, until the momentary suspension of specie payments, that has now indeed been suddenly checked, and is still far from being overthrown. Amidst all conflicting theories, one position is undeniably the precious metals will invariably disappear when there ceases to be a necessity for their use, as a circulating medium. It was in strict accordance with this, that, in the month of May last, they were every where seen, and were current for all ordinary purposes; they disappeared from circulation the moment the payment of specie was refused by the Government, and the community tacitly agreed to transact their business with the place supplied by a currency exclusively of paper, and in many cases, of the worst description. Already are the bank notes now in circulation greatly depreciated, and they fluctuate in value between one place and another; thus diminishing and making uncertain the worth of property and the price of labor, and tending to subvert, except at a heavy loss, the purposes of business. With each succeeding day the metallic currency decreases; by consequence, an object always to be considered, and which does not conflict with the principles of our Government, or the general welfare of the country. It is such notes only were received, and always under such circumstances as allowed their early presentation for payment, and, at short and fixed periods, they were converted into specie, to be kept by the officers of the Treasury, some of the most serious obstacles to their reception would perhaps be removed.

To retain the notes in the Treasury would be to renew, under another form, the loans of public money to the banks, and the evils consequent thereon. It is, however, a mistaken impression, that any large amount of specie is required for public payments. Of the seventy or eighty millions now estimated to be in the country, ten millions would be abundantly sufficient for that purpose, provided an accumulation of a large amount of revenue, beyond the necessary wants of the Government, be heretofore prevented. If to these considerations be added the facilities which will arise from making the Treasury to satisfy the public creditors, by its drafts on notes received in payment of the public dues, it may be safely assumed that no motive of convenience to the citizens requires the reception of bank paper.

To say that the refusal of paper money by the Government, introduces an unjust discrimination between the currency received by it, and that used by individuals in their ordinary affairs, is, in my judgment, to view it in a very erroneous light. The Constitution, which the States form, makes no distinction between gold and silver tender in the payment of debts, and thus secures to every citizen a right to demand payment in the legal currency. To provide by law that the Government will only receive its dues in gold and silver, is not to confer on it any peculiar privilege; but merely to place it on an equal footing with the citizen, by reserving to it a right secured to him by the Constitution. It is—doubtless for this reason—that the principle has been sanctioned by successive laws, from the time of the first Congress under the Constitution down to the last. Such precedents, nevertheless, afford a decisive answer to the imputation of inequality or injustice.

But, in fact, the measure is one of restriction, not of favour. To forbid the public agent to receive in payment any other than a certain kind of money, is to refuse him a discretion possessed by every citizen. It may be left to those who have the management of their own transactions, to make their own terms; but no such discretion should be given to him who acts merely as an agent of the people, who is to collect what the law requires, and to pay the appropriations it makes. When bank notes are demanded on demand, there is then no discrimination in reality, for the individual who receives them may, at his option, substitute the specie for them; he takes them for convenience or choice. When they are not so redeemed, it will scarcely be contended that their receipt and payment, by a public officer, should be permitted, though none deny that right to an individual; if it were, the effect would be most injurious to the public, since their officer could make none of those arrangements to meet or guard against the depreciation, which an individual is at liberty to do. Nor can inconvenience to the community be alleged as an objection to such a regulation. Its object and motive are their convenience and welfare.

If, at a moment of simultaneous and unexpected suspension by the banks, it adds something to the many embarrassments of that proceeding, yet these are far overbalanced by its direct tendency to produce a wider circulation of gold and silver, to increase the safety of bank paper, to improve the currency, and thus to prevent altogether such occurrences, and the other and far greater evils that attend them.

It may, indeed, be questioned whether it is not for the interest of the banks themselves that the Government should not receive their paper. They would be conducted with more caution, and on sounder principles. By using specie only in its transactions, the Government would create a demand for it: which would, to a great extent, prevent its exportation, and by keeping it in circulation, maintain a broader and safer basis for the paper currency. That the banks would thus be rendered more sound and the community more safe, cannot admit of a doubt.

The foregoing views, it seems to me, do but fairly carry out the provisions of the Federal Constitution in relation to the currency, as far as relates to the public revenue. At the time that instrument was framed, there were but three or four banks in the United States; and had the extension of the banking system, and the evils growing out of it, been foreseen, they would probably have been specially guarded against. The same policy which led to the prohibition of bills of credit by the States, would double, in that event have also interdicted their issues as a currency in any other form. The Constitution, however, contains no such prohibition; and since the States have exercised, for nearly half a century, the power to regulate the business of banking, it is not to be expected that it will be abandoned. The whole matter is now under discussion before the proper tribunal—the people of the States.

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ted by the possession of any patronage not actually necessary to the performance of those duties. But under our present form of Government, the intervention of the Executive officers in the custody and disbursement of the public money seems to be unavoidable; and before it can be admitted that the influence and power of the Executive would be increased by dispensing with the agency of banks, the nature of that intervention in such an agency must be carefully regarded, and a comparison must be instituted between its extent in the two cases.

The revenue can only be collected by officers appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The public moneys, in the first instance, must therefore, in all cases, pass through hands selected by the Executive. Other officers appointed by the President alone, must also be entrusted with them when drawn out for the purpose of disbursement. It is thus seen, that even when banks are employed, the public funds must twice pass through the hands of the Executive officers. Besides this, the head of the Treasury Department, who also holds his office at the pleasure of the President, and some other officers of the same department, must necessarily be invested with more or less power in the selection, continuance and supervision of the banks that may be employed. The question is then narrowed to the single point, whether, in the intermediate stage between the collection and disbursement of the public money, the agency of banks is necessary to avoid a dangerous extension of the patronage and influence of the Executive? But it is clear that the collection of this Executive with powerful moneyed institutions, capable of ministering to the interests of men in points where they are most accessible to corruption, is less liable to abuse than his constitutional agency in the appointment and control of the few public officers required by the proposed plan. Will the public money, when in their hands, be necessarily exposed to any improper interference on the part of the Executive? May it not be hoped that a prudent fear of public jealousy and disapprobation, in a manner so peculiarly exposed to them, will deter him from any such interference, even if higher motives be found imperative? May not Congress so regulate, by law, the duty of those officers, and subject it to such supervision and publicity, as to prevent the possibility of any serious abuse on the part of the Executive and there equal room for such supervision and publicity in a connection with banks, acting under the shield of corporate immunities, and conducted by persons irresponsible to the Government and the people? It is believed that a considerate and candid investigation of these questions will result in the conviction, that the proposed plan is far less liable to objection, on the score of Executive patronage and control, than any bank agency that has been, or can, be devised.

With these views, I leave to Congress the measures necessary to regulate, in the present emergency, the safe-keeping and transfer of the public moneys. In the performance of constitutional duty, I have stated to them, without reserve, the result of my own reflections. The subject is of great importance; and one on which we can scarcely expect to be as united in sentiment as we are in interest. It deserves a full and free discussion, and cannot fail to be benefited by a dispassionate comparison of opinions. Well aware myself of the duty of reciprocal concession among the co-ordinate branches of the Government, I can promise a reasonable spirit of co-operation, so far as it can be indulged in without the surrender of constitutional objections, which I believe to be well founded. Any system that may be adopted should be subjected to the fullest legal provision, so as to leave nothing to the Executive but what is necessary to the discharge of the duties imposed on him, and whatever plan may be ultimately established, my own part shall be so directed as to give it a fair trial, and the best prospect of success.

The character of the funds to be received and disbursed in the transactions of the Government, likewise demands your most careful consideration. There can be no doubt that those who framed and adopted the Constitution, having in immediate view the depreciated paper of the Confederacy—of which five hundred dollars in paper were, at times, only equal to one dollar in coin—intended to prevent the recurrence of similar evils, so far at least as related to the transactions of the new Government. They gave to Congress express powers to coin money and to regulate the value thereof, and to foreign coins they refused to give it power to establish corporations—the agents, then as now, chiefly employed to create a paper currency; they prohibited the State from making any thing but gold and silver a legal tender in payment of debts; and the first Congress directed, by positive law, that the revenue should be received in nothing but gold and silver.

Public exigency at the outset of the Government, without direct legislative authority, led to the use of banks as fiscal aids to the Treasury. In admitted deviation from the law, at the same period, and under the same exigency, the Secretary of the Treasury received the notes in payment of duties. This sole ground on which he practiced, thus commenced, was then, or has since, been justified, as the certain, immediate and convenient exchange of such notes for specie. The Government did indeed receive the inconvertible notes of State banks during the difficulties of war, and the community submitted without a murmur to the unequal taxation and multiplied evils of which such a course was productive. With the war, this indulgence ceased, and the bank notes were obliged again to redeem their notes in gold and silver; in accordance with previous practice, continued to dispense with the currency required by the act of 1789, and took the notes of banks in full confidence of their being paid in specie on demand, and Congress, to guard against the slightest violation of this principle, have declared, by law, that if notes are paid in the transactions of the Government, it must be under such circumstances as to enable the holder to convert them into specie without depreciation or delay.

Of my own duties under the existing laws when the banks suspended specie payments, I could not doubt. Directions were immediately given to prevent the reception into the Treasury of any thing but gold and silver or equivalent; and every practicable arrangement was made to preserve the public faith, by similar or equivalent payments to the public creditors. The revenue from lands had been for some time substantially so collected, under the order issued by the direction of my predecessor. The aid of this order had been so salutary and its forecast so rapid to the increasing insecurity of bank paper had become so apparent, that even before the catastrophe, I had resolved not to interfere with its operation. Congress is now to decide whether the revenue shall continue to be so collected or not.

I have received into the Treasury of bank notes, not redeemable in specie on demand, will not, presume, be sanctioned. It would destroy without the excuse of war or public distress, the equality of imports, and identity of commercial regulations, which lie at the foundation of our Confederacy and would offer to each State a direct temptation to increase its foreign trade, by depreciating the currency received for duties in its ports. Such a proceeding would also, in a great degree, frustrate the policy, so highly cherished, of infusing into our circulation a larger proportion of the precious metals; a policy, the wisdom of which none can doubt, though there may be dissent of opinion as to the extent to which it should be carried. Its results have been already too conspicuous, and its success is too closely interwoven with the future prosperity of the country, to permit us for a moment to contemplate its abandonment. We have seen, under its influence, our coinage increased so as to make that of gold amount, between August, 1834, and December, 1836, to ten millions of dollars; exceeding the whole coinage at the mint during the thirty-one previous years. The prospect of further improvement continues to invite our abatement, until the momentary suspension of specie payments, that has now indeed been suddenly checked, and is still far from being overthrown. Amidst all conflicting theories, one position is undeniably the precious metals will invariably disappear when there ceases to be a necessity for their use, as a circulating medium. It was in strict accordance with this, that, in the month of May last, they were every where seen, and were current for all ordinary purposes; they disappeared from circulation the moment the payment of specie was refused by the Government, and the community tacitly agreed to transact their business with the place supplied by a currency exclusively of paper, and in many cases, of the worst description. Already are the bank notes now in circulation greatly depreciated, and they fluctuate in value between one place and another; thus diminishing and making uncertain the worth of property and the price of labor, and tending to subvert, except at a heavy loss, the purposes of business. With each succeeding day the metallic currency decreases; by consequence, an object always to be considered, and which does not conflict with the principles of our Government, or the general welfare of the country. It is such notes only were received, and always under such circumstances as allowed their early presentation for payment, and, at short and fixed periods, they were converted into specie, to be kept by the officers of the Treasury, some of the most serious obstacles to their reception would perhaps be removed.

indispensable. A limitation of the expenses of the Government to its actual wants; and of its disbursements to those expenses, with convenient means for its prompt application to the purposes for which it was raised, are the objects which we should seek to accomplish. The collection, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public money can, it is believed, be well managed by officers of the Government. Its collection, and to a great extent, its disbursement also, have indeed been hitherto conducted solely by them, neither National nor State banks, when employed, being required to do more than keep it safely while in their custody; and transfer and pay in such portions and at such times as the Treasury shall direct.

Surely banks are not more able than the Government to secure the money in their possession against accident, violence, or fraud.—The assertion that they are so, must assume that a vault in a bank is stronger than a vault in the Treasury; and that directors, cashiers, and clerks, not selected by the Government, nor under its control, are more worthy of confidence than officers selected from the people and responsible to the Government; officers bound by official oaths and bonds for a faithful performance of their duties, and constantly subject to the supervision of Congress.

The difficulties of transfer, and the aid heretofore rendered by banks, have been less than usually supposed. The actual accounts show that by far the larger portion of payments is made within short or convenient distances from the places of collection; and the whole number of warrants issued at the Treasury in the year 1834—a year, the results of which will it is believed afford a safe test for the future—fell short of one thousand, or average of less than one daily for each State; in the city of New York they did not average more than two a day, and at the city of Washington only four.

The difficulties heretofore existing are, moreover, daily lessened by an increase in the cheapness and facility of communication; and it may be asserted with confidence, that the necessary transfers, as well as the safe-keeping and disbursements of the public moneys, can be with safety and convenience accomplished through the agency of Treasury officers. This opinion has been, in some degree, confirmed by actual experience, since the discontinuance of the banks as fiscal agents, in May last; a period which from the embarrassments in commercial intercourse, presented obstacles as great as any that may be here after apprehended.

The manner of keeping the public money since that period, is fully stated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. That officer also suggests the propriety of assigning, by law, certain additional duties to existing establishments and officers, which, with the modifications and safeguards referred to by him, will, he thinks, enable the Department to continue to perform this branch of the public service, without any material addition either to their number or to the present expense. The extent of the business to be transacted has already been stated; and in respect to the amount of money with which the officers employed would be entrusted at any one time, it appears that assuming a balance of five millions to be at all times kept in the Treasury and the whole of it left in the hands of the collectors and receivers, the proportion of each would not exceed an average of thirty thousand dollars; but that, deducting one million for the use of the mint, and assuming the remaining four millions to be in the hands of one-half of the present number of officers—a supposition deemed more likely to correspond with the act—the sum in the hands of each would still be less than the amount of most of the bonds now taken from the receivers of public money. Every apprehension, however, on the subject, either in respect to the safety of the money, or the faithful discharge of these fiscal transactions, may, it appears to me, be effectually removed by adding to the present means of the Treasury the establishment by law at a few important points, of officers for the deposit and disbursement of such portions of the public revenue as cannot, with obvious safety and convenience, be left in the possession of the collecting officers until paid over by them to the public creditors.—Neither the amount retained in their hands, nor those deposited in the offices, would, in an ordinary condition of the revenue, be larger in most cases than those often under the control of disbursing officers of the Army and Navy, and might be made entirely safe, by requiring such securities, and exercising such controlling supervision, as Congress may by law prescribe. The principal officers whose appointments would become necessary under this plan, taking the largest number suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, would not exceed ten; nor the additional expenses, at the same estimate, sixty thousand dollars a year.

There can be no doubt of the obligation of those who are entrusted with the affairs of Government, to conduct them with as little cost to the nation as is consistent with the public interest, and it is to Congress, and ultimately for the people to decide whether the benefits to be derived from keeping our fiscal concerns apart, and restoring the connection which has hitherto existed between the Government and banks, offer sufficient advantages to justify the necessary expenses. If the object to be accomplished is deemed important to the future welfare of the country, I cannot allow myself to believe that the addition to the public expenditure of comparatively so small an amount as will be necessary to effect it, will be objected to by the people.

It will be seen by the report of the Postmaster General, heretofore communicated, that the fiscal affairs of that Department have been successfully conducted since May last upon the principle of dealing only in the legal currency of the United States, and that it need no legislation to maintain its credit and facilitate the management of its concerns, the existing laws being, in the opinion of that officer, ample for those objects.

Difficulties will doubtless be encountered for a season, and increased services are required by incident to the commencement of every system, but they will be greatly lessened in the progress of its operations.

The power and influence supposed to be connected with the custody and disbursement of the public money, are topics on which the public mind, naturally and with great propriety, is peculiarly sensitive. Much has been said on them, in reference to the proposed separation of the Government from the banking institutions; and surely no one can object to any apprehensions on the subject, which are consistent with facts, and evince a proper respect for the intelligence of the people.—It is a Chief Magistrate may be allowed to speak for himself, on such a point, I can truly say, that to me nothing would be more acceptable, than the withdrawal from the Executive, of the greatest practicable extent, of all concern in the custody and disbursement of the public revenue; and that I would shrink from any responsibility cast upon me by the duties of my office, but because it is my firm belief, that its capacity for usefulness is in no degree promoted

would be very hard indeed for a "Dorset" Whig to expound the principles of a Talbot Whig, unless he could reconcile the discordant materials of the ultras of all the party factions that have sprung up of late years in opposition to the Administration of the General Government. "Fighting for principle!" Principle forsooth—then let it work.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—The great length of this document precludes the publication of it this week, (it occupying ten columns in the Globe) but we will lay it before our readers in our next. The Globe speaks of it thus:

"This able and judicious paper will be found replete with interest. It embodies a mass of information, of which every man should be possessed, who would form a just conception of the policy proposed by the President to Congress. We will hereafter take up and discuss some of the prominent topics touched by the Secretary. The well considered propositions of the document will at once occupy the public mind, and will in the end, we have no doubt, obtain the sanction of public opinion."

The "Anties" of Kent County have nominated Messrs. John Ussilton, James H. Gale, John McDaniell, and Ebenezer Welch, candidates for the Legislature.

THE TURF.—The Races over the Millington Course will commence on Thursday the 23rd day of this month, and continue three days.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We received the letter of our correspondent detailing the substance of an "interview in June last," which we will use as circumstances may render necessary.

"JUNIOR" shall have a place on Tuesday next.

Communicated for the Whig.

Mr. Editor:—I was not a little surprised to learn that the commissioners for Talbot county are not satisfied with having a very little while since purchased a parcel of poor land for the Alms House, as they said for the advantage of the wood, as also to make a support for the house. This cost the county some 2,000 dollars in addition to the annual levy of 800 to 1,000 dollars; since which purchase the annual levy is from 12 to 15 hundred dollars, and yet they have very lately made another purchase of wood land to the tune of at least 1,800 dollars more—all to pamper some favorite, and which purchase will not be worth one cent to the county for the next hundred years. All this is out of the people's pockets, and so far from its saving anything, I doubt not but next year will increase the annual levy, already now too heavy to be borne. This matter of taxation must be seen to—or I fear we shall all be inmates of the institution which was only organized for the comfort of those who were unfortunate.

A TAX PAYER.
We publish the above communication without possessing any knowledge of the facts spoken of. However, our columns are free to a reply, if our correspondent is in error, which we are not inclined to suppose.

[EDITOR OF THE WHIG.]

REACTION—HENRY L. PINCKNEY has been elected Mayor of Charleston, the first standing for Pinckney 781, for Lynch 676. Mr. Pinckney, during the canvass, maintained the ground which has been assumed by the President of the United States in the present contest—Thomas Bennett a decided friend to the administration has been elected to the State Senate.

OFFICIAL PATRONAGE.

We give this week the number of offices in the gift of the Whigs of this State. The Examiner says, "make a terrible outcry about the 'few' paltry offices, at the disposal of the Executive of the State." The gentleman is either ignorant of the number thus appointed by the Executive and its minions, or his conception of the term "few" is more comprehensive, than we have usually found his ideas upon other subjects. These "few" it will be seen consist of county officers, appointed by the Governor and Council 2846

County officers appointed by the

Levy Courts and Commissioners

of the different Counties,

State officers appointed by the

Governor and Council, and

Legislature, a list of which we

published last week,

1000

298

3944

The number of voters in the State, amount to about 60,000. Every twelfth man therefore in the State is an office holder. A precious "few" indeed, Mr. Examiner. An organized bank, moved by one will, guided and directed by one impulse, and actuated by one purpose. These are the leaders in the district meetings, and the county conventions. The yelpers at the street corners, and the village stores. The runners before the election, and the whippers in at the polls, and was he to the miserable wight among the whole tribe, who refuses to acknowledge the infallibility of King Yeazy, or perform any dirty work that may be required of him. He is a doomed man, his mark is put upon his name, and the burning plague spot, is not a mere certain indication of physical death, then is this fatal mark, of official destruction.

These THREE THOUSAND, NINE

HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR MEN,

good loyal and true, wearing King Yeazy's

badge, we suppose are the "patriotic Citizens,"

whom the Examiner shortly after the election

said, "nobly stood up against the OFFICE

holders."—Fred. Citzen.

Is it not a fact that the Governor and

Council appointed a gentleman to an im-

portant office with a handsome salary, because

he was his excellency's nephew; and did they not

also appoint another gentleman to an office the

perquisites of which probably amount to more

than two thousand dollars a year, because he

was the brother-in-law of one of the members

ELECTION FOR GOVERNOR.

We publish to day the result of the election for Governor, with the exception of six counties which are yet to be heard from. That Mr. Bagby has fallen three or four thousand votes behind the true democratic strength of the State, we are certain. In many of the counties, where Mr. Oliver party have returned members to the Legislature. This is enough to establish the fact that Mr. Oliver received more than the Whig vote of the State. But taking every thing into consideration, the democracy have done nobly. Alabama is still true to her principles, notwithstanding the panic and the pressure brought about by the wily arts of a monied monopoly. In the hour of the deepest affliction, this proud State has stood to the point—determined to maintain its integrity and principles, and extend to the country that and which will ensure peace and tranquility. Well may we be proud of it.

The counties yet to be heard from are Cherokee, Dekola, Randolph, Covington, Barbour, and Henry. The three first of which will in all probability give to Mr. Bagby about 1500 majority, and the three latter will give to Oliver perhaps 500 majority—which will bring Mr. Bagby's majority to near 5000.

THE CAPITOL.

Believing that it will serve to gratify thousands of our fellow-citizens, who reside in distant parts of the Union, to hear of the improvements which have been in progress for months past, in and around the Capitol, we have taken pains to ascertain, by actual observation, what has been done, not merely for the convenience and accommodation of the Members of the two branches of the National Legislature, but to render the Capitol of the United States an object of attraction to the numerous citizens who visit the metropolis, as well as those strangers and foreigners who temporarily sojourn at the seat of the General Government.

In a visit to the Hall of Representatives, on Monday last, as we passed through the spacious Rotunda, we observed that the plastering of the interior of the Dome (a very difficult, troublesome, and laborious job, which required extensive and lofty scaffolding) was completed in a very handsome and effective manner, conducing much to the improved appearance of that noble structure. Passing from the Rotunda into the Lobby, we found them, both on the right and left, the Speaker's chair, newly and handsomely painted and gilded. As we ascended the staircase on the right of the main entrance to the lobby, we observed that a new circular window had been introduced, which serves to cast light upon the stairs leading to the Document Rooms as well as into the lobby near the Post office, which, it will be remembered, had until now a very gloomy appearance. The Document Rooms are provided with galleries, which are well secured with an iron net, and the galleries in each room. Ample shelves are provided in each gallery for the piles of documents that are placed on them. The old planned floors of the Document and Folding Rooms have been taken up, and new floors substituted, which are made of a new composition of hydraulic cement, lime, and sand. This composition appears to be as hard and impenetrable as stone; it is quite smooth on its surface, and looks well.

At the head of the opposite staircase is the Library of the House—a convenient repository of books which are constantly wanted for use and reference by the Members while engaged in debate, and which is only accessible to themselves. This room has also been newly painted, and fitted up with a gallery, iron railing, and floor of hydraulic cement, like that in the Document Rooms. The rooms occupied by the Speaker and the Sergeant-at-Arms, have also been handsomely carpeted and painted.

In the Hall of the House of Representatives we observed no new arrangements. It is, however, fitted with its matted floor cloth, which gives it a light, cool and summer appearance. The Speaker's chair is beautifully burnished and varnished; as indeed are every niche and corner of the Hall which seem to require the aid of gilt, paint and varnish. The coup d'oeil of the Hall is as grand and imposing as ever.

In the Senate Chamber we noticed some alterations, which are thought to be decided improvements. The first which struck us in this light was the removal of the portrait of the Father of his country from its side position, on the right of the President's chair, to a central point in the gallery immediately above the President, and fronting the main entrance to the Senate Chamber.

The large clock has been removed from its old stand in the Senate Chamber to the Lobby. A smaller one is intended to be placed over the main entrance, in a distant part of the President's chair. All the senator's desks have been newly varnished. A new matted floor cloth, of the same kind as that used in the Hall of the House of Representatives, has been placed in the Senate Chamber. The placing of the marble slabs near the side doors is alike ornamental and convenient. The Senate Chamber, which has been at all times the subject of admiration; for its elegance, and simplicity, appears to be greatly improved in its general appearance, by the alterations and additions. Passing from the Senate Chamber, through the Eastern Portico, into the spacious yard in front of it, we found the latter newly gravelled, and in the finest order for carriages, horsemen, or foot passengers.

Leaving the spacious yard opposite the east front of the Capitol, we passed with Mr. Mayer, the Capitol gardener, into the eastern enclosure, where, after viewing the large reservoir* and admiring the numerous yellow perch that sported in it, we remained for a short time, gratifying our senses with the glorious and beautiful flowers and shrubs which are found on every side of its ample walks and verdant greens. Returning to the front gate, we traversed the entire round of the Capitol, which now includes the new grounds enclosed since the adjournment of Congress last March, and takes in all that space on which stood the old Botanical Garden, as far as First street south of Pennsylvania Avenue. In describing those improvements of the public grounds west of the Capitol, we shall take the liberty of being somewhat minute, presuming that the Public will be especially desirous to learn what new objects have been introduced within the western enclosure. The length of the paved walks around the Capitol, on the outside of the stone wall and iron railing, is precisely three quarters of a mile and eleven hundred and twenty nine feet. There are no less than sixty-nine lamps fixed on the edge of the pavement encircling the Capitol grounds. A considerable portion of this pavement and the Macadamized walk, which adjoins it, has been made in a very substantial manner, within the last few weeks. The road has been made on an elevation of from twelve to fifteen feet. The stone wall and iron railing are completed, and the foot pavement, all the way round the Capitol, is now within a few yards of its completion. It is altogether a noble and safe walk, both by

night and day. In a few years, when the trees which have been recently planted, attain their foliage and maturity, it will be an unobtrusive walk of great beauty, the resort of thousands, and the admiration of all.

In entering the western enclosure, the first object that engaged our attention, was the new Reservoir, (constructed upon the newly enclosed ground) in the centre of which is a beautiful Jet d'Eau, which throws its pellucid and sparkling water to the height of twelve or fourteen feet, in the shape of a champagne glass, spreading all round its brilliant and pearl-like showers. During our stay, though the politeness of Major Noland, the Commissioner of Public Buildings, under whose scientific and able supervision the recent improvements at the Capitol have been got up and matured, we witnessed the power of the Jet d'Eau, to throw its water to the height of twenty-five feet. Seen, however, at half that height, its effect upon the eye of the beholder appeared to us much more beautiful and brilliant. We understand there is another Jet d'Eau occasionally attached to the fountain of this reservoir, which is in the form of a chandelier, whose effect upon the eye is still more brilliant than that which we had the pleasure to witness on making it.

Leaving this delightful Fountain, which imparts a refreshing coolness to the air in the hottest weather, we traversed the new, broad gravelled walk, which already extends from the summer house at the northwest corner of the western enclosure to the gateway on First street, opposite Pennsylvania Avenue. This beautiful gravel walk is 18 feet in breadth and is flanked on each side with a substantial brick gutter, which is used for carrying off the heavy rain or water which is retained in dry weather from a fire plug erected near the summer house. We have never seen a handsome or walk than this. It is topped with white point gravel, and is rolled with so much care and nicety that not a wrinkle or an indentation appears on its surface. We are assured that a heavy rain of 48 hours' duration has not affected its consistence and durability. We consider it as a masterly piece of graveling, and we do not marvel that it has excited the surprise and admiration of strangers and foreigners who have lately examined it. It certainly reflects great credit upon Mr. Mayer and the industrious laborers who have worked upon it under his direction. But the floral and vernal beauties of the new enclosure, which are seen to much advantage from the broad gravel walk, are still to be noticed. We have not space for a particular description. We understand that all the beautiful and innumerable flowers that grace the beds and borders of the new enclosure are seedlings, which were planted there in April and May last. Who that sees the beautiful dahlias, hellebores, marigolds, prince's feather, balsams, and almost every other flower and shrub that can gratify the senses by their color, beauty, or fragrance, can believe it possible that all this could have been produced in so short a time? But so it is, and the garden itself, though far from being finished, affords, even at this early period, abundant evidence of the skill and industry of those who have been employed in making it.

The old main gateway and the two lodges have been removed to the extremity of the enclosure on First street. Two other entrances or gateways are opened, the one fronting Pennsylvania Avenue, the other (which is not yet completed) opposite Maryland Avenue. Some of the flagged walks from First street to the Capitol are not yet completed; and much of the new ground on the south side of the western enclosure remains to be laid out by the Public Gardener. It is not, perhaps, too much to say that, when all the improvements now in progress are completed, the Capitol of the Union, and the public grounds adjacent to it, will present a spectacle at once grand and imposing, and every way worthy of the great nation which has provided them with such munificent liberality. We understand that the Capitol Square contains no less than thirty acres of ground.

In the foregoing hasty and imperfect sketch, we have endeavored to name many individuals, to whom doubt not, great credit is due, both as artists and mechanics, for the good taste and excellent workmanship which are apparent in the improvements which have been lately made in and around the Capitol. It would be a pleasing, though perhaps invidious task to give the names of such persons. Suffice it to remark, that we hope that no one who is entitled to praise or reward will all to receive it, in the most acceptable and substantial form, from those who are more able than ourselves to appreciate and reward real merit.—Nat. Int.

*This Reservoir contains 111,241 gallons.

The distance from waste pipe of Tiber creek to Reservoir is 1,993 feet.

AN ACROSTIC.

S-state Rights party.
H-arrison party.
I-national Improvement party.
N-national Republican party.
P-ersonal party during the late war.
L-iberal office party.
A-nti-Masonic Abolition party.
S-upremacy of the Laws party.
T-hadous Stevens party.
E-nglish Bank party.
R-iver party.

Cecil County.—The Van Buren convention have nominated Messrs. John Evans, Thomas Taylor, Jr. and John Herson, to the Legislature.

In the "Temperance Almanac," for 1837, in the Calendar page for May last opposite Monday the 15th day, we find the following memorandum: "Paper money established in America."

PRICE CURRENT.

Monday 11th.

GRAIN.

WHEAT.—There appears to be little if any change in the market. Most of the millers decline buying for the present, their mills having been stopped for the purpose of making necessary repairs. There is, however, some demand on orders from neighboring eastern markets, and in this way prices are well maintained, especially for prime Virginias, freed of chaff. We note sales of common to prime Md. reds at \$1.30 a \$1.50. Sales of good to prime Virginia reds have been made at \$1.50 to \$1.60, and two cargoes of machined were sold yesterday at \$1.62. Very prime Virginia reds are readily taken, but parcels which are not prime are not so easily sold. We quote Md. white wheats, suitable for family flour, at \$1.65a1.70.

CORN.—Prices of white have been steadily of late. We note sales in a moderate quantity, at 90 a 95 cents, but to command the latter price now, the quality must be very superior. Sales of yellow early in the week at 93 a 95 cents, and more recently at 90 a 98 cents, which rates we quote today.

RYE.—We quote at 65 a 70 cts.

(A's.—Sales at 30 a 31 cts.

Public Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale on Wednesday the 20th of September, if fair, at 10 o'clock, the next fair day, at the residence of the Subscriber near Dover Bridge in this county,



Horses, Cattle, Sheep & Hogs,

Household and Kitchen

FURNITURE.

The stock consists of work horses, 3 colts, oxen, 2 cart; stock of young cattle and milch cows; good flock of sheep, ploughs, plough gear, and harrows, a wheat fan—Beds and bedding, bureaus, chairs and tables, and various articles too tedious to enumerate.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums of ten dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving a note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums under ten dollars the cash will be required. The Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by.

WILLIAM TROTHER.

N. B. among the stock is several sows and a quantity of shoats and pigs.

Sept. 12.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Talbot County, will be sold at the late residence of Henry Spencer, deceased, on Wednesday the 27th of September next, if fair, the next fair day, all the personal estate of said deceased, (negroes excepted) consisting of

Household and Kitchen Furniture;

Farming Utensils;



Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs;

Four fine young Mules, one Coach

and Gig both in good repair.

A lot of Bacon, Lard, &c. &c.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums of five dollars; purchaser giving note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale, and for all sums under five the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. attendance given by J. M. SPENCER, Adm'r of Henry Spencer, dec'd. Sept. 12. (G)

ORDER No. 1.

Head Quarters, 12th Brigade, M. M. 2

September 8, 1837.

THE OFFICERS commanding the several Companies of the 4th Regiment, Maryland Militia, will order them to meet at their usual drill grounds, on Saturday 18th inst. at 10 A. M. for the Annual parade drill. The companies will be drilled by their respective commanding Officers.

Tench Tilghman,

Brig Genl. 12th Brigade, M. M.

ATTENTION GUARDS.

IN pursuance of the above order you will assemble on Saturday morning next at 10 o'clock, fully equipped for parade with Arms and accoutrements in complete order. By order of the Captain JOHN SATTERFIELD, O. S. Sept. 12

New Fall Goods.

Wm. H. & P. GROOME

Have just received a part of their Fall supply of Goods which they are enabled to sell at very reduced prices. Among which are a variety of

Domestic Goods.

Cassimets and Cassimeres;

White and Red Flannels;

Black Silks for Dresses;

French Linings, Calicoes, &c. &c.

Also, a full supply of GROCERIES

Their customers and the public generally are invited to call and see them.

Sept. 12

To Rent

FOR the year 1838, the Grist Mill known as Chance's Mill, now occupied by Hugh Kirkpatrick. The mill is in good repair, situated within two miles of Greensboro, and five of Denton, with a constant stream of water flowing in the dryest season. Persons wishing to rent would do well to apply immediately. To an approved tenant the terms will be made accommodating. For terms particularly apply to

SATHELDER G. CHANCE.

Spring Mills, Caroline county, Maryland.

3rd month, 6th, 1837.

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore

city and county, on the 23d day of August, 1837 by Nathan Manro, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore a negro man as a runaway, who says he is free named JOHN BIRK; he says he was originally in the family of Council Carter in Virginia, but was raised by Capt. Anthony Peyton, Westmoreland county, Va. dark complexion, age about 27 years, height 5 feet 6 inches, has a scar on the right temple near the eye, and one on his breast. Had on when committed a blue pair cassinet pants, cotton shirt, cotton vest, old black fur hat, and an old pair fine shoes.

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. HERRING, Warden,

Balt. City and County Jail

Sept. 12

WANTED,

A BOY to learn the Printing Business. Ap-

ply at this office.

Sept. 12th

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUA-

BLE LANDS

IN TALBOT COUNTY, E. S.

BY virtue of the authority vested in the subscriber, by the last will and testament of Samuel Harrison, late of Talbot County, deceased, on THURSDAY, the 25th day, and on FRIDAY, the 26th day of the present month (September,) will be sold by public auction the Lands and Tenements hereinafter mentioned and described:

First.—At the front door of the Court House, in Eastern, between the hours of 9 o'clock, in the forenoon, and five o'clock, in the afternoon of Thursday, the 25th inst. as follows:

No. 1. The Farm now in the tenure of Mr. Nathan Harrington, situate on Broad Creek, consisting of the tract called "Hook-land Addition," containing one hundred and forty-five acres, and part of the tract of land, called "Old Woman's Folly," containing twenty-four acres and one quarter of an acre—the first parcel thereof arable and the latter in timber.

No. 2. The Farm, which also lies on Broad Creek, on the opposite shore to that on which the above mentioned Farm is situated, consisting of parts of the tracts called "Rest Content," "Goodwin's Addition" and "Enlargement," containing one hundred and thirty-three acres, now in the tenure of Mr. Nicholas Marshall.

No. 3. The situation of these two farms, commanding beautiful water views and possessing every advantage desirable in a permanent country residence, needs but to be seen to excite the competition of purchasers. The relative position of these two places and the short and easy navigation to Baltimore, would render the purchase of both together a valuable

Commissioners' Sale.

BY an order of Queen Anne's County Court the subscribers will sell at public sale, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 20th day of September next, in the town of Centerville, part of the Real Estate of the late Charles C. Browne, consisting of a valuable Farm situated on Wye River, in said county, and containing

379 ACRES.

This farm is bounded by a considerable distance by the river, containing about 400,000 acorns of arable land of the best quality, an extensive MEADOW, and a sufficient portion of

Wood Land.

The terms of sale are as follows:—\$200 to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance of the purchase money in six, twelve and eighteen months, for the proportions of those heirs who are of age, and for those who are minors, as they respectively arrive, at the age of twenty-one years—the purchaser to give bond with approved security for payment of the purchase money as aforesaid, and the whole of the interest annually. Upon the ratification of the sale by the court, and the payment of the whole purchase money, the commissioners will give a deed to the purchaser, and not before.

WILLIAM GRASON,
VAL. BRYAN,
CHARLES TILGHMAN,
WM. H. DECOURSEY,
ROBERT A. TATE,
Aug. 29

PUBLIC VENDUE.

WILL be offered at Public Vendue on Thursday 21st day of September next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the Court House door in Easton, a parcel of

Valuable Household

and Kitchen Furniture,
AMONGST WHICH IS AN ELEGANT

Mahogany Side Board,

Some Excellent Bed-

steads, Beds

AND

MATRASSES.

ALSO

A Negro Man, and a Negro

Woman.

The latter believed to be a tolerable Cook.

A PARCEL OF

Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs,

SOME VERY VALUABLE

FARMING UTENSILS,

Including several excellent

CARTS,

AND A FIRST RATE

WHEAT FAN,

Besides various other articles too tedious to

enumerate.

A credit of six months will be given on all

sums of twenty dollars and upwards, the pur-

chaser giving a note with approved security

bearing interest from the day of Sale. On all

sums under twenty dollars the cash will be

required. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock,

and attendance given by

WM. H. GROOMER,
WM. LOVEDAY.

Easton, Aug. 29, 1837. 31.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND

LEATHER.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their

friends and the public, that they have re-

cently received from Baltimore; and are daily

manufacturing a large and general assort-

ment of

Boots and Shoes,

which they offer on liberal terms for cash or

to punctual men on the usual credit; they also

will be able to furnish their customers with a

large and full assortment of Leather in a few

weeks, which they will dispose of, for Hides,

Sheep Skins, or cash.

H. E. BATEMAN, & Co.

Who have for sale, one first rate NEW GIG,

and a second hand one, which will be disposed

of for cash or good paper.

N. B. All persons indebted to the sub-

scribers upwards of 12 months, are requested

to call and settle their accounts by the 15th of

September, otherwise they will be placed in

the hands of an officer.

H. E. B. & Co.

Aug. 29 31

FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber will rent for the ensuing year 1838, her farm near Dover Bridge, to a good farmer, who can produce testimonials of character, for industry, honesty, and sobriety, as none others need apply, the rent will be made very accommodating. For terms apply to the subscriber in Easton.

MARY BENNY.

Easton, August 29 1837 (G)

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber earnestly requests those whose accounts with Solomon Lowe do not exceed Fifty Dollars to call and settle on or before the twentieth of September approaching, as otherwise time will not be allowed me to pay due attention to accounts of major importance; non-compliance with the above notice will ensure legal procedure.

At all times to be found on enquiry at the Bar of the Easton Hotel.

S. J. L.

Aug. 29 31

Aug. 29 31

Aug. 29 31

Aug. 29 31

Aug. 29 31

NOTICE.

The undersigned hereby give notice to all parties, concerned, that on Wednesday the 20th September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. by virtue of a Commission, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to them directed; they will meet on the Land, situate in said County, on Skipton Creek, of which land Stuart Redman, died, seized, then and there to proceed in the execution of said Commission, agreeably to the provisions of the act entitled an act to amend and reduce into one system, the laws to direct ascents.—Given under our hands this 12th day of August, 1837.

JOSEPH TURNER,
JESSE SCOTT,
CHARLES JUMP,
WILLIAM POWELL,
Commissioners.

August 15, 1837. 61

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL be sold on Tuesday the eleventh day of September next at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day the following property viz: one black Mare, one Gig and Harness, also all that farm and the appurtenances thereto belonging where Joseph P. Harris now resides, and all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Joseph P. Harris in and to the farm he lately purchased of John Leeds Kerr, Esq. all seized and taken as the property of the said Joseph P. Harris and will be sold to satisfy arrears of officers fees.

JO. GRAHAM, late Sheriff.

August 15

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

15th day of August A. D. 1837.

On application of Captain William B. Willis, administrator of Captain Thomas Worrell, late of Talbot county deceased.—It is ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and 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 15th day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

JAS. PRICE, Register.

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 Captain Thomas Worrell 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 thereunto to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of February next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 15th day of August, 1837.

WM. B. WILLIS, Administrator of Capt Thomas Worrell, dec'd

Aug 22

WANTED.

A PERSON well qualified wishes to obtain a situation either as an Overseer or Mil-

lter. Any one wishing to employ, will please apply to the Editor for further information.

August 15 31

A CARD.

DR. J. DAWSON offers his professional services to the public.

St. Michaels, August 8 31

NOTICE.

THE members of the Easton Lyceum are requested to meet at the Female Primary School room on Wednesday evening 23d inst at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

By order
J. K. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.

August 22

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, on bond, note, account, or what not, are respectfully invited to come forward, and pay the same to Solomon J. Lowe, my agent, on or before the first day of November next. It is deemed that those indebted to the subscriber will pay attention to this (LAST) notice, as no man can complain of short credit or impotency from him heretofore. All persons therefore neglecting this notice, may expect legal process after that date, for the collection of their claims.

SOLOMON LOWE.

N. B. Solomon J. Lowe can at all times be found on enquiry at the Bar of the Easton Hotel.

August 8

MRS SCULL is happy to inform the inhab-

itants of Easton and its vicinity, that her health is sufficiently restored to resume her occupation, and on the first Monday in October will commence a series of instruction, in which she hopes to give satisfaction.

The great study will be as heretofore confined to the most solid and useful branches of an English education; but, when circumstances justify will be happy to make any arrangements, to secure the approbation of her Patrons.

August 8 31

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to commence the mercantile business this fall, earnestly requests all those indebted to him to make immediate payment.—Those who do not settle their accounts by the 10th day of August, will after that time be proceeded against without respect to persons.

The subscriber will sell on a liberal credit 37 head of sheep—5 head of horses—several head of cattle—2 wheat fans—3 carts—and many other farming utensils.

G. TURBUTT.

Easton, 24th July 1837

Easton, 24th July 1837

Easton, 24th July 1837

Easton, 24th July 1837

Easton, 24th July 1837

Easton, 24th July 1837

Easton, 24th July 1837

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for officers Fees, for the present year, are earnestly requested to come forward and settle the same, either with the Subscriber or his Deputy on or before the 15th of September next as all delinquents after that date may expect the letter of the law enforced against them, without respect to persons, as I am very desirous of settling with the respective officers by the time prescribed by law.

JOHN HARRINGTON, Sheriff, of Talbot County

August 22, 1837.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton's

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR

YOUNG LADIES.

Corner of Courtland and Saratoga streets, Baltimore

WILL BE RE-OPENED ON MON-

DAY the 4th September next. This

Institution having received extensive improve-

ments and additions, the Principals feel a con-

fidence in saying, they believe it to be su-

perior to any similar establishment ever

offered to the public patronage both in the

Day School and Boarding departments.

Prospectus for the school may be obtained

by addressing (post paid) William Hamilton,

Baltimore.

Aug 15 2m

Wool Carding.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Caroline, Talbot and Dorchester counties, that his Carding Machine is in complete repair and that he is now ready to receive all orders for carding wool on the following terms, viz.—once through six cents—twice through eight cents. All orders left at the Store of H. E. Bateman & Co. in Easton, Talbot county or at the machine at Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline county, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

JOHN M. BURGESS.

Upper Hunting Creek.

Caroline county, Md. Aug 8, 1837.

NOTICE.

ROBERT V. KENNARD having trans-

ferred the whole of his Estate, both Real and Personal, to the subscribers, in trust, to be managed and disposed of by them, as they shall think best, for the payment of his just debts, and for his support and maintenance.

Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons having claims against him, to present the same to the subscribers, who intend as soon as practicable, to make arrangements for the payment thereof. All persons indebted to him in any manner, are also requested to make payment to the subscribers, as they only are now authorized to receive the same.

WM. H. GROOMER, Trustees

WM. LOVEDAY. (G)

August 8 3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale the land which he at present occupies together with the tenements thereon, situated at the Hole in the Wall; it consists of 60 or 70 acres of good improved land upon which are four dwellings, and necessary outbuildings, including a store house.

Also, the adjoining land, consisting of 125 acres more or less, well adapted to the growth of Wheat and Corn, and has on it a comfortable dwelling and the requisite out-houses.

If the above property is not sold on or before the first of September next it will be offered for rent on reasonable terms.

Persons desirous of purchasing will please apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH F. HARRIS.

July 4 1f

Easton and Baltimore Packet,

SCHOONER

EMILY JANE

Rubson Leonard, Master.

The Subscriber grateful for past favours of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named Schooner, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 5th of April at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Saturday at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season. The Emily Jane is now in complete order for the reception of Freight or Passengers; having moved to be a fine sailer and safe boat, surpassed by no vessel for safety, in the bay. All Freight intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere at all times, and all orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Mr. Saml. H. Bennett will be attended to; Mr. E. will attend to all other business pertaining to the packet concern, with the assistance of Mr. Robert Leonard. All orders should be accompanied with the Cash, to meet with prompt attention.

00—Passage and fare \$2.00.

00—The subscriber expects in a very short time to supersede the Emily Jane by a new and first rate boat. Should an increase of business demand it he will run another vessel in connexion with the present one.

The Public's Ob't Serv't.

JOSEPH F. HARRIS.

April 4, 1837 (G)

Cattle Show.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Show held on the 1st of June, on motion of Gov. Stevens, it was unanimously resolved, That there be a Cattle Show, and Fair at Easton, Talbot County, in the month of November 1838, at which premiums will be offered for the different varieties of Cattle, Stocks, Implements and Domestic manufactures.

By order of the Board

T. TILGHMAN, Secretary.

Editors throughout the State, friendly to the promotion of Agriculture are requested to publish the above notice.

June 30

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS



MAKING.

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

Gigs and four wheeled Work,

of the Latest Fashions and Patterns. They

assure all who are proper to patronize them that they have the very best workmen in their employment and keep constantly on hand materials of the first quality, which will enable them as heretofore to meet all orders for work at the shortest notice. All kinds of

REPAIRING DONE in the best manner, and on reasonable terms. They have now finished and ready for sale a number of car-

riages both new and second hand, which they would dispose of on favorable terms. Their friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and view their assortment and judge for themselves. They would also inform the public that they have the finest makers in the

have a Silver Plating Shop in operation, where they have in their employment one of the best silver platers and metal workman from Philadelphia. Those who have any work in that line can have it executed in the neatest and most elegant manner, and at moderate prices.

Also, all kinds of

Brass or Tin work Repaired,

Keys Brazed &c. &c.

All orders thankfully received and promptly executed by the public's obedient servants

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

They will give a liberal price for old silver and lead.

June 6 11 (G)

SATURDAY NEWS

AND

LITERARY GAZETTE

A WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER

Devoted to the interests of the Fine Arts, General Intelligence, News, &c.

Price Two Dollars per annum—payable in advance.

On Saturday, July 2, 1836, the subscribers will commence, in Philadelphia, the publication of a new weekly newspaper under the above title.

The News will embrace every variety of light literature, including, Tales, Poetry, Essays, Criticism, Notices of the Fine Arts, the Drama, &c. The original matter will be supplied by writers of the first eminence. A regular correspondence will be maintained with Washington, and the principal Cities of the Union, and arrangements are in progress by which letters from Europe will be constantly furnished.

Attention will be paid to securing at the earliest possible date the choicest productions of the English periodical press. Popular novels will occasionally be given, though they will not be suffered to interfere with a general variety. The latest news, and all items of interesting intelligence will invariably form part of the contents.

The News will be printed on a folio sheet of the largest class, and will furnish a large amount of reading matter as any weekly paper now published in this country. It will be conducted in a spirit of the most fearless independence. All allusion to party politics or sectarian religion will be carefully avoided.

LOUIS A. GODEY, JOSEPH C. NEAL, MORTON McMICHAEL.

Agents of this paper will be allowed the usual commissions.

Six copies furnished for ten dollars.

All payments to be made in advance.

Orders, free of postage, must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY, & Co.

No. 10 Walnut St. Phila'd.

The only Edition published in Numbers to send by Mail.

SIX NUMBERS NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

Induced by the extraordinary sale of his beautiful edition of MARYATT'S NOVELS, the Publisher of those works did, on the first day of July, commence in the same faultless style, an edition of the celebrated

BULWER'S NOVELS,

Comprising—

Pelham, Devereux, Eugene Aram, Rienzi, Paul Clifford,

Last Days of Pompeii, Falkland, Pilgrims of the Rhine,

Making a uniform edition of nearly fifteen hundred pages—four hundred more than MARYATT'S. They are published in semi-monthly numbers, each of which contains one complete work, with title-page and cover. The whole series will be completed in eight numbers, and will be finished to Subscribers at the extraordinary low price of three dollars and fifty cents, payable in advance. They will be sent by mail, carefully packed, to any part of the United States or Canada.

Three complete sets may be had for Ten Dollars, payable in advance, by directing orders to that effect, enclosing the cash, postage paid.

Address, L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having removed Smith Shop to the corner of the woods, some short distance from his former one, is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. His customers and the public generally are invited to give him a call, assuring them that their work shall be done with neatness, durability, and at the shortest notice. Thankful for past favors, he hopes with unremitting exertions on his part to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's ob't serv't.

E. MCQUAY.

Jan 10 1837 1f

00—N. B. All persons whose accounts have been standing a year are hereby notified to settle the same as speedily as possible by note or otherwise.

E. M'Q.

BLANKS

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS

OFFICE.

June 27

June 27

June 27

32-We are authorized to announce PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS, Esq., a Candidate for a seat in the next Legislature.

We give a large space in our paper to-day to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. We need not ask, for a document so important, a careful perusal.

We have been politely favored with a No. of "The Farmer's Cabinet," a semi-monthly paper published in Philadelphia, and devoted to subjects exclusively agricultural. It is neatly printed in book form, embellished with wood cuts, and published at the low price of one dollar per annum, payable in advance. The Agent for the work is now in town, and can be seen at Mr. Lowe's Hotel.

A great sale of imported cattle was held at Powelton a few days since. Three thousand persons are said to have been present. Among the most extensive bids, we observe \$690 for a cow; \$470 for a bull, and \$200 for two calves, of the Bakewell breed. The proceeds of the sale amounted to \$14,980.

33-The efficiency of Congressional news in our paper to-day shall be amply supplied hereafter. The business of Congress has scarcely yet assumed a character of particular interest.

34-The attention of our readers is requested to a letter of Judge White's which will be found in another column of our paper this morning. What the Whigs will say of the Judge's opinion, now we cannot imagine; but if the question of chartering a United States Bank should come before Congress this Session, the course that the Judge will pursue is plain from the views set forth in the letter alluded to, which it will be seen was written at a very recent date. He says "CONGRESS HAS NOT THE POWER TO CHARTER A BANK, conferring upon it the power to do business within the limits of any of the States."

SPEED.—The President's Message was carried from Washington to Boston, a distance of about 500 miles, in twenty-four hours and eight minutes. It was carried from Washington to New York in ten hours and forty-eight minutes. It was carried from New York to Albany, a distance of 160 miles in ten hours and forty minutes.

PROSCRIPTION.—The following letter was received by last night's mail. We place it upon record as characteristic of a party, whose corruption we use our humble endeavors to expose.

Balt. 14 Sept. 1837.
MR. GEO. W. SHERWOOD,
Dear Sir:—You will please discontinue the publication in your paper after this date, any advertisements made by me of Commitments of Runaway negroes, as they will in future be published in the Easton Gazette.
Yours Respectfully,
D. HERRING,
Warden of Balt. City and Jail.

The Gazette of Saturday last contains a lengthy editorial on the subject of the financial condition of the State. It is evidently the production of some new ally to the ranks of the opposition, who seeks to establish his fame upon the ruins of a bankrupt Treasury. No one, we presume, wishes to detract from the high reputation which the Treasurer of the State enjoys, nor to cavil about the statements which his last annual report sets forth. We desire to be governed in our remarks, on the State's finances, by the Report of the Treasurer himself, and are perfectly willing to submit the subject to the test of such proof alone. In so doing, however, we scarcely expect to convince those who are guided in their zeal by no other motive than that of gratifying political ambition, or who recklessly devote themselves to the service of a party merely to accomplish personal ends. High minded and intelligent men of both parties, will, in matters involving not only their private interests but the welfare and future destiny of the state, judge for themselves; and, we trust, if convinced, act differently from those who "know the right and yet the wrong pursue." "He object of the Gazette's writer is, evidently, to lead the ignorant astray and beguile the credulous of his party into a continuance of support. But the day of retribution is fast approaching when the wisdom of the people will be made manifest over the prejudices of party.

None will deny, we presume, that the dominion of the Whigs in this state has been tantamount to supreme for several years past. With the Senate entire, and a majority in the lower House subservient to its will, every act has been at their mercy; and while we allow them the credit of such measures as are wise and beneficial, they cannot reasonably object to acknowledge the paternity of those which are impolitic and oppressive. For it only remained with them to decree, and it was absolute will.

Statements made by the Treasurer in December last are given to show that the state's capital at that period was more by upwards of \$560,000 than the whole amount of her debts. This the Gazette wishes to impress upon its readers as a set off to the charge, heretofore made by us, that the state is involved in a debt amounting to near fifteen millions of dollars. What are the facts. By reference to the statements, upon which this twaddle with peculiar force, we discover that near two millions of this boasted

State banks; which by affording the stimulus to over-action, now so wisely appreciated by the Executive, would necessarily accelerate the catastrophe. He called upon the Government to forbear; but it turned a deaf ear to his admonitions. He called upon the banking interest to aid him in a gradual and salutary reform of the system, as the only means of preserving themselves from destruction; but they heeded not his warnings. The consequences to the country, to the Government, and to the banks, are now written down in the bankruptcy of all. In going for a temporary recharter of the United States Bank he avowed it to be to "UNBANK THE BANKS" to let down the system by degrees, and thus to avoid the fatal and sudden revolution which we have witnessed. Would to Heaven his counsels had been adopted! How many thousands since suddenly precipitated from the heights of prosperity to the depths of adversity, and beggared for life, would now have been flourishing and happy! How much misery and distress would have been saved to this devoted country! But it is needless to revert to the past. The evil which a prudent foresight might have provided against, has suddenly come upon us; and we must not do what we may to alleviate its purpose. The message is made up of suggestions and recommendations, having this for their object. It becomes us, as men, as patriots, as good citizens, to weigh them seriously, calmly, and impartially. The Executive solicits this in a becoming tone, and it ought not to be denied. The system of finance which he recommends, though spoken of much during the last few months, is now, for the first time, deliberately presented to the consideration of the country, under the sign manual of the Chief Magistrate. Let it therefore receive the consideration to which it is entitled; and let us not be precipitated into a hasty condemnation merely on account of its novelty. Let us contrast it with such other schemes as the wisdom of other men may devise, and give our judgment dispassionately for that which may appear to be best calculated for the emergency. This is demanded by every consideration of justice to others, respect for ourselves, and regard for the country.

THE WHIG PLASTER NOBILITY. The leaders of the rag money aristocracy in this city are at their wits end. The people are beginning to understand that they were free born that they have rights and that they are able to maintain them. The rag barons are very much mistaken in the character of the mechanics of this city, if they imagine that they can treat them as though they were no better than serfs and vassals. The day has gone by when a nod from a nabob will crush a poor man's vote at an election. The Declaration of Independence has not been read in vain.

[Charleston Examiner.]

MYSTERY.—We copy the following remarks and the annexed letter of Judge White from the Nashville Union of the 19th inst. It is a letter to the Judge, should, at this late day, seem to hesitate with regard to the expediency or constitutionality of a national bank. For what has John Bell been laboring for the last three years? We confess we are puzzled. Both the letter of the Judge and the commentary of the Union on it, are inexplicable. The Judge indirectly denies that Congress can constitutionally establish a national bank, and the Union intimates that His Honor, having been cast off by John Bell, is about to return to the democratic fold! We beg the Union to be more explicit; to tell us what Bell did and said, after the recent election, of and concerning Judge White. Can it be in the mind of John Bell—the very man who worked the wires for Bell, in bringing the Judge out as a candidate for the presidency, has cast him off "like a loathsome weed."

From the Nashville Union.

JUDGE WHITE'S LETTER. The following letter from Judge White we publish with pleasure, as we conceive the views set forth to be politically orthodox, and also as it confirms the assertion which we made some weeks since that Judge White must be a GOOD VAN BUREN MAN, in other words must of necessity act with the Republican party in the next Congress; his commitment upon all the fundamental doctrines advocated, and opinions entertained by the Republicans of the United States, being such as cannot be evaded without loss of character, moral and political. But we fear that the Judge is governed by a motive superior to that of the mere preservation of his consistency, and as John Bell and his party have since the election openly repudiated him, we indulge the prospect of seeing him again in the ranks of his old friends with whom he had long acted, with whom his professed principles are congenial; and from whom he was seduced by the unprincipled and ambitious, who first embittered his mind against his best friends, and having used him as an instrument to accomplish their dishonest purposes, now cast him off as a dead weight upon the party. How ought those conductors of the press to blush for their inconsistency (if nothing worse) who making the bank question their hobby; have used the same and influence of Judge White to further their interest, when he was known to be opposed thereto, to the existence of such an institution.

Knoxville, July 24th, 1837.

Dear Sir:—Your favor dated 19th inst. was received by the mail which arrived here on yesterday, and with pleasure I send you an immediate answer. Your recollection of the contents of my letter to Mr. Kinnear, is correct. I then stated, and yet believe, CONGRESS HAS NOT THE POWER TO CHARTER A BANK, conferring upon it the power to do business within the limits of any of the States.

Should a national bank at any time be found indispensable, I have heretofore said and yet believe, Congress has the power to charter one to do business in the District of Columbia, and that they could authorize such bank to connect itself with one or more banks in each State with the consent of the respective States; and that through such a district bank, thus connected with State Banks every desirable object, towards keeping a sound and uniform currency, and receiving safely the public monies, could be as certainly attained, as through a National Bank of the ordinary description.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HUGH L. WHITE.

D. A. CRESHAW.

Counterfeit one dollar notes, on the corporation of Baltimore, are in circulation. The paper is not so good as that of the genuine notes, but the signature is said to be equal to those which have been legally issued.

SPECIAL PAYMENTS.—The Washington Bank (District of Columbia,) has resumed specie payments.

"Rise early—Labor industriously—Live economically—PAY FOR YOUR NEWSPAPER."

and, and, though differing much in actual amount, averaging about \$5,000 each. This would be less than twenty warrants a day, and hence would require less than one per day to be paid in each of the twenty six States. They differed, in fact, from four per day in this district, and two per day in New York, which were the highest number, to only one per week in several of the States. The business at each office daily, or even weekly, in making payments of the drafts, would, therefore, be very little. If more than one draft issued on a warrant, the business would be increased in that proportion, unless the whole payments were reduced, as is probable hereafter, to sixteen or seventeen millions yearly.

In regard to the risk, five millions in the Treasury at any one time, if all placed in the hands of collectors and receivers, would not, on an average, exceed \$33,000 with each of the present number.

But if the amount, besides one million in the Mint, was chiefly in the hands of half the present number, which would approach nearer to the probable result, the sum which each collector would receive, and when exceeding theirs, or those of the principal collectors, the excess, in most cases, could be readily prevented, or reduced, by being drawn out to pay creditors, or conveniently transferred to the Treasurer of the United States, at the seat of Government, or to the Mint and its branches. Until one of the latter is authorized at New York, the substitute before mentioned, of one of the present officers in the customs there as an independent keeper and paymaster of the public money, could be adopted, and if deemed prudent, be extended to any other similar place.

In this mode, the present number of officers connected with the collection and disbursement of the revenue throughout the United States need not be at all increased. Nor will it become necessary, except in few cases, to augment their compensation. Twenty or thirty thousand dollars a year would probably cover the whole additional expense of every kind.

The other system to which the attention and consideration of Congress are respectfully invited, is a new organization, by means of commissioners or receivers general, to gather the collections to more central points, and keep and disburse there a large portion of the public money, or such as could not be kept safely and expended conveniently in the hands of the collecting officers. Such an organization might be at only three or four of the most important points; or it might be made more extensive, and the number enlarged to eight or ten. This could be arranged, in all essential particulars, substantially in the manner which is now in very successful practice in some of the most enlightened and opulent Governments in Europe, and as was urgently recommended by this department as early as 1790. The only material difference need be, to pay out more of the money near the places where it is collected, rather than first to transmit most of it to the seat of Government.

This organization, if carried out, would be advantageous as a separate establishment for this business alone, and as an independent check on most of those collecting the revenue. But it would require a re-organization of the present number of offices, and in the first instance would more increase the public expenses.

But the whole addition of principal officers need not exceed ten. Nor would the increased annual expense to the Government probably amount to over fifty or sixty thousand dollars, as the system would enable both the War and Navy Departments to dispense with several of their agents for making local disbursements. The danger of any loss will be nearly the same under both plans. It is impossible to conduct the affairs of Government, or the ordinary transactions of society, without trust and risk of some kind. But one great object, wherever pecuniary confidence is reposed, should always be to require the best safeguards which appear reasonable; and in either of these systems, as hereafter explained, the amount trusted can be more easily kept from becoming excessive, and the hazard of losses, affecting the public, be obviated, by the strict prohibition of both the latter, under severe penalties.

Our direct losses from either collecting or depositing agents, have always been comparatively small. Those by the former, it is believed, have not equaled those by the latter, though the latter, being banks, have usually in the end paid most of their deposits. The losses by the former are also supposed not to have exceeded one-fifth of those on the bonds of merchants for duties, and probably not one-eighth of those from the purchasers of public lands, under the present system.

[To be concluded in our next.]

From the Baltimore Merchant, [Whigpaper.]

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE MESSAGE.—We do not at present purpose to analyze the President's Message, but shall confine ourselves to some general observations merely. It certainly contains matters of great weight, and which well deserve the calmest consideration of Congress. It is written with considerable ability, in a moderate and conciliatory temper, and presents a fair and explicit issue before the country. Whatever may be thought of the wisdom of its views, or the expediency of its recommendations, it would be unwise to say that it did not contain a clear and unequivocal avowal of the opinions of the Government. The credit of propriety and explicitness cannot be denied to it. It recommends, in plain terms, a positive and total divorce of the Government from all banking institutions, and the establishment of a Treasury system as the instrument to receive and disburse the public revenue.

We have been always opposed to a national bank, and equally opposed to the late connection of the Government with the State banks. On principle and expediency we have been steadily opposed to both of these systems; and to the latter, (as it was organized,) if possible more strongly than to the former. We have also, in common with other members of the State rights party, been in favour of a reform of the banking system in this country, which, for years, has been running into the greatest and most dangerous excesses. This Message contains, in itself, a distinct and positive condemnation of the past policy of the Government, which we have commended, and a sanction, equally positive and distinct, of the course we have pursued. In examining closely the views, and the arguments and conclusions adduced in support of them, we are forcibly struck with their identity with those urged by Mr. Calhoun in his great speech on the currency in 1834. In truth, the whole of the part of the Message may be said to have been formed out of the materials furnished by the speech referred to. The distinguished statesman of South Carolina foresaw the tendency of the banking system then, and earnestly invoked the country to make timely provision against the catastrophe which has since overwhelmed it. He pointed out, in language equally luminous and prophetic, the certain consequences of the connection of the Government with the

and, and, though differing much in actual amount, averaging about \$5,000 each. This would be less than twenty warrants a day, and hence would require less than one per day to be paid in each of the twenty six States. They differed, in fact, from four per day in this district, and two per day in New York, which were the highest number, to only one per week in several of the States. The business at each office daily, or even weekly, in making payments of the drafts, would, therefore, be very little. If more than one draft issued on a warrant, the business would be increased in that proportion, unless the whole payments were reduced, as is probable hereafter, to sixteen or seventeen millions yearly.

In regard to the risk, five millions in the Treasury at any one time, if all placed in the hands of collectors and receivers, would not, on an average, exceed \$33,000 with each of the present number.

But if the amount, besides one million in the Mint, was chiefly in the hands of half the present number, which would approach nearer to the probable result, the sum which each collector would receive, and when exceeding theirs, or those of the principal collectors, the excess, in most cases, could be readily prevented, or reduced, by being drawn out to pay creditors, or conveniently transferred to the Treasurer of the United States, at the seat of Government, or to the Mint and its branches. Until one of the latter is authorized at New York, the substitute before mentioned, of one of the present officers in the customs there as an independent keeper and paymaster of the public money, could be adopted, and if deemed prudent, be extended to any other similar place.

In this mode, the present number of officers connected with the collection and disbursement of the revenue throughout the United States need not be at all increased. Nor will it become necessary, except in few cases, to augment their compensation. Twenty or thirty thousand dollars a year would probably cover the whole additional expense of every kind.

The other system to which the attention and consideration of Congress are respectfully invited, is a new organization, by means of commissioners or receivers general, to gather the collections to more central points, and keep and disburse there a large portion of the public money, or such as could not be kept safely and expended conveniently in the hands of the collecting officers. Such an organization might be at only three or four of the most important points; or it might be made more extensive, and the number enlarged to eight or ten. This could be arranged, in all essential particulars, substantially in the manner which is now in very successful practice in some of the most enlightened and opulent Governments in Europe, and as was urgently recommended by this department as early as 1790. The only material difference need be, to pay out more of the money near the places where it is collected, rather than first to transmit most of it to the seat of Government.

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capital is unproductive, and so stated by the Treasurer, leaving but a little more than three millions actually productive. But are the statements to which he attaches so much importance, conclusively to the point? Let us hear the Treasurer himself, and then decide between that officer of "high reputation" and the learned Theban of the Gazette. If we look at the actual receipts and disbursements of the state, we find a large deficiency at the close of the last fiscal year, and one of the causes assigned therefor by the Treasurer himself, is the failure of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company to furnish dividends estimated last year upon their authority, to produce thirty six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. Yet the article in the Gazette would establish the belief that the Treasury was really overburdened with a surplus, which every body should know, is far from being the truth. A reference to the Treasurer's report will conclusively establish this fact.

Does the writer for the Gazette pretend to day, in the very face of documentary evidence as furnished by the Treasurer himself, that in 1830 the State had a surplus of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS? Has he the daring hardihood to insult the intelligence of his readers by attempting to palm upon them statements which he should know, as a man of information, are irrelevant to a true exposition of the question in controversy? But why reason with an uncompromising partisan—why attempt to convince those blindly infatuated by party zeal. We address ourselves to the thinking and dispassionate man, and leave the devoted zealot to the enjoyment of his own imaginary greatness.

The surplus of three hundred thousand dollars was, in the space of four years, expended, and in the same period a debt of several millions created. Nor can it be denied, except by those who have the presuming effrontery to disavow the truth, that the Treasurer's report for 1835 disclosed the astounding fact, that the receipts of the Treasury fell short of the expenditures of the State by upwards of SIXTY SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS. The truth of this statement is sustained by the report of the Treasurer, for 1835, to which we invite the attention of the reader, if any doubt exists about its correctness. On the fifteenth page of the same document the estimated receipts of the last fiscal year, show an excess, over the probable expenditures for the same period, of seven thousand dollars. This anticipated result was so very flattering to the Treasurer, that he ventured to ask for an appropriation for repairing and furnishing his office. But retrenchment was hooted at by our Legislative economists, and no regard paid to the rapid increase of debt that has been accumulating over the people of the State, with fearful strides for several years past. Instead of an excess of seven thousand dollars, the Treasurer in his last annual report is driven to the humiliating acknowledgment of a large deficiency, contrary to the anticipations of the report that immediately preceded it. And yet statements are resorted to, to impress a very different condition of the finances of the State upon the minds of the people. Without extending this article to an unnecessary length, we merely subjoin the following extracts from the last annual report of the Treasurer, in which it will be seen that not only a large deficiency now actually exists, but such deficiency is anticipated for three years to come. To say nothing of the enormous debt of the State, about which it would be useless to cavil with an adversary who is recklessly disposed to become the unenviable advocate of party corruption, we, for the present, leave the subject to the dispassionate consideration of such of our readers as hold truth and principle paramount to the perpetuation of political knavery.

"It is thus says the Treasurer, that, AFTER BORROWING EXHAUSTIVELY FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE INTEREST OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, \$30,000 by authority of Resolution No. 119 of May Session 1835—anticipating in the summer, \$20,000 of the revenue destined for the service of the winter—and effecting the collection of revenue in arrears, by efforts made inexorably strenuous by the urgency of the occasion—THERE IS NEVERTHELESS, A DEFICIENCY OF NEARLY \$50,000 INSTEAD OF A SURPLUS OF \$7,000 AS PREDICTED BY THE LAST ANNUAL REPORT.

"The character of the appropriations referred to—being several of them, altogether indefinite—without limit to their amount, or indication of the time of their payment—and therefore not to be prepared for—made them doubly onerous to the Treasury, and HAZARDOUS TO ITS SOLVENCY THROUGH THE FISCAL YEAR.

"Having thus shown the actual condition of the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year, the Treasurer proceeds to offer an estimate of the probable receipts and expenditures for the current year.

The receipts he estimates at \$758,282 36
And the expenses at 731,605 03
Leaving a balance of \$26,677 27

"The receipts, however, are chargeable with demands which would reduce the sum applicable to the payment of the expenses of the current year to \$648,047 76

"Leaving an actual deficiency on the first of December, 1837, of \$72,957 33

"TO PROVIDE FOR THAT DEFICIENCY, AND ALSO FOR AN ANNUAL DEFICIENCY, IN THE PERMANENT REVENUE OF THE STATE, OF AT LEAST \$75,000—IS NOW AN OBJECT OF SUCH URGENT IMPORTANCE THAT IT CANNOT BE LONGER DEFERRED."

The reader is now possessed of the actual state of the case so far as regards the condition of the Treasury. But we are told that the state's proportion of the surplus revenue of the General Government will enable her to meet all these deficiencies. Then it must be admitted, the solvency of the state is sustained

by mere accident and not through the sagacity of those who attempt to legislate for the people. We cannot, however, admit the improbability of a demand by the Treasurer of the United States for the revenue, which the state has received through the agency of Congress. The money is simply a deposit with the state, and she is liable, should emergency require it, to be called on for the return of every cent.

We have now conclusively established the following facts

That in 1830 the state had a surplus in her Treasury amounting to \$300,000.

That this surplus has not only been expended, but an enormous debt created, and a deficit of \$50,000 actually existed in the receipts of the Treasury at the close of the last fiscal year.

That the receipts of the Treasury for the current year are estimated at \$75,000 less than the expenditures. We have now only to add that the debt of the State is near Fifteen Millions of Dollars (supposing of course the negotiation of the Eight Millions' loan will be effected) which fact by the Gazette's own showing, we will now, as briefly as possible, proceed to show.

Statement E of the Treasurer's Report shows

1st. State's Productive Capital

at	\$3,316,195 51
2d. Unproductive capital at	\$1,954,077 51 which cannot be strictly added to the amount of her active capital
Her capital debts contracted for loans &c. amount to	\$4,747,747 03
Add to this her unproductive stock	\$1,931,077 51
Which sums amount to	\$6,711,824 54
Then comes the loan of	8,000,000 00
And we make her debt	\$14,711,824 54

FOURTEEN MILLIONS, SEVEN HUNDRED AND ELEVEN THOUSAND, EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS AND FIFTY-FOUR CENTS

The question as to Mr. Calhoun's intentions in regard to the measures recommended by the President in his recent Message to Congress is settled by himself, as will be seen by the following letter.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, to the editor of the Alexandria Gazette.

"On the highly important subject on which Congress has been called to deliberate, I shall express my views and opinions in my place in the Senate.

"As to the columns which may be circulated to my prejudice, they are not unexpected. It is my rule to pass them unnoticed, leaving it to my conduct to put them down.

"How strange, that any man who knows me, should imagine it possible for me to be driven or seduced from my position! I live but to carry out the great principles for which I have been contending since 1824, and which I have maintained under every danger and adversity. As their defence I have acted with and against every party, without blinding myself with any. Mr. Van Buren has been driven into a position favorable to their advancement, and shall I not avail myself of the opportunity which it affords me to accomplish my object? Shall I permit him to drive me from my position because he has been driven on it? All I ask is to be heard. My confidence, in every juncture, is in the force of truth and integrity."

MICHIGAN.—COMPLETE.—The returns from this State, show the actual majority for the Democratic Candidate in Congress, Cray, to be 1131.

The Secretary of War has authorized Gen. Jesup to address a call to the Governor of Kentucky, for a Brigade of volunteers to serve in the ensuing campaign in Florida.

The Madisonian is to be published tri-weekly, commencing to-day. The plan of a daily paper is abandoned for the present.

The Mobile Register of the 4th instant says that that city continues remarkably healthy.

New Orleans continues to suffer by the yellow fever. During the week ending on the 2d instant there were 137 deaths—in a population much reduced by temporary emigration.

Married at Norfolk, Va., OLLENBOCKEN-OFFENBERG and FRIEDRICH, Dutch Consul to the United States, to widow MARY SLANSLAU.

Brandreth's Vegetable Universal PILLS.

THE Subscriber has sold upwards of 1600 Boxes of the above named Pills, which fully substantiate what Dr. Brandreth has put forth in his advertisements. Within the last 6 months the sale of these Pills have increased very rapidly, and now my sales are about 300 Boxes per month. Hundreds of persons in this country can be referred to who have been cured by this Medicine when all others have failed.

SECURITY AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.—Dr. Brandreth has adopted the following plan to secure the GENUINE BRANDRETH PILLS to the public. Every authorized Agent must have one of the following Certificate of Agency; and it will be seen that a double forgery must be committed, before any one can procure a forged certificate; and the person having it in his possession is equally liable with the forger. No one will chance years in a State Prison, for the sale of a box of counterfeit Brandreth Pills. At least I hope so.

(Copy of Certificate of Agency)

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

Security against Counterfeits.

The within named, R. R. GREEN of Baltimore, is my appointed General Agent for the states of Maryland and Virginia, and District of Columbia, in the United States of America, and this letter, which is signed by me, BENJAMIN BRANDRETH, in my own hand writing, must also be signed by the within named General Agent, whose name will also appear in the principal papers of the United States. This caution has become absolutely necessary, to guard the public against the numerous counterfeiters which are out, of the above popular medicine.

This letter will be renewed every twelve months. Therefore, should any alteration be made in the date, do not purchase; there is doubt.

Signed B. BRANDRETH New York, January 1, 1837.

R. R. GREEN, General Agent.

Purchaser! ask to see the certificate of Agency—all who sell the genuine Brandreth Pills have one.

CHARLES ROBINSON, Agent.

Sept 19

COUNTERFEIT BRANDRETH PILLS

CAVEAT EMPTOR!—LET THE BUYER BEWARE.

IF it be a duty incumbent on an individual who has been relieved by a good Medicine to publish his case for the benefit of mankind, how much more is this DUTY incumbent on me, who have been injured by a D.R.J. falsely called a medicine, and which has been palmed upon him under the name and well earned fame of a genuine cathartic. Under these impressions the subscriber deems it his imperative duty to state the following facts:

Some few months since, while suffering under a severe indigestion, I acceded to the advice of my friends and made trial of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, although I confess with little faith in their efficacy, having made trial of the usual remedies, which failed to my complaint without avail. I accordingly sent to the office in Charles Street, procured a 25 cent box of the Genuine Medicine and commenced the use of it, with strict regard to the printed directions with which it was accompanied and I had the gratification to find, that after a few doses, the malady under which I laboured was eradicated from my system. A sense of gratitude induces me here to add, my conscientious belief, that I have received a real benefit from the use of a single quarter dollar box of these Pills, than from any medicine that has ever been administered to me, I will therefore take the liberty to recommend them to my friends as a medicine which I believe to be perfectly harmless, and one that may be taken at all times and under all circumstances, not only with perfect safety but with beneficial results. For my own part I shall use no other, so long as I possess in my own person such a sure testimony of their efficacy, and salutary properties, which I believe to be true. I last three or four weeks, I have so in the city of Washington, my business requiring my presence in that City. From change of water, diet, or some other cause my bowels became much disordered and having exhausted the box of Pills I obtained in Baltimore, I went out in quest of more. I made various inquiries, and at length despatching of success, as a last resort I stepped into a Drug Store, and asked if they had any of Dr. Brandreth's Pills.

The Druggist replied in the affirmative, and handed me a box, for which I paid him 25 cents. They were a spurious article and as the sequel will prove deleterious. I immediately took three Pills, the next morning I felt no better; knowing the essential benefit I derived from the medicine in Baltimore and not entertaining the most remote idea but what the Pills I was taking were genuine, I took four more, on the approach of night, I felt much worse, yet still with a confidence in the Genuine Brandreth Pills of which I am now proud, I persevered with this counterfeit and took four more. The operation of this dose very soon increased the violence of my symptoms. The whole region of the stomach was disordered, my head wretchedly distressed, and in my legs from the ankle to the knee a burning agony passing despatch, prevented an interval of a moment's repose. Of course I became seriously alarmed. Unable to prosecute my business, I hastened back to my family in Baltimore. After my arrival I despatched my son to Dr. Brandreth's office, with the box and the remaining Pills I had procured in Washington, to ascertain if they were genuine. Mr. Green the General Agent, waited on me immediately and at once convinced me that I had been undergoing a perilous experiment in the use of a base and miserable counterfeit. I immediately provided myself with the Genuine Brandreth Universal Pills and without delay took six of them. A few hours only sufficed to make me perfectly conscious of their renovating influence. I rapidly improved and am now convalescent (although not perfectly recovered from the effects of that pernicious drug, I may here add that the purchaser of this one box of counterfeit Pills has cost me from Fifteen to Twenty dollars.

ANDREW REESE, Conway street, between Hanover and Sharp streets. Baltimore.

THE Counterfeit "BRANDRETH PILLS," alluded to by Mr. Reese in the above communication are purchased as (he has himself made known) at a Drug store, in Washington City. The Druggist, whom he bought, says he purchased them in the City of Baltimore, from Messrs. J. & N. POPPLEN Jr No. 7 Liberty street. Aug 31

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Sale on Wednesday the 20th of September, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the residence of the Subscriber near Dover Bridge in this county,

Horses, Cattle, Sheep & Hogs, Household and Kitchen FURNITURE.

The stock consists of work horses, 3 bays, oxen, 2 ox carts; stock of young cattle and milch cows; good flock of sheep, ploughs, mow and harrows, a wheat fan—Bells and leading, bureau, chairs and tables, and various articles too tedious to enumerate.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums of ten dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving a note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums under ten dollars the cash will be required.

The Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by.

WILLIAM TROTHER, N.B. among the stock is several sows and a quantity of shoats and pigs. W. T. Sept. 12

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will be sold at the late residence of Henry Spencer, deceased, on Wednesday the 27th of September inst. if fair, if not the next fair day, all the personal estate of said deceased, (negroes excepted) consisting of

Household and Kitchen Furniture; Farming Utensils; Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; Four fine young Mules, one Coach and Gig both in good repair. A lot of Bacon, Lard, &c. &c.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars; purchaser giving note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale—and for all sums under five the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A.M. attendance given by ANNA M. SPENCER, Adm'x. of Henry Spencer, dec'd. Sept. 12 (G)

New Fall Goods.

WM. H. & P. GROOMER HAVE just received a part of their Fall supply of Goods which they are enabled to sell at very reduced prices. Among which are a variety of

Domestic Goods. Cassinets and Cassimeres; White and Red Flannels; Black Silks for Dresses; French Chintzes, Callicos, &c. &c.

Also, a full supply of GROCERIES Their customers and the public generally are invited to call and see them. Sept 12 3t

To Rent

FOR the year 1838, the Grist Mill known as Chance's Mill, now occupied by Hugh Kirkpatrick. The mill is in good repair, situated within two miles of Greensborough and five of Denton, with a constant stream of water flowing in the driest season. Persons wishing to rent would do well to apply immediately. To an approved tenant the terms will be made accommodating. For further particulars apply to

BATCHELDER G. CHANCE. Spring Mills, Caroline county, Maryland. Ninth month, 6th, 1837.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS

IN TALBOT COUNTY, E. S.

BY virtue of the authority vested in the subscriber, by the last will and testament of Samuel Harrison, late of Talbot County, deceased, on THURSDAY, the 28th day, and on FRIDAY, the 29th day of the present month (Sept. 1837), will be sold by public auction the Lands and Tenements hereinafter mentioned and described:

First.—At the front door of the Court House, in Easton, between the hours of ten o'clock, in the forenoon, and five o'clock, in the afternoon of Thursday, the 28th inst. as follows:

No. 1. The Farm now in the tenure of Mr. Nathan Harrington, situate on Broad Creek, consisting of the tract called "Hookland Addition," containing one hundred and forty-five acres, and part of the tract of land, called "Old Woman's Eddy" containing twenty-four acres and one quarter of an acre—the first parcel hereof adjoins and the latter in timber.

No. 2. The Farm, which also lies on Broad Creek, on the opposite shore to that on which the above mentioned Farm is situated, consisting of parts of the tracts called "Rest Content," "Godwin's Addition" and "Enlargement," containing one hundred and thirty-three acres, now in the tenure of Mr. Nicholas Marshall.

No. 3. The situation of these two farms, commanding beautiful water views and possessing every advantage desirable in a permanent country residence, seems out to be seen to excite the competition of purchasers. The relative position of these two places and the short and easy navigation to Baltimore, would render the purchase of both together a valuable acquisition to a man of enterprise and capital enough to establish a store, with grain boats, &c.

No. 4. That beautiful Farm, whereon the late Wm. Harrison, of James, formerly resided, situate on Broad Creek, consisting of the tracts or parts of the tracts called "Hooper or Eisel," "Godwin's Enlargement," &c. containing one hundred and eighty-six acres, more or less. On this place is a commodious and neat Dwelling House, with other good improvements, and for healthiness, a d other advantages of situation, it is highly desirable as a permanent residence.

No. 5. That large and valuable ESTATE, situate on Wye River, and near the Old Church, at Wye Mills, consisting of the tracts called "Winton," "Lobby's Crook," "Sweet Hope," &c. containing one hundred and thirty-three acres. The Dwelling House and Farm House on the land are new and commodious, and particularly the Barn, which is of great size and built in the most durable manner. The large quantity of land and its capability of advantageous division into two farms, which may be both located on the River, induce the suggestion of a joint purchase by two individuals, who may desire to establish a residence upon such valuable lands, and a subsequent division agreeably to their mutual views. Oe the subscriber, having entire discretion, would contract with the jointly, separately, or on a lease of and sell the same by private or public proposals being made to him.

No. 6. That valuable Farm, situate in the Chapel District and in Tuckahoe, called "Farmer's Delight," which was formerly the residence and estate of Edward Roberts, Esq. deceased, containing five hundred and thirty-seven acres and one half an acre. This Farm contains a large quantity of the very best meadow land, and abounds with good timber. THE BUILDINGS are convenient and only require repairs.

No. 7. THE FARM and FISHERY, situate on Tuckahoe Creek, consisting of parts of the tracts of land called "Advantage" and "Berry's Range," and containing one hundred and six acres.

Secondly.—At the Steam Mill, in the town of St. Michael's, be seen the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon, on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, as follows:

The Steam, Grist, and Saw Mill, situate in the town of St. Michael's, and on the margin of St. Michael's River, and all the machinery, apparatus and fixtures thereto belonging, together with a few simple tools in the lot of ground, heretofore commonly used with the same. This Mill is of a ten horse power, and capable of manufacturing 20 barrels of flour per day.—The buildings are of the most durable materials and of the best workmanship. A more particular description need not now to be given, as it is presumed that every person desirous of making a purchase will previously inspect the premises and have the advice of competent judges, and it is thought that the whole establishment will bear the test of such an examination.

No. 9. THE BRICK STOREHOUSE AND LOT, situate in the town of St. Michael's, opposite the Church, and now occupied by Mr. Rigby Valiant; together with so much of the lot of ground, adjoining thereto, as has been heretofore used with the store House, which will be particularly designated and shown on the day of sale.

No. 10. THE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, situate in St. Michael's, near the Steam Mill. There is a brick store house attached to the dwelling, 20 feet square and fronting on the street.

No. 11. A HOUSE and LOT in St. Michael's, situate on the East side of Talbot st., running 60 feet in front and 120 feet back, formerly held by Meredith Marshall, deceased.

No. 12. A FRAME DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, situate in St. Michael's, and now occupied by Mr. John Sinclair.

No. 13. A HOUSE & LOT, situate in St. Michael's, formerly the property of John Merchant, fronting about sixty feet on the street.

No. 14. A HOUSE and LOT, in St. Michael's, formerly the property of Peter Anderson.

No. 15. The fee simple in the lot of ground situate in St. Michael's, whereon the store house of Capt. Thomas Auld stands, the same being leased to John Auld.

No. 16. The HOUSE & LOT situate in the town of St. Michael's, containing half an acre, held subject to the Dower of Mrs. Deborah Fairbanks.

No. 17. The fee simple of the Lot of ground, situate in St. Michael's on which the Windmill of Wrightson Fairbank stands.

No. 18. Two unimproved Lots, in St. Michael's, adjoining the last above mentioned Lot.

The above mentioned lands and tenements will be sold on the following terms:—One fourth of the purchase money shall be paid at the time of sale or within sixty days thereafter, and the residue with interest by installments, in one and two years, from the day of sale, bonds with such security as may be approved by the subscriber, being given; there purchase money remaining a lien on the land. Persons desirous of purchasing such property are invited to a particular and personal view. Thursday, At the Steam Mill in St. Michael's, on the said 29th instant, between the hours of ten and five o'clock, will be sold sundry valuable horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and various farming utensils, and on the next succeeding day, (Saturday, the 30th inst.) at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at Rich Neck, the late Dwelling place of the deceased, The Hon. George and Mary of 23 tons burthen, in good condition; also sundry parcels of lumber, building materials, blacksmith tools, bars of iron, corn in the ears, &c. &c.

The terms of the sale of the above mentioned personal property will be as follows; the cash shall be paid on all sums under five dollars, and for all sums above that amount, there shall be a credit of six months, notes with sufficient security being given for the payment of the same, with interest from the day of the sale, before the delivery of any part of the property.

JOHN LEEDS KERR, Executor and Trustee. Easton, Sept. 12, 1837. 3w

The University of Maryland.

THE Session of the Medical Department of this Institution will commence on the first Monday of October next, and continue until the last day of February.

THE FACULTY OF PHYSICIAN.

ANTHONY AND PHYLLOLOGY HENRY HOWARD, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics and of the Diseases of Women and Children.

MICHAEL A. FINLEY, M. D. Professor of Pathology and of the Practice of Medicine.

ROBERT F. DONSEY, M. D. Professor of Materia Medica; Therapeutics, Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence.

WILLIAM R. FRISVOLD, M. D. Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacology.

JOHN FREDERICK MAY, M. D. Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

ELIAS HUGHES, M. D. Dissector and Demonstrator of Anatomy.

In making this annual announcement the Trustees respectfully state that in addition to a Medical Faculty of great ability, having high claims to public confidence and patronage, this Department of the University of Maryland likewise offers other and peculiar advantages to students for the acquisition of medical knowledge. Placed in a most favorable climate, this School commands unequalled facilities as well for the practice of the various surgical operations by the students themselves, as for the prosecution of the study of Practical Anatomy. It has also an Anatomical Museum founded on the extensive collection of the celebrated Allen Burns, which because its property by purchase, at great expense; and to this collection numerous additions have been annually made—and of late, many valuable preparations have been procured from France and Italy—which afford ample means for a great variety of illustrations, both of healthy and diseased structure.

The Baltimore Infirmary, long and favorably known as an excellent School of Practice, is connected with the Medical Department, and furnishes every class of disease for the principles taught by the Professors of the Practice of Medicine and of Surgery—who besides their regular lectures, will impart clinical instruction at the Infirmary at stated periods in each week during the session.

The Chemical and Philosophical apparatus of this University is of great extent and value, much of it having been selected in Europe by the late distinguished Professor DeBute, and to a Laboratory provided with every thing necessary for a course of Chemical instruction are united the numerous and varied articles required for illustrating the lectures on Pharmacy and Materia Medica. Neither expense nor care has been spared to secure for the University of Maryland the facilities necessary for the acquisition of a thorough medical education.

THE EXPENSES ARE

The First Course—For attending the Lectures of Six Professors, each \$10, \$60
Do. do. the Dissection and Demonstrations, 8
Do. do. the Clinical Lectures and instruction at the Infirmary, 5
\$103

The Second Course—For attendance on the Lectures of the Professors, \$90
For Graduation and Diploma, 20 \$110

The whole expense being only \$213

But students who have attended one course of Lectures in another respectable Medical School, may graduate here after they have attended one full course of instruction in this university, where it is as complete as that of any other Medical School, each Professor being here required to lecture every day; and Students can enjoy an good boarding in Baltimore on as cheap terms as in any Atlantic city.

THE OFFICERS ARE,

His Excellency, Thomas W. Veazy, (Governor of Maryland.) President of the board of Trustees.

The Hon. Roger B. Taney, Provost, Nathaniel Williams, Vice President.

John Nelson, Solomon Eting, Isaac McKim, Dr. Dennis Claude, James Cox, William Gwyn, Dr. Hanson Penn, James Wm. McCulloh, Henry V. Sonerville, Dr. Samuel McCulloh, and John G. Chapman, The Board of trustees.

By order, Joseph B. Williams, Secretary. (Baltimore, 26th August, 1837. Sept. 12

TO HIRE

FOR the ensuing year, a Negro Girl from 16 to 17 years of age, well grown. Apply to the Editor. Sept 5 3w

BLANKS.

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Commissioners' Sale.

BY order of Queen Anne's County Court the subscribers will sell at public sale, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 28th day of September next, in the town of Centerville, part of the Real Estate of the late Charles G. Brown, consisting of a valuable Farm situated on N. River, in said county, and containing

370 ACRES.

This farm is bounded for a considerable distance by the river, containing about 400,000 cornbushs of arable land of the best quality, an extensive meadow, and a sufficient portion of

Wood Land.

The terms of sale are as follows:—\$200 to be paid in the day of sale, and the balance of the purchase money in six, twelve and eighteen months, for the proportions of those heirs who are of age, and for those who are minors, as they shall respectively arrive at the age of twenty-one years—the purchaser to give bond with approved security for payment of the purchase money as aforesaid, and the whole of the sale by the court, and the payment of the whole purchase money, the commissioners will give a deed to the purchaser, and not before.

WILLIAM GRASON,
VAL BRYAN,
CHARLES TILGHMAN,
WM. H. DECOURSEY,
ROBERT B. A. TATE,
Aug. 29

PUBLIC VENDUE.

Will be offered at Public Vendue on Thursday 21st day of September next, at 10 o'clock, the next fair day, at the Court House in Easton, a parcel of

Valuable Household

and Kitchen Furniture, LONGST WHICH IS AN ELEGANT Mahogany Side Board,

Some Excellent Bed-

steads, Beds AND MATTRESSES.

ALSO

A Negro Man, and a Negro Woman.

The latter believed to be a tolerable Cook. A PARCEL OF Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs,

SOME VERY VALUABLE

COOKING UTENSILS, Including several excellent

CARTS,

AND A FIRST RATE WHEAT FAN,

Sides various other articles too tedious to enumerate.

A credit of six months will be given on all bills of twenty dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving a note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale. On all bills under twenty dollars the cash will be required. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

WM. B. GROOME,
WM. LOVEDAY,
Easton, Aug. 29, 1837.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND LEATHER.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have recently received from Baltimore, and are daily manufacturing a large and general assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

which they offer on liberal terms for cash or to punctual men on the usual credit; they also will be able to furnish their customers with a large and full assortment of Leather in a few weeks, which they will dispose of, for Hides, Sheep Skins, or cash.

H. E. BATEMAN, & Co.
Who have for sale, one first rate NEW GIG, and a second hand one which will be disposed of for cash or good paper.

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscribers upwards of 12 months, are requested to call and settle their accounts by the 15th of September, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an officer.

H. E. B. & Co.
Aug. 29

FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber will rent for the ensuing year 1838, her farm near Dover Bridge, a good farmer, who can produce testimonials of his character, industry, honesty, and sobriety, as none others need apply, the rent will be made very accommodating. For terms apply to the subscriber in Easton.

MARY BENNY.
Easton, August 29 1837

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber earnestly requests those whose accounts with Solomon Lowe do not exceed Fifty Dollars to call and settle on or before the twentieth of September approaching, as otherwise time will not be allowed me to pay due attention to accounts of major importance; non compliance with the above notice will ensure legal procedure.

SOLOMON J. LOWE, Agent.
At all times to be found on enquiry at the Bar of the Easton Hotel.
Aug. 29

NOTICE.

The undersigned hereby give notice to all parties, concerned, that on Wednesday the 30th September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. by virtue of a Commission, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to them directed; they will meet on the Land, situate in said County, on Skipton Creek, of which land Stuart Redman, died, seized, then and there to proceed in the execution of said Commission, agreeably to the provisions of the act entitled an act to amend and reduce into one system, the laws to direct ascents.—Given under our hands this 12th day of August, 1837.

JOSEPH TURNER,
JESSE SCOTT,
CHARLES JUMP,
WILLIAM POWELL,
Commissioners.
August 15, 1837.

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.

Will be sold on Tuesday the eleventh day of September next at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day the following property viz: one black Mare, one Gig and Harness; also all that farm and the appurtenances thereto belonging where Joseph P. Harris now resides, and all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Joseph P. Harris in and to the farm he lately purchased of John Leeds Kerr, Esq. all seized and taken as the property of the said Joseph P. Harris and will be sold to satisfy arrears of officers fees.

JO. GRAHAM, late Sheriff.
August 15

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court.
15th day of August A. D. 1837.

On application of Captain William B. Willis, administrator of Captain Thomas Worrell, late of Talbot county deceased.—It is ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and 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 15th day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

JAS. PRICE, Register.
of Wills for Talbot county

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Capt. Thos. Worrell 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 therefor to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of February next, or they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 15th day of August, 1837.

WM. B. WILLIS,
Administrator of
Capt Thomas Worrell, dec'd

WANTED.

A PERSON well qualified wishes to obtain a situation either as an Overseer or Miller. Any one wishing to employ, will please apply to the Editor for further information.

August 15

A CARD.

DR. J. DAWSON offers his professional services to the public.

St. Michaels, August 8

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, on bond, note, account, or what not, are respectfully invited to come forward, and pay the same to Solomon J. Lowe, my agent, on or before the first day of November next. It is deemed that those indebted to the subscriber, will pay attention to this (LAST) notice, as no man can complain of short credit or impotency from him heretofore. All persons therefore neglecting this notice, may expect legal process after that date, for the collection of their claims.

SOLOMON LOWE.
N. B. Solomon J. Lowe can at all times be found on enquiry at the Bar of the Easton Hotel.

Aug. 8

MRS SCULL is happy to inform the inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that her health is sufficiently restored to resume her occupation, and on the first Monday in October will commence a series of instruction, in which she hopes to give satisfaction.

The course of study will be as heretofore confined to the most solid and useful branches of an English education; but, when circumstances justify will be happy to make any arrangements, to secure the approbation of her Patrons.

August 8

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to commence the exercises at a school this fall, earnestly requests all those indebted to him to make immediate payment.—Those who do not settle their accounts by the 10th day of August, will after that time be proceeded against without respect to persons.

The subscriber will sell on a liberal credit 37 head of sheep—5 head of horses—several head of cattle—2 wheat fans—3 carts—and many other farming utensils.

G. TURBUTT.
Easton, 24th July 1837

The Teeth.

DRS. WARE AND GILL, Dental Surgeons, are always prepared to insert from one to a whole set of teeth, as to resemble nature.

Office corner of Hanover and Lombard streets, Baltimore.
Aug. 27

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for officers Fees, for the present year, are earnestly requested to come forward and settle the same, either with the Sheriff or his Deputy on or before the 15th of September next as all delinquents after that date may expect the letters of the law enforced against them, without respect to persons, as I am very desirous of settling with the respective officers by the time prescribed by law.

JOHN HARRINGTON, Sheriff,
of Talbot County
August 22, 1837.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton's

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Corner of Courtland and Saratoga streets, Baltimore

Will be re-opened on MONDAY, the 4th September next. This Institution having received extensive improvements and additions, the Principals feel a confidence in saying, they believe it to be now superior to any similar establishment ever offered to the public patronage both in the Day School and Boarding departments.

Prospectus for the school may be obtained by addressing (post paid) William Hamilton, Baltimore.
Aug. 15

Wool Carding.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Caroline, Talbot and Dorchester counties, that his Carding Machine is in complete repair and that he is now ready to receive all orders for carding wool on the following terms, viz:—once through six cents—twice through eight cents. All orders left at the Store of H. E. Bateman & Co. in Easton, Talbot county or at the machine at Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline county, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

JOHN M. BURGESS,
Upper Hunting Creek,
Caroline county, Md. Aug. 1, 1837.

NOTICE.

ROBERT W. KENNARD having transferred the whole of his Estate, both Real and Personal, to the subscribers in trust, to be managed and disposed of by them, as they shall think best, for the payment of his just debts, and for his support and maintenance,

Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons having claims against him, to present the same to the subscribers, who intend as soon as practicable, to make arrangements for the payment thereof. All persons indebted to him in any manner, are also requested to make payment to the subscribers, as they only are now authorized to receive the same.

WM. H. GROOME, Trustees
WM. LOVEDAY, Trustees
August 8

JAMES L. MARTIN

Attorney at Law,

HAS taken the office on Goldsborough St. formerly occupied by Wm. Hayward.

Easton, May 9, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for private sale that land which he at present occupies together with the tenements thereon, situated at the Hole in the Wall; it consists of 60 or 70 acres of good improved land upon which are four dwellings, and necessary outbuildings, including a store house.

Also, the adjoining land, consisting of 125 acres more or less, well adapted to the growth of Wheat and Corn, and has on it a comfortable dwelling and the requisite out-houses.

If the above property is not sold on or before the first of September next it will be offered for rent on reasonable terms.

Persons desirous of purchasing will please apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH P. HARRIS.
July 4

Easton and Baltimore Packet,

SCHOONER.

EMILY JANE

Robson Leonard, Master.

The Subscriber grateful for past favours of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named Schooner, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 6th of April at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Saturday at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season. The Emily Jane is now in complete order for the reception of Freight or Passengers; having moved to be a fine sailer and safe boat, surpassed by no vessel for safety, in the bay. All Freight intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Gannery at Easton Point, or elsewhere at all times, and all letters left at the Drug Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Mr. Saml. H. Benny will be attended to; Mr. B. will attend to all other business pertaining to the packet, in connection with the assistance of Mr. Robert Leonard. All orders should be accompanied with the Cash, to meet with prompt attention.

Passage and fare \$2.00.
The subscriber expects in a very short time to supersede the Emily Jane by a new and first rate boat. Should increase of business demand it he will run another vessel in connexion with the present one.

The Public's Ob't Serv't.
JOSHUA E. LEONARD
April 4, 1837

Cattle Show.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore held on the 1st of June, on motion of Gov. Stevens, it was unanimously resolved, That there be a Cattle Show, and Fair at Easton, Talbot County, in the month of November 1838, at which premiums will be offered for the different varieties of Cattle, Stocks, Implements and Domestic manufactures.

By order of the Board
T. TILGHMAN, Secretary.
Editors throughout the State, friendly to the promotion of Agriculture are requested to publish the above notice.

Aug. 27

SATURDAY NEWS

LITERARY GAZETTE

A WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER, Devoted to the cause of Education, the Fine Arts, General Intelligence, News, &c. Price Two Dollars per annum—payable in advance.

On Saturday, July 2, 1836, the subscribers will commence, in Philadelphia, the publication of a new weekly newspaper under the above title.

The News will embrace every variety of light literature, including, Tales, Poetry, Essays, Criticism, Notices of the Fine Arts, the Drama, &c. The original matter will be supplied by writers of the first eminence. A regular correspondence will be maintained with Washington, and the principal Cities of the Union, and arrangements are in progress by which letters from Europe will be constantly furnished.

Attention will be paid to securing the earliest possible date the choice productions of the English periodical press. Popular novels will occasionally be given, though they will not be suffered to interfere with a general variety. The latest news, and all items of interesting intelligence will invariably form part of the contents.

The News will be printed on a folio sheet of the largest class, and will furnish as large an amount of reading matter as any weekly paper now published in this country. It will be conducted in a spirit of the most fearless independence. All allusion to party politics or sectarian religion will be carefully avoided.

LOUIS A. GODEY,
JOSEPH C. NEAL,
MORTON MC MICHAEL.

Agents of this paper will be allowed the usual commission.

Six copies furnished for ten dollars.

All payments to be made in advance.

Orders, free of postage, must be addressed to

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SIX NUMBERS NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

Induced by the extraordinary sale of his beautiful edition of MARYATT'S NOVELS, the Publisher of those works, do, on the first day of July, commence in the same tasteful style, an edition of the celebrated

BULWER'S NOVELS,

Comprising—

Pelham, Devereux, Eug. ne Aram, Rienzi, Paul Clifford,

Last Days of Pompeii, Falkland, Pilgrims of the Rhine,

Making a uniform edition of nearly fifteen hundred pages—four hundred more than MARYATT'S.

They are published in semi-monthly numbers, each of which contains one complete work, with title-page and cover. The whole series will be completed in eight numbers, and will be furnished to Subscribers at the extraordinary low price of three dollars and fifty cents, payable in advance. They will be sent by mail, carefully packed, to any part of the United States or Canada.

Three complete sets may be had for Ten Dollars, payable in advance, by directing orders to that effect, enclosing the cash, postage paid.

Address, L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS

MAKING.

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

Gigs and four wheeled Work, of the Latest Fashions and Patterns. They assure all who see proper to patronize them that they have the very best workmen in their employment and keep constantly on hand materials of the first quality, which will enable them as heretofore to meet all orders for work at the shortest notice. All kinds of REPAIRING DONE in the best manner, and on reasonable terms. They have now finished and ready for sale a number of carriages both new and second hand, which they would dispose of on favorable terms. Their friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and view their assortment and judge for themselves. They would also inform the public that attached to their establishment they have a Silver Plating Shop in operation, where they have in their employment one of the best silver platers and metal workmen from Philadelphia. Those who have any work in that line can have it executed in the neatest and most elegant manner, and at moderate prices.

Also, all kinds of Brass or Tin work Repaired, Keys Brazed &c. &c.

All orders thankfully received and promptly executed by the public's obedient servants

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

They will give a liberal price for old silver and lead.

June 8

Notice.

THE Subscriber having removed Smith's Shop to the corner of the woods, some short distance from his former one, is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. His customers and the public generally are invited to give him a call, assuring them that their work shall be done with neatness, durability, and at the shortest notice. Thankful for past favors, he hopes with unremitting exertions on his part to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's ob't serv't

Jan 10 1837

N. B. All persons whose accounts have been standing a year are hereby notified to settle the same as speedily as possible by note or otherwise.

E. M'Q.

BLANKS

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Supplement to the Globe.

PROSPECTUS

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix

SENSIBLE of the deep interest which must be felt throughout the Union in the proceedings of a new Congress, convened by the new administration, to meet the extraordinary emergencies which have arisen since the close of General Jackson's term of service, the undersigned have already made preparations to furnish their annual report in the form of a Congressional Globe.

As these successive publications comprise a full and faithful record of all that is done in Congress—sketches of attendant discussions, with an APPENDIX containing the finished speeches prepared by the members themselves—they are suited not only to gratify the curiosity of the hour, to inform the distant constituency of the part performed by their immediate representatives, and of the result of the labors of all; but, when not read, they will be found permanently useful as the most accurate, complete and convenient repository of the proceedings of Congress.

This undertaking having, with these views, been liberally patronized by the public is our purpose to justify this early and continued favor, by increasing the strength of our Corps of Reporters at the next fall and winter Sessions. The Fall Session will be looked to by the country to see what has been accomplished by the overthrow of the system of Deposits as established by Congress—the overthrow of the currency as established by the Constitution—and the overthrow of the system of revenue, both as a means of adequate supply for present demands, the maintenance of manufactures, and the regulation of commerce. Every thing of pecuniary interest to the Government and the nation will be involved in the discussions of the next Congress; and it was because the President would not have these all-important subjects left to Executive discretion a moment beyond the time when a full Congress could be summoned that the September session was convened.

The machinery of government, even when thrown out of gear, must continue to work; but when so disordered, its movement may be thrown in a wrong direction. The Representatives of the people are alone competent to set all to rights. No Democratic Chief Magistrate would continue, in the condition of affairs at present existing, to substitute Executive expedients for clearly defined law springing from the public will.

TERMS.

For the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE, during the first two sessions of the 23rd Congress \$2.00

For the APPENDIX to the Congressional Globe, during the first two sessions of the 23rd Congress \$2.00

Any person sending us the money for five copies of either of the above publications, will be entitled to a copy.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of an incorporated bank in the United States, which did not suspend specie payments before the 1st of May, 1837, will be received. But when subscribers can procure the notes of Banks in the Northern and Middle States they will please send them.

To insure the numbers, the money must be here by the first Monday in September next.

The Congressional Globe will be sent to those papers that copy this Prospectus, if our attention shall be directed to it by a man with a pen. Our Exchange List is so large that we would not observe it, probably, unless this be done.

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

BLAIR & RIVES.

August 1

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Ozmon and Shanahan is this day dissolved. All persons indebted to the above firm, will confer a great favor, by calling and settling their accounts, as the Subscribers wish to close the business of the firm, as speedily as possible.

OZMON & SHANAHAN.

April 18th, 1837.

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by Samuel Ozmon, at the same stand, directly opposite Mr. Charles Robinson's store. The subscriber feels thankful for the liberal support he has received, and now begs leave to inform them that he is ready to meet all orders in his line, that may be directed to him, with neatness and dispatch.—The Subscriber has a first rate Hearse, and no pains will be spared in rendering general satisfaction to that part of his business, which incurs all cases to discharge his duty as an undertaker.

S. O.

The Steamboat

REQUIRING some adjustment and paint her running will be suspended, after her arrival in Baltimore on Wednesday next the 29th instant, until Tuesday the 4th of April, when she will resume her regular routes for the remainder of the year.

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

March 28

BOOKS, BOOKS.

SCHOOL Books of every description used in the County Schools will be supplied to the Trustees at a moderate advance; also, Paper, Ink, Powder, Slates, &c. and payment taken by orders upon the County. Also a variety of new publications, Family Bibles, Testaments, Albums, &c. &c.

J. H. MCNEAL.

July 11

WANTED.

TWO Negro Boys between the age of 10 and 18 years, also, a woman competent to serve as a Nurse. A guarantee will be given that they shall not be taken out of the State. A negro man is also wanted, for which a liberal price will be given. For further particulars apply to

JAMES C. WHEELER,

Easton Point

June 27

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

Reform in the Medical World!

The subjoined is taken from a New Orleans paper

M. R. PRINTER.—I send to you an extract of a letter from Doctor Green, on the subject of reform in the medical world, and among many sicknesses that cause death—I know none that causes more, than the sickness called "CATCHING COLD"—therefore be pleased to publish his method of curing it.

S. C. DESASS.
Residing in the State of Louisiana, near N Orleans.
December the 10th, 1836.

DOCTOR GREEN'S

Method of curing the sickness—generally called—

"CATCHING COLD"—

CURE—Keep the feet warm: Perspiring warm:—and don't take any Physic.

NATURE—In return for being thus timely solicited—will soon restore health.

NATURE.

Physicians

Must promptly be obeyed—and her voice—cheerfully listened to—if you want to be well.

D. L. GREEN—S. C. DESASS.

THE EDITOR will consider it as not inapplicable to state, that, from the above medicinal Remedy for the restoration of hearing and Eye-Sight, is to be had—and which—

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1837

VOL. III.—No 39.

NEW SERIES.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

TUESDAY MORNING,

GEO. W. SHERWOOD,

TERMS:—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents.

per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrears are settled.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted free of charge for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

(All communications to insure attention should be post paid)

POETRY.

From the New York Mirror.

THE DESERTED ONE.

He seemed to love her, and her youthful cheek
Wore for a while the transient bloom of joy.

And her heart throbb'd with hopes she could not
speak.

New to delight, and mute in ecstasy,
He won that heart in its simplicity.

All undisguised in its young tenderness,
And smiling, saw that he, and only he,

Had power at once to wound it or to bless.

She gave him her innocent affection,
And the warm feelings of her guileless heart:

And from the form of life she sought protection
In his dear love, her home of earthly rest:

In this sweet truth her opening days were blest,
And joyously she hail'd her coming years:

For well she knew that even in distress,
There would be one kind hand to dry her tears.

He left her—and in trouble she awoke
From her young dream of bliss; but mourned not

Over her silent sufferings, or spoke
To any one upon her cruel lot.

You would have deem'd that he had been forgot,
Or thought her bosom callous to the stroke;

But his eye check'd there a hectic spot,
Yet saw that it told her heart was broke.

And deeper and more deep the painful truth
Drew to her heart: yet all distress seem'd o'er,

Save when the life blood gave a sudden rush,
Then trem'd it into a shudder as before.

At times to proud, too humble to deplore,
She bow'd her head in quietness—she knew

Her bright prospects could receive no more;
Yet she was calm, for she had heaven in view.

She lived, and she forgave him—and in dying
Said a blessing on his future years—

And she went to sleep, meekly relying
Upon power which shall flow from her tomb;

Her simple truth the young spring flower wears,
And the pale primrose grows upon her tomb;

And when the storm its simple blossom tears,
It bows its head—an emblem of her doom!

Description of Bonaparte by Mercier in 1804:—

Bonaparte is of the middle size, a little

stout, thin, of somewhat a delicate frame,

and nervous; his hair is of a deep chestnut,

falling over a large forehead; his eyes are large

dark, quick, and piercing, aquiline nose, a

raised chin, like that of Apollo Belvedere;

pale complexion, hollow cheeks, a voice unre-

strained and composed; he listens attentively

to those who speak to him, and answers

briefly; his air is solemn, but open; he has not

the austerity which characterises the head of

Brutus; you may judge from his address that

he is a temperate, meditative man, but tena-

cious in the point which he has in view, that

his pale complexion reddens in a decisive

action; that his body is all nerve, like that of

the lion; that he fights in the same way; that

he is indefatigable and flies like lightning

towards the enemy, before whom he never knew

fear; this fire is concentrated, he reserves it

for great and strong explosions, and it does

not imprint on his motions that restless

natural to men who are only ardent, and who

have not the faculty of self-possession.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Charleston Courier.

Ceremony of the profession of a Nun.—It was not in our power to attend at this ceremony yesterday, and we therefore requested a gentleman who was present, to furnish us an account of it for publication, which he kindly consented to do, and has handed us the following:

PROFESSION OF A NUN.

This interesting ceremony, so perfectly novel amongst us, took place in the Cathedral of St. Paul, in this city, yesterday morning. Our readers are aware that this edifice is but a small temporary frame building, capable at the utmost of containing less than one thousand persons, but not more than six hundred could be conveniently accommodated in it. On the occasion of the profession it was perfectly thronged by one of the best collected assemblies of our most respectable citizens that we have witnessed. All the seats were occupied by ladies, and the gentlemen had to stand in dense masses in the aisles during upwards of two hours.

The ceremony, which is always interesting, was on this occasion rendered more so to those who are not members of the Catholic Community, by the copious distribution of an abstract translation of the chief priest part of the services, which of course was celebrated in the Latin language. This rendered the whole transaction more intelligible to strangers.

The splendid vesture of the Bishop and principal clergy, contrasted with the simple and simple costume of the Nuns, the lights and incense at the altar, the exquisite music, especially the pathetic and touching solos of the novice who made her profession, the calm, firm and distinct manner in which she made her vows in the midst of a solemn, breathless, silence, and the most affecting circumstances—all all produced an effect which will not be easily forgotten by those present, and the entire ceremony terminated by the receding of the choir of the Psalm in alternate verses by the retiring procession of Nuns, whose voices were heard gradually in the distance as they approached their Monastery, and the full sound of the other verses responded by the clergy who remained in the Cathedral.

We cannot pretend to give a description of the ceremony—but we would remark, that it commenced with a procession of the clergy to the altar, amidst the hymn invoking the Holy Ghost was chanted with music by the Nuns. Afterwards the Nuns themselves entered the Sanctuary at the opposite side. Miss H. WOLFE, the lady who was to be professed, and who in the community is known as Sister MARY JOSEPH DE SALES, in her white veil as a novice, entering with the Superioress, The Bishop then going to the Altar, blessed the Black Veil for which her white one was to be exchanged. He next addressed to the novice some words of exhortation, in answer to her nature of her demand; and addressed to her a discourse, which was very appropriate and explanatory of the wisdom of her choice after the mature deliberation she had made, and the experience of years that she had had. He spoke of the benefits conferred by the institute upon its members, upon society, and upon the church—pointed out the strength necessary for the proper discharge of its duties, and indicated the Redeemer and his institutions as the author and source of that strength, and exhorted the young lady to be assiduous in having recourse to them.

He then celebrated Mass, at the termination of which he held the holy sacrament before the novice, who, in the most solemn and deliberate manner, read her vows from a parchment which she subscribed, took the holy sacrament, and after the blessing went to present her parchment to the Lady Superior.

After this ceremony the singing was very fine, and at a particular part, the Bishop placed the black veil on the head of sister JOSEPH DE SALES; as she knelt before him, while two of the Nuns removed the white one and adjusted that which she received. After some further prayer and singing, the lady just professed, cast herself prostrate on her face before the altar, and remained so for a short time, blessings repeated by the Bishop, when she rose and was embraced, affectionately, by the other Nuns and the procession left the Church.

There were few present who were not occasionally affected even to tears, and not one, we believe, left the Church, who, whatever may be his or her sentiments, regarding the institutions of the Catholic religion, did not at least feel that the young lady who devoted herself to the cloister, did so with the most sincere conviction that she was obeying the inspiration of Heaven, and freely acting according to the dictates of her conscience, and that the freedom of her decision ought to be respected.

QUERER EPITAPH.

Here lies father and mother and sister and I;

We all died in the short space of one year;

They are all buried at Dublin except I,

And I lie buried here.

ANOTHER.

Here lies Father, Mother, Sister and Nan;

Father was drowned on his passage to America;

Mother died in Scotland; and Sister Nan

in Cork; had they all lived they would have

been buried here.

THE RULING PASSION STRONG IN DEATH.

Dr. Harris, in his Life of Commodore Bainbridge,

speaking of his last illness, says, "His intellect

continued perfectly sound and collected, till

about two hours before his death, when occa-

sionally it wandered. At this time he called

for his sword and pistols, which, not being at-

tended to, he raised himself partially out of

bed, and demanded those instruments with

great vehemence, and ordered that all hands

should be called to board the enemy."

MATRIMONY.

Matrimony is like Masonry—no one knows

the secret until it is initiated. It is like an

OFFICIAL DOCUMENT.

REPORT FROM SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY ON THE FINANCES.

Occasional and strict examinations of the money on hand, where large in amount, would furnish a strong safeguard beyond the character of the officer, and the property of himself and securities, and which might be provided should be made by a committee of Congress, or in any other mode deemed most eligible to constitute an effectual check.

The plans which have been explained as to fiscal agents, are suggested for consideration, under a belief that each is appropriate in the present state of affairs, that they require but slight changes in our existing laws or usages, and whatever objections can be adduced against them will, at the same time, be found to possess many signal advantages.

They will not, so much as some other modes of keeping the public money, expose the Treasury to disappointments and delays, through a dangerous partnership of interest, or the use of that money for private or corporate purposes.

As the vicissitudes of trade or speculation affect the money on hand, the public banking depositories, the evil consequences must sometimes inevitably reach and embarrass the Treasury itself. Nor, on the other hand, will these modes, like our former one, cause frequent injury to those who, trading on the revenue of the Government, are subject to be most pressed to refund it, when least able. It is believed, likewise, that the funds of the Treasury can be always more readily commanded in a legal currency, and the hopes of its creditors are, therefore, more fully satisfied.

It is often, if the money is not loaned out, either in full or in part, but, as in other countries, is retained in specie, or its equivalent, it is in the actual custody of officers exclusively fiscal. In other countries, the public money is believed to be seldom, if ever, chargeable to the Treasury, till it is either paid over on some draft, so that it can get credit for the payment, (and which mode is practised somewhat in England,) or lodged, not on deposit in any bank, but upon the honor of the Secretary of the Treasury. In the former mode, the system now proposed, and especially the first one, would operate so as to disburse at each point most of the public money collected near, and would thus enable the Treasury to command its resources with less delay, the money not being previously paid over at some distance, and to a separate set of agents, as has usually been the practice here in the use of banks; nor much of it transported inconveniently to the capital, as has usually been the case in England.

The existing establishments and officers, whenever convenient, would be employed without a double machinery, or the organization of a new system of agents. Executive control would be diminished rather than increased by them, because any additional officers will be selected, not by the President alone, nor the Treasury Department, as the banks now are, but virtually by designated by Congress, and the principal incumbents appointed by the consent of the Senate. They would also remove all ground for the objection, sometimes urged against the former system, that the Executive alone exercises an extensive patronage, and great moral influence through a host of bank presidents, directors, and stockholders, scattered thro' every section of the country, and selected without the assent or check of either House of Congress in any particular case, and making loans of the public money from considerations merely political or official. A very wide discretion will be thus restricted, and a prolific source of suspicion and imputation of favoritism and partiality be entirely removed.

The officers, under the plans proposed, will likewise be amenable exclusively to the General Government, and not be embarrassed, like the officers of the banks, by conflicting duties and interests in respect to the States, nor involved in those collisions, jealousies, and recriminations, often attendant on that position.

The independent and harmonious action of each Government on its appropriate sphere of duty, thus being secured, the public institutions, as a general principle, will be left to the care and uses of the several States which established them, without interference on the part of the General Government, and to be regulated or discontinued, as deemed most useful, under their own State policies, and most conducive to the original purposes of their creation. Nor would any general moneyed co-operation, aside from the grave doubts which exist as to both its constitutionality and general expediency, have been likely in such a crisis as that of the war of 1812, or perhaps that of the last spring, to have proved a much safer public depository than those local institutions. Though more convenient in form for fiscal purposes than they, and free from some objections as to want of symmetry and accountability which obtain against them, yet, if chartered on usual principles, and judging from experience here as well as abroad, it must have failed, in a trial like those, to have sustained either our pecuniary operations; or, on its own, in strict good faith and in due vigor.

Without entering into details to illustrate this position, it is necessary to notice only the single circumstances that the Bank of England, during a severe war, suspended specie payments near a quarter of a century, and neither of the two United States Banks exhibited so long a resistance to encounter such a period. But since the last spring, the notes of the second one, to the amount of several millions, have been allowed to sink into the mass of irredeemable and depreciated paper, though issued under all the high securities and sanctions of a charter from the General Government, and with very large funds still under the control of officers and trustees deemed by the stockholders exceedingly skillful and bound by both law and contract to redeem those notes in specie, and on demand.

The use of State Banks had then been adopted, and was proceeding satisfactorily. For more than two years after it continued to be in successful operation, so far as regarded both convenience and safety. But now, the use of the State Banks have ceased to pay specie, even for their own notes, and many have paid out, if not issued small bills, so as not to be in a situation either to be retained or to become fiscal agents in conformity to the requisitions of the deposite act. A few others, who are in a legal situation to be selected, decline to receive the public money under some of the conditions prescribed by the act.

Not a single National Bank in existence, or independent of its expediency in a political sense, supposed to be capable of being established constitutionally. Hence it is respectfully submitted to Congress, under all the above considerations, whether the early adoption of the plans proposed is not proper, and would not be highly conducive to the public interests.

SETTLEMENT WITH THE FORMER DEPOSITE BANKS.
Another subject that appears to require the early action of Congress is, the further indulgence which it may be proper to extend to such of the former deposite banks as are still indebted to the United States.

The systems which have been proposed in this report, if adopted, could not be expected to continue entirely exempt from losses by the public, or to be entirely free from the possibility of human errors or misdeeds. But they would be surrounded with strong safeguards, and would very probably soon be enabled to answer in a satisfactory manner every purpose of the Government, in its condition so different in many respects from that which formerly existed, and which was the paramount cause of the incorporation of our two former United States Banks. Its finances are not burdened with a national debt of from seventy to one hundred and thirty millions, and besides our ordinary expenses with the annual payment, on account of principal and interest, of from ten to sixteen millions, to be fairly widely collected, and then transferred and disbursed at only a few points on the seaboard. It is now with a yearly revenue, reduced from forty and forty millions to near twenty, and probably soon to only sixteen or seventeen, and with a course of expenditure which can hardly be diminished so as not to reach, if any, to exceed the revenue in a natural state of business. In large sections of our country, and in such a state of business, this expenditure happens nearly a-d very conveniently to correspond in amount with the receipts in the same sections.

We are likewise, reposing in peace, with very superior means of communication, whether by mail or personal intercourse, and with a greatly increased and increasing portion of gold in the currency, to render distant transfers and payments more easy. It is manifest, therefore, that our fiscal concerns will be greatly lessened in amount as well as difficulty, unless we shall be visited by wars or other crises, involving us in debts and embarrassments, and an agitated character, and which for a long time, no sufficient reason appears for anticipating an early day.

Under the proposed arrangements, the transfers from certain points could be often effected, when required by the department or public purposes, not only with ease, but so as greatly to facilitate the domestic exchanges, in the mode of employing drafts suggested in a subsequent portion of this report. In a more natural and ordinary state of receipts and expenditures, like that in 1831, the transfers required to a great distance would not exceed two or three millions during the year, and against the whole of them were, at that time, in such a direction as to yield a profit, rather than be expensive to the banks which made them.

If the Treasurer were required to receive payment in advance, at certain convenient points, for all lands sold, as has once been the construction of the act of 1820, the probability is, that even so small an unfavorable transfer would be necessary, and would become quite unimportant in amount, and less expensive than the transportation of specie and paper has been heretofore, from the distant land offices to the nearest deposite banks, before much of it could be sent to the public creditors. It will be kept down to moderate dimensions, by the operations of the Treasury.

My bank as a prescribed part of the system, although it might sometimes be convenient to use them as individuals do, and as subordinate fiscal officers often do in other countries, for the deposite and transfer of large sums, and particularly for special depositories, when looking merely to safety and an early occasion to use the money.

Not only Congress, and the charter of the first Bank of the United States in 1816, required the public money in the Treasury to be kept on deposit in any bank whatever, the whole subject was left to the discretion of this department. Even that charter permitted the Secretary of the Treasury to remove the depositories from the Bank of the United States when he thought proper.

In the supplemental report from this department in 1831, the Secretary of the Treasury, in a statement of the things like the present was adverted to and considered. It was observed, in regard to such an occurrence, that it will then "become necessary to devolve these duties on some receiver or collector already in office, or on some sale agent not now in office, as has been the practice for years in this country in paying pensions as convenient places, near which there was no State Bank or branch of the United States Bank, and as has long been the usage in some countries of Europe, by having the revenue in certain districts chiefly received, kept, and transmitted through private agents and brokers."

But it was added that, "though the fiscal operations of the Government could, undoubtedly, still proceed through the personal agency of the officers before mentioned, and without any banks, State or National, yet it would be at some inconvenience and increase of expense, unless remedied in a manner that may hereafter be devised, and would not, in the opinion of this department, and in the present condition of things, be so eligible a system as the present one; because banks, though exposed to some dangers and evils, and though not believed to be necessary for the fiscal purposes of any government, and much less of one in the present happy financial situation of ours, are, in many respects, a class of agents economical, convenient, and useful."

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The fact which are supposed to be necessary to aid Congress in forming a correct decision on this subject will be fully submitted. The perils to which those banks were exposed had caused to the department much solicitude for several months before the suspension of specie payments, and led to some precautionary suggestions which it felt bound to make to them, so far as appeared consistent with the usual principles of banking in this country, and not calculated, by creating sudden alarm, to hasten the catastrophe that has since happened.

Besides the general caution with respect to the suspension of specie payments, which were detailed in the last annual Treasury report, several instances occurred where the course of the business of some of the depositories appearing from their returns to be injudicious, special letters of advice were deemed proper, and were written. A rigid system in requiring additional specie was also put in all cases of unusual deficiency. In regard to the suspension of specie payments, it affords no undersigned pleasure to add, that, from the completion of their selection after it is so passed, to the last returns before their suspension, a great reduction in the circulation, as well as disbursements of many of them, had taken place, and in several cases, a much larger proportion of specie was kept on hand, indeed, considering the extraordinary amount of public money paid out by them between last November and May, amounting to near twenty millions, and their receipts during the same period, it is a fact, highly creditable to their prudence and ability, that the specie of all was reduced only from about fifteen to thirteen millions, and their circulation, instead of increasing, fell from near forty one to thirty-seven millions.

As a whole, their specie, compared with their circulation, continued to be almost as large in May, as in December. It averaged more than one in three or more than two in five, and was over double the relative quantity held by all the banks in England at the same period, and was in a proportion one-fourth larger than that in the Bank of England itself. The annual means, compared with their immediate liabilities, were somewhat better in November than in May, but were at both periods nearly 1 to 2 1/2, or greater than the usual ratio, in the best times, of most banks which have a large amount of depositories in possession.

In this condition of things, the suspension of specie payment by the deposite banks was an event not generally anticipated. The policy since pursued by most of them has been favorable to an early discharge of their engagements to the Treasury, and to a resumption of specie payments. Many have gradually reduced their discounts and circulation, as well as paid over much of the public depositories. This may be more fully seen in the tables annexed. Since the 1st of May, their discounts, as a whole, have been reduced about \$20,388,776, their circulation \$4,931,791, and their public depositories \$15,607,316.

My bank as a prescribed part of the system, although it might sometimes be convenient to use them as individuals do, and as subordinate fiscal officers often do in other countries, for the deposite and transfer of large sums, and particularly for special depositories, when looking merely to safety and an early occasion to use the money.

Not only Congress, and the charter of the first Bank of the United States in 1816, required the public money in the Treasury to be kept on deposit in any bank whatever, the whole subject was left to the discretion of this department. Even that charter permitted the Secretary of the Treasury to remove the depositories from the Bank of the United States when he thought proper.

In the supplemental report from this department in 1831, the Secretary of the Treasury, in a statement of the things like the present was adverted to and considered. It was observed, in regard to such an occurrence, that it will then "become necessary to devolve these duties on some receiver or collector already in office, or on some sale agent not now in office, as has been the practice for years in this country in paying pensions as convenient places, near which there was no State Bank or branch of the United States Bank, and as has long been the usage in some countries of Europe, by having the revenue in certain districts chiefly received, kept, and transmitted through private agents and brokers."

But it was added that, "though the fiscal operations of the Government could, undoubtedly, still proceed through the personal agency of the officers before mentioned, and without any banks, State or National, yet it would be at some inconvenience and increase of expense, unless remedied in a manner that may hereafter be devised, and would not, in the opinion of this department, and in the present condition of things, be so eligible a system as the present one; because banks, though exposed to some dangers and evils, and though not believed to be necessary for the fiscal purposes of any government, and much less of one in the present happy financial situation of ours, are, in many respects, a class of agents economical, convenient, and useful."

The use of State Banks had then been adopted, and was proceeding satisfactorily. For more than two years after it continued to be in successful operation, so far as regarded both convenience and safety. But now, the use of the State Banks have ceased to pay specie, even for their own notes, and many have paid out, if not issued small bills, so as not to be in a situation either to be retained or to become fiscal agents in conformity to the requisitions of the deposite act. A few others, who are in a legal situation to be selected, decline to receive the public money under some of the conditions prescribed by the act.

Not a single National Bank in existence, or independent of its expediency in a political sense, supposed to be capable of being established constitutionally. Hence it is respectfully submitted to Congress, under all the above considerations, whether the early adoption of the plans proposed is not proper, and would not be highly conducive to the public interests.

SETTLEMENT WITH THE FORMER DEPOSITE BANKS.
Another subject that appears to require the early action of Congress is, the further indulgence which it may be proper to extend to such of the former deposite banks as are still indebted to the United States.

The fact which are supposed to be necessary to aid Congress in forming a correct decision on this subject will be fully submitted. The perils to which those banks were exposed had caused to the department much solicitude for several months before the suspension of specie payments, and led to some precautionary suggestions which it felt bound to make to them, so far as appeared consistent with the usual principles of banking in this country, and not calculated, by creating sudden alarm, to hasten the catastrophe that has since happened.

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My bank as a prescribed part of the system, although it might sometimes be convenient to use them as individuals do, and as subordinate fiscal officers often do in other countries, for the deposite and transfer of large sums, and particularly for special depositories, when looking merely to safety and an early occasion to use the money.

not making a sudden and great change in the practice under our whole banking system, equal one half of their indebtedness to the Government alone. It is presumed that a considerable portion of the money, as well as a formerly, paid by the banks on transfers and drafts, has not been demanded nor paid in specie.

But no persons have been required to accept any thing else, nor, according to the views of the undersigned, could they be, without a violation of law and sound policy.

The drafts of the Treasurer for debts, when drawn on banks and not discharged on presentation, have, and by instructions from the department, been often taken up in its behalf by the collectors and receivers, in order as much as possible to relieve the public creditor from delay and loss. New drafts, when the first ones were not paid in an acceptable manner, have also in some cases been given on other depositories, and have helped to promote satisfactory adjustments.

Since the discontinuance of most of the banks as depositories, this department has also found the use of drafts made directly on receivers and collectors, very acceptable to the public creditors; and by the specie fortunately then on hand, and since collected by the receivers, with a part of what was before in the mint, and some occasionally supplied by a few of the banks and collectors, a large amount of claims has been paid, and the Treasury is ready to pay others, so far as practicable, at once, and in a manner convenient to many. But, till the deposite banks resume specie payments, or increased collections can be made in specie of what is due from them and from the merchants, it must be obvious that the department, however anxious to pay all the public creditors and officers in specie, when demanded, is unable to accomplish so desirable an object.

This is one of the evils incident to the existing state of the moneyed concerns of this country, and which cannot be remedied unless Congress furnish additional means, until special measures are generally resumed. Some intermediate measures, by a depreciation of bank notes, must, therefore, all on those which creditors or officers of the Government, who consent to receive in rather than in specie, to delay in payment.

Hence it seems highly reasonable that the Government should hasten, as fast as possible, the restoration of specie payments, at least by former fiscal agents who are still in debt. It thus would put an end to such losses. It also seems proper that those deposite banks which have not generally answered the demands on them, but have continued to receive full interest on the deposits they had loaned out, should be required to pay it on the sums still retained, and from the periods when they had to fulfil their obligations to the Treasury.

It is manifest that the members of Congress, coming from every section of the country, would be the best judges of what further leniency or severity might properly be exercised towards them; and knowing more intimately the causes and consequences of the suspension of specie payments by the banks in their respective States, can decide with great accuracy hereafter be extended to them, appropriately, except on the condition of an early resumption of specie payments, and an allowance of the sums still retained, and from the periods when they had to fulfil their obligations to the Treasury.

With the means of information possessed by the undersigned, he does not hesitate to express an opinion that it should not be done without a compliance with such conditions. As further evidence of the ability of most of them on this subject, it will be necessary only to advert to the abstract of the returns, which has been previously annexed, showing the mode of doing business in the southwest, by making much of their circulation not redeemable at home, but at distant points, and providing for it there by bills of exchange (so many of which, during the past season, have failed to be paid); the situation of several of the banks there is least eligible, not only for an early resumption of specie payments, but for a speedy and satisfactory adjustment of their debts to the Government.

But in the western, and probably in the eastern and middle States, if not elsewhere, the ability to sustain such payments appears, by their returns, much greater has been customary in this country. A fair specie, compared with their circulation, is as one or two, and one to three, and their immediate

...the House of Delegates (page 299) it is stated that "Mr. Ridgely presented a memorial of James Clarke, praying an enquiry into the sufficiency and rejection of his bond as Sheriff of Anne Arundel county, which was read and referred to the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice." A majority [through Mr. Kerr] and minority of the Committee each made a report, and from the latter we extract the following statement of the case. The memorial of Mr. Clarke states "that in October last he was elected Sheriff of Anne Arundel county; and that shortly after his election he procured a bond to be signed by a number of his friends, in connection with himself, with a condition for the faithful performance of the duties of the office. The signers are the following: James Clark the memorialist, Thomas Baisan, Weston Lanthum, William Gibbons, Upton Dursley, John Clarke and David Clarke, who are alleged to be fully worth the penalty of the bond, and of whose ability to meet the engagements entered into, by becoming his security, Mr. Clarke has produced to the House and the Committee, the certificate of two respectable citizens of Anne Arundel."

After some further remarks, the minority of the Committee observe that "they do not mean to express any opinion upon the facts, it would ill become them to form an opinion, still less to express one, when they have been prevented by the decision of a majority [through Mr. Kerr] of the Committee from going into an enquiry of the nature and extent of the grievance complained of. And what has been the decision of the Committee? They have refused to enquire whether a petitioner who alleges that he has been most grossly wronged, has or has not been unjustly deprived of the most responsible and profitable office which the people of his county can confer upon him," and in conclusion submitted an order "that the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice enquire into the truth of the allegations contained in the petition of James Clarke, and for that purpose be authorized and directed to send for some persons and papers."

What was the issue? When the two reports came before the House, the report of the majority (which REFUSED TO ENQUIRE AT ALL INTO THE MATTER) was adopted by a *dead party vote*. Here the affair ended, and Mr. Clark, who had been duly elected Sheriff of Anne Arundel county, was deprived, not only of his office, but the common rights of a citizen, humbly praying to the only source to which he could appeal for redress. He was turned contemptuously away. Thus, we see, an officer elected by the people is at once *etected* by the Judge, on the ground of insufficiency of security, when it is known, and conclusively stated, that his sureties were amply sufficient. The individual then appeals to the Legislature, and he is there even refused an inquiry into the facts. In vain may the people exercise the right guaranteed by their constitution of electing their Sheriff, if there is no appeal from the decree of a Judge whose judgement not more infallible than other men's, might possibly be warped by sinister motives. In vain we repeat, may they elect an Agent, when it only remains for the Judge to veto, and thereby throw the appointment into the hands of a partisan Governor.

The second on the return was consequently commissioned; but to his honor be it said, he refused to supplant another, who in a fair trial proved to be the choice of the people; he declined the proffer. A third was commissioned, and accepted the office.

It is such a measure with public approbation, then let us at once give up the right of electing our Sheriff, and submit like passive slaves, to the superior wisdom of our legal masters. It is but a distinction without an atom of difference.

MR. CALHOUN.—In another column of our paper this morning will be found a letter from Washington to the Editor of the Baltimore Merchant (a whig print) on the subject of Mr. Calhoun's speech, delivered a few days since in the Senate, on the present state of affairs, and the propriety of separating the Government from all connexion with Banks. From the lively interest which the public no doubt feel as to the course which this eminent Statesman will pursue in regard to the course recommended by the President in his last message, we place the letter entire before them, coming as it no doubt does from the pen of some personal and political friend of Mr. Calhoun. In speaking of the letter in question, the Baltimore Republican utters the following remarks:

"Much as we have differed from Mr. Calhoun in opinion, and greatly as we think he has erred on some occasions, we have always regarded him as a man inferior to but few if any in point of intellect and personal influence, in the country, and we confess that we are gratified to find that he has risen above the influence of personal feeling, and displayed a willingness to give his support to measures of which his judgment approves, notwithstanding they have been recommended and introduced into the National Legislature by those to whom he has hitherto been opposed. Nor will we deny that we feel gratified to find that the editor of the Merchant is not unwilling, in a case of so much importance, and one in which the interest of the public is so deeply involved, to separate himself from those with whom he has acted, when he finds them disposed to promote the best interests of the country, merely because they have been recommended, and are advocated, by men to whom they are politically hostile.

"It will be seen that the views which are stated in the letter before us to have been advanced in the speech referred to are generally in accordance with those which were expressed in the President's message, and to which we have given our support; and it cannot be doubted that he will exert his powerful faculties to carry out those views. It is true that with regard to the late President and some of the measures of his administration, he displays some unkindness, of which we cannot approve; but some allowance must be made for it, on

account of the relation in which they have stood to each other. As to his claiming for himself the credit of having first suggested the measures of separating the Government from a connection with the Banks, we regard it as a matter of no consequence. We care not who is the author of a measure. The only consideration worthy of attention is whether it be good or bad. If it be calculated to promote the general good it should be supported, and if the reverse it should be opposed. There are some men who will not support any measure unless it has originated with them or their friends, nor oppose one which has been introduced by a personal or political friend, whatever effect it may be likely to produce. Such men are undeserving of public confidence of respect, and we have no desire to be ranked among them."

COMMUNICATED.
MR. EDITOR.—I am credibly informed that Mr. Spay Denny is opposed to the Primary School system, as adopted and practised in this county. Is such the fact?
NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—We are unable to answer our correspondent's query. Mr. Denny will no doubt speak for himself.

FOR THE WHIG.
It is not often that I am able to decipher the hieroglyphic or high Dutch impressions which adorn the beautiful columns of the Centreville Times:—its type, like its matter, appear to be in a collapse state; and unless speedily resuscitated with a heavy coat of sin plaster, must ere long, like its Godmother Whiggery, be consigned to the tomb of the Capulets. I have sometimes thought that the philanthropic editor (for he is a good fellow) intended a part of his paper for the Dutch emigrants who are so constantly arriving among us; and my impression of his benevolent disposition towards these people was almost confirmed, when by dint of hard study I discovered something like English discharging itself from amidst a heavily daubed column. By selecting and connecting letter after letter, and syllable after syllable, I could discern something about specie, Van Buren—the postmaster at Queen's Town &c. &c. and I presume from what I could make out, the balance was intended for abuse of the administration. I heard some person say that such was the contents of the paper about a year ago, when it could be read, and I believe its type is never changed. The Editor will certainly have to make himself more intelligible, before he can convince Administration men that Miss Osborn's mint drop tickets, or Nick Biddle's shin plasters are better money or more convenient change than good old gold and silver.

P. MASTER, QUEENSTOWN.
Communicated for the Whig.

TO EDWARD,
First Emperor of the Royal Forces.
May it please your gracious highness to allow me with all the diffidence attached to a Royal subject and faithful officer, to suggest a few ideas on some momentous subjects. It is with heart-felt pride I find we have succeeded in making a nomination for the Legislature without difficulty and trouble. They are all true and faithful subjects of the old stamp, though there may be some variation in their hue and moral extraction. I hope you will be pleased to issue your imperial demand to prevent any volunteers disturbing our high caucus authority, tho' we have every reason to believe we have so managed as not to dread any opposition from those we designate Tories. But the day may come when Phoenix-like, they may rise. Therefore there is one weighty subject resting on my mind which your lordship should attend to: you have been on the political field sufficiently long to know the great maneuvering requisite to make use of on the field of contest, and the plain manners of the old Democrats have always been such, as to force us of high distinction to mingle the noble and ignoble. It is therefore your duty, being on the spot, to prevent any aristocratic distinction, being exhibited when our four great men cross the big water. They should associate and board together, as the old Democrats did when I belonged to them, so as to consult in secret conclave on high and important matters touching the interest and dignity of the State—which their superior wisdom is so well calculated for. Should any gentleman of high distinction from Baltimore, Washington or Philadelphia, see proper to visit our Delegation, let them be received by an unfiring effort to please and entertain them. I have no fear but they will legislate to the best advantage, and should any very intricate question arise—a small note from the file leaflet, for advice, to Daniel Webster will with pleasure and promptness be attended to. You have a high and important station to guard and protect for four more years, which I had cut out for myself—but owing to the officiousness of one of our noble twenty-one, who resolved that none of our noble selves should belong to the big house I was prattled out of it. But I ought not to complain, as you were more entitled to it, having been a uniform advocate of all the old blue light measures, and I an Interloper, for what cause I know not. Besides many of our great men had a longing eye to be taken up in caucus. The shin plaster General—Captain Twiggificator—and my other Corporal, the tea gatherer—and a Ferryman at each extremity of the county, with two or three more whom I don't like to designate, all had an over-Boying for it—but were jumped out of it. Were it not the fashion under our administration, for one person to hold two offices—and receive two salaries; and were not your family particularly monopolizers on Uncle Sam's and King Vezay's purses, I would strongly recommend to you to resign your rail road commission to some one of the many

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Public Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale, at the residence of John D. Nabb, in the Chapple District, near the Three Bridges, on Friday the 6th of October next,
10 or 12 Head of Horses.



Also, a variety of Farming Utensils, &c. &c.

The terms of sale are for all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required; for all sums over five dollars, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security.

Attendance by
JOHN D. NABB.

Sept 26 31

BOOTS, SHOES,



HIDES, LEATHER.

The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just returned from Baltimore, with a full and general assortment of

SHOES, MANUFACTURE,

which they offer for sale at liberal prices to punctual men, or for Cash, Hides, Sheep Skins, Wool, and Country produce generally.

H. E. BATEMAN, & Co.

WANTED.
Two Journeyman upon woman's work, also, Two Apprentices from 11 to 16 years of age.

September 26 31

Easton Academy.

SITUATE IN EASTON, TALBOT COUNTY, MARYLAND.
The academic year of this Institution will commence on the 25th of September and continue until about the middle of August. The course of study in the English Department under the care of THOMAS PEARSON, an experienced Teacher and accomplished Scholar, embraces Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography embracing civil, physical, ancient and sacred, with the use of Maps and Globes, Book Keeping by single and double entry, Mensuration, conic Sections, Solids, Gauging, &c. Land Surveying, Navigation, History, &c. &c.

PRICE OF TUITION
In the elementary branches such as Spelling, Reading, &c. \$3 per quarter or \$12 per annum—with the additional charge of \$1 for fuel, equal to per year \$13 00
The higher branches \$4 per quarter or \$16 per annum—with charge for fuel, equal to per year \$17 00

In the Classical and Mathematical Department under the care of JAMES SHANLEY, a gentleman of high attainments, the course of study is established in the following authors.

LATIN COURSE.
Rosa Latin Grammar, Historia Sacra, Viri Romae, Cornelius Nepos, Caesar's Commentaries, Sallust and Ovid, Virgil's Eclogues, Georgics and the first six books of the Aeneid, Horace, Cicero's Orations, Livy and Tacitus, Juvenal and Pausanias, Cicerio de Officiis, Cicero de Oratore, Tacitus.

GREEK COURSE.
Valter's Greek Grammar, Greek Testament, Graecia Minor of Jacob's Greek Reader, Four first books of Xenophon, Eight first books Homers' Iliad, Graecia Major, Longinus.

The Mathematical Course embraces the following studies:
Arithmetic, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Conic Sections, Euclid's Elements, Algebra, Geography Ancient and Modern, and the use of the Globes with reference to Astronomy.

Price of Tuition in the Classical and Mathematical Department—\$6 25 per quarter with additional charge of \$1 for fuel—equal per year to \$26 00
Board can be obtained in respectable private families at from \$100 to \$120 per annum and all necessary school books purchased in the town on as reasonable terms as in the cities.

The above institution is liberally patronized by the State and is believed to be as healthy as any other on the Shore. There is an annual vacation of six weeks in August and September. The strictest attention will be paid to the morals of the pupils, and the Trustees from their knowledge of the learning and experience of the teachers confidently recommend the School to the patronage of the public.

PHILIP F. THOMAS, EDWARD SPEDDEN, Committee of the Board of Trustees.

Easton, September 26, 1837.
Georgetown Paper, Delaware, Cecil Gazette, Kent Bugle, Centreville Times, Caroline Advocate, Dorchester Aurora, Village Herald, Intelligencer, Worcester, will publish for three weeks and forward accounts to the Easton Gazette office for collection.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the wishes of a number of the Faculty, the undersigned beg leave to invite, and earnestly solicit the whole of the Medical Faculty, on the Eastern Shore, to attend the Medical Convention to be held in Easton in November next, and to consider themselves as fully Members, and as equally entitled to the right, and privilege of voting on any measures, and discussing their expediency as those who have been delegated for that special purpose.

T. THOMAS, M. D. P. WORTH, M. D. THEO DENNY, M. D. GEO T MARTIN, M. D. ALEX. H. BAILEY, M. D.

Members of the Board of Examiners, for the Eastern Shore.

Papers on the Peninsula are requested to give the above a few insertions.

September 26, 1837.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court, 1st day of September, Anno Domini 1837.

ON application of William Arringdale, administrator D. B. N. of James M. C. Mills, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 1st day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

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

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER.

Notice is hereby Given, That the subscriber, of Talbot county, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of James M. C. Mills 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 therefor, to the subscriber on or before the 1st day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 1st day of September eighteen hundred and thirty-seven. WILLIAM ARRINGDALE, Adm'r. of James M. C. Mills, deceased.

Sept 19 31

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will be sold at the late residence of Henry Spencer, deceased, on Wednesday the 27th of September inst. if fair, it not the next fair day, all the personal estate of said deceased, (negroes excepted) consisting of

Household and Kitchen Furniture; Farming Utensils;



Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; Four fine young Mules, one Coach and Gig both in good repair.

A lot of Bacon, Lard, &c. &c.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars; purchaser giving note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale—and for all sums under five the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. attendance given by ANNA M. SPENCER, Adm'r. of Henry Spencer, dec'd.

Sept 12 (3)

To the Free and Independent Voters of Talbot County.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—Solicited by many of my friends, I most respectfully offer myself as a Candidate for the next Legislature of Maryland. I moreover offer myself a Candidate for the Office of Commissioner of the Tax for the Trappe District.

JOHN BULLEN.

Sept 19

To Rent

FOR the year 1838, the Grist Mill known as Chance's Mill, now occupied by Hugh Kirkpatrick. The mill is in good repair, situated within two miles of Greensboro and five of Denton, with a constant stream of water flowing in the driest season. Persons wishing to rent would do well to apply immediately. To an approved tenant the terms will be most accommodating. For further particulars apply to

BAUGHEIDER G. CHANCE, Spring Mills, Caroline county, Maryland. Ninth month, 6th, 1837.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS

IN TALBOT COUNTY, E. S.

BY virtue of the authority vested in the subscriber, by the last will and testament of Samuel Harrison, late of Talbot County, deceased, on THURSDAY, the 25th day, and on FRIDAY, the 26th day of the present month (Se. 1837) will be sold by public auction the Lands and Tenements hereinafter mentioned and described:

First.—At the front door of the Court House, in Easton, between the hours of 12 o'clock, in the forenoon, and five o'clock, in the afternoon of Thursday, the 25th inst. as follows:

No. 1. The Farm now in the tenure of Mr. Nathan Harrington, situated on Broad Creek, consisting of six tracts, called "Hickland Addition," containing one hundred and forty-five acres, and part of the tract of land, called "Old Woman's Field," containing twenty-four acres and one quarter of an acre—the first parcel thereof arable and the latter in timber.

No. 2. The Farm, which also lies on Broad Creek, on the opposite shore to that on which the above mentioned Farm is situated, consisting of parts of the tracts called "Red Content," "Goodwin's Addition" and "Enlargement," containing one hundred and thirty-three acres, now in the tenure of Mr. Nicholas Marshall.

No. 3. The Small Farm, situated near the Town of St. Michael's and in the neighborhood of the well known Estate of the deceased, called "Canton," being a part of the tract called "Hap Hazard" and containing fifty-four acres.

No. 4. That beautiful Farm, whereon the late Wm. Harrison, of James, formerly residing, situate on Broad Creek, consisting of the tracts or parts of the tracts called "Hooper Ensel," "Dorothy's Enlargement," &c.

The terms of the sale of the above mentioned personal property will be as follows: the cash shall be paid on all sums under five dollars, and for all sums above that amount, there shall be a credit of six months, notes with sufficient security being given for the payment of the same, with interest from the day of the sale, before the delivery of any part of the property.

JOHN LEEDS KERR, Executor and Trustee.

Easton, Sept. 12, 1837. 3w

TO HIRE

FOR the ensuing year, a Negro Girl from 16 to 17 years of age, well grown Apply to the Editor.

Sept 5 3w

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. D. Duncan & Co. is dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm are hereby notified to settle their accounts with the subscriber by the 15th of October next, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JAS. D. DUNCAN, Sep 19 31

containing one hundred and eighty-six acres, more or less, on this place is a commodious and neat Dwelling House, with other good improvements, and for healthiness and advantage of situation, it is highly desirable as a permanent residence.

No. 6. That large and valuable ESTATE, situate on Wye River, and near the Old Church, at Wye Mills, consisting of the tracts called "Wilton," "John's Creek," "Sweet Hope," &c. containing some hundred and eighty-three acres. The Dwelling HOUSE and Farm-House on this land are new and commodious, and particularly the Barn, which is of great size and built in the most durable manner. The large quantity of land and its capability of advantageous division into two farms, which may be both located on the River, induce the suggestion of a joint purchase by two individuals, who may desire to establish a residence on such valuable lands, and a subsequent division agreeably to their mutual views. Or, the subscriber, having entire discretion, would contract with two jointly, by private sale, or lay off and sell the land by parcels, on suitable proposals being made to him.

No. 7. That valuable Farm, situate in the Chapel District and in Tuckahoe, called "Farmer's Delight," which was formerly the residence and estate of Edward Roberts, Esq. deceased, containing five hundred and thirty-seven acres and one half an acre. The Farm contains a large quantity of the very best meadow land, and abounds with good timber. The BUILDINGS are convenient and only require repairs.

No. 8. The FARM and FISHERY, situate on Tuckahoe Creek, consisting of parts of the tracts called "Advantage" and "Henry's Range," and containing one hundred and six acres.

SECONDLY.—At the Steam Mill, in the Town of St. Michael's, between the hours of 12 o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, as follows:—

The Steam, Grist, and Saw Mill, situate in the town of St. Michael's, and on the margin of St. Michael's River, and all the machinery, apparatus and fixtures thereto belonging, together with a few simple tools in the lot of ground, heretofore commonly used with the same. This Mill is of a 24-horse power, and capable of manufacturing 20 barrels of flour per day.—The buildings are of the most durable materials and of the best workmanship. A more particular description need not now to be given, as it is presumed that every person desirous of making a purchase will previously inspect the premises and have the advantage of competent judges; and it is thought that the whole establishment will bear the test of such an examination.

No. 9. The BRICK STORE-HOUSE AND LOT, situate in the Town of St. Michael's, opposite the Church, and now occupied by Mr. Rigby Venable; together with so much of the lot of ground, adjoining thereto, as has been heretofore used with the store House, which will be particularly designated and shown on the day of sale.

No. 10. The Brick DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, situate in St. Michael's, near the Steam Mill. There is a brick store house attached to the dwelling, 20 feet square and fronting on the street.

No. 11. A HOUSE AND LOT in St. Michael's, situate on the East side of Talbot st., running 60 feet in front and 120 feet back, formerly held by Meredith Marshall, deceased.

No. 12. A Frame DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, situate in St. Michael's, and now occupied by Mr. John Sinclair.

No. 13. A HOUSE & LOT, situate in St. Michael's, formerly the property of John Merchant, fronting about sixty feet on the street.

No. 14. A HOUSE AND LOT, in St. Michael's, formerly the property of Peter Anderson.

No. 15. The fee simple in the lot of ground situate in St. Michael's, whereon the store house of Capt. Thomas Auld stands, the same being leased to him.

No. 16. The HOUSE & LOT situate in St. Michael's, the lot of ground in the Town plot No. 42, containing half an acre, but subject to the Dover of Mrs. Deborah Fairbanks.

No. 17. The fee simple of the Lot of ground, situate in St. Michael's on which the Wind-Mill of Wrightston Fairbank stands.

No. 18. Two unimproved Lots, in St. Michael's, adjoining the last above mentioned Lot.

The above mentioned lands and tenements will be sold on the following terms:—One fourth of the purchase money shall be paid at the time of sale or within sixty days thereafter, and the residue with interest by instalments, in one and two years, from the day of sale, bonds with such security as may be approved by the subscriber, being given the purchase money remaining a lien on the land. Persons desirous of purchasing such property are invited to a particular and personal view.

THURSDAY, At the Steam Mill in St. Michael's, on the said 25th instant, between the hours of ten and five o'clock, will be sold sundry valuable horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and various farming utensils, and on the next succeeding day, (Saturday, the 30th inst.) at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at Rich Neck, the late Dwelling place of the deceased, T. L. St. George and Mary of 23 sons heretofore in good condition; also sundry parcels of lumber

building materials, blacksmith tools, parts of iron, corn in the ears, &c. &c.

The terms of the sale of the above mentioned personal property will be as follows: the cash shall be paid on all sums under five dollars, and for all sums above that amount, there shall be a credit of six months, notes with sufficient security being given for the payment of the same, with interest from the day of the sale, before the delivery of any part of the property.

JOHN LEEDS KERR, Executor and Trustee.

Easton, Sept. 12, 1837. 3w

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