EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

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POETRY.

From the New York Mirror.

TELL HIM I LOVE HIM YET.

My dear M.—The following exquisite song was written by the author of Lillian, and has never been published. It was set to music by the lady who was kind enough to copy it from the manuscript for the Miror, and for whose voice it was expressly written. I will try to send you the music one of these days, for it is the most touching and beautiful thing I ever heard Moore, the poet, to whom it was sung a few nights since, set no measure to his praise of both words and music. Of the words, indeed there can be but one opinion. N. P. W.

Tell him I love him yet
As in that joyous time!
Tell him I ne'er forget—
Though memory now be crime!

Tell him when fades the light
Upon the earth and sea,
I dream of him by night—
He must not dream of me!

Tell him to go where Fame.
Looks proudly on the brave,
And win a glorious name
By deeds on land and wave.

Green, green upon his brow
The laurel wreath shall be—
Although that laurel now
Must not be shared with me!

Tell him to smile again
In pleasure's dazzling throng—
To wear another's chain,
To praise another's song!

Before the loveliest there
I'd have him bend the knee,
And breathe to her the prayer
He used to breathe to me!

Tell him that, day by day,
Life looks to me more dim—
I falter when I pray,
Although I pray for him.

And bid him when I die
Come to our fav'rite tree—
I shall not hear him sigh—
Then let him sigh for me!

WESTERN HISTORY.

EXTRACTS

From a Discourse delivered on the Anniversary of the Historical Society of Michigan—by R. H. SCHOOLCRAFT.

A deep solicitude has been manifested in the history and fortune of the Indian race. Of the various topics which the discovery of America presented for philosophic discussion, there is none which has so long sustained its interest with the public or produced conclusions which are more largely the result of gratuitous assumption, or ingenious speculation. Two centuries have but little abated the curiosity with which we regard a people, whose origin is involved in mystery, and whose prominent traits, of features and character, are so widely different from our own. They are identified with the history of our settlement, with the policy of our settlement, with the growth and expansion of our moral and political institutions. American scenery owes to them one of its most permanent moral associations. Their mythology has peopled our lakes and forests with an invisible creation of super human existencies. And their fate and fortune has interwoven throughout our history, many of the most attractive scenes of peril and achievement, which mark its pages.

While the continent itself was supposed to be a group of islands contigious to, or a prolongation of northern Asia, the identity of the population was not doubted. But the moment this error was exploded, and the progress of discovery proved the total separation of the two continents, the attention of the learned was directed to their origin, and the probable time and mode of their migration. On these subjects, ingenuity and research have been exhausted.—And the question remains, perhaps, as enigmatical now, as it was at the commencement of the inquiry.

Taking manners and customs as the test of comparison, they have been assimilated to various nations of Europe and Asia. But in these comparisons, too great a bearing to certain preconceived theories of migration, has impared the value of the results. Writers have proceeded on the erroneous principle of establishing an identity of race, from such resemblances as could be found, without bringing forward the numerous points of disagreement.—The resemblances alone, have been employed as proofs, and the dissimilarities overlooked.

It would not perhaps, be difficult, did the purposes of literary disputations require it, to exhibit *twenty* discrepances where *one* coincidence has been pointed out. By pursuing the source of proof which is here reprobated, it would be an easy task, to array as strong a body of facts, indicating a Gaelic, a Hindoo, or a Magyar origin, as have ever been adduced to prove their descent from the tribes of Palestine or Tartary.

No great stress should be laid on a resemblance in the mere external manners and customs of barbaric tribes, situated in distant parts of the earth, without concurrence in language and religion.—Similarity of situation and rescources may be supposed to lead to striking resemblances in customs, dress, and domestic economy, without necessarily implying affiliation. The fertility of human invention is not so great, but that most men will adopt the same resources, under like circumstances. Place separate tribes of the same stock of men in distant portions of a tropical country, in which cane and bananas are indigenous, and they will continue to subsist on bananas, and cover their lodges with cane. But if one of these tribes migrate to a latitude where the bark of the betula must serve as their shelter, and the northern rice plant supply their food, they will soon reconcile themselves to the substitutes. What dependence, therefore, is to be placed upon the permanency of customs, which are the result of external and accidental causes; which must change with every change of climate, and vary with every mutation of fortune?

Language furnishes a more stable and sure guide, in the comparison of distinct branches of the human race. But even here, the same tendency is found to employ as testimony the resemblanees only, and to withhold all notice of discrepances. To render this means effectual, grammars and vocabularies should be formed both of the indigenous and foreign languages. And when this has been accomplished by a uniform system of alphabetical notation, philologists may hope to contribute their share of intellectual light, on the difficult, and for the present, abandoned question of the proximate origin of the Indian race. Even with such materials, great caution will be required to avoid the labyrinth of etymology. The principles of concordance, and of inflection and combination, furnish more certain evidences of remote affiliation, than even sound. Change of accent, which is in slow progress in languages, will alone constitute a difference in unwritten idioms. But the syntax of a language may be supposed to remain, when the words themselves have undergone considerable, and even complete changes.

A comparison of personal features and peculiar institutions, involving their opinion in medicine and religion, is important. And these topics have been generally employed with less danger from theory and hypothesis. An ancient writer mentions the blue eyes, yellow hair, and identity of form and features of the Germanic tribes, during the first century, as a proof of their being an unmixed and indigenous race. The question is one, rather of physiology than geography. But we may perhaps, with equal reason, refer to the prevalence of hazel eyes, black hair, and prominent cheek bones, among the North American tribes—Statue is liable to considerable variations from climate. But we do not know that any writer has noticed the slighest characteristic difference in the color of the eyes and the expansion of the cheek bones, between the tribes situated within the artic circle, or under the tropics.

History can be applied only to what is known of the Indian tribes, within a comparatively recent era. Oral tradition is important as an auxiliary species of information; but it is nearly useless when unsupported by written or monumental history. From the tendency of the Indian tribes to exalt themselves in prowess and original consequence, and to supply the lapses of history by stretches of the imagination, a continual caution is required in recording traditionary information; and a constant reference to contemporary authorities, both oral and printed. All unwritten tradition, extending beyond the era of Columbus, may be considered as entitled to little credit. It is not in the nature of their institutions to preserve the memory of events beyond a few generations.—And were they more prone to exercise their intellectual faculties, the rigor of their situation has, at all times, absorded theire principal care. Without leiters, without syllabic signs and with only a partial use of hieroglyphics, there never could have been much reliance upon their ancient traditions. Their monuments, if they can in strictness be said to have any, are equally unsatisfactory. They generally indicate a people in the rudest state of society, who made stone clumsily answer the various purposes of iron, and buried their dead above ground, probably for the simple want of a shovel to dig a grave. They piled one body upon another, reasons obvious in erratic nations, and they chose high places of burial, to be out of the reach of the periodical floods.—This we consider the most reasonable explanation of the mounds which have been referred to, as evidences of their skill in geometry of their idolatry, populousness—and in short, of any thing, but what they appear, in reality, to have been, rude burrows of the dead!

The accumulation of facts and materials on all and each of the points which serve to illustrate their history and character, is an object of enlightened research. And it is a species of research which commends itself particularly to our attention—situated as we are, in the vicinity of numerous, and some of them populous tribes, who preserve the living languages, and the traditions, customs, and institutions of their ancestors. Other societies are favorably located to preserve the materials of our national history. It is our province to glean upon the frontiers.

As yet no attempt at a general history of North American Indians, has been made.—There are some accounts of particular tribes, several tracts on their languages, occasional papers, reports, and other materials either in the evanescent form of pamphlets, or scattered through a variety of publications—all of which, it would be important to collect and preserve. By consulting the best informed chiefs, and some of our elder inhabitants, interesting facts, might be gleaned from local tradition, and from unpublished letters and manuscripts. All that relates to the languages, is still within our grasp. But every season is narrowing the circle from which the information is to be drawn. Much of what is most desirable to be known, has already perished with the prominent actors who have appeared on the scene. Much, however, still remains. To rescue, both what is written and what is unwritten, is an appropriate and laudible object of literary research.

In calling your attention to one of the principal Indian stocks, whose wars and migrations are identified with the history of the Upper Lakes, and the extreme Northwestern portions of the Union, it may be proper to advert, for a few moments to the great era, in which our acquaintance with the race of red men commenced. Whether we refer to that era to require a correct knowledge of their former condition and character, or to trace the early events of their mournful history, it must ever be a subject of regret, that the first voyagers to America had not evinced, either more care in observing, or more discrimination in recording the interesting facts before them.

The age of discovery, fruitful as it was in daring enterprise, was not characterised by severe scrutiny or deep research. Still less was it marked by liberal and exalted sentiments in politics, philosophy, or religion. Columbus himself suffered his better reason to be swayed by the splendid fallacies of visionaries, such as Mandeville and Marco Polo. And he narrowly escaped the charge of heresy for advancing some of the modern doctrines in geography and astronomy. Monarchs held, that the accidental discovery gave them a right, not only to the sovereignty of the new world, but also over the personal liberty of the natives, who were wrested from their homes to be exhibited as spectacles in the courts of Europe, or sold as slaves in the markets. And learned and pious men gravely deliberated, whether the new found people were to be treated as brethren of the same species.

The spirit of maritime adventufe was, however, at its height. Sovereigns vied with each other in the glory of discovery, and the thirst for foreign dominion. Portugal, and the cities and little republics of Italy, took the lead in the splendid career of adventure. And at the same time that they set the example to the rest of Europe, they furnished them with experienced nautical commanders. Unfortunately too, they set the example of enslaving the native inhabitants of the countries they discovered, and of causing every nobler aspiration to give way to the thirst for wealth, and the rage of political aggrandizement The natives of both the East and the West Indies, after their strange looks and dress had been scanned, and their stranger languages listened to, were, in reality, regarded in scarcely any other light than as furnishing the ready means of accumulating "barbaric pearl and gold."

All that related to their intellectual character, internal political divisions and subdivisions, distinctive languages, and the agreement or disagreement of their traditions respecting their origin and dispersion over the two continents, was looked upon, either as matter of minor importance, or left to the chance of future observation. In perusing the collection of these early voyages, it is surprising to see in how purely a mercantile spirit they were executed; the dry minuteness with which unimportant incidents are described; and the great paucity of exact, comprehensive, or discriminating views. And it can therefore create but little disappointment, if the inquirer into this portion of our aboriginal history should often be a gleaner in a barren field.

Cabot is admitted to have been the discoverer of the Atlantic coast of North America, from Newfoundland to the latitude of the capes of Virginia, or possibly, the Carolinas. (1497.) He was followed, twenty-seven years later, by Verrizani, who, making the land in about the latitude of the present capital of Georgia, ran along the coast to the 56th degree of north latitude. Neither of these discoverers made extensive observations upon the coast, or the native inhabitants. They landed in but few places, and of those few, there is scarcely one, that, from their descriptions, can be certainly identified. It has been conjectured that Verrizani entered the straits between the highlands of Neversink and Long Island, where he had an interview with the natives. And if so, he preceded Hudson, in his discovery, eighty-three years.

In the interim between the dates of these two voyiages, the Portuguese navigator, Cortereal, visited some of the higher latitudes of the North Atlantic, and discovered and named the coast of Labrador. (1500.)

About this epoch, fishing vessels began to resort to the Grand Banks, giving rise to a branch of commerce in which the French and Portuguese appear to have first taken the most active part.—Jean Denis, a native of Rouen, who sailed on one of these fishing voyages, (1506,) is said to have laid down and published the first chart of the coast.--Two years afterwards Thomas Aubert, another of these private adventurers, brought the first natives from Newfoundland to Paris; and claimed to have made certain discoveries on the gulf and river since named St. Lawrence, which have been generally deemed apocryphal As little credit has been awarded by historians to the reported visit of Yalasco, and the etymological proofs of the Spanish origin of the word "Canada."

It remained for Cartier, sailing under commission from Francis I, to discover and name the St. Lawrence, which he ascended in one of his ships to lake St. Peters, and his boats to the rapids above Montreal. And from this period, (1535,) the chain of ,northwestern discovery remains unbroken and undisputed. The French were not slow in availing themselves, of the advantages the country presented for settlement. But their first efforts were unsuccessful, and they encountered the most determined opposition from the Iroquois, or Five Nations, whom it was the fate of Cartier t have offended, by ascending the river against their declared will, and by carrying off one of their principal chiefs, who died in France. To dissuade him from ascending the river above the island of Orleans, they made him profuse presents of maize and fish. One of the chiefs then drew a circle in the sand, and waving the multitude to retire, took Cartier and his followers within it. He then commenced speaking, and at separate intervals, presented him three children, two males and one female, to divert him from his object. The multitude, at each presentation, setting up a loud shout. Finding him still resolute, they then resorted to the influence of a conjuror, who, after certain ceremonies, announced to the French, that the Indian God, had uttered his maledictions against them; and that there was so much ice and snow in the country, that whoever entered it must die.—They opposed the discovery by every means in their power; and when the French had got a footing, they omitted nothing to dispossess them. With more than Carthagenian hatred, they resisted the progress of their growth and settlement, nor did they cease to rssist, while the French had a fortress to defend.

To oppose this confederacy, the French courted the alliance of the Algonquins; a nation, who, in the time of Champlain, were settled along the north banks of the St. Lawrence, between Quebec and lake St. Peters, extending north, by the Utawas, to lake Nepissing. Their power and influence were however spread, by the ties of affinity, among a very extensive circle of tribes, towards the north and west. From the head of lake Erie, they advanced under various names, along both banks of the great chain of communication through the lakes, extending north to lake Winnipie and Hudson's bay, and south, to the mouth of the Ohio. They were also connected by ties less closely drawn, but not less indicative of a common origin, with the principal tribes of New England, and of the mountainous passes east of the St. Lawrence. The latter were collectively called Abenakis, or Eastlanders.

Aided by allies thus widely dispersed, and favorably situated, the French prosecuted the war against the Iroquois. The latter were supported by the English, and by such Indian auxiliaries as they could command. And this continued to be the state of affairs, till both the English and French outgrew their dependence upon Indian power.—To this general state of alliance, there were two notable exceptions, consisting of interchanges of hostility between affiliated tribes, which exposed each of them to the resentment of their parent stock. The Wyandots or Hurons, who are not only of the Iroquois type of languages, but are placed by the French at the head of that family, joined the French. The Foxes, who, on the contrary, speak a well characterized dialect of the Algonquin, adhered generally to the Iroquois, And this unnatural alliance had nearly proved the extermination of both of these tribes. The Iroquois pursued the Hurons with the inveracy of a family quarrel, and drove them from the St. Lawrence to the banks of the lake which has since taken their name. A band of them were settled, through the piety of Father Marquette, at Michillimackinac. Others fled into lake Superior, and even took shelter, for a time, in the country west of it.

The Foxes, by attempting to keep terms with both parties, pleased neither. They soon drew upon themselves the enmity of their kindred tribes, and the execrations of the French, who heaped upon them, and their vacillating policy, every term of reproach. They were driven from old Toronto, through the straits of Niagara, to Detroit, where they played a conspicuous part in the Pontiac war. They afterwards concentrated their remaining force at Green Bay, where they formed a close alliance with the Sauks, and, for a time, sustained themselves. But they were pursued by the French, with the aid of the Chippewas and Menomonees. They were beateau in two sanguinary battles on the St. Croix and Fox rivers—fled to the Ouisconsin, and finally sought refuge west of the Mississippi.

The accounts which some writers have given of the ancient and firm alliance between the Iroquois and Algonquins, it is too late now to investigate, either for the purpose of disproving or corroborating. The state of pupilage in which the Iroquois are represented as having been placed, without authority to hunt, or to exercise the usual privileges of savage freedom, is not, however, rendered probable by any thing we know of this warlike people, since the discovery. And the whole relation savors much of one of those ingenious fictions, by which one rude nation endeavors to acquire credit for exalted sentiments, at the expense of another. That these rival nations were, at some remote period, on terms of amity, is not improbable; but if such amity was the result (as it seems) of the fear of overgrown power on the one side, it was in most imminent danger of being interrupted, the moment an increase of numbers brought the weaker in a condition to cope with the stronger power.—From whatever causes the disagreement arose, it is certain the league had been broken long before Roberval displayed the French flag upon the St. Lawrence, or Van Twillor hoisted that of the United Provinces upon the Hudson. And the successful and decisive battle, in which the Iroquois were defeated by the Algonquins on the river Peckancourt, in Lower Canada, shows that the war was prosecuted with a spirit of enterprise and determination, which owed no part of their efficacy to either French or English counsels.

It is due to the French character, in relation to these two celebrated tribes, to remark, that they *found* but did not *make*, them enemies. They turned the contest to their advantage, by forming a league with the party from whom they had most to hope, & most to fear. And the league thus early formed they never broke. They attended the Algonquins in their hunting parties and their war parties; in their days of feasting and of fasting; in their councils and their battles. They followad them through every rigor of the country and the climate. They formed settlements in their remotest villages, and cemented their friendship by intermarriage. With but little change of expression, they seem to have adopted the protestation of the Moabilitess: "Whither thou goest, I will go—And where thou lodgest, I will lodge. Thy people shall be my people. And thy God shall be my God."

It was among the tribes and kindred of this nation, that the French exersized that high power and influence, which has rendered their colonial history so celebrated. By gaining this ascendency, they succeed—after a long and bloody contest, (in which the city of Montreal was once taken by storm and sacked,) in repelling the attacks of the Iroquois, and curbing their power. They drew a line of forts from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, and thus matured that daring plan for annihilating the British power in America, which was once the cause of well grounded alarm. But the final blow to French power was not given by the Iroquois tomahawk and scalping knife. It was the long and valorously sustained efforts of the fleets and armies of the illustrious nation, and the hardy colonists, from which we are descended.

In ceding the jurisdiction of the country, the French population did not (like the Spanish in Louisiana at a later period,) withdraw from it. They remained in their settlements, and were tolerated in the enjoymenty of their civil and religious privileges. With a numerous population, the government of France also left behind the reputation of great enterprise in extending its authority, great bravery in defending its territorial rights, and unwearied devotion in reclaiming the Indian tribes. They carefully explored the geographical features of the country, and seized with much judgment upon the most commanding positions for forts and trading houses. They carried the fur trade from Gaspe bay, where it may be said emphatically to have been commenced by Cartier in 1534, to the banks of the Saskatchawine. If they did not improve the system of agriculture practised in France, at the several eras of colonization, they at least kept pace with it. We are indebted to them for some of the choicest natural fruit of Normandy and Brittany. In their intercourse with the Indian tribes, they were kind and conciliating. A better exemplification of the paternal character of their government, and the impression it has left upon the northern tribes, cannot be given, than quoting some passages of a speech delivered by a Chippewa Chief in 1826. "When the French arrived at these Falls, they came and kissed us. They called us children, and we found them fathers. We lived like brethren in the same lodge, and we always had where withal to clothe us. They never mocked our ceremonies, and they never molested the places of our dead. Seven generations of men have passed away, but we have not forgotten it. Just—very just, were they towards us." And their eventful history will long remain conspicuous for the ardor of their discoveries, the devotion of their missionaries, and the heroic valor of their commanders.

When their commerce began to extend itself to the upper lakes, they found seated around the borders of these internal seas, the Three Brother Tribes—the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatamies. These tribes appear to have been originally, a single scion of the Algonquin stock. Their own traditions affirm, that they came from the east, and reached lake Huron together. Their separation into distinct tribes, took place in the vicinity of Michillimackinac, where the Ottowas, who were most inclined to agriculture, remained. The Pottawatamies pushed their fortunes southerly through lake Michigan; and after several mutations, both of name and place, finally established themselves about its head. The Chippewas, whom it is my intention more particularly to notice, extended themselves northwardly, through the straits of St. Mary, to lake Superior, and westwardly, from that lake to the Mississippi, where they first came in contact with the Sioux. At what period this migration took place, how long a time it occupied, and what were the particular incidents attending it, their tradions have failed to inform us. The French found them, where they now are, around the shores of lake Superior, and north and west of it. As they first encountered this tribe in fixed habitions at the Sault of Ste. Marie, they gave them the appellation of *Saulteurs*. They migrated by the southern shores of the lake, and kept their warriors in advanced. This avanced party, who at a subsequent period acquired, & have retained the name of Mukkundwa, or Plunderers, proceeded west to the Mississippi, and established themselves around the rice lakes at its sources. Traditiion is silent, also, as to the name and condition of the people whom they encountered on lake Superior. At Lapointe, near the west end of the lake, they were surprised to fall in with their own relations, the Ottagomies or Foxes, who had reached that place by an overland route, from Green Bay.

These two tribes lived on terms of mutual friendship for a time; the Chippewas occupying the lake border, and the Foxes living on the small rice lakes at the source of the Ouisconsin and Ontonagon. Their hunting parties first came into collision.—Disputes arose, which were exasperated by recrimination; and a general war, preceeded by some personal conflicts, ensued. The French threw their weight into the scale against the Foxes, and having mustered a strong force of Indian auxiliaries, totally defeated them in a general action at the junction of the Wolf and Fox rivers. The stremuous efforts they made to exterminate this tribe, have been palliated on the plea of its insidious and treacherous character.

The Chippewas of the Lake also prepared to inflict a decisive blow. War messengers were dispatched along the whole line of the lake coast, from Lapointe to St. Mary's. Four hundred volunteers, from the different villages, obeyed this invitation. They assembled and united in the ceremonies of the war dance, on the open shore of the lake. They were headed by Waub Ojeeg, or the White Fisher, a bold and successful warrior, who had commanded in six previous expeditions, and acquired the respect and confidence of the surrounding bands.

While the mental discipline, by which a party of warriors is wrought up and prepared for war, is strongly calculated to excite reflection, their departure from the sacred fire, around which they have sung their songs, recited their former exploits, and pledged their vows, cannot be contempleted without mingled feelings of pity and admiration. No rolling of drums, no sounding of trumpets, no unfurling of ensigns, is there. They quit the scene with gestures of defiance, but at the same time, with a fixedness of purpose, and spirit of heroic daring beyond all that is known to the civilized soldier. When the yell of final onset is raised, there is a quick interchange of passionate sensations between the actor and the hearer, of which the ancient sound of defiance of the shield and javelin may furnish a coincidence, though not a parallel. Tradition has preserved another incident of the departure of this expedition. When the warrriors filed through the village to enter the forest, they were met by the collected matrons of the place, carrying their infants in their arms, and uttering that wail, in the shrill tenor voice of the Indian female, which bespeaks affliction, and which whoever has heard will not soon forget. Such an appeal was unusual. The whole party stopped. One of the elder men then came forward, and addressed them in a short speech, in which he reminded them of the relative duties of warriors and women. They then proceeded, following a westerly course.

After this party reached the waters of the river St. Croix, they encamped six nights on their downward passage, before they discovered signs of the enemy. They proceeded with great caution, keeping scouts in advance. On the 7th day, the scouts discovered the Foxes encamped on a portage. But they came so suddenly upon them, that they could not give the alarm. Both parties fired at the same moment, and a general action commenced. The Chippewas came up with great promptitude. They formed along the line of the portage path, hemming the Foxes in a peninsula formed by a bend of the river. The action was long contested, but terminated in the total defeat of the enemy, very few of whom escaped. Many were drowned in attempting to cross the stream, being precipitated over the falls. Among the slain were found several of the Sioux, who aided the Foxes on this occasion.

This action took place at the falls on the river St. Croix. It put an end to the feud between the Chippewas and Foxes. The latter abandoned their villages at the Rice lakes, and retired down the Ouisconsin. The sequel of their story may be told in a few words. After their separation of more than half a century, these two tribes again met, but under widely altered circumstances. Time had effected a great revolution of feeling on the part of the Foxes. They had recovered their shattered fortunes, and in part recruited their population, by an intimate union with the Sauks, and with the small tribe of Iowas. But they had lost nothing of their warlike character and reckless spirit of adventure. They were engaged in fierce hostilities against the Sioux, their ancient allies, and were thus by the force of circumstances, but without any purposed concert, brought into a state of political alliance with the Chippewas.

The meeting took place at Praire du Chien in the summer of 1825, and was attended with more than ordinarily imposing circumstances. The Foxes, Sauks and Iowas, were here to meet, not only their allies the Chippewas, but their open enemies the Sioux. They came to discuss the subject of a settlement of boundaries, willing to listen to the terms of accommodation, but prepared for war. They ascended the channel of the Mississippi in a flotilla of canoes, so arranged that they moved up the stream in a compact body. Not a woman nor a child was with them. It was exclusively a party of armed warriors, painted and decorated in the most gorgeous manner, singing their war songs and beating their drums with their barbaric ensigns displayed. In this attitude of warlike array, turning a point of land, they presented themselves in sight of a village, the whole male population of which, together with the assembled tribes of Indians present, rushed to the banks of the river, to witness the advance of this novel spectacle. As the flotilla approached, it became apparent that the music and shouts were accompanied with dancing.—The canoes were attached together upon which a platform was erected. They passed slowly up against the strong current of the river, keeping the island shore, until they reached a position opposite the Sioux encampment at the upper part of the village, where their shouts and dancing became more than usually animated They then wheeled slowly into the channel, keeping up their animated cries, and descending along the line of the village to an open plain below. To this point the throng of white and red men had followed, anxious to witness the debarkation of men thus flushed by their recent successes, and vain of their exploits. Keokuc, their war captain, led the way. Pointing with his lance to the crowd on shore, he motioned them to make way to admit his landing. The crowd obeyed. He instantly leaped ashore, and was followed by his whole party. They marched directly into the plain, and halted in line. They then stacked their spears and rifles, and stood within grasp of them. All this was effected with the precision and alacrity of drilled troops. In the mean time the Chippewas had arranged themselves in an irregular line in front. After a short pause, some of their aged chiefs advanced into the open space. This was a moment of intense and painful interest. But it was soon relieved. They were met by the Fox chiefs with a friendly salutation, and taken by the hand. Nor has any thing since occurred to interrupt the harmony betweeen these tribes.

From the Cultivator.

THE POLL EVIL.

As soon as the tumor appears, make a strong decoction of the root of the meadow plant or vine known by the name of *poison ivy*, and sometimes by that of mercury; bathe the tumor with this decoction every day, as hot as the horse will bear it; and heat it in with a hot iron. In a short time it will begin to diminish, and in six weeks it will wholly subside. A very valuable horse of mine was attacked with this disease last summer, and two months after we first discovered it, were consumed in experiments of different kinds, when I became discouraged, and gave up the horse as lost.—The tumor became appalling, so much so, that the best of farriers declined to undertake a cure, and advised me to sell my horse for the best price that I could get; when shortly afterwards I accidentally heard of the above remedy. I tried it, and with complete success. No trace of the disease remains, although when I commenced the application, the horse was so bad that he could not drop his head to drink, unless he was driven to deep water. I have no doubt the remedy is a specific it applied in time. How long before the tumor breaks, the application, to be successful, must be made, I am not able to say—but the tumor on my horse must have been three months advancing, before we commenced our application.

As I am ignorant of veterinary nosology, I hope you will give the technical name of the disease, and for the same reason, I hope you will give the botanical name of the plant which effected the cure.†

I have the honor
to be your
obedient servant,
IRA CLIZBE.

†The technical name of this disease is *Poll-Evil*—the botanical name of the plant *Rhus tox chondendron*, var. *radicans*.

THE LAST OF THE COCK'D HATS:—The venerable and Rev. Dr. Emmons—the oldest divine, we believe in the United States—is among the distinguished visitors of our city during this anniversary week. He is, we believe, upwards of ninety years of age, and appears remarkably well. He adheres to the ancient clerical usage of wearing the old-fashioned three-cornered cock'd hat; and we like him all the better for it. We regret that the clergy should ever have doffed this respectable description of beaver.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Importance of Ventilation.—Common air while *pure*, possesses a vivifying spirit or quality necessary to sustain the lives of animals; and this in a gallon of air, serves for one man during the space of a minute, and no longer. In proof of this, if a man descends into the deep, in a diving bell, he can only live without fresh supplies of atmospheric air from above, as many minutes as the number of gallons of air contained in the bell amount to. Even a burning candle consumes the vivifying spirit of a gallon of air per minute, which shows that a constant supply of fresh air is as necessary to feed flame as it is to support animal life. The vivifying spirit of air is destroyed in a variety of ways besides passing through the lungs, by common heat, by smokey chimnies, by being pent up in any close place, or by an overcharge of damp or inflammable vapours, the dread effects from which are too well known to those who work in coal mines. Hence we may be convinced of the evident necessity of constant ventilation in every dwelling place, in churches, chapels, and in all public rooms where multitudes have been assembled.—*Extract.*

Splendid and costly compliments.—Dr W. Beach has shown us two splendid gold medals, one from the King of Saxony, and one from the King of Prussia, accompanied with letters, highly complimentary to Doctor Beach, in return for a set of his work in three volumes called "The American Practice of Medicine." A similar present was received a short time since from Louis Philippe, King of the French.—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

THE LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

We extract the following particulars of the late highly important foreign news, by the packet ship Napoleon, from the Baltimore American of Thursday last.

THE AMERICAN INDEMNITY.

It will be seen by the annexed account of the proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies, that that body has pronounced judgment upon the sophistry of M. Berryer, on the subject of the American Indemnity, by a vote in its favor, carried by the overwhelming majority of 152, in an assembly of 426 members—the majority being upwards of an hundred more than Ministers had at first ventured to count upon. The debates of the Chambers were heretofore brought down to the close of the sitting on the 16th of April. On the 17th, M. Mauguin, whose political principles have lately become a question with the Parisians, was the principal speaker against the claims, and he produced a little sensation in the Chamber, by the following statement:—

"A person writes to M. Mauguin, that if he will examine the original papers produced in support of the American claims it will be easy for him to discover in it a falsification, for there is in the texture of the paper itself a date subsequent to the date of the statement. It was this strange discovery which induced M. de Polignac to reject a claim which was evidently stamped with fraud."

It was said in the Chamber, that the letter read, by M. Mauguin, and of which this is the substance, was from Prince Polignac. M Mauguin requested to have the original documents in question laid before the Chamber, but the Minster asserted that they were not in existence. Thus the accusation of fraud, according to the French journalist, is made and not rebutted.—The accusation, however, seems not to have made a great impression on the Chamber, for it voted against M. Bignon's amendment to reduce the indemnity one-half. The ballot was taken with unusual solemnity, and 270 voted against, and 156 for M. Bignon. This vote assured the government that the disposition of the Chamber was much more favorable than it had dared to hope. On the 18th the debate was resumed and brought to a close. Two amendments were proposed, one by M. Legrand to the effect "That the sum of 25,000,000 f. shall not be paid until France has received satisfactory explanations on the President's message;" and another by M. Isambert to this effect.—"The money to be paid to America shall be included in the budget, and paid without interest in six separate payments; the first commencing in the year 1836, and the last in the year 1841"—both of which were rejected by decisive majorities. It will be seen, however, that an amendment was adopted, on motion of Gen. Valaze, requiring that the money shall not be paid until France obtains a satisfactory explanation from the President for the language he thought proper to adopt towards the Government, which will prevent the payment of any part of the indemnity until after the meeting of the next Congress; but as the interest will be constantly accruing, this delay is of no moment. The required explanation will doubtless be forthcoming in due season—and all will then be well.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES—April 18

The order of the day was the discussion on the articles of the bill relative to the American claim. The first article is as follows:—

"The Minister of Finance is authorised to take the necessary measures for the execution of the 1st and 2d articles of the Treaty signed on the 4th July, 1831, between the King of the French and the United States, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Washington on the 2d of February, 1832, and according to the terms of which the sum of 25 millions of francs is to be paid by France.

M. Isambert said, that at a moment, when the Chamber seemed resolved to vote the 25 millions demanded by America, a serious question was presented for consideration—the question relative to the interest of the money about which nothing had been said in the Government bill this year, but to which the amendment of the Committee specially referred. Here the interruptions of the members of the centre became so clamorous that the Hon. Deputy's voice was nearly inaudible in the gallery. The President's bell, though handled with tolerable energy and dexterity, was for a length of time rung without effect. We were only enabled to catch a few disjointed sentences, by which it appeared that the Hon. Deputy argued against the payment of interest of any kind; and contended that a treaty passed with a Constitutional Nation could be put in force only after it had received the sanction of the Chambers. This fact, he thought, could not have escaped the attention of the Americans themselves. In conclusion, he proposed the following as an amendment to the 1st article of the bill:—

"The Minister of Finance is authorised to take the necessary measures for the execution of the 1st article of the treaty signed on the 4th July 1831, between the King of the French and the United States, and according to which the sum of 25 millions is to be paid by France. The above sum shall be carried to the budget of the State, and paid, without interest, in six successive instalments, for each of the years 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841.

M. Charamaule said that the intention of the Hon. Deputy who had just sat down, was evidently to propose the suppression of the interest granted by the treaty, from the date of its ratification by the Government; or in other words, to declare his opinion, that the interest became due only from the day on which the Chamber might pass a vote in favor of the bill. He (M. Charamaule) therefore proposed the following as a sub-amendment to that of M. Isambert: "The sums shall bear interest only from the date of the promulgation of the present law." The Hon. Deputy added that he proposed his amendment through a feeling of respect for the prerogative of the Chamber—Hear!

M. Isambert agreed to M. Charamaule's amendment.

The President of the Council (the Duke de Broglie) said that the amendments of Messrs Isambert and Charamaule would have the effect of annulling one of the articles of the treaty—in fact the entire treaty, & of forcing government to make another. The first amendment he considered tantamount to the pure and simple rejection of the Bill, and he thought by adopting the second, the Chamber would exceed its powers—Murmurs from the extremities. For these reasons Government could admit neither of the amendments proposed.

M. Charamaule conceived that the objection urged by the President of the Council had been presented too late, as M. Bignon's amendment, which was also calculated to do away with the treaty, had been discussed. He (M. Charamaule) contended that the treaty could be definitive only after the vote of the Chambers—that the French Government could treat only conditionally—and that the negotiations into which it might enter, could be ratified only by the Chambers. From the date of the ratification, and from that alone, France could acknowledge the debt and pay interest on it.—M. Charamule's amendment was then put to the vote and rejected.

The President next read an amendment of M. Leyraud, who proposed that the following words should be added to the first article of the Bill:—

"The payment of the 25,000,000 shall take place only after the Govertment shall have received satisfactory explanations as to the message of the President of the United States, dated 2d December, 1834—and after such explanations shall have been officially published."

The President likewise read an amendment proposed by Gen. Valaze, & which, he remarked, was nearly similar to that of M. Leyraud. Gen. Valaze's amendment was to the effect that—

"The payments to be effected in execution of the first article of the present Bill, shall take place only after the French Government shall have received satisfactory explanations as to the message of the President of the United States, dated December 2, 1834."

M. Leyraud remarked that the difference between his amendmens and that of Gen. Valaze was, that the former bore upon the 1st article of the Bill, and the latter upon the 4th. He considered it unnecessary to dwell at any length upon his own document as the spirit and meaning of it must be evident.—The offensive language of the President of the U. States had been published throughout all Europe, and the insulted dignity of France required satisfactory explanations.

M. Odillon Barrot observed that the authority of Gen. Lafayette might be invoked on a question of principle, but not a pecuniary question.

M. D. Bance thought it contrary to the dignity of the Chamber to vote the 25 millions before satisfactory explanations had been given by the government of the United States. He wished to know if it was true that one of Mr. Livingston's letters to his Government contained the following passage:—"The Bill will shortly be presented to the Chambers; I think the President ought in his message to speak out, and boldly." Was it true that Mr. Livingston had written these words?

The President of the Council, with great warmth:

"No, it is not true."

M. Salverte; "Only read the letters."

The President of the Council; "I deny the fact."—Murmurs.

M. de Rance declared his opinion that the Minister, in the answer just given by him, had by no means refuted his the Hon. Deputy's argument.

The President of the Council stated that Government had always intended to act in the spirit of the amendment proposed by General Valaze, but that he and his collegues disapproved of M. Leyraud's amendment, because though they were ready, when called upon, to give explanations to every member of the Chamber, they objected to a clause that would bind them to publish such documents as Government might receive.

The Minister of the Marine offered some explanation on the mission of the French brig the D'Assas, which, he insisted had been well received at New York. He then entered into some nautical details on the mode in which the American frigate the Constitution had paid the usual honors of the French flag.

M. Glais Bizoin observed that the portion of Mr. Livingston's correspondence which was prior to the President's message, and which had not been read to the Chamber by the Minister of War, contained a letter dated 29th November, 1834, and stating that the writer had been informed by an influential member of the French Chamber, that the debate on the American claim would probably be postponed till after the President's message had reached France, and that on the tone of that message might depend the vote on the bill. The Honorable Deputy thought that the Chamber ought to demand the retraction of that letter written by Mr. Livingston. (Hear from the left.)

M. Mauguin thought that the Chamber ought to obtain satisfaction not only for the American President's message but also for the correspondence which had provoked that message. He then said that in the course of the ensuing session, himself and his colleagues would demand from Ministers if the dignity of France had been satisfied

M. de Marmier considered it a dangerous precedent that newspaper articles should be allowed to interrupt the harmony existing between two friendly nations.

M. Mauguin replied that the point in question had no reference to newspaper articles, but related solely to official communications made to the American Congress.

The 1st article of the Bill was then adopted with the amendment of Gen. Valaze. The Opposition Deputies both of the right and left voted against the article; those of the left centre [the tiers part] in favor of it.—The articles 2 and 3 were then adopted without discussion—they are to the following effect:—

Art. 2. The sum of 1,500,000f which the Government of the United States has engaged to pay in six annual terms in discharge of the claims presented by France in behalf of her citizens, or of the Public Treasury, shall, in proportion as the recoveries are made, be credited to a special article of the Budget. Credits shall be opened to the Minister of the Finances to a similar amount, for the discharge of the claims which shall have been liquidated in favor of French citizens.

Art. 3. A Committee, exercising its functions gratuitously and named by Royal Ordinance, shall be appointed to examine and estimate all claims addressed to Government, and to divide the sum of 1,500,000f amongst all the claimants having a right thereto, and if necessary in proportion to the just amount of their claims. All claims must be presented before the 1st January, 1837, under penalty of forfeiture of the same. The claimants may appeal to the Council of State against the decision of the committee, according to the forms and within the delays specified for matters in litigation. The same right is reserved to the Minister of Finances. An account shall be annually laid before the Chambers of the payments effected on the sum of 1,500,000 francs. Should a portion of this sum remain unemployed, it shall be returned to the Public Treasury.

The Chamber then proceeded to the ballot on the ensemble of the Bill. The following was the result: Number of votes, 426; absolute majority, 214; for the Bill, 289; against it, 137.

The Bill was accordingly adopted. The announcement to that effect from the President occasioned considerable sensation and tumult. Adjourned at 6 o'clock.

A correspondent of the London Courier makes the following remark upon the result:—

"Not the least valuable feature in this vote, is, the evidence it affords of the decaying influence of party—for no effort has been left untried to make the question a mere party trial. Hence the outcry from the organs of opposition against "an un-national Chamber," who have betrayed the honor of their country—that is to say who have not provoked a war, in order to avoid the payment of a just and acknowledged debt."

The Journal des Debats approves Gen. Valaze's amendment, which reconciles the interests of the national dignity with those of justice.

"As we owe, we pay; but as the payment has been demanded in language wanting in measure, before payment, we require that the national dignity should be satisfied. This is a proceeding at once just and noble: it is the proceeding of a great nation, as much above threats as above the idea of taking advantage of an insult to declare itself free from all debt. Mr. Livingston, with all his legislation, was to quit France if the bill was not adopted. It has been adopted; and it is probable that Mr. Livingston will think proper to be the bearer himself to his Government of the account of all that has passed here, in order not to expose himself a second time to the inconvenience of having his correspondence published.

It is probable, also, that the American Government will think proper not to send him back to France, in order to spare him the inevitable embarrassment under which he must labor, after the written expressions that have been attributed to him in the course of the debate.—We do not blame the American Government for having given so complete and prompt a publicity to Mr. Livingston's letters; perhaps it was demanded by the forms and practice of her institutions; but such publicity must often have the effect of sacrificing individual negotiators it being impossible to require that the negotiator who has spoken publicly ill of the country to which he is accredited should continue to be well received by the people he has offended. Those are the reasons which induce us to look upon the longer stay of Mr. Livingston in Paris as very difficult, and his return very uncertain.

The English correspondent of the N. York Star has the following notice of the Indemnity subject:

"FRANCE AND AMERICA.

On Saturday (April 18,) the members of the Chamber of Deputies, at Paris, closed the debate on the American Indemnity Bill. All the amendments were rejected, save one, to the effect that the money shall not be paid until some apology or explanation be tendered, by the U. States, to the French Government, for the harsh terms in which the American President alluded to the non fulfilment of the treaty. With the exception of this article—*inserted with the concurrence of the Ministry*—the bill remains exactly the same as it was presented by the committee to the Chamber. The bill was carried by a far larger majority than even the Ministers expected—there being 289 votes for and 137 against it. I believe it is pretty well ascertained that upwards of 200 deputies were pledged to vote against it. As soon as this majority had passed the bill—thereby deciding that the 25 millions be paid to America—two other amendments were proposed: one, that the debt should bear no intrest, and the other, that the interest should only commence from the day on which the bill was carried. The Chamber rejected these "amendments," and there consequently remains something about 30 millions of francs to be paid on account of this bill, by France to America.

"But—the apology?—Bah!—there will be no such thing, and, what is more, *the French Ministry do not expect it.* Mr. Livingston, your "polite letter writer," will leave France, and that will be all the apology.

"The Presidential threat was an *individual* act, virtually disapproved of by the Senate and House of Representatives.

"Louis Philippe remains in a state of glorious unpopularity. It was anticipated that, on the occasion of his birth-day, May 1, he might make a virtue of necessity and grant an amnesty to the prisoners of Lyons and Paris, for whose trials such immense preparations are now on hand. A deputation of Peers waited on him last Monday, to pray him to be thus wisely merciful, but the bloated tyrant gave them a *point blanc* refusal. What will be the issue? Why, this—if acquaitted, the prisoners triumph over "the Citizen King" as victors—if condemned, they will be considered martyrs."

LONDON, April 22.

We have received by express the only papers published in Paris on Monday last, (the 20th.)

The business done in the Chamber up to the hour at which our reporter was obliged to leave was of no importance; nor do we find among the contents of the three papers before us any domestic or foreign intelligence of interest. The American indemnity question still seems to afford abundant matter for the columns of the Paris journals. It appears that Mr. Livingston the American Minister, intended remaining in Paris until the passing of that bill into a law, after which he will leave France, taking England on his way back to the United States. A charge d'affaires will do the business of the legation during his absence, or until the appointment of a new Minister.

PARIS, April 21.

The *conge* which has been given to Mr. Livingston will, any where but in France, be scarceiy considered as the noblest resource for the retrievement of the national dignity. Elsewhere, such a calculated blow at a diplomatic functionary will probably be regarded as a symptom of cowardice rather than of courage, after every thing had been granted the rejection of which had any chance of producing an armed retaliation. There is no doubt that the Ministers were extremely anxious, after the defeat of last year, that the bill should now be passed by a considerable majority. Without the *tiers parti*, it might still, perhaps, have been carried; so that the amendment of General Valaze was the price which was paid for the co-operation of that section of the Chamber of which Dupin is the chief.

It is said that on this point M. de Broglie and his colleagues were not perfectly agreed; but that they ultimately yielded to the strongly expressed wishes of the Premier on the subject. It remains to be seen how the demand for satisfaction will be met by the haughty chief of the American republic. There is reason to believe that on the other side of the Atlantic, much more than on this, the point of honor has the first place, and the question of the dollars is treated as a subordinate matter. Mr. Livingston very naturally feels himself personally ill used, and on that account his opinions may be liable to bias; but the probability seems to be, that the demand for satisfaction, if made in the same spirit which has dictated the unceremonious dismissal of the American Minister will have raised up a greater difficulty than that which the French Ministry have just overcome. Mr. Livingston remains here until after the law has passed the Chamber of Peers. He then proposes to pay short visits to England and Holland before returning to the United States.—*Times.*

LONDON, April 22.—Since the passing of the American Indemnity Bill nothing of any consequence had taken place in the Chamber of Deputies. That vote appears in the meantime, to have given no satisfaction to any party, save and except the government and its vile retainers. Mr. Livingston, the American Minister, does not appear to be satisfied with it, if we are to judge from his preparations to quit France, which have suffered no interruption in consequence. The American ship of war, too, which had arrived in the roads of Havre, still kept aloof from the shore, and showed no disposition to pay the French Government the compliment of placing herself under the protection of its guns. This coolness has not escaped the notice of the public, and one of the consequences of the discovery has been a fall of the rentes. Into what disgrace and embarrassments corrupt Government sfall, and how easily they might avoid them if they would follow the vulgar maxim that "honesty is the best policy." If they would only act upon this trite but golden rule they would be pursued by the blessings instead of the execrations of mankind; and this world which has been converted by their wickedness into a Pandemonium, would become a paradise, as God, to judge from the bounties which he has lavished on it,-strewing it in profusion with every thing that can delight the eye, rejoice the heart, and ravish the ear—evidently designed that it should be. But the Priests and Kings, though they pretend to hold their offices from God, have so completely succeeded in disfiguring His handiwork that it has long looked more like a hell than a heaven. Let us take courage, however, the tide is evidently turning; injustice shall not always reign paramount—and we are sure better days are not far off.—*True Sun.*

LIVERPOOL, April 25th.—The protracted debate in the French Chamber of Deputies, on the American indemnity bill, was brought to close on Saturday, when, as we anticipated months ago, the French made a virtue of necessity, and the bill was carried by a majority of *one hundred and fifty two* votes—there being 289 for, and 137 against. Every amendment proposed by the opposition, (except one) was rejected. After the bill was passed, the opposition proposed, first, that no interest should be paid, and next, that the interest should commence only from the day on which the bill was passed. The Chamber of Deputies negatived these propositions; consequently the whole sum of 25 millions of francs will be paid, together with the full interest from the date of the treaty. The arrears of interest will amount to nearly 5,000,000 of francs. All therefore, that France has *gained* by the delay—by the shabby shuffling about the whole business—by the attempted tricking—by the aim at national swindling, amounts to his:—first that the national vanity been sorely wounded by the threats of the American President; secondly, that the honor of France has been tarnished, in the eyes of Europe, by this swindling transaction; & thirdly, that full interest must be paid on the money since the treaty was signed.

All things considered, France comes out of the business in a most pitiful and unenviable manner. It will be a lesson to Louis Phillippe for the future. As a salvo, however, to the wounded vanity of the nation, the French ministers have consented to insert an article in the bill, to the effect that not a single sous of the debt shall be paid until the Government of the United States of America shall apologize to the government of France for the sharp passages in the President's Message, respecting the treaty. The American Executive apologize to Louis Phillippe and his Cabinet! They would as soon eat the Treaty, as humble themselves in this manner.—President Jackson might be inclined to say, "If you assert that you did not mean to play the rogue, then I did not mean to call you a scoundrel;" but this would be an explanation from only one part of the Executive, and consequently incomplete. Such a step as this would require the joint concurrence of the President, the Senate, and the House of Representatives: and, if we know any thing of the Americans, they will never give an apology for having chosen their own way of forcing France into the payment of a just debt.

What will be done? Must the matter remain as it is? No such thing. *France must yield.* The idea of an apology is very good, but that apology will never be made.

Mr. Livingston will be recalled, (his time of office being nearly at an end,) and the French Ministry will pretend that this is a virtual acknowledgement, by the United States, that their ambassador acted injudiciously! The Americans will get their money, and they merit commendation for the manly manner in which they have asserted their rights. Cloak the matter as you will, America has *frightened* France into common honesty.—*Liverpool Journal.*

The British Ministry are filling up all the subordinate offices, as a matter of course, with their adherents. The Great Seal has been put in commission, Sir Charles Pepys, Master of the Rolls, Sir Launcelot Shadwell, Vice Chancellor, and Sir John Bosanquet, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, are the Lord Commissioners. The Earl of Mulgrave has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Radical press is decidedly out in opposition to the Melbourne Ministry.

From the Louisiana Advertiser.

AWFUL OCCURRENCE.

It is now our painful duty to report the particulars of that appalling circumstance, which we could only slightly notice in our number of yesterday, as our impression was nearly worked off at the time of its occurrence. On Friday morning, between the hours of two and three o'clock, that large and extensive building in Canal street, known as the Planter's Hotel, fell to the ground with a tremendous crash, and gave a shock to the surrounding neighbourhood, similar to that experienced from an earthquake:—an awful pause ensued for a few seconds, when the smothered voices of several unfortunate individuals who were deeply buried beneath the ruins, issued from the pile; the alarm bells rang, and hundreds of our efficient firemen rushed to the spot, and made every exertion which humanity could dictate to rescue the miserable sufferers from the jaws of death. We understand there were from sixty to seventy persons living in the house, some of whom succeeded in effecting their escape, with but little or no injury, but we are sorry to add that several have lost their lives or been miserably mutilated. How truly do the scriptures say "in the midst of life we are in death!" Many of those poor creatures had been joyous and gay in the morning, and at night they went to bed "to rise no more!", Many of them, perhaps, had taken "heed for the morrow," and have been thus cut off "in the midst of hope." God grant we may be all prepared to meet him, should it "seem good to him" that such a calamity should overtake us! It is his mercy that there have not been many more victims in the list, as the billiard room had been remarkably full, and several persons whom we have seen had scarcely quitted them when they heard the crash. As usual, on such awful opportunities, there were some demons in the shape of human beings, who repaired there for the sake of plunder; we are glad to hear, for the honor of our city, that some of them have been taken and imprisoned in the gaol.

The following are some of the melancholy particulars:—

Mr. Morton, slightly wounded; Mr. Kennedy, severely injured; Mr. Hanna, dead. These gentlemen, together with Mr. Griffith, were all from Davis Co., Kentucky. Mr. Griffith was not in the building at the time of the catastrophe, but instantly repaired to the rescue and relief of his friends.

Mr. Talman, portrait painter, had his arm greatly mashed.

Mr. Hans escaped unhurt.

Mr. Morass slightly injured.

The lifeless bodies of Messrs. Mooney and Hopkins were taken from under the ruins at about two o'clock yesterday.

Mr. B. Center, exchange broker, escaped uninjured.

Mr. E. Eller, dead.

Mr. Ennis, of the Daily News, bruised.

Mr. Gaillard, clerk to Messrs. Ainsley and Ryan, wounded.

Mr. Ellis, bruised.

Mr. Armstrong, jr. hurt.

Mr. Cullerton was saved by a beam resting on the bed posts; he extricated himself by making a passage through the partition to the next house; he escaped with a slight scratch.

A Frenchman, name not known, severely injured.

Various reports are in circulation as to the number of persons who were within the walls when they gave way; but it is supposed there were not less than sixty. What became of the whole of them can only be surmised; many, it is said, miraculously escaped at the instant, while one shudders to think of what the ruins may yet conceal from the view.

The thanks of the community are merited by Mrs. Shall, who, with the most active humanity, threw open the doors of her house, situated on the opposite side of the street, for the reception of the wretched sufferers, where every care and attention that the best feelings of our nature could dictate is bestowed upon them.

The numerous firemen and other citizens vied with each other, on this occasion, with such noble efforts, as to preclude our having an opportunity of particularising.

From the True American.

HORRIBLE CATASTROPHE.—At two o'clock yesterday morning, the roof, third and fourth stories of that large building, the Planter' Hotel, in Cannal street, fell in with a most tremendous crash. In a few minutes the alarum bell was rung, and hundreds of citizens repaired to the spot; among the rest, Engine Companies, Nos, 2 and 4, immediately went to work to remove the rubbish, and extricate those buried beneath. It is stated, that somewhere about seventy persons were lodging in the house at the time the accident took place.

The negligence of the city authorities upon this occasion, was the most extraordinary & reprehensible, and the indignant feelings of the public were excited to a high degree, upon seeing that not a public officer was present until late in the day, to interfere or give directions in relation to the work. The occasion was was one, upon which a man, with a little more than ordinary energy, might have immortalised himself at little cost. His Honor the Mayor, should have immediately repaired to the spot, with his whole guard, & kept off the crowd of idlers, thus put the city laborers to work systematically, under the direction of the city surveyor, assisted by one or two competent persons, builders, acquainted with the kinds of work, and got together the city carts to remove, as fast as possible, the rubbish; but no, all was left to the discretion—management there was none—and to the exertions of the citizens undirected, but zealous, and the poor sufferers allowed to remain beneath the ruins in anguish and excruciating torments for hours.

Some of the escapes from the building are truly miraculous.

Mr. Ramage was sleeping in a room adjoining that of another individual, who was buried in the ruins and lost, whilst Mr. R. was so situated, that he was able to dress himself and escape over a back wall.

Mr. Edward Russel was saved by falling between two posts, whilst his bed was crushed to pieces.

A gentlemen found himself in the street, he knew not how; but recovering himself, and finding that although much bruised, he had no bones broken, he returned to the spot from whence he came, to seek for five thousand dollars, which he found, we believe.

Among the first picked up from the ruins, was a man who had his scalp taken off as completely as if it had been done by an Indian;—no tear, but all around as smooth as if cut with a knife: we saw the scalp at Mr. Sickle's druggist shop.

Mr. Cox, a young gentlemen was caught in the ruins by the foot, but escaped without any injury.

Samuel Kennedy, mentioned in the Daily News as being one of the missing and among the ruins of the Planter's Hotel was dug from the rubbish at a quarter before four o'clock, and although having remained there eleven or twelve hours, in a situation where it might be supposed a man could not exist ten minutes, is hearty, and, with the exception of being severely bruised about the arms, is in good condition, and likely to recover his usual vigor in a few days.

A Mr. J. B. Henner was found in the morning dead, a joist having passed through his body.

Mr. Monsey, formerly keeper of the House, and M. Hopkins, were found in the afternoon, dead; and some time afterward, Mr. Dumont, the author of Washington, or Retaliation, was picked out, and is doing well. About six o'clock, a colored man was found, and although he had been immured in the rubbish from 2 o'cloch a. m. about fifteen hours, he had sufficient strength left to walk off to a tavern next door.

Mr. Hertz was taken from amidst the ruins, just under two joists, the fall of which was stopped within an inch of his body.

About 10 o'clock the body of Mr. Gillard was taken from the ruins, dreadfully bruised, and apparently in a state of putrefaction; this was the only body found during the night. At the time our paper went to press this morning, the laborers were actively employed in clearing away the rubbish which had fallen into the centre of the building, and beneath which, we have no doubt many bodies yet remain buried.

From the Globe.

EXPUNGING RESOLUTION.

It gives us pleasure to learn, that the great champion of the People, Col. BENTON, will be found at his post at the commencement of the next Congress—that one of the first measures which he will bring forward, will be the expunging from the Senate Journal the resolution of the factious majority of that body, censuring President JACKSON.

The following letter from Hartford shows that the *People* of Connecticut, through their Legislature, have, by a large majority, instucted their Senators to unite with Col. Benton in effecting his purpose.

HARTFORD, May 23, 1835.

DEAR SIRS: I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the resolutions instructing our Senators in Congress to vote to expunge the condemnatory resolution of the United States Senate, passed the 20th March, 1834, have this day passed in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 129 to 79. Messrs. Ellsworth and Miner, late members of Congress, made a labored effort in opposition to the resolutions, and were backed by all the Whig talent in the House. They reasoned, they remonstrated, they beseeched the House not to place our worthy Senators in so distressing a dilemma as to compel them to declare, by their votes, that a measure in which they took a part was too disgraceful and infamous to remain on the records of the Senate. But all would not do: the honest Democracy of the House were convinced, beyond any possibility of change of opinion, that the proceedings of the Senate were unjust, factious, and a deliberate and palpable violation of the constitution. They have so declared, & recorded their names to the declaration. The resolutions will, no doubt, pass in the Senate, by a vote of two-thirds. It will then remain to be seen what will be the course of our Senators—whether they will follow the example of the high-minded and patriotic Rives, or the recreant and faithless Southard and Frelinghuysen. There is little doubt, however, on this question; they will not resign, neither will they obey the instructions

The debate continued for several days, and took a wide range. The resolutions were ably advocated by Messrs. Smith, Wightman; Church, Sterling, and Wells: and opposed by Messrs. Kimberly, Ellsworth, Miner and others.

The irresponsible letter writers from Washington are busy in misrepresenting the proceedings of the Post Office Department, under its new administration. It is stated that Messrs. Stockton, Reeside and others, have been required to refund large sums of money which have been paid to them, &c. This is an error:—we understand that the new Postmaster General, on entering into the Department, took a view of its financial condition, and finding claims against it which should not be discharged, (and among them certain claims of the contractors referred to,) *determined to* postpone their payment in part, so as to enable him to pay at the end of the present and every future quarter, all demands which should arise within the quarter. Upon this ground, and no other, was the payment of the claims of the contractors named, postponed.

Mr. Stockton and Mr. Reeside are among the most efficient mail contractors in the United States, and misrepresentations which should injure their character and credit, would produce a real injury to the public.—*Ib.*

The selection of the candidate for the Vice Presidency, was a matter of very deep solicitude among the members of the Convention. Mr. RIVES was presented by the numerous & most respectable delegation from Virginia; and his very high qualifications and claims were urged with great warmth and anxiety. There was not, we believe, a single member of the Convention who did not fully appreciate his great worth. Not one was unwilling to admit his qualification for the Vice Presidency; on the contrary, all conceded, that the elevation of his mind, his pure republican principles, and his high attainments, rendered him every way worthy of the first honor of the Republic. The determination of the Convention turned upon the consideration of the peculiar relation which the two prominent individuals presented to the Convention, at this moment bore to the country.

The principal circumstances which operated on the majority in giving a preference to Col. Johnson over Mr. Rives, were the following.

It was urged, that Mr. Rives was comparatively a young man—that his career of active usefulness was but fairly commenced in the Senate, when, in violation of the public will of Virginia, he was recalled by a coalition of malcontents in the Legislature, who acted without consulting their constituents—that the election of Mr. Leigh, by a subsequently elected Legislature, in direct violation of written instructions, which had made the *issue between* them, on which the late Virginia elections turned rendered it proper that Mr. Rives should maintain his posture before his own State, and enable the people to assert their authority, and vindicate the right of instruction in the person of the individual, in whose case it had been so egregiously violated—that in reserving Mr. Rives to achieve this great victory of principle in his native State, higher honors awaited him than would be conferred, by calling him to the honorary dignity of the Vice Presidency.

It was insisted that when restored by the voice of Virginia to the Senate, from which he had been ostracised by the foul and dishonest intrigues of the factious Nullifiers and Nationals his lofty principles, his admirable eloquence, and the moral acquired from the persecution he had endured in the cause of republicanism, would put him at once at the head of the Senate from which he had been exiled, and enable him to render still greater services to the cause, and to endear himself still more to the great democracy of the Union, which would ultimately lead to the distinction for which alone the Vice Presidency could be held by his friends an object whorthy his acceptance.

The considerations which influenced the decision in favor of Col. Johnson were his 30 years services in support of the Democratic party—the devotion he had manifested throughout all this period, not only in behalf of popular rights, but by unwearied and disinterested attention to the private interests of the poorest citizens of every State in the Union, who had claims upon his Government—the ardent patriotism and noble gallantry which had distinguished him in the field of battle, where he had received those wounds that now in the close of life began to bleed afresh, and which may too soon, deprive the nation of an opportunity to mark by its suffrages, its grateful sense of obligation to a veteran, whose unbounded benevolence and patriotism, has made his life one of untiring labor, of repeated sacrifices, and, on one occasion, almost of self immolation to his country.—*Ib.*

The boatswains of the federal ship are piping all hands upon deck. The Van Buren breakers are under the lee, and Pilot Webster is to be dragged to the helm of their old hog-backed cruiser, that she may be handsomely run ashore after the example of their by-gone federal helmsmen.

We have already mentioned the Webster caucus, to be assembled at Faneuil Hall The meeting is now fixed for Thursday evening next—and the call is signed by all the forlorn hope of federalism, with just enough of democracy to serve as a bob-tail to the kite.—*Boston Chronicle.*

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

A slip from the office of the *Wheeling Gazette*, dated Monday, May 25, communicates the following painful intelligence:

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION—40 *Persons Missing!*—By the arrival at this port this morning of the steamboat Warsaw, Capt. Keating, we learn that the steamboat Majestic, while stopping at Memphis Tenn. on her way from New-Orleans to St. Louis, on Wednesday, the 13th inst. burst her boiler, by which disaster forty persons were either killed or missing. Eight bodies had been found on Thursday morning, when the Warsaw passed. The passengers were principally German emigrants, and there were twenty cabin passengers in addition, from various parts of the union. We have no other particulars of this melancholy occurrence, though the papers will doubtless furnish them in a day two.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1835.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

OF KENTUCKY.

We give this morning, at some length, the interesting particulars of the late news from Europe, to the exclusion of much other matter which we had intended to lay before our readers. We think no intelligent and patriotic reader, will rise from the perusal of this detail, consisting, as it does, in a great degree, of extracts from the most distinguished English Journals, without feeling his bosom swell with national pride, at the commendations passed on the honest republicanism and spirited bearing of our venerable Chief Magistrate.

THE WHEAT CROP.—We have hitherto forborne to make any remarks on the growing wheat crop, knowing that all calculations in the early part of the season, are apt to prove erroneous. Fields, which are luxuriant and flourishing through the month of April, are not unfrequently cut off by the fly, or diminished one half in product by a dry month of May. On the other hand, when the prospect in the early spring, is as unpromising as it can well be, a fine growing season through that month sometime surprises every one in the amount of the crop.

The prospect this spring, not only in this, but in the adjoining counties, has been and still continues to be the most unpromising which we ever recollect to have seen; and the best season which can happen, and the most fortunate issue in ripening and saving the crop, cannot possibly give to the farmers of this section of country, more than one half of a fair crop.

This result we have heard ascribed to various causes.—Some attribute it to the severe frosts of the winter, others to the ravages of the fly, and no doubt both combined have extensively operated to produce the result. But in our opinion, there is another and more general cause: and that is, the long continued drought which preceded the seeding season. The earth, during the latter part of the last Summer and the early Autumn, after an unusually wet Spring, was dry and baked hard, and never, until most of the wheat crops had been seeded, was there that degree of moisture in the soil which is requisite to prepare it for the reception of seed. The growth of weeds, wild onions and other trash, which usually takes place in September, had not put up, when the crops of wheat in general were seeded and ploughed in. With the wheat sprang up this filth, and the fields are now loaded with it; the destruction of the wheat is the consequence.

Was the fly the chief cause of the failure, from the past experience of farmers rich lands and early seeding would have proved a security against its ravages, such however has not been the case; were the winter's frosts the chief cause, the early seeding, according to universal observation, would have fared better than the latter. The reverse of this is the fact. The late seeding, as far as we have remarked it, and from what we have heard from others, is the most promising. We have therefore come to this conclusion, both from the experience of the present crop and former observation, that the unpromising state of the crop of wheat now growing, is more to be ascribed to the peculiar condition of the earth when sown, than to its destruction by the frosts of the winter, or the ravages of the fly, that whoever seeds his wheat after a long continued drought in summer and the early part of autumn, before the fall rains come on and the earth has had time to mellow and throw up that growth of trash which invariably takes place after those rains, whatever may be the preparation for a crop, is destined to reap disappointment.

Being engaged in farming, we have thrown out these suggestions to our bretheren more to elicit information than with the hope of imparting it, & shall be much pleased to have the views and observations of our readers, on the failure of the wheat crop this spring.

The Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore, commenced its Spring Session yesterday.—Judges Stephen, Dorsey, Archer and Chambers attending.

In our County court on Saturday last, Johnathan Clash, on an indictment for the murder of Edward Bramble, was found guilty, and sentenced to 18 years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The grand and petit jurors have been discharged and the court will probably close its session to-day.

From the Baltimore American.

FATAL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

The Wheeling Gazette of the 25th says—"By the arrival at this port this morning of the steamboat Warsaw, Capt. Keating, we learn the painful intelligence that the steambot Majestic, while stopping at Memphis, Tenn. on her way from New Orleans to St. Louis, on Wednesday, the 13th instant. burst her boiler, by which disaster forty persons were either killed or missing. Eight bodies had been found on Wednesday morning, when the Warsaw passed. The passengers were principally German emigrants, and there were twenty cabin passengers in addition, from various parts of the Union. We have no other particulars of this melancholy occurrence, though the papers will doubt less furnish them in a day or two."

The Cincinnati Republican of the 23d has the following account of this frightful disaster:

A gentleman who arrived in this city last evening in the steamboat Splendid, direct from New Orleans, called at our office, on his way through this city, and informed us, that the Steamer Majestic had exploded one of her boilers, while on the eve of shoving from the wharf at Memphis, producing a most melancholy loss of life and limbs. About sixty persons were scalded, a large portion of them mortally, and nearly all of them dangerously.

The collapse is supposed to have been occasioned by the passengers flocking upon one side of the boat, causing it to careen, so as to produce a transfer of the water from the starboard to the larboard boiler. Our informer was on shore at Memphis, and visited the house in which the wounded were confined. He represents the spectacle there exhibited, as heart rending beyond conception. To add to the distress of the sufferers, the Cholera is prevailing at Memphis to an alarming extent.

Thirty four deaths by Cholera had already occurred, in that ill fated city, up to the time of his departure, and 4 had transpired on the day of the accident. The deck passengers were the exclusive sufferers. The cabin passengers were supposed to have entirely escaped. A more full and satisfactory statement of the particulars of this deplorable catastrophe, may be expected in our Monday's paper.

On this melancholy event the National Intelligencer justly remarks—"Here is another of those dreadful disasters which proceed generally from a disregard of the most obvious dictates of prudence. The engineer probably neglected, or wilfully forbore to let off the steam during the stoppage of the boat, and thus, perhaps to save fifty cents worth of fuel, he destroyed forty lives.

We have been attentive observers of the steamboat disasters, reported with such apalling frequency by the newspapers, and we do not remember one of them which has not evidently resulted from neglect, incompetency, or willful mismanagement. It would seem as if those who usually have charge of the engines of our steamboats, were unaware of the tremendous and dangerous power of those agents, and of the necessity which exists for the utmost care and vigilance in their management. Every instance of disaster from them convinces us more and more that the only effectual preventive, is to make the owners pay heavily for all damage arising from their explosion.—We shall then have safe boilers, and a guarantee for their careful and safe management."

WHEAT CROP IN VIRGINIA.

The Richmond Enquirer of Friday last gives the following account of the unpromising appearance of the Wheat Crop in that State.

We learn from all parts of the state, that the Wheat crop was never so unpromising as it is at present. In some places, they say they will make but little more than the seed Many calculate that there will scarcely be more than a third of a crop made in the State. The early wheat has been cut short—immensely short—first by the hard winter, and then by the fly—which has also injured the latter wheat. The Lynchburg Va says, that "The growing crop of wheat is said to be every where unpromising. The hard winter was most disastrous to it, and there is now, in many neighborhoods, a great complaint of the ravages of the fly.—The farmers cannot reap any thing of an average crop in this part of the country, and the prospects seem so gloomy throughout the Atlantic States, as to cause considerable advance in the price of flour."

Under such circumstances, it has been earnestly advised that the farmers put in as large a crop of corn, as possible. Col. Taylor has pronounced its eulogium in declaring it to be "Meal, Meat and Manure, united in one."

The editor of the Grand Gulf (Miss.) Advertiser has a description of a *real* Kentucky giant who visited that place a short time ago. His height was *seven feet three inches*; his weight 225 lbs; and his age but 21 years. His residence is near Louisville.—*Balt Chron.*

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.

PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat.—There has been but very little Maryland Wheat at market. A parcel of red, full of garlic, was sold yesterday at $1.10 and a parcel of very good red at $1.30. Sales of two parcels of Susquehanna Wheat at $1.30 per bushel,

Corn.—The sales of White Corn have been at the uniform price of 85 cents, and we quote the same rate to-day. Sales of yellow in the early part of the week at 84 cents, but it is now selling at 85 cents.

Rye.—Sales of Rye at 93a95 cents. For a parcel not arrived an advance on the last named rate has been offered.

Oats.—We quote Virginia Oats at 47a48 cents, and Susquehanna at 50 cents.

SYTHE CRADLING.

THE undersigned, grateful for past favors, informs his customers and the public generally that he has on hand a first rate assortment of the best materials for cradling Sythes, and is prepared to make or repair to order, on the most approved plan,

WHEAT CRADLES,

of either sprung or sawed stuff, provided early calls be made. He would also request such of his customers as have old Sythes that want repairs, to send them to his shop as soon as possible, to enable him to have them done in time.

The public's obedient servant,

JNO. B. FIRBANKS.

june 2 tf (G3w)

CASH IN MARKET.

CASH and the most liberal prices will be paid for 15 or 20 NEGROES, of both sexes, from 15 to 25 years old. Persons disposed to sell will please call on me at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton.

BENJ. F. COCHRAN.

june 2 tf

CARD.

I. I. HITCHCOCK,

LATE proprietor of the American Farmer Establishment, Baltimore, Md. having sold out that concern entire, will, within the next month (May,) open in Philadelphia an Agricultural and Horticultural Agency or Commission Office, for the purchase and sale chiefly of CHOICE DOMESTIC ANIMALS of all kinds.

He will also keep on hand, (when they can be had) the seed of Gama Grass, and the Skinless Oats, and whatever other agricultural seed, especially grains and grasses, he can obtain, that may be new or peculiarly valuable. He will supply also in the proper season, the Morus Multicaulis, or new Chinese Mulberry, and the eggs of the Silk Worm.

He will also attend to the selection of fruit and ornamental Trees, Seeds and Plants, from the various Horticultural Establishments in and about Philadelphia.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

june 2

☞ Editors with whom this paper is exchanged, will confer a favor on the advertiser by giving the above card an insertion or notice.

To the Printers of the U. States.

J. SPITTALL,

Wood Letter Cutter and Engraver,

No. 21 FRANKLIN PLACE, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO the Printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of

WOOD LETTERS.

Wood Letters of every description, from four to thirty-four lines Pica, or upwards, made to order on the shortest notice.

ORNAMENTAL LETTERS.

Ornamental Letters of entirely new and most splendid patterns, for Heads of Newspapers, Title Lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer, to any size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose, which ensures the most exact adjustment.

Specimens will be published as early as possible.

ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

Executed with neatness and promptitude. Heads for Newspapers, Fac Similes, Ornamental and plain Rules, &c. &c. cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

Old cast metal cuts, ornaments, &c. engraved over, and made equal to new, for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to—All letters must be post paid.

☞ Editors of papers in the country who will give the above advertisement a few insertions, and forward a paper containing the same to the advertiser, will be paid therefor in any of the above mentioned materials.

may 30

THE SILK CULTURIST.

THE Executive Committee of the Hartford county Silk Society, have commenced a monthly publication, called the Silk Culturist and Farmers Manual.

The object of the publication is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of the Mulburry Tree, in all its varieties—The rearing of Silk Worms—The production of Cocoons and the Reeling of Silk, in the most approved method. The importance of this knowledge will appear from the fact that the, nett profit of land devoted to the culture of Silk is double, if not triple, to that derived from any other crop which can be put upon it. It is also a fact, that every moderate farmer can raise several hundred dollars worth of Silk, without interfering with his ordinary agricultural operations. But in order to avail himself of this facility to obtain competency and wealth, which our soil and climate have given him, he must possess himself of information on the subject—for without it his attempts will be fruitless. It is, therefore, the object of the Committee to diffuse this information as extensively as possible: and at the cheapest rate. The publication will contain a complete manual or directory from sowing the seed to reeling the Silk, together with such facts and experiments, as will enable farmers to raise Silk and prepare it for market, without further knowledge or assistance. It will also contain interesting matter on agricultural subjects in general.

TERMS—The Culturalist will be published in monthly numbers of Eight Quarto Pages at FIFTY CENTS a year. No subscription will be received unless paid in *advance*, and for no less than a year.

Subscriptions received by F. G. COMSTOCK Secretary, Hartford, Conn., to whom also Communications may be addressed, which, post paid, will be attended to.

☞ Editors who will copy the above, shall receive the publication for one year.

Hartford, April, 1835—may 2

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Montgomery County, Md. on the 8th day of this month, a negro man who calls himself NACE. He appears to be upwards of forty years old; is about five feet 9 or 10 inches high, is crippled in the wrist joint of his left hand, occasioned by a cut. He says that he belongs to Miss Eliza Schnebly, of Hagerstown, Md. The owner of the above described slave is requested to come forward and release him, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

R. R. WATERS, Sheriff.

may 26 3t

☞ The Globe, Washington City; Whig, at Easton; and the Citizen, Fredericktown, will publish the above three times, and charge this office.

TO RENT

For the ensuing Year,

AND possession given on the first of January eighteen hundred and thirty-six, my FARM in Edmondson's Neck called "Cook's Hope," at present occupied by Mr. Barnett Parrott. Also, the Farm adjoining Perry Hall, called "Morlings," now in my own cultivation. To a suitable tenant the above farms will be leased on accommodating terms. Apply to

MARIA ROGERS.

Perry Hall, 25th May, 1835.

may 26 tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SPENCER & WILLIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm will please make immediate payment to C. F. Willis, who is authorised to settle the same.

SAM'L. W. SPENCER,
C. F. WILLIS.

Easton, April 24th, 1835—april 25 tf

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by

SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

Commercial and Farmer's Bank

OF BALTIMORE.

April 16th, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given that a genral meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House in the city of Baltimore on Monday the 8th day of June next, at 11 o'clock for the purpose of taking into consideration the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session 1834, entitled "an act to extend the charter of the several Banks in the city of Baltimore" and determining on the propriety of authorising the President and Directors by resolution to accede to the terms of said act and declare their acceptance thereof.—By order.

GEO. T. DUNBAR, Cash'r.

ap 18 tm

☞ The Easton Whig and Frederick Herald will please insert the above and charge this office.

CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE

N. W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets.

(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)

Where have been sold

PRIZES—PRIZES—PRIZES!

in dollars millions of millions.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorised Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily, Tickets from one to ten dollars, Shares in proportion, are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail, *post paid*, or otherwise enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be thankfully received, and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, and the result given (when requested) immediately after the drawing. Please address

JOHN CLARK,

Old established Prize Vender, N. W. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum.

Baltimore, 1835.—may 16

SELLING OFF.

THE subscriber intending to decline business in Easton, offers for sale his entire stock of goods on hand, at the most reduced prices for cash. Persons disposed to purchase will meet with

GOOD BARGAINS,

by calling at his store.

N. B. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as he wishes to close up his business as speedily as possible.

R. P. SPENCER.

May 19 tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his Store House in Easton, he thinks, as good and handsome a choice of.

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

and on as good terms as he has ever been able to offer them; he therefore invites his friends and the public generally, to give him a call and see for themslves.

Easton, april 21

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILSON & TAYLOR

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have opened their usual supply of

SPRING GOODS,

to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

april 25 tf

THOMAS H DAWSON & SON

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that they can now offer to their customers and the public, a full and complete assortment of fresh and genuine articles in their line, consisting of

Drugs, Medicines, and
Chemicals, of every kind now in use,
Perfumery, in great variety,
Confectionary, of various kinds,
Brushes, of nearly all sorts.

Also—White Lead, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Red and Yellow Ochre, Venitian Red, Verdigrise, Red Lead, Spermaceti, Linseed and Train Oils, Window Glass from 7 by 9 to 18 by 24, which they will cut to any size or pattern, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

☞ Physicians' prescriptions particularly attended to, and orders promptly executed.

may 9 oaw4t

CASH.—A number of likely YOUNG NEGROES, of both sexes, between the ages of 12 and 30, slaves for life, and for whom good titles can be given, are wanted. For such the highest cash prices will be paid by the subscriber.

JAMES M. KNIGHT.

feb 7 tf

To our Friends and the Public.

THE public journals have, no doubt, already conveyed to you the disastrous intelligence of the total destruction by fire, on the morning of the 9th inst., between one and two o'clock, of the STEAM MILL, erected by us for the purpose of grinding *Tomsonian Medicines.* The Dyeing Establishment of Ward Sears, the Last Factory of the Messrs. Larrabee's and their Dwellings, shared a similar fate.

Amidst the havoc made by the devouring element, we have reason to rejoice that our *Medicine Depot*, in which the pulverised and compounded articles were kept, was a considerable distance from the scene of conflagration; consequently, we are still in a condition to fill, with promptitude, and upon our usual accommodating terms, any orders which our friends and a generous public may be pleased to forward; and the confidence we repose in the punctuality of our patrons, affords us reasonable assurance, that, our establishment will have risen, Phœnix-like, from its ashes, and be in full operation, before our present supply shall have been exhausted.

We now have on hand, at wholesale and retail, the largest and most valuable collection of BOTANIC MEDICINES, in the U. States comprising all the various compounds and crude articles recommended by Samuel Thomson.

WARD SEARS & CO.
S. East corner of water and
Calvert streets, Baltimore.

Also, Dr. Samuel Thomson's Family Rights and Guide to Health, Doct. Robinson's Lectures on the Thomsonian System, and the Thomsonian Recorder.

WARD SEARS, Agent
For Dr. S. Thomson.

may 5 4w

☞ The Times Centreville, Gazette, and Whig Easton, Advocate Denton, Herald Princess Ann, Chronicle Cambridge, and Borderer Snow Hill, will copy the above once a week for 4 weeks, and forward a paper and bill to the advertisers in Balt.

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

JAMES F. PURVIS, & CO.

may29 Baltimore.

The Philadelphia Journal, and

Literary Gazette.

A weekly newspaper, containing EIGHT large imperial pages, at the unprecedented low rate of TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance—TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS at the end of six months, or THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year.

The Journal will be devoted to Literature, Science, The Arts, and General News; embracing also Original Tales, Essays and Poetry, written spirited in style, together with choice selections from the most able foreign and American periodicals.

Any person who will procure FIVE yearly subscribers, and become responsible for the money, will be entitled to a copy gratis.

Agents will be allowed a discount of ten per cent, on all subscribers they obtain, by remitting or becoming responsible for the money.

☞ Companies of five persons, by paying $5 00 in advance, will be entitled to subscribe for six months; a single individual, for the same length of time will be charged $1 25.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, while the subscriber is in arrears.

Letters on business must invariably be addressed to the publishers, WM. SLOANAKER & Co., No. 374 Market street, (Girard Row) and unless containing remittances, *post paid.*

☞ Editors throughout the country, who publish our prospectus, and send it to us marked, will be entitled to an exchange for one year.

may 5

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

EXTRA GLOBE.

THE undersigned propose to issue the first number of a new series of the Extra Globe, on Monday the 25th of May next, and to publish it weekly for six months, making twenty-six numbers; the last to contain an Index to the whole. It will be printed upon fine double-royal paper, made up in quarto form, like the Extra and Congressional Globes published by us last year. The 26 numbers will make 416 quarto royal pages.

It will contain the principal original articles of the Daily and Semi-Weekly Globes, notices of the public meetings, the elections, and public proceedings in every State in the Union, in relation to the canvass for the next Presidency—a contest which the indications of the present year will go far to decide.

The first number will contain the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention, to be held at Baltimore on the 20th of next month. An excellent Reporter has already been engaged to report the proceedings of the Convention, and the Speeches which may be made on the occasion.

We request the favor of those friends to whom this Prospectus may be sent, to circulate it, for the purpose of obtaining subscribers. A copy of the work will be sent to the newspapers that copy this Prospectus.

Subscribers should forward their names in time to reach us before the 25th May. If they do not, we may not be able to furnish them with all the numbers; because the work is put at so low a price, that we cannot afford to reprint any numbers that may be exhausted.

TERMS.

One dollar per copy, in advance.

Eleven copies will be furnished for ten dollars; twenty-two copies for twenty dollars, and so on in proportion.

The price of this paper is so low, that we cannot afford to open accounts with those who subscribe for it. Therefore, no attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington, April 8, 1835.—apl 18

PAGE'S HOTEL,

BALTIMORE.

THIS is a new and superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city. It has been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson, Esq. Robt. Oliver, Esq. Messrs. John Donnell & Sons, and Jerome Bonaparte, Esq., with the intention of making it a first rate and Fashionable house of entertainment. It will be called PAGE'S HOTEL, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, and will be conducted by the subscriber in such manner as shall make it for comfort, respectability, &c. &c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United States.

J. H. PAGE.

Baltimore,—dec 2 6m

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN CENTREVILLE & EASTON.

THE MAIL STAGE leaves Easton for Centreville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and arrives at Centreville about half past 5. Returning, leaves Centreville at 9 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Easton about half past 12 M.

Fare from Easton to Centreville,	$1.50
" " Easton to Wye Mills,	1,00
" " Wye Mills to Centreville,	50

All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

Easton, April 4, 1835.

The Stockholders

OF the house built for the Easton Hotel in 1816, are requested to meet in Easton on the 23d of June next.

EDWARD LLOYD.
J. M. LLOYD.
D. LLOYD.

Executors of Edw'd. Lloyd. deceased.

may 19

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in all its varieties at the shop next door to the Post Office, where he will attend to all orders in his line, with punctuality and dispatch.

Having served his time in one of the first establishments in Baltimore, and studied the art of Cutting to perfection, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may honor him with their patronage. He has made arrangements to receive the

FASHIONS

regularly, as they come out; and hopes from his untiring disposition to please, to merit and obtain a share of public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN SATTERFIELD.

may 16 tf (G)

A Valuable House and Lot

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of an authority contained in the testament and last will of the late Dr. Ennalls Martin, the subscriber, as Executor thereof, will offer at public sale, on TUESDAY, the ninth day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, all that

HOUSE AND LOT,

and Premises, situate, lying and being on the east side of Washington street, in the town of Easton, on which the said Dr. E. Martin resided in his life-time. As a comfortable private residence, this property is one of the most desirable situations in the town. It will be sold on a credit of twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds for the payment of the purchase money, with such security or securities as the subscriber may require. On the ratification of the said sale by the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, and on the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon, a full and complete title will be executed by the subscriber to the purchaser or purchasers, their heirs and assigns, free and clear of all incumbrances whatsoever. Possession of the above property will be given on the first day of January next.

JAS G. MARTIN, Ex'r.
of Dr. E. Martin, dec'd.

april 28 wts

Easton and Baltimore Packet

SCHOONER EMILY JANE.

ROBSON LEONARD—*Master.*

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors 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 Point and Baltimore on the 22d of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and continue to run on the above named days, during the season. Passage one dollar—and twenty-five cents for each meal. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere, at all times. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson & Son, or with Robt. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention.

The public's obd't serv't.

J. E. LEONARD.

feb 17 tf

Easton and Baltimore Pcket.

THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP

THOMAS HAYWARD,

WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 18th of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

The THOMAS HAYWARD was launched last Spring, and has run as a packet for one season, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords.

☞ Passage $1,00; and 25 cents for each meal.

Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscribers residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's obedient servant,

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

feb 10 tf

N. B. Orders for goods, &c. it is expected, will be accompanied with the cash; those not handed to the subscriber by Tuesday evening, will be received at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thos. H. Dawson & Son, where the subscriber will be in waiting until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. This request is made in order that the subscriber may be punctual to his hour of sailing.

Persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle by the last day of April, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer, as it is not convenient for me to give that personal attention I have hitherto done, being much absent from the county.

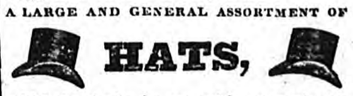
S. H. B.

REMOVAL

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF



which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.

To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the HIGHEST CASH *prices.*

ENNALLS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 10 tf

A CARD.

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

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others. oct 9.

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A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

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N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others. oct 9.

The Philadelphia Journal, and Literary Gazette.

A weekly newspaper, containing EIGHT large imperial pages, at the unprecedented low rate of TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance—TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS at the end of six months, or THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year.

The Journal will be devoted to Literature, Science, The Arts, and General News; embracing also Original Tales, Essays and Poetry, written spirited in style, together with choice selections from the most able foreign and American periodicals.

Any person who will procure FIVE yearly subscribers, and become responsible for the money, will be entitled to a copy gratis.

Agents will be allowed a discount of ten per cent, on all subscribers they obtain, by remitting or becoming responsible for the money.

☞ Companies of five persons, by paying $5 00 in advance, will be entitled to subscribe for six months; a single individual, for the same length of time will be charged $1 25.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, while the subscriber is in arrears.

Letters on business must invariably be addressed to the publishers, WM. SLOANAKER & Co., No. 374 Market street, (Girard Row) and unless containing remittances, *post paid.*

☞ Editors throughout the country, who publish our prospectus, and send it to us marked, will be entitled to an exchange for one year. may 5

PROSPECTUS
OF THE

EXTRA GLOBE.

THE undersigned propose to issue the first number of a new series of the Extra Globe, on Monday the 25th of May next, and to publish it weekly for six months, making twenty-six numbers; the last to contain an Index to the whole. It will be printed upon fine double-royal paper, made up in quarto form, like the Extra and Congressional Globes published by us last year. The 26 numbers will make 416 quarto royal pages.

It will contain the principal original articles of the Daily and Semi-Weekly Globes, notices of the public meetings, the elections, and public proceedings in every State in the Union, in relation to the canvass for the next Presidency—a contest which the indications of the present year will go far to decide.

The first number will contain the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention, to be held at Baltimore on the 20th of next month. An excellent Reporter has already been engaged to report the proceedings of the Convention, and the Speeches which may be made on the occasion.

We request the favor of those friends to whom this Prospectus may be sent, to circulate it, for the purpose of obtaining subscribers. A copy of the work will be sent to the newspapers that copy this Prospectus.

Subscribers should forward their names in time to reach us before the 25th May. If they do not, we may not be able to furnish them with all the numbers; because the work is put at so low a price, that we cannot afford to reprint any numbers that may be exhausted.

TERMS.

One dollar per copy, in advance.

Eleven copies will be furnished for ten dollars; twenty-two copies for twenty dollars, and so on in proportion.

The price of this paper is so low, that we cannot afford to open accounts with those who subscribe for it. Therefore, no attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington, April 8, 1835.—apl 18

PAGE'S HOTEL,

BALTIMORE.

THIS is a new and superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city. It has been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson, Esq. Robt. Oliver, Esq. Messrs. John Donnell & Sons, and Jerome Bonaparte, Esq., with the intention of making it a first rate and Fashionable house of entertainment. It will be called PAGE'S HOTEL, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, and will be conducted by the subscriber in such manner as shall make it for comfort, respectability, &c. &c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United States. J. H. PAGE.

Baltimore,—dec 2 6m

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN CENTREVILLE & EASTON.

THE MAIL STAGE leaves Easton for Centreville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and arrives at Centreville about half past 5. Returning, leaves Centreville at 9 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Easton about half past 12 M.

Fare from Easton to Centreville,	$1.50
" " Easton to Wye Mills,	1,00
" " Wye Mills to Centreville,	50

All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

Easton, April 4, 1835.

The Stockholders

OF the house built for the Easton Hotel in 1816, are requested to meet in Easton on the 23d of June next.

EDWARD LLOYD.
J. M. LLOYD.
D. LLOYD.
Executors of Edw'd. Lloyd. deceased.

may 19

TAILORING.

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Having served his time in one of the first establishments in Baltimore, and studied the art of Cutting to perfection, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may honor him with their patronage. He has made arrangements to receive the

FASHIONS

regularly, as they come out; and hopes from his untiring disposition to please, to merit and obtain a share of public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN SATTERFIELD.

may 16 tf (G)

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS

MAKING.

THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgements to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a plater's shop, and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

With a large and extensive assortment of

MATERIALS,

embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best of workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all *orders for*

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carryalls,

or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GIGS, new and second hand,

of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also all kind of Steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of Silver plating done as low as it can be in the city.

The public's obedient servants,

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz. *smithing, plating and painting.*

They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately, otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons. A. & H.

Jan 20 tf

The Easton Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advocate, will copy the above.

JOHN W. MILLIS,

COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS MAKER,

MOST RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has just returned from Baltimore with

A FIRST RATE ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST MATERIALS

in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture in the best manner and at the shortest possible notice. By the assistance of some experienced workmen and his own attention to business, he feels satisfied that he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. His shop is on Washington street near the Tan Yard of Messrs. H. E. Bateman & Co. and immediately fronting the Bay Side road.

He pledges himself that no exertions will be wanting on his part to render his work equal to any manufactured on the Eastern Shore in point of style and durability.

All kinds of repairs done at the shortest possible notice and on accommodating terms. Old Gigs taken in exchange for work of any kind, or in payment of debts due the subscriber; or, he will give fair prices in cash for such as will bear repairing.

april 7 eo3w (G)

P. S. He feels called on to say to his customers that his absence from his shop during the winter was owing to circumstances beyond his control, but he has surmounted them all, and is permanently fixed with a determination to fill up the vacant space his absence caused for the time in his business.

☞ The subscriber wishes to obtain a BODY MAKER. Constant employment and the highest cash price will be given.

J. W. M.

NOTICE.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and the public generally that he has on hand a quantity of

GOOD HOME-MADE SHOES,

CONSISTING OF IN PART AS FOLLOWS: VIZ

Gentlemen's fine Monroes.
Do do Shoes.
Women's Boots and Shoes.
Children's Shoes, cut different fashions.
Some good strong Coarse Shoes.

He is constantly making up work of all kinds adapted to the season, which he is determined to sell low for cash, bacon, hides, or tan-bark, provided the articles of trade are delivered at the time of making the purchase.

Those wishing to purchase on such terms will please call at his shop between McNeal and Robinson's Grocery, and Mrs. Gibbs's Millinery and Fancy Store, and directly opposite Ozmon & Shannahan's Cabinet Shop, where he may be found always ready to wait on those who may please to give him a call.

The public's humble serv't.

SOLOMON MERRICK.

april 4 tf

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either on executions or officer's fees, are informed that if speedy payment is not made, he will proceed according to law without respect to persons. He hopes this notice will be punctually attended to, otherwise he is determined to be punctual in executing to the utmost rigor of the law, all persons who are delinquent. Other notices have not been attended to, but this shall be.

JOS: GRAHAM, Shff.

march 21 tf

MARYLAND ECLIPSE

The Thorough-bred Horse,

MARYLAND ECLIPSE.

WILL be on his stand in Centreville on Monday the 30th of March inst. and will return to Easton on Saturday the 5th of April next, where he will remain a week. He will then be at Centreville and Easton a week alternately during the season.

In addition to the running stock of Maryland Eclipse, formerly noticed, he is the sire of Fanny Richards, a successful racer in South Carolina and Georgia, beating the celebrated horse Her Cline, in two heats, three miles and repeat; and of Mr. Biddle's Maid of the Neck, who took the purse the first day, at the Easton race course last fall, beating four others, the colts of Sir Archie, John Richards, Valentine, &c. with apparent ease.

For his performances, pedigree and terms &c. see Handbill.

JAMES SEWELL.

march 31

☞ The Centreville Times will copy the above.

The Thorough-bred Race Horse

UPTON,

SIX YEARS OLD NEXT SPRING,

WILL make another season at the same stands,—terms $8 and $12. For his pedigree in full, and extraordinary performance as a three year old, running his mile in 1m 53¼s., 1m. 52s., 1m. 53s, 1m. 57s., 1m. 56s., against aged horses, at Lancaster, Pa. (run as Col. Selden's b. c.) See Am. Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, vol. 6, no. 6—vol. 5, page 54—do. no. 9, (cover) v. 2, p. 252—v. 4, p. 151 and 544, &c.

E. N. HAMBLETON,
T. TILGHMAN,

jan 31 tf

The Celebrated Horse

IVANHOE,

WILL be let to mares this season at four dollars the Spring's chance, two dollars the single leap, and seven dollars to insure a mare to be in foal. Season to commence at Easton on Tuesday the 7th April, inst. at the Trappe on Wednesday the 8th, at Marengo, in Miles River Neck, on Friday the 10th, and at St. Michaels on Monday the 13th, and he will be at the above stands on the above named days once in two weeks throughout the season.

IVANHOE was sired by Chester, best son of Mr. Hambleton's old Tom, out of an Oscar mare, is seven years old this Spring. He is a remarkably sure foal getter, and his colts will bear a comparison with the colts of any horse in the county (of the same age.)

FAYETTE GIBSON,
HENRY PRICE.

Talbot co. April 4th, 1835. tf

The Celebrated Hunting Horse,

GRAY MESSENGER,

FROM THE CITY OF WILMINGTON, DEL.

WILL stand for Mares this season at Centreville, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, commencing the 25th March, ult. He will stand at Easton on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday following, and at the Trappe on Friday and Saturday following, and at St. Michaels on Monday and Tuesday following, and will be at each of the above stands on the above days, every other week throughout the season, ending on the 4th of July next.

Messenger is in first rate condition and is ready to serve mares at the following reduced prices: $4 the single service, cash; $8 the season, payable the first of October next, but six dollars will be taken if paid by the 4th of July, at which time his term of service will expire; $12 to insure a mare with foal, payable the first of March, 1836, or as soon as she is ascertained to be in foal, but ten dollars will be taken if paid by the first of December next, and 25 cents to the groom, cash, for each mare. All persons putting mares to Gray Messenger to insure with foal and parting with them before it is ascertained whether they are with foal or not, must pay for the season.

Gray Messenger is a handsome gray, full sixteen and a half hands high, well proportioned, was got by Mr. Cooper's full-bred horse Messenger, of Pennsylvania, his grand sire was the noted imported horse Messenger, by Mr. Benger, in the year 1791, and landed at New York, his dam by Paymaster, his grand dam by the old independent horse Arabian. The Messenger stock for harness, saddle, fast trotters, long life, easy keeping and durability, stands unrivalled. This horse is allowed by good judges to be a first rate harness horse, perfectly gentle, and has fine action, and good bottom. His colts are highly approved by competent judges. It is unnecessary to say more, as the horse will show for himself. His stands will be at the stable of Mr. Wm. Simes in Centreville, and at the subscriber's stable in Easton, and at Capt. H. Dellahay's stable at the Trappe, and at Mr. W. Fairbanks's stable at St. Michaels The above named gentlemen will receive the names of all persons putting mares to Gray Messenger.

RICHARD C. LAIN.

March 25th, 1835—april 11 tf

N. B. The subscriber wishes to purchase a small quantity of good oats and corn blades, or good hay, for which he would pay a good price.

R. C. L.

Commercial and Farmer's Bank
OF BALTIMORE.

April 16th, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given that a genral meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House in the city of Baltimore on Monday the 8th day of June next, at 11 o'clock for the purpose of taking into consideration the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session 1834, entitled "an act to extend the charter of the several Banks in the city of Baltimore" and determining on the proriety of authorising the President and Directors by resolution to accede to the terms of said act and declare their acceptance thereof.—By order.

GEO. T. DUNBAR, Cash'r.

ap 18 tm

☞ The Easton Whig and Frederick Herald will please insert the above and charge this office.

CART WHEEL WRIGHTING & *BLACKSMITHING.*

THE subscriber, grateful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with in Easton, would most respectfully inform his customers and the public generally that he has bought Mr. A. Dodd out, and will carry on (by the assistance of Mr. Dodd, whom he has employed as his foreman) the Blacksmithing in connection with the Cart-wheel, Plough and Wagon Wrighting, at the stand on Dover street, heretofore occupied by Mr. Dodd, and a new shop immediately adjoining and built for the purpose, opposite the Lumber Yard of Sam'l. Mackey, Esq. Mr. Griffith, who is his foreman at the Wheel Wrighting will continue in his old shop on Washington street, and near the Coach Shop of Mr. John W. Millis, to receive orders and take in work for the accommodation of those who do not know where his new stand is. Any orders left with him or Mr. Dodd, will receive the same attention as if given to the subscriber.

He has and intends keeping on hand a large and general assortment of the very

BEST MATERIALS,

in his line, and is prepared to manufacture them at the shortest notice and on the most accommodating terms.

He intends keeping on hand a few Carts, ready made, and a variety of Wheels, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Cart and Plough Hames; also Axes, Grubbing-hoes, Mattoxes, Dung and Hay Forks, Iron Wedges, Singletrees ironed off, &c. &c. and all kinds of blacksmithing done as heretofore by Mr. Dodd, all of which will be disposed of low for cash or any kind of country produce, or good guaranteed paper, or on a liberal credit to punctual customers.

The public's obedient servant,

JNO. B. FIRBANKS.

april 4 tf (Geo3w)

SOLOMON BARRETT,

TAVERN KEEPER,

EASTON, MD.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hambleton, jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize his establishment.—His bar is well stocked with the choicest Liquors and his larder with the best provision the market will afford—his stables are in good order and well stocked with provender. He has in his employ careful ostlers and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

feb 3 tf

N. B. S.B will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapins, Oysters, and Wild Ducks.

THE FARMER'S & CITIZEN'S

RETREAT.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up the above named house, formerly occupied by Henry Clift, in the most pleasant, fashionable, and central part of the town of Easton, where he will at all times be found ready to wait on all those who may think proper to give him a call.

His table will be supplied with the best fare which the market will afford, and his bar furnished with the choicest liquors. His knowledge of the business together with his extensive acquaintance induce him to believe he will be sustained by a generous public.

The public's obedient servant,

CALEB BROWN.

N. B. Private parties can at all times be accommodated with private apartments and attentive servants; and he intends to keep at all times while in their season, Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. &c. C. B.

may 2 tf

NOTICE

THE subscriber will on the first of April, open a house of public entertainment at that long established tavern house, the property of John Leeds Kerr, Esq. in the town of Easton, known by the name of the

UNION TAVERN.

He pledges himself to keep the best table the market will afford, good beds, and careful ostlers, and to bestow all the attention he is capable of, for the comfort and happiness of those who may favor him with a call. From his experience in that line of business for many years, and his untiring disposition to please, he flatters himself that those who may be good enough to give him a trial will become his patrons.

ELIJAH McDOWELL.

march 28 tf

SPLENDID LAMPS,

CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, &c.

THE subscriber has opened a most splendid assortment of Lamps, Cutlery, Britania and Glassware, which he has just received direct from England. The lamps are of new patterns, and of elegant appearance. The Cutlery is very superior, and the Britania and Glassware such as cannot fail to please, both with regard to shape, quality, and beauty of finish. Among the latter are a number of Finger Bowls, of various colors—a new article and very beautiful. The addition of the above to his present stock makes his assortment very complete, and he is now prepared to fill orders with punctuality and despatch, and respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally, at his store in the Bazaar, Harrison street.

He would also respectfully inform the public that his extensive

CHAIR FACTORY,

recently destroyed by fire, has been rebuilt, and is now again in full operation. He will thankfully receive orders in his line, either for home use or exportation.

JACOB DALEY.

may 12 et

The Frederick Herald, Hagerstown Courier & Enquirer, Norfolk Beacon, Annapolis Republican, Easton Whig, and National Intelligencer, Washington, will publish the above to amount of one dollar each, and charge this office.

NOTICE.

BEING desirous of closing up all my accounts, I have placed my books in the hands of Josep K. Neall, with instructions to close every account without exception. Those persons therefore who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call on Jos. K. Neall, who has my books, at the office of Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. and who has my express orders to settle up my accounts by the first day of May next, otherwise all that remain unsettled on that day will be placed in the hands of an officer.

I still have and intend constantly to keep a large supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and materials for manufacturing, of the best quality, and will be glad to accommodate my customers and the public generally.

PETER TARR.

feb 3 tf (G)

Collector's Notice.

ALL persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1834, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not comply with this notice may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer will compel me to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it, will please pay attention to this notice.

JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector
of Talbot county.

sept 9

NOTICE.

The Commissioners for Talbot county will sit in their office in the Court-house every Tuesday and Saturday for four successive weeks, commencing on Tuesday the 21st inst., to hear appeals. All persons having claims against Talbot county, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof on or before the 14th day of July next, as the levy will be closed on that day. Per order,

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

april 21

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers that he still continues to repair and manufacture TIN WARE in all its varieties, at the old stand on Washington street, next door to Ozment & Shannahan's Cabinent Maker's Shop. He has employed an

Experienced Workman,

from Baltimore, who makes "auld things a'maist as gude as new," and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount.

Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; muskrat, coon, rabbit, mink, and otter skins; geese, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.

Country merchants or others buying to sell again, will be furnished with any articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore. ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.

jan 10 tf

CLOCK & WATCH

MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an additional supply of

MATERIALS

in his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete, all of which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. The subscriber flatters himself from his experience in his line of business, and his assiduous attention to the same, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may see proper to give him a trial. He has also on hand

New Watches,
Watch Chains and Keys,
Silver Thimbles,
Silver Ever Pointed Pencils,
Razors, and Razor Straps,
Shaving and Tooth Brushes,
Penknives, Scissors,

and a variety of other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for CASH, or in exchange for old gold and silver. The subscriber returns his many thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and still hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a share of the public patronage.

The public's humble servant,

JAMES BENNY.

april 28 3w G

FOR ANNAPOLIS, EASTON AND CAMBRIDGE,

THE MARYLAND

WILL go to Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) & Easton on every Tuesday & Friday morning, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock, from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting.

N. B.—All beggage at the owner's risk.

L. G. TAYLOR.

may 5

NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS

HAS just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and is now opening a handsome assortment of

SADDLERY,

Selected with great care from the most recent importations, consisting in part of the following articles, to wit:

Hard Solder Bitts and Stirrups,
English Bridle Leathers,
Gig, Twig, and Shay Whips,
foreign and domestic,
Iron Traces, Plough Bitts,
Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Horse Nets,

&c. together with every variety of article generally kept in Saddlery Establishments.

april 28 tf

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES. "THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE." VOL. I.---No. 43.

EASTON, MARYLAND. SEMI-WEEKLY. SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1835.

THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,

Printed and published by

RICHARD SPENCER,

PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

The semi-weekly, printed and published every Tuesday and Saturday morning, at four dollars per annum; if paid in advance, three dollars will discharge the debt, and, the weekly, on Tuesday morning, at two dollars and fifty cents; if paid in advance, two dollars will discharge the debt.

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance.

No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

POETRY.

WHAT A FARMER WANTS.

The Farmer wants a stable mind,
A purpose sure and steady,
To patient industry inclined—
For business always ready.

Good carerful habits well infix'd,
And judgment acting clearly,
To sift out truths with error mix'd,
Though it should cost him dearly.

He wants a neat and prudent wife,
Who, when he earns, can save it;
Who kindly soothes the cares of life,
(Best gift of him who gave it.)

He wants a snug and tidy Farm;
And health and strength together,
A house and barn to keep all warm
In cold or rainy weather.

Heaven's blessings then must crown the whole,
Or all his hopes are blasted;
But with *this* resting on his soul,
The purest joys are tasted.

He then enjoys a bliss, unknown
To those the world calls greatest;
Known only to the good alone,
The earliest and the latest.

THE CARELESS COUPLE.

Jenny is poor and I am poor,
Yet will we wed—so say no more;
And should the bairns you mention come
(As few that marry but have some,)
No doubt but heaven will stand our friend,
And bread as well as childen send.
So fares the hen, in farmer's yard,
To live alone she finds it hard;
I've known her weary every claw
In search of corn amongst the straw;
But when in search of nicer food,
She clucks amongst her chirping brood;
With joy I see the chicks [illegible]
That scratched for one could scratch for ten,
These are the thoughts that make me willing
To take my girl without a shilling;
And for the self same cause, d'ye see,
Jenny's resolved to marry me.

THE RELATION THAT TOOK A LIKING TO ME.

Were you, my dear reader, ever troubled with a deaf aunt? If not, heaven prosper you in the same enviable and happy fortune! you cannot do better under the sky. But should you chance to be in the pitiable condition, I am, I feel a most brotherly yearning for your society—a desire of trafficking with you in that mutually necessary article—consolation. I entertain a most christian pity for you. I hear your whines and groans escaping at all times like those of a malefactor.

You are hoarse with shouting; you have to storm into her "portcullisses of ears" till your eyes are blood-shot and half way out of your head. Your teeth are blown down by blasts of breath from the interior, and your nose is compressed like a negro's, by being squeezed against the side of her impenetrable head. Are these things not so? Is not this your actual condition? Then depend upon it, you never had a thorough *nut-deaf* aunt in the whole course of your existence.

He was a cunning flunkie who first served his time at the back of experience, and found out that she taught her servants wisdom. I never could find out the true value of years, till I had learned by experience what it was to lack them. Not that my aunt Judith had been deprived of these organs—oh, no, she had a pair, but unluckly, like a blank window in a mansion, they served only for show—very handsome and elaborate outside, but stopped up with brick and mortar. Nothing short of a pair of forge-bellows could drive a breath of air through them.

I remember the time when at my own home, and free to range field and forest for sport from one year's end to another, I had a pleasant soul, and was altogether one of those easy-minded, dough-like sort of lads, who care not a toss what shape they are, providing every thing else be agreeable, who are always high spirited, can be easily amused at less than nothing, and who, according to Cocker of Stratford-on Avon, "will evermore peep through their eyes, and laugh like parrots at a bagpiper." But after those merciless old folks, my parents had turned me over for a year's seriousizing with my aunt Judith, I soon came to have such a leaden, sedate, and "vinegar aspect," as led visitors to think I was (as the Scotch say) "her own veritable chiel"

Before my year with her was out, a most disastrous misfortune befel me, for unluckily I discovered that somehow or other the old lady had taken a liking to me! My nervous sensibility was shocked—what in the world would become of me? I could not talk to her, she was stone deaf. My mind, at best, never rested above five minutes, for I was always obliged to storm at such a rate, that any person overhearing our most peaceable conversation, would absolutely imagine we were going raging mad, tearing one another to tatters, to very rags; for, by a strange fatality, she always shouted as loud as those were compelled to do who addressed her. I could not be kissing her all day, that was out of the question—once when I arrived, and once when I should go home again, I felt to be sufficiently satisfactory—at least to me. I could not even take her a walking, she was like, perhaps, your own aunt dear reader—a fixture in the parlour.

The maid regularly planted her after breakfast in the chair, if a cold morning, by the fire side, like a clothes-horse; or, if the sun shone, over against the window, where, with one side of the venetain blind open, she would sit gazing on the garden till dusk, having an old china bowl of soup brought for her nourishment in the middle of the day, without subjecting herself to a removal. She always insisted on being shifted as seldom as possible, for she was thorough house hold economist, and felt the truth of that apothegm of poor Richard's, "three removes are as bad as a fire," I have known her sit looking through the same pane of glass on the same grass-plot, as patient as a hatching barn door fowl, for nine hours without winking.

As for giving a formal description of her, I esteem it altogether unnecessary. She was one, of which a specimen may be found in almost every standing family in the country.—She was one of those white crimped muslin caps fits close to the face, just beyond the forehead, like the fringe of a tart; with here and there a glimpse of sable-silvered ghost of curls peeping out by stealth.—Her mouth was an irregular, horizontal aperture, dipping at the ends; the loins of her nose thick, & her upper eye-lids, like two pent-houses, with one of her hands on the nob of her chair-arm, and the other cast carelessly into her ample lap, as if she had discarded the use of it altogether.

Such was "the relation that took a liking to me;" it was a strange phenomenon. I did not think she could like any thing under heaven but her chair, her broth, and her ottoman.

I have many times observed, however, amongst other things, how her natural piety would break, like momentary sunshine, through the habitual apathy of her existence. The rubbing of her spectacles was as inevitable a forerunner of this, as knives and forks were of dinner. She would spend one quarter of an hour in wiping the glasses another quarter in adjusting them to the exact point of sight, ring the bell for Mary to bring the Bible with large type, con over and puzzle her eyes with the generations with Shem, Ham, and Japhet, not above five minutes at most and then either fall asleep and let the ponderous volume fall upon her toes, or lay it aside at her elbow shouting like Stenor, "ay, my eyes get worser and worser, I shall be sand blind soon, as well as nut-deaf." Then she would pocket her spectacles again, and fix her eyes on the window, setting the plants in the garden just as a pointer sets game.

Half my employment consisted in observing her; but, at last, owing to either the nature of the subject, or the novelty being worn off, I ceased to be moved by her little eccentricities, and grew as sedate as an ancient Tom cat. I believe it was from that period that my visage began to "cream and mantle like a standing pond," to go into folks and overlapings, and concentric circles, and to be here and there overgrown with a kind of duck meat.

I sighed to go home again, but the old lady held me as a child does its lump-sugar; nor was it until a couple of months after my limited time, that I obtained my release; and even then, only on an especial promise that I would return as soon as possible. I was tempted to say any thing to obtain my ransom, although I felt it never would be possible, as long as earth stood, to keep my word. Remember, these were all the remarks and resolutions of youth—flippant and foolish enough. But the human heart and feelings, and most stern resolves, are not to be depended on. A few years past away, and things underwent a change.—As we grow out of youth into manhood, the world becomes another light, and with different feelings. So it was with me and my aunt Judith; she seemed to change along with the rest; and, for the first time, I no longer saw her as my tormenter, but a nice, quiet, genteel, peaceable old lady, a person whom I ever admire—one not given, even on the most pressing occasion, to listening. I knew she had no ear for either a key-hole or a door a jar, and therefore I held her company in a house very tolerable. My aunt was indeed as deaf as a pancake; and that to a nephew just getting into those years when a young gentleman begins to talk what no old woman should overhear, was no ordinary blessing. I hate people who listen to private conversation, and especially when I an in such delicate company as require pretty things to be said, because folks are apt to imagine all pretty sayings to be nonsense, if not whispered immediately to themselves.

During the few years of my absence, there had been an addition to my aunt's household, by the return from shool of her daughter Julia; her mother's own in every thing, save deafness, and paleness, and other qualities common to an aged, but disgreeable in a young lady. My sister, who returned home at the same time, and from the same school, gave me a most enticing description of my cousin Julia. I have a liking to cousins, when they are pretty and simple, and redolent of that boyden modesty so observable in country-bred damsels.

So, do you know, I took it in my head to go down and see my aunt. I said no more about my cousin than if she had not been there.—However, that I might not take, nor be taken by surprise—for I hate to catch an otherwise pretty young lady with her hair in paper, and a morning splash print dress on—I sent a note, letting the old lady know at what time I should pay my respects to her; but having previously known her taciturnity and the way she had of reading a letter to herself; and then doubling it up, and thrusting it to the lowest deep of her unfathomable wallet, among a chaos of pincushions, papers, keys, cough-lozenges, and, mayhap, a cake or two of Grantham gingerbread, I took care to write my note in a hand beyond the reach of her glasses, so that any how she would be under the necessity of submitting it for interpretation to her daughter Julia.

This contrivance ensured, not only that my pretty cousin would, to a certainty, be informed of my intended visit, but also that the particular period of its fulfilment should not be overlooked, for a damsel does not easily forget such visitors, whereas, if the matter had been left to my aunt alone, it might have stood a good chance of being forgotten, since I have known her to receive written notice of coming friends a few days beforehand, and then be as surprised to see them when they got there as if they were just born in the world. When I once more got down into the country, I found Miss Julia to be to the full as good as her description, and better, so far as a man's judgment of a lady may be preferred to a lady's.

I shook my aunt like a palsy, and caused the pent-houses of her eyes to be for once taken off their dim suspicion. I gave her all the compliments I had saved from Julia, and what expatiated both largely and loudly upon the pleasantness of the weather, without stopping to inquire whether she heard me or not. Placing my chin on the top of the blind at the old window—it was the same as it was seven years ago, alike to day and yesterday—descanted on the beauty of the garden prospect; and, among the rest, made what I thought a sentimental remark about the old church tower, which rose beyond the boundary plantation. My old aunt's ears did not catch the words—"Ah, ah," said she. I repeated it; she looked at me half a moment; and then added, "I am getting so very deaf." I then bellowed it out again in a style which made me ashamed of myself, setting the yard dog a-barking, and frightening a pair of guinea fowls off the lawn. The old lady still did not appear to be enlightened; she looked bewildered; while she turned to her daughter Julia with "I don't hear what he says"—Julia reddened, and taking the words out of my mouth absolutely beat them into the old lady's drums:—"My cousin says, the old church tower looks very solemn and picturesque from the window." "Oh!" she screamed out at the top of her voice—although from the answer she made, I verily believe she did not hear a word—"Oh! yes, they whistle very much all day long, both night and morning." Miss Julia, for laughing, dare not look again at her mother; and I myself most heartily prayed I could whistle equally well, for if she could hear one, she then might have some small chance of apprehending the other. This, in fact was her worst failing; as if not content to have people's throats torn two or three times a-day of necessity; she no sooner observed one's lips moving in the way of discourse, than she wanted to know what it was about; and thus every odd end of conversation that happened to catch the tail of her eye had to be rehearsed again and again, until every word of it haunted the imagination six months after. I have known the cook to be to the full half an hour in drumming into her, that the eggs were cooked enough.

At last, Miss Julia and I learned to talk through our teeth, and then indeed, I found her deafness a most convenient accommodation; for a man does not always talk to his cousin in a style which requires the presence of her mother. In this respect my deaf aunt was mostly as good as if she was absent, only sometimes she would catch a stray smile, or a something which betokened that there was a kind of conversation going forward: and then I was obliged to put her off with an answer of a complexion somewhat different to the real subject of the debate. I dare say, by this time, the reader smells a rat; if so, there is no occasion to lengthen an already too long story.—Courtships are very pleasant to those engaged in them, but horribly tedious to every body unconcerned.—To hear one described is, in my opinion, tantamount to standig by while a person sucks sugar.

At the end of six months we agreed that nothing better could be done than making up a marriage between us; but from that unlucky moment I felt most severely the real curse of deafness. I would have given half my fortune if my intended mother in-law could have had better ears. If, good reader, you have yourself either been upon the eve of marriage, or had a daughter to tempt any one else upon it, you know it is a subject not to be bolted on a sudden, like a cannon shot; there are always some preparatory exercises which cannot be dispensed with—hints, inuendos, and expressions, drifting that way by accident.

Now, after I had fully agreed with Miss Julia, it took me full two months in breaking the ice to my blessed aunt, and then I had to do it in such a voice that the banns might almost better have been published thrice at church before an assemblage of the whole parish In making my intentions known to her I could not but inform the whole neighborhood out of my own mouth—only think of the misery of a bashful man, like myself, being obliged to cry out as lustily as a bellman, that I had a desire to make my cousin Julia a woman of the world!

Under heaven, I had better caused it to be advertised in the next towns paper, or proclaimed in the market place; even then the old lady was not satisfied. She said she objected to the match until she had heard all the arrangements; and though I gave her to understand that if we waited until she had heard the whole of them, we should die as veritable maid and bachelor as we were born, I could not bring her over. She still insisted on being first made acquainted with every tittle of the the affair. I was in an agony; and, while I endeavored to roar out arrangement, through the thick end of a neat's horn, on one side of her impenitrable head Miss Julia shot hot water with a syringe into her ear, to make way for the important intelligence on the other. But our labors, as well as our loves, were in vain, we could not satisfy her pent-up conscience at any price. I might well that as I have laid my mouth to the earth, and bellowed down to the antipodes. So that at last I am fain, for some time at least, to sit down a diappointed single man. But to beguile my unmarried hours a little, I have drawn up this narrative in very vexation and despair. My miserable heart has but one prayer eft in it, and that is—if ever I should have the luck to get married, and have a generation of my own, they, every one of them, male & female, big & little, may have ears as big as blisters, and be saved the ill-luck of going nut deaf, in preference to getting a fortune.

DEATH AT THE TOILET.

"Tis no use talking to me, mother I *will* go to Mrs. P——'s party to-night, if I die for it—that's flat! You know as well as I do that Lieutenant N——is to be there, and he's going to leave town to-morrow—so up I go to dress."

"Charlotte, why will you be so obstinate? You know how poorly you have been all the week, and Dr.——says late hours are the worst things in the world for you."

"Pshaw, mother! nonsense. nonsense."

"Be persuaded for once, now, I beg! Oh dear, dear, what a night it is too—it pours with rain, and blows a perfect hurricane! You'll be wet and catch cold, rely on it. Come now, won't you stop and keep *me* company to-night? That's a good girl!"

"Some other night will do as well for that, you know; for now I'll go to Mrs. P——'s, if it rains cats and dogs. So up—up—up I go" singing jauntily

"Oh she shall dance all dressed in white,
So ladylike."

Such were very nearly the words, and such the manner, in which Miss J——expressed her determination to act in defiance of her mother's wishes and entreaties. She was the only child of her widowed mother, and had but a few weeks before completed her twenty-sixth year, with yet no other prospect before her than bleak single-blessedness. A weaker, more frivolous and conceited creature never breathed—the torment of her amiable parent, the nuisance of her acquaintance.

Though her mother's circumstances were very straitened, sufficing barely to enable them to maintain a footing in what is called the middling genteel class of society, this young woman contrived by some means or other to gratify her *penchant* for dress, and gadded about here, there, and every where, the most showily dressed person in the neighborhood. Though far from being even pretty-faced, or having any pretensions to a good figure, for she both stooped and was skinny, she yet believed herself handsome; and by a vulgar, flippant forwardness of demeanour, especially when in mixed company, extorted such attentions as persuaded her that others thought so.

For one or two years she had been an occasional patient of mine. The settled pallor, the tallowiness of her complexion, conjointly with other symptoms, evidenced the existence of a liver complaint; and the last visits I had paid her were in consequence of frequent sensations of oppression and pain in the chest, which clearly indicated some organic disease of her heart. I saw enough to warrant me in warning her mother of the possibility of her daughter's sudden death from this cause, and the imminent peril to which she exposed herself by dancing, late hours &c.; but Mrs. J——'s remonstrances, gentle and affectionate as they always were, were thrown away upon her headstrong daughter.

It was striking eight by the church clock when Miss J——, humming the words of the song above mentioned, lit her camber-candle by her mother's and withdrew to her room to dress, soundly rating the servant girl by the way for not having starched some article or other which she intended to have worn that evening. As her toilet was usually a long and laborious business, it did not occasion much surprise to her mother, who was sitting by the fire in their little parlour, reading some book of devotion; that the church chimes announced the first quarter past nine o'clock without her daughter's making her appearance. The noise she had made overhead in walking to and fro to her drawers, dressing table, &c, had ceased about half an hour ago, and her mother supposed she was then engaged at her glass, adjusting her hair and preparing her complexion.

"Well, I wonder what can make Charlotte so very careful about her dress to-night!" exclaimed Mrs. J——, removing her eyes from the book and gazing thoughtfully at the fire; "Oh! it must be because young Lieutenant N——is to be there. Well, I was young my self once, and it's very excusable in Charlotte—heigho!" She heard the wind howling so dismally without that she drew together the coals of her brisk fire, and was laying down the poker when the clock of——church struck the second quarter after nine.

"Why what in the world can Charlotte be doing all this while?" she again inquired. She listened—"I have not heard her moving for the last three quarter of an hour! I'll call the maid and ask." She rung the bell and the servant appeared.

"Betty, Miss J——is not gone yet, is she?"

"La, no, ma'am," replied the girl; "I took up the curling-irons only about a quarter of an hour ago, as she had put one of her curls out; and she said she should soon be ready. She's burst her new muslin dress behind, and that has put her into a way, ma'am."

"Go up to her room then, Betty, and see if she wants any thing; and tell her it's half past nine o'clock," said Mrs. J——. The servant accordingly went up stairs and knocked at the bed room door once, twice, thrice, but received no answer. There was a dead silence, except when the wind shook the window. Could Miss J—— have fallen asleep! Oh, impossible! She knocked again, but unsuccessfully as before. She became a little flustered, and after a moment's pause opened the door and entered. There was Miss J——sitting at the glass. "Why, la, ma'am," commenced Betty in a petulant tone, walking up to her, "here have I been knocking for these five minutes, and"—Betty staggered horror-struck to the bed, and uttering a loud shriek, alarmed Mrs. J——, who instantly tottered up stairs, almost palsied with fright. Miss J—— was dead!

I was there within a few minutes, for my house was not more than two streets distant. It was a stormy night in March: and the desolate aspect of things without—deserted streets—the dreary howling of the wind, and the incessant pattering of the rain, contributed to cast a gloom over my mind, when connected with the intelligence of the awful event that had summoned me out, which was deepened into horror by the spectacle I was doomed to witness. On reaching the house, I found Mrs. J——in violent hysterics, surrounded by several of her neighbors, who had been called in to her assistance. I repaired instantly to the scene of death, and beheld what I shall never forget. The room was occupied by a white-curtained bed. There was but one window and before it was a table, on which stood a looking glass, hung with a little white drapery; and the various paraphernalia of the toilet lay scattered about—pins, brooches, curling-papers, ribands, gloves, &c. An arm chair was drawn to this table, and in it sat Miss J——, stone dead. Her head rested upon her righ, hand, her elbow supported by the table; while her left hung down by her side, grasping at pair of curling-irons. Each of her wrists was encircled by a showy gilt bracelet. She was dressed in a white muslin frock, with a little bordering of blonde. Her face was turned towards the glass, which, by the light of the expiring candle, reflected with frightful fidelity the clammy mixed features, daubed over with rouge and carmine—the fallen lower jaw, and the eyes directed full into the glass with a cold, dull stare that was appalling. On examining the countenance more narrowly, I thought I detected the traces of a smirk of conceit and self-complacency, which not even the palsying touch of death could wholly obliterate. The hair of the corpse, all smooth and glossy, was curled with elaborate precision, and the skinny, sallow neck was encircled with a string of glistening pearls. The ghastly visage of death thus leering through the tinselry of fashion—the "vain show" of artificial joy—was a horrible mockery of the fooleries of life!

Indeed it was a most humiliating and shocking spectacle. Poor creature! struck dead in the very act of sacrificing at the shrine of female vanity! She must have been dead for some time, perhaps for twenty minutes or half an hour, when I arrived, for nearly all the animal heat had deserted the body, which was *rapidly stiffening*. I attempted, but in vain, to draw a little blood from the arm. Two or three women present proceeded to remove the corpse to the bed for the purpose of laying it out. What strange passivness No resistance offered to them while straightening the bent right arm, and binding the jaws together with a faded white riband which Miss J——had destined for her waist that evening.

On examination of the body we, found that death had been. occasioned by disease of the heart. Her life might have been protracted, possibly for years, had she but taken my advice and that of her mother. I have seen many hundreds of corpses, as well in the calm composure of natural death as mangled and distorted by violence: but never have I seen so startling a satird upon human vanity, so repulsive, unsightly, and loathsome a spectacle, as a *corpse dressed for a ball!—Diary of a Physician.*

A TABLE

To show at a glance the number of hills or plants contained in an acre of land, at any given distance from each other, from 40 feet by 40, to 1 foot by 1, omitting fractions.—*Albany Cultivator.*

Feet.		Per acre	Feet.		Per acre	Feet.		Per acre
40 by	40	27	8 by	7	777	3 9 by	2 9	4224
39	39	28		6	905		2 6	4646
38	38	30		5	1089		2 3	5162
37	37	31		4	1361		2 0	5808
36	36	33		3	1815		1 9	6837
35	35	35		2	2722		1 6	7744
34	34	37		1	5445		1 3	9272
33	33	40	7	7 0	888		1 0	11616
32	32	42		6 6	957	3 6	3 6	3555
31	31	45		6 0	1037		3 3	3829
30	30	48		5 6	1131		3 0	4148
29	29	51		5 0	1244		2 9	4525
28	28	55		4 6	1382		2 6	4978
27	27	59		4 0	1555		2 3	5531
26	26	64		3 6	1777		2 0	6222
25	25	69		3 0	2174		1 9	7111
24	24	75		2 6	2489		1 6	8297
23	23	82		2 0	3111		1 3	9956
22	22	90		1 6	4148		1 0	12445
21	21	98		1 0	6222	3 3	3 3	4124
20	20	108	6	6 0	1210		3 0	4818
	15	145		5 6	1320		2 9	4873
	10	217		5 0	1452		2 6	5361
	5	435		4 6	1613		2 3	5956
19	19	120		4 0	1815		2 0	6701
	15	152		3 6	2074		1 9	7658
	10	229		3 0	2420		1 6	8935
	5	458		2 6	2904		1 3	10722
18	18	134		2 0	3060		1 0	13403
	15	161		1 6	4849	3 0	3 0	4840
	10	242		1 0	7268		2 9	5289
	5	484	5 6	5 6	1417		2 6	5818
17	17	150		5 0	1584		2 3	6453
	15	170		4 6	1760		2 0	7260
	10	256		4 0	1980		1 9	8297
	5	512		3 6	2262		1 6	9680
16	16	170		3 0	2640		1 3	11616
	15	175		2 6	3168		1 0	14520
	10	272		2 0	3960	2 9	2 9	5760
	5	544		1 6	5280		2 6	6336
15	15	193		1 0	7920		2 3	7040
	10	299	5 0	5 0	1742		2 0	7921
	5	580		4 6	1936		1 9	9051
14	14	222		4 0	2178		1 6	10560
	10	311		3 6	2489		1 3	12672
	5	622		3 0	2904		1 0	15840
13	13	257		2 6	3484	2 6	2 6	6969
	10	335		2 0	4356		2 3	7740
	5	670		1 6	5808		2 0	8712
12	12	302		1 0	8712		1 9	9956
	10	363	4 6	4 6	2151		1 6	11616
	5	720		4 0	2420		1 3	13939
11	11	360		3 6	2765		1 0	17424
	10	396		3 0	3226	2 3	2 3	8604
	5	792		2 6	3872		2 0	9680
10	10	435		2 0	4840		1 9	11062
	9	448		1 6	6453		1 6	12906
	8	544		1 0	9680		1 3	15488
	7	622	1 0	4 0	2722		1 0	19363
	6	736		3 9	2904	2 0	2 0	16890
	5	871		3 6	3111		1 9	12445
	4	1089		3 3	3350		1 6	14520
	3	1452		3 0	3630		1 3	17424
	2	2178		2 9	3960		1 0	21780
	1	4356		2 6	4376	1 9	1 9	14223
9	9	537		2 3	4840		1 6	16594
	8	605		2 0	5445		1 3	19913
	7	691		1 9	6222		1 0	24484
	6	806		1 6	7260	1 6	1 6	19360
	5	968		1 3	8712		1 3	23232
	4	1210		1 0	10890		1 0	29040
	3	1613	1 9	3 9	3097	1 3	1 3	27878
	2	2420		3 6	3318		1 0	34948
	1	4840		3 3	3574	1 0	1 0	43560
8	8	680		3 0	3872			

A SHORT SERMON.—Selected.

How to make money.—Do you complain that you have nothing to begin with? "Tom" you say "has a farm, and Harry has one thousand dollars, but I have nothing." I say to you look at your hands and tell me what they are worth. Would you take one thousand dollars for them or for the use of them throughout your life! If you can make half a dollar a day with them it would not be a bad bargain, for that sum is more than the interest of more than 2000 dollars, so that if you are industrious and Harry is lazy, you are more than twice as rich as he is; and when you can do a man's work and make a dollar a day you are four times as rich, and are fairly worth four thousand dollars. Money and land therefore are not the only capital, with which a young man can begin the world. If he has good health and is industrious, even the poorest boy in our country has something to trade upon; and if he be besides well educated, and have skill in any kind of work, and add to this, moral habits and religious principles, so that his employers may trust him and place confidence in him, he may then be said to set out in life with a handsome capital, and certainly has a good chance of becoming independent and respectable, and perhaps *rich*, as any man in the country. "Every man is the maker of his own fortune." All depends upon setting out upon the right principles, and they are these:—

1. BE INDUSTRIOUS—
Time and skill are your capital.

2. BE SAVING.
Whatever it be live within your income.

3. BE PRUDENT.
Buy not what you can do without.

4. BE RESOLUTE.
Let your economy be always to day, not to-morrow.

5. BE CONTENTED & THANKFUL.
A cheerful spirit makes labor light and sleep sweet, and all around happy, all which is much better than being *rich only*.

At the latest date, the French Chamber of Deputies was engaged in debate on the Abolition of Negro Slavery in the French colonies. The number of slaves in them is two hundred and seventy-eight thousand. In reply to several of the orators (April 22d,) the President of the Council (Duke de Broglie) said—

"The moment was critical—that a hazardous experiment was now trying in England, and that in the uncertainty of its result it was the duty of Ministers to be silent; as to act otherwise would endanger the success of the experiment which Goverment might one day try—he would not say when—he would bind himself to nothing."

The following letter, from a highly respectable and intelligent source at Paris, will be read with interest:

"PARIS, April 20, 1835.

After a close discussion of nine days, the law for paying the 25 millions as amended by the commission, and approved by Ministers, has passed the Chamber of Deputies, with an amendment to this effect, viz:—that the money is not to be paid "until the French Government has received satisfactory explanations of the President's Message." As the amendment is very differently commented upon here, and may be liable to great misapprehension in America, I hasten to state to you in a few words, the motive which led to its adoption, and the character in which, in my opinion, it should be viewed.

Ministers defended this law for eight days, with ability and zeal, and on the 9th, the chances appeared evidently in their favor; but the spirit of party was equally tenacious of its object, and finding all exertions to embarrass the law with real difficulties unavailing, they determined to try the effect of an illusive one, in hopes that Ministers would fall into that snare, and in combatting it, lose the vote of the House: but as the ground was extremely delicate, and the issue uncertain, it was instantly decided by M. de Broglie to acquiesce in the amendment, and thereby insure a large majority in favor of the law. This it is true was at the expense of their consistency; but it appeared to Ministers the only mode of guarding their places, and securing the passage of the law by themselves.

When it is considered then that the motive of the authors of the amendment (the Dupin party) was chiefly to embarrass and weaken, if not to upset Ministers; and that the latter subjected themselves to this correction rather than run the risque of having the execution of the treaty transferred form them to its enemies, and lose the system of government under which it was regociated, you will agree with me, I think, that the character of the amendment is more a matter of form, than one of serious difficulty. I say it is illusive, because it is notorious to the opposition in the Chamber and to the public, that Ministers have already expressed themselves satisfied with the explanation given of the message in the able despatch of Mr. Livingston to the Count de Rigny of the 21th January last; and that in presenting the law (at a previous date to that of the despatch) unlettered with a call for explanation, as well as by their constant diplomatic intercourse with Mr. Livingston up to this date, they have given ample evidence that they were reconciled with the President's Message; and therefore that they can have nothing more of consequence to demand. Thus is it my impression that Ministers attach no other importance to the obligation imposed on them by the spirit of party in the Chamber, than that of going through the usual diplomatic ceremonies on similar occasions. At all events, no action upon the law can be had until it has passed the Chamber of Peers, when the responsibility of the explanations with which they may be satisfied, *will rest entirely with Ministers.* My hope is, that they will see the expediency of settling the affair with Mr. Livingston, whose able and patriotic conduct through the whole of this unpleasant and complicated negotiation, affords ample guarantee that whatever settlement may take place, will redound to the honor of our country and government."

Curious illustration of the use of the Feudal System.—The progress of the feudal system, the conversion of ecclesiastical into secular vassals, the gradual extension of the territorial tribunals, soon made them, like the baronial feudatories judges. In fact they were temporal barons themselves; and were liable like the merest layman to military service, to the *jurisdiction heritis*, and the other obligations of the dignity. But no ecclesiastic could sit on judgments of blood; he could not pronounce, much less execute, sentences of death; so that the more heinous cases must always have devolved on the tribunal of the court; and in genreal, we find that whenever laymen only were concerned, the judicial functions were not often exercised by the bishop or abbot in person; in which cases, they devolved on his vicars who were always laymen. Where the evidence was presumptive only, recourse was had to 'the judgment of God—especially to ordeals of red hot iron, of boiling water, and by the duel. The duel, however, as a judicial proof in the ordinary tribunals, appears to have been abolished; from the tenth century, it was seldom allowed to other than nobles or ladies of rank. Thus Otho I, vindicated the honor of his daughter by the duel: her champion was the victor, and she was consequently declared innocent. This mode of judicial proof was sometimes attended by revolting circumstances; one related by the historian Ditmar, evidently inspired with disgust even the savage warriors of the day. A count named Waldo, accused another named Gero to Otho II. The accused was committed to close custody, and as the case could only be tried by their equals, the princes of the empire were convoked at Magdeburgh. The duel was ordered, and the two parties were compelled to engage in mortal combat on a litte island in the river. Waldo, after receiving two severe wounds in his head, at length threw his adversary to the earth; and Gero being asked whether he was able to continue the battle, replied, that he was not. By the emperor and noble judges the latter was declared guilty, and beheaded on the spot by a common executioner. But Waldo had received his death wound; for after drinking a cup of water, he fell backward and expired.—*Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopedia.*

Mr. Folger of Nantucket, has long used India rubber instead of leather, on the valves of water pumps. It makes the valves perfectly tight, and will last many years.

An Act of the Legislature of New York, passed at the late session, provides that the affidavit of the printer or foreman of a newspaper as to the publication of any advertisement in its columns, shall be entitled to be read in evidence in all the Courts of Justice in that State, and shall be *prima facie* evidence of such publication.

Beware of wafers.—The London Lancet mentions a curious case in which a secretary of a bublic institution was twice attacked with a very violent fit of salivation, so as to render medical aid indispensable, from his having wafered 500 circulars, which he had wetted in his mouth.

SPEECH OF MR. HOLT OF KENTUCKY, DELIVERED IN THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION IN SUPPORT OF THE NOMINATION OF R. M. JOHNSON for the VICE PRESIDENCY.

Mr. HOLT, of Kentucky, rose and addressed the Convention as follows: Mr. President: the gentleman who has just taken his seat, has announced, as the organ of the Virginia Delegation, that they cannot, nor can their constituents acquiesce in the nomination just made by this Convention, of R. M. Johnson for the Vice Presidency; and he has placed that secession from the popular will here expressed, upon the ground that this distinguished citizen of the West, does not support the republican faith as understood by Virginia. Sir, I have heard this declaration with equal surprise and regret. —I know not what constitutes republicanism, in the estimation of Virginia, and the gentleman has not thought proper to inform us. But I do know something of the history and character of the illustrious patriot and hero, whose devotion to Democratic principles has been so unexpectedly and wantonly assailed. Who is he? If, Mr. President, you could at this moment transport yourself "to the far West," you would find upon one of her green and sunny fields, surrounded by the implements of husbandry, a personage whose plain and simple garb, whose frank, and cordial, and unostentatious bearing would tell you that he had sprung from the people—that he was still one of them, and that his heart, in all its recollections, its hopes, and its sympathies, was blended with the fortunes of the toiling million. But, sir, his scarred and shattered frame and limping gait would tell you, too, that the story of his life was not confined to a mere recital of household hospitalities or neighborhood charities. That story is no legend of obscure or doubtful authenticity—it lingers not alone in the kindly bosoms of friends, but every tongue in the Republic can give it utterance, and the brightest pages of your country's history, have caught lustre from its glowing record. When the nation was agonizing and bleeding at every pore, when war had desolated, with fire and sword, your northern *frontier*, and the best blood in the land had been vainly spilt upon its plains, he left the warm halls of Congress, for the bleak winds of the Canadas; and waiting for no summons of the recruiting officer, he rallied about him the chivalry of his State, and dashed with his gallant volunteers to the scene of hostilities, resolved to perish or retrieve the national honor. With daring impetuosity, he pursued and overtook the enemy—threw himself, like a thunderbolt of war into the thickest of the fight, fought hand to hand, and eye to eye with the Briton, and his savage myrmidons—poured out his blood like water—triumphed and returned, loaded with the richest trophies of the campaign. Sir, HIS deeds rely not for recollection or blazonry upon musty records, nor yet upon caucus or convention addresses—they have been spoken in the thunders of victorious battle—they have been written upon the hacked and broken armour of his country's invaders. His life has been one of unfaultering, unswerving devotion to freedom and to the people. The people "love him because he first loved them. His popularity rests upon no calculation of political chances. It is not seated in the arithmetic, but in the deep and ardent affections of his country.

It is not intriguers, nor President-makers, nor the starched, strutting, brainless aristocrats of your villages, that ralley around him. No! It is the enlightened, liberal, labouring people, whom he has served. It is the mechanics—the bold and hardy yeomanry, who are their country's pride in peace, its bulwark in war—men of the ploughshare and the pruning knife, who, amid the late "panic" which spread dismay and consternation from one end of the union to the other, stood firm as the seated hills—still planting their crops, and hailing the storm and the calm as equally commissioned to bless them:—Men, sir, who were dependent for no banking facilities, who drew upon no heartless corporation, but upon the God that made them, and they were answered in the sunshine and the shower. Their flocks sported in beauty and in gladness thro' their smiling fields, their harvests ripened, their granaries fill'd. To *these* they looked for nurture—for protection to the brooding wings of the Almighty; and under their shadow, and amid the household idols that blessed their domestic hearths, in the pride and unsullied nobility of their nature, they avowed "eternal hostility to every kind of tyranny that can oppress the mind of man." Under the influence of this high and holy resolve, the Bank, with all its train of intrigues and profligacies, has gone to the wall and a peal of popular triumph has been shouted at the polls, which will ring, I trust, with sickening agony in the ears of purse-proud usurpation, for an age to come.

These are the men, Mr. President, that have demanded and will sustain the nomination of the distinguished personage to whose character and patriotic daring I have just referred. His frame, like that of our verable Chief Magistrate, spreads every where—alike in the wilderness and in the "city full"—penetrating into the far valleys, climbing to the hill-tops, and reaching, in its kindling, animating influences, every log cabin beyond the mountains. His brilliant and successful struggles against the foul, adulterous union of Church and State, have consecrated his name to immortality. The emancipated debtor, as he leaps from his prison and pallet of straw, shouts forth his praises—and the soldier of the revolution, as he totters into his grave, teaches his children to love and venerate his name. There is a voice from the great valley of the West, from all her cities and her cottages—there is a voice from the East, from the North, and the South—there is a voice from the fields of the husbandman, from the workshops of the mechanic, from the primary assemblies of the People, from the conventions of neighborhoods and of States, calling aloud for the elevation of this war-worn soldier, this tried and incorruptible patriot, this advocate of the destitute and the down-trodden, this friend to freedom and to man! Such, sir, is RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky—a Republican in *works*, if not in faith, as understood by the Virginia delegation. I rejoice that this Convention, in making this nomination, have scouted all the subtle diplomacy of the politician, and have freely responded to the warm, gushing affections of the millions they represent. They have nothing to fear for the fate of their nominee: he is fortressed behind principles and popular attachments, impregnable as Gibralter. The People have twined the wreath of glory around his brow—the harpy-hand of faction cannot tear it off, nor can the sirocco breath of a myriad of calumniators wither the eternal freshness of its emerald.

Mr. President, these remarks have been made wholly in defence, and not by way of recrimination. No imputation is designed to be thrown upon the distinguished friend of the gentleman from Virginia. Of the talent, the patriotism, and the democracy of Wm. C. Rives, I entertain the most exalted estimate.—I would not, if I could, pluck one sprig from the chaplet of renown which adorns his brow. "He has worn his honors well, and may he wear them long." In bowing to the right of instruction and retiring from the Senate of the United States, again to submit his fortune to the popular suffrage, he has made a sacrifice to republican principles, which does credit to his party,—to his State; which sheds lustre not only upon his own life, but upon the age in which he lives But, sir, he is yet in the flower of his manhood, with prospects that brighten every hour. This Convention have not disparaged or discountenanced his claims—they have only been *postponed*.

Mr. President, I would beg the delegates who have voted in the minority upon this occasion, to pause and reflect upon the necessity of a prompt and cordial co-operation with the majority in the nominations made. Let no seeds of weakness and ultimate overthrow be found in the present strength of the Republican party. True, that party has warred upon systems of slavery, and upon the father of systems, and left them prostrate upon the field. It has grappled with the mammoth Bank, and the American aristocrats and British tories that sustained it—has triumphed, gloriously triumped over them all. The story of that victory has gone abroad upon the wings of the wind—State has spoken it to State, city to city, man to man, in the tones of gladness and congratulation. The nation has awakened from its somnambulism—and the panic, with all its dreamy spectres of ruin, has passed off. And that colassal moneyed power, which, in the arrogance of its strength, and in the guilt of its ambition would have flung a fetter upon every free spirit in the Republic, smote by the arm of popular indignation, is now gasping in the agonies of its dissolution. This splendid result, this sublime tribute te the incorruptibility and intelligence of the People, has strengthened the cause of liberal principles throughout the habitable globe.—But I beseech gentlemen in the minority here, to remember that vigilance, action, UNION, firm and unshaken, can alone guard the Republican party from the insidious approaches of their discomfited adversaries.

—For though these adversaries have been broken up and scattered every where, disguising themselves under every name, and assuming every badge, yet we know they are still leagued together by a common sense of defeat, by a common scorn of the people who have trampled them down, by a common longing for office and power, from which they have been driven, and by a common detestation of the great principles of the Republican party.—Impressed with these truths, the democrats of the Union have sent us here, that we might meet as a band of brothers and suffer our feelings to mingle into one, that we might plight anew our faith to each other, and to our country, prepare for concert and union of action, that we may go forth shoulder to shoulder, and heart to heart in the coming conflict. Mr. President, shall we do this, or shall we present to the high-souled freemen we represent, the humiliating spectacle of distraction in our own ranks? Whose ear is prepared for that wild and almost demoniac note of exultation, which would cross the mountains, and ring from one end of the nation to the other, through all the factions of the opposit on? None, I trust. We have met upon the ground of friendly consultation and compromise as to men.

We have met to surrender all personal predilections and prejudices upon the altar of the common good. Let us then make the sacrifice cheerfully; from our hearts, gentlemen, let us make it. Let us by this day's action, tell the world, a nd especially the desperate votaries of ambition who are battling against us, that we strike for higher objects than "the spoils of victory"—that we are banded together by the ties of patriotism and of brotherhood—that with the destinies of the uncompromising democrats 'chosen by us, we have bound up the destinies of the Republ can party, and its great animating principles—that we will rally around them now and hereafter, here and every where, in one impenetrable phalanx, where no jar of discord shall be heard, no chill of disaffection shall be felt, and though the furnace of persecution shall be heated for them 'seven times hotter than it has been wont to be,' yet they shall not pass the fiery ordeal alone—not alone, but the great Republican party *one and indivisible*, will walk by their side and "shield them and save them, or perish there too."

Speech of Mr. Lytle, of Ohio, dolivered in the National Convention.

Mr. LYTLE, of Ohio; rose and addressed the assembly as follows: Mr. President, I should not have presumed to have occupied the attention of this enlightened body, if it were not from a long personal as well as political acquaintance with the distinguished individual who has been this day presented as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and the unexpected character of the opposition it has met with from a single State. The manifestations of good feeling, with which that nomination was received from all parts of the assembly, the fairness of the circumstances under which it was made, induced the hope that an *undivided* acquiescence in a vote at first so general, would have closed the deliberations of this assembly with exultation and harmony. Sir, I was amazed—I was shocked—from my knowledge of the man, as well as from the demonstrations of good feeling that pervaded this house, to hear the "*democracy*" of "*old Tecumseh*" questioned! Sir, it is true, as has been remarked by the eloquent gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Holt,) that he is not apt to draw stuble or refined distinctions upon the great subjects of national policy. It is also true, sir, that his heart is sometimes apt to get the better of his head, and, in the plenitude of his good feeling and his disposition to oblige the whole human family, sometimes he may run counter to his better judgment; but to say the least of it, it is a worthy error. It can fasten upon him nothing like corruption—nothing like treachery—nothing like distrust with the *democracy* of this nation. But, sir, I would rather look to the whole history of a man's life, his deeds and his actions, than to an isolated vote, by which to test his democracy, I would rather address myself to the unhealed wounds of the veteran soldier, made, sir, in defence of the liberties of his country as a volunteer, throwing himself, uncalled for and unbidden, into the breach, to repel the invaders of his native land, than attempt to corner him, as cherishing well settled and fixed opinions of an obnoxious character, where the inference is to be forced from a single casual vote. Nearly thirty years has that man been the mere servant of his district. Sir, it was but the other day that I heard him make an appeal for the last time to his constituents. He told them he had served them for twenty-eight years, and he wished only to make it the "*round number of thirty*" before he left them; after which he had no desire to trespass upon them any longer; and they will sustain him without opposition—one whose representative term has been longer than any other living man can boast of; and who is now emphatically *the patriarch of the House!*

But, sir, he has not been the exclusive servant of a single district. There is scarcely a poor man in the country, a verteran soldier of the land, or an injured son of the sea, who does not make Richard M. Johnson the organ of communication in appealing either to Congress or to the Departments for the sat s action of claims which they have, or may have upon it for remuneration. He has ever been a slave to the people of these United States. He has been less of a party man—less of a sectional man in the course of his legislative duties, than any other that I know; but he has been the friend of the *whole People*—truly a hard-working and emphatically *the People's man*! He has not only the scars upon a battle-battered body to plead his cause; but he has the untarnished record of an unbroken term of service for near thirty years in the councils of his country, to vindicate his democracy, and to sustain his patriotism. These, sir, are the evidences which we proudly, fearlessly present to our too-incredulous friends, the *democracy of Virginia!*

But let us exmaine the imputations made against Richard M. Johnson, in reference to the Bank of the United States. I sat near *him for the last two years in* Congress, and with unflinching determination, both in public and in private, he always expressed the same opinion of unwavering hostility to that institution—an opinion long entertained and cherished. Turn to the Journals of Congress, scrutinize them, and then let gentlemen, if they can, bring up any thing against the policy of Richard M. Johnson upon this subject. I challenge them to the proof. Well, sir, herein then the principles of the Old Dominion and those of Colonel Johnson are identical, they go hand in hand together.

He has also gone with General Jackson upon matters of internal improvement. The only difference I know of between them, was that of the Maysville road, and Colonel Johnson, in his views on that subject was not alone. Besides, he felt the interest that a delegate from Kentucky would naturally feel, and what was common to the whole delegation from that State. Nay, more than that, if rumor is to be accedited, it had not the perfect and *unanimous* approbation of the cabinet. The truth is, we were all running wild on that subject, and but for the cool sagacity and intrepid firmness of the old Executive helmsman, should all be this time, have been wrecked upon that very rock. When, however, he heard from the President the objections he entertained, but which had not been before presented to him, he acquiesced. If he had deserted General Jackson at that time, and arrayed himself with the opposition, then indeed might gentlemen have had good ground for complaint. But such was not the course of Richard M. Johnson; he was with us afterwards, as he was before, and is now, and dear to him as that measure was at first, in the belief that the vital interests of his constituents were concerned in it, he was willing to abandon it, and did acquiesce in the will of the *majority* of the people of this Union, and in the principles contained in the veto message. Sir, the democracy of Richard M. Johnson cannot be questioned. I had hoped, from the unanimity which characterized the deliberations of this body, and from the the great magnanimity displayed by the delegations from the different States assembled here, that objections would have come from any quarter rather than from that of Virginia, because, in presenting a candidate themselves, they are placed in an attitude of great delicacy. They have presented a man who is as dear to the balance of the Union as he is, I undertake to say, to the *Old Dominion* herself, and I rejoiced to hear the gentleman from North Carolina (Gen. Saunders) say, that as the personal and political friend of William C. Rives, he knew he was not the man to object to a nomination expressed with the unanimity that characterized the one of to-day. I, sir, have ever admired the character of that individual, and he is dear to the People of my section of country. It was my humble lot to be a victim to the same principle in the defence and in the sustainance of which that distinguished gentleman exhibited so illustrious and example. I mean the omnipotence of *the right of instruction*. I glory in his course. I honored the man, and I honor the State that gave him birth, for all that she has done for this Union from its commencement to the present time. As scions of the old mother, Ohio and Kentucky are united at this time in feeling and in principle with her. The precious legacy that she bequeathed to the younger States when she set them up in political life, were the doctrines of 1798; they esteem and they cherish them as their heart's blood, and if there be any deviation from these *now*, it is by the caprice of the *parent* herself, and not by *her children*. Gladly would the west, if he had been the preferred candidate, have cast their votes for Mr. Rives; but, surely, when the friends of Mr. Johnson, three years ago, came forward and took the lead in withdrawing his name and surrendering his pretensions—surely, when the utmost liberality has marked their every action—when they have even sacrificed their personal predilections upon the common altar of the country's good, and submissively bowed to the will of the majority—when they acceded to the proposition, that not less than *two-thirds* should decide their choice in this election, which removed every obstacle, and obviated every difficulty—I say, after all this, and the corresponding magnanimity of other States, surely we may safely appeal to the generosity, the true patriotism and justice of the Virginia delegation, and ask them now, in a spirit of *right*, and of honor, to come out and sustain us; to go with us and not venture on *their own account* to go against us. Let them not be the *only* fallers off. Pennsylvania has set a noble example, a sister State, and a powerful one. Though strongly excited, (for, sir, FROM THE DOUBLE STRENGTH OF HER DEMOCRACY alone, no doubt,) she has sent no less than two delegations here, who have gone together, hand in hand, with us, agreeing to settle their domestic difficulties at home, where they should be adjusted, and to consummate the purposes for which this body was convened. Will Virginia, then, proud, democratic Virginia, be less just than *all* her neighbors? Is this the translation of Virginia Democracy?

Will she maintain that she goes for principle merely because her particular candidate and son, who has sacrificed himself to the highest and most important democratic principle, the right of the majority to rule, is not the first choice of this convention? Will her delegation disparage him and the State they represent, by withholding their consent to this nomination? I fear they will leave their friend and our friend in no enviable posture if such should be the decision. I tell them there is but one feeling now towards him, it is that of high respect and lasting gratitude by the whole democratic party of the Union; and if this be not the favored time, his star is yet in the ascendant and a few more years will witness for him and them, and the country, its happy and glorious culmination!

But let her do now as she has done upon other occasions, abide by the principles she has taught her children, by which she has enlightened the world, and cement the bond of union by her present consentaneous action.

It is not to be done by the disparagement of another candidate; such should not be the case whatever private sentiments may exist in reference to him. It is hardly noble for the friends of that man with whom he has been politically identified for thirty odd years. It is cruel for them to do it.

Let us, then, with the feeling which we here witness, part as we have met, in peace. Let us recollect, that if there be any thing beautiful in any form of conventional arrangement of which humanity is susceptible, it is the feeling of union and benevolence. Let us remember, that if there be one among all the fountains which water the gardens of Paradise, more pure, more beautiful, more glorious, than another, it is that of *Charity!* It courses through the bosom of omniscient love! It gushes, fresh and free, from the VERY HEART OF GOD! May its refreshing and solaceful influence visit and animate every soul in this assembly.

Let us part as we have met, with a common feeling and a common purpose—not seek to divide this body by our sectional feelings, by obtruding questions upon this assembly that should be confined within State limits, or prejudices that belong not here. But let us go on to vindicate, to establish firmly, and finally, all that we have thus gained and are still contending for; and the nation will send back, at the approaching election, its deep-toned thunders of approval.

Sir, this man is dear to the West. Feelings, not of a personal character alone, strong as they are said to be, have attached us to him; but a deep conviction that no other man could unite upon himself the same number of votes; because of his long services, his tried integrity, his known ability, and his devotedness to the best interests of his country. And above all, (until now,) his unimpeached *Democracy*. I shall not attempt to travel the ground which has been so ably sustained by one of the representatives from his own State: mine would be a glimmering light under the broad sunshine of his manly eloquence. He spoke in the fervor of impulsive freedom, and with all the nervousness of conscientious truth. He knew the feelings of the western people towards this valued and time-worn servant of the nation, and he has given it upon the impulse of the moment, with all the brilliancy and power of that genius which is so transcendent and peculiar to him. I commit, then, with confidence, to the State of Virginia, the destinies of this individual, under the sanction of this Convention, with a firm belief, that, with the speed of the warning torchlight of Rhoderick's henchman, it will fly *there*, as in my own proud west, among the People's clans, and at the sight they will *gather*—they will rally, and send back and abroad an echoing shout of triumph for the gallant soldier; of glory and of *victory for "old Tecumseh!!!"*

[Mr. LYTLE was repeatedly applauded while delivering the foregoing; and on concluding, the cheering burst out from every part of the assemblage, and lasted for some time.]

From the Globe.

THE APOLOGY.

We find that prints, the most decidedly hostile to the Administration, and expressing public opinion in quarters most interested in the claims on France, and doubtless from the prevalent political feeling entertained, quite willing to consider any acquisition cheap at the expense of the President's personal honor, nevertheless, have too high a sense of national character to brook, for a moment, the idea of an apology being due from ours to the French Government, for insisting on a demand again and again acknowledged to be just. The Boston Commercial Gazette has the following remark on this subject:

"In the passage of the American Indemnity Bill by the French Chamber of Deputies, there is a proviso that the money is not to be paid until the French Government shall have received satisfactory explanations with regard to the President's Message of December 2, 1834. Now, we hardly know what explanations the French Government want. The President's message speaks for itself. Its language can hardly be misunderstood. You must pay us our claim, or we will make reprisals upon your property. Does the French Government expect the President to take back what he said in his message—tell them he did not mean any harm—is sorry for what he said? We know of no particular explanation which can be given more than is already expressed. If France expects our Government to cringe and apologise, and beg as a favor what we demand as a right, she expects what she will by no means get."

This is almost the universal sentiment of the opposition press—even of those which, for party purposes, during the last session, raised their clamor to countenance the assertions of Clayton and others, who contended in Congress that there was couched, in the firm, dignified, and temperate Message of the President, menace and insult to France. But the Intelligencer, although compelled to abandon this ground, which it also assumed against the Message, and to acknowledge that it "would not require the President of the United States to retract any thing he said in his Message to Congress, or to apologize for it," seems to think that "something is necessary to satisfiy the requisition of the French Chamber." It suggests that this may "be accomplished by a mere reference to the passage of the President's Message which has been quoted, and to the satisfactory explanations on that subject, made by our Minister in France to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs in January last." Can any thing be more ludicrous than this, or better adapted to expose the shallow devices and deceptions of the opposition? But a little while ago the Intelligencer was anxiously inculcating the opinion that the President's Message was not only a menace and affront to France, but almost a declaration of war—and now it conceives that "a mere reference to the passage of the President's Message," which conveyed this insult, is all sufficient "to satisfy the requisition of the Chambers." This may be considered in some sort an application of the old saying of "the hair of the dog for the cure of the bite," and it may be well for those who have falsely insisted that there was real cause of offence contained in the Message, to resort to such quackery. It is impossible, however, for those who, from the beginning, protested that no insult was given or intended, now to admit the existence of an offence for the purpose of making apology or explanation.—The whole duty of explanation devolves upon those among us, who, by false construction, in defiance of the express declaration of the Message, imputed to it the design of operating upon the fears of France, rather than its sense of just obligation.

But it seems to us, after the declaration made by the French Ministry on introducing the law for the indemnity they also are estopped from making any demand for any explanation of the Message, even if the matter of it were justly chargeable as being offensive. They assumed that fact as the basis of their action and recalled their minister, but still proceeded to propose the law for the execution of the treaty, because it was due to the American Government and people, notwithstanding the President's Message, which they considered the paper of an individual, unsanctioned by that branch of the Government necessary to make it the act of the nation. Having proposed the appropriation to pay the debt due to the nation, (the President's Message being thrown out of the question by this reasoning,) upon what principle can the French Ministry demand explanation of a matter held by them to be merely personal, before they can comply with the obligation acknowledged by the one nation to the other. In our opinion, there is no pretext under which the debt, interest, and damages for the detriment actually sustained by the failure to comply with the treaty, can be for a moment withheld.

But the Intelligencer speaks of "the allegation of a just claim upon France for damages on the protested bill, which damages were incurred under our own law, by an act of our own Government, over which the French Government could exercise no control," as an "absurd pretension." We have always supposed that the party failing to comply with the stipulations of a contract, and much more of so sacred a contract as a treaty, was bound to indemnify for the loss sustained by the failure. And this, not because it is exacted by "our own law," but because it is exacted by all law and universal justice. We do not pretend to say, nor have we ever intimated, that France is bound to pay the sum purloined by the managers of the Bank, under pretence of penal damages, on the protested bill, according to the local laws. The Bank was entitled to no such damages, because, among other reasons, it never advanced a dollar of the sum, upon the assumed advance of which, the damages were claimed. But some trouble, expense, and inconvenience, resulted from the failure of France to meet the bill, and for this both the Attorney General, Mr. Taney, and the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Woodbury, have said there is a rightful claim for damages. For this we have no doubt the French Government will tender a remuneration; but it is matter of such small consideration, that in all probability it never would be thought of by ours.

SENATOR KANE.

The subjoined letter from Senator Kane, in reply to a committee of friends, is important, as containing the testimony of an observer, whose sound judgment and opportunities of judging, enable him to speak understandingly of the "amalgamation of the three parties," to which the White politicians are engaged to contribute their quota.

The sentiments expressed by Mr. Kane are an honorable contrast to the dernier demonstrations of the partisans of the President's "old friend," whom we once hailed as "the Cato of the South." Alas! our Cato now relies altogether on the aid of the enemies of his professed principles.—*Globe.*

JACKSONVILLE, May 6, 1835.

Gentlemen:—The resolution adopted at a meeting of the friends of the Administration, requesting to know at what time it would be convenient for me to partake of a public dinner with my friends in this place, which you did me the honor to band to me last evening, has planted in my bosom feelings of gratitude too warm to be expressed, and too deep to be destroyed by time. Upon this my first visit to this beautiful part of the State, to be thus welcomed, and by citizens so distinguished for their firm perseverence in sustaining the republican doctrines of the present Administration, is an honor of which any man might be proud.

The circumstances which surround us, require continued efforts to place in security the principles of a sound democracy, as administered by President Jackson. A combined movement of parties in the United States, holding different sentiments as to the character and purposes of our Government, and each hostile to our own, is to be met—manfully met and overcome. If we fall, Nullification, National Republicanism, or Federalism, is to be substituted for the Constitution of this country. One leads to the dissolution of the Union; another to the rejection of the public will in the choice of President, as in case of the election of the immediate predecessor of General Jackson; and the third to that toryism which was exhibited by a portion of our countrymen during the late war with Great Britain. It is not possible that the freemen of this now happy country will ever consent to hazard the adoption of such expedients. To believe for a moment that an amalgamation of these three parties, whatever of leaven they may seek to throw into the mixture, will produce better results, is an absurdity. As ruin to our liberties attends the success of any one of them, their union but enhances our dangers. The prospect before us, however, is cheering. The recent accessions to our principles from quarters hitherto hostile, furnish reason for the belief that the alliance to which I have alluded is based only upon the hopes of a few madly ambitious men, and is not seated in the hearts of any considerable portion of the American people. Let us then, my friends, meet the struggle before us with augmented resolution, put an end to the hopes of this singular opposition, give peace to the country, and security to freedom.

I regret sincerely that my stay in this flourishing, delightful town, must necessarily be so short as to forbid my acceptance of your kind invitation.

With great respect,
Your friend and fellow citizen,
E. K. KANE.

Messrs. Evans, Stacy, Brooks, Hunt, and Berry.

From the N. Y. Times.

We refer to the article of the Star, because it distinctly states what the real and only policy of the whigs is, viz. to bring the election into the House of Representatives. The stand on this question was taken some weeks ago by Tristam Burgess, who thanked God that he never was a Democrat, and the Whig presses have echoed the same cry. The question whether the President of the United States is to be elected by the People or by the House of Representatives, is one of the great questions to be decided at the next Presidential election. It is now distinctly, and will be kept distinctly before the People. It is an issue made by the Whigs in which every Democrat is willing to join and decide the question. No paltering, no subterfuge, no evasion will be effectual in keeping this question from the People. The Whigs are willing to admit that with the People their chance is desperate. Such an admission is a virtual abandonment of the contest.

We intend before long to give our views at length upon the subject of the election of President by the House of Representatives. We are not disposed at present to enter minutely into the subject, for we shall have time enough to do that before the People are called upon to act. We wish for the present merely to call general attention to the system of tactics which the Whigs have determined on, to state to the people one of the great questions to be agitated, and ask them to reflect and make up their minds upon it. The Whigs have determined that the people shall not elect the President of the U. States. Will the People submit to this decision?

The following very humorous and pithy article, is from the Trenton (New Jersey) Emporium.

"FRESH FROM THE PEOPLE."

The Federalists are in a perfect fever of rage and contempt To think that those ragged rascals, the People, should *dare* to follow the example set by their Lordships in '32, and hold a National Convention at Baltimore.

"Is it not abominable! Heaven help this country, for it's hard telling what we shall come to in time! If our wives and daughters bring out a new fashion to-day, why to-morrow the streets are lined with chambermaids and filthy mechanic's daughters, in the same mode. And a convention of gentlemen can't meet at the glorious monumental city, one year, to settle their political differences over friend Barnum's Champaigne, but the next year, all the greasy-caps and tar-boys in the country must meet at the same place, to settle their business, FRESH!—faugh, does it not smell of the kitchen!"

Such we glean from the Federal papers, are the feelings of those heirs apparent to the name and fame of their fathers of the Hartford Convention. Almost every sheet contains a sneer at the delegates to Baltimore, coming "Fresh from the People." In the mean time the People and their delegates, are going on in their own quiet and unassuming way, to accomplish those great ends, for which our forefathers first drew their swords. And by the time their adversaries have invented some new method to make Presidents, the candidates of the Baltimore Convention will be seated in the elevated places for which they were designated by that body. A consummation to be brought about by a voice "Fresh from the People."

From the Boston Daily Adv. May 29.

GREAT MEETING AT FANEUIL HALL.

Faneuil Hall was filled last evening by one of the most crowded assemblies we have ever witnessed in that place. The Hon. John C. Gray, was called to the Chair. Mr. C. P. Curtis introduced in a pertinent speech, a series of resolutions, approving the nomination of Daniel Webster for the Presidency, and setting forth in forcible and emphatic terms the reasons in favor of the nomination. The resolutions were supported in able and eloquent speeches, by Messrs. R. C. Winthrop, R. Choate, and F. C. Gray.

All the speeches were of a high order and worthy of the occasion. The ingenious and impressive speech of Mr. Choate, whose voice was heard for the first time in that hall, was listened to with great attention, and cheered with the most enlivening applause. The excellent speech of Mr. Gray, we regret to say, was not heard in the remote parts of the hall, in consequence of the bustle about the door, as soon as Mr. Choate had concluded, but was listened to with interest and pleasure, by those who were able to hear. The resolutions were adopted by an unanimous vote.

UNITED STATES BANK.—The monthly statement for the 1st of May is published—from which it appears that the loans of the Bank, up to the 14th instant, amount to $61,919,435. The loans for the month preceding were 60,100,216—of course, the increase for the last month amounts to $1,819,209. This is the way in which panic-making Biddle "winds up the affairs of the Bank." From the first of November last, to the 1st of April, the loans were increased $14,346,015—or nearly *three millions a month*—instead of decreasing them *two and a half millions*, which the Bank declared, a year since, was absolutely necessary to its safety.

It now appears, that in six months only, from November 1st to May 1st, the Bank has increased its loans over sixteen millions of dollars.

The distribution of the loans of last month is remarkable. The whole amount discounted at the mother Bank and all the branches, in April, was $1,819,209. Of this sum, Boston alone has received nearly ONE MILLION, beyond its former accommodation. There was a like disproportioned increase in Philadelphia and N. York last year, previous to the elections in those cities. The game of corruption is repeated here. The loans in this city, at our branch, amounted in March to $3,525,199—and were increased during the last month to $4,462,461. As the Faneuil Hall Webster Caucus approaches, the "business wants of the community" increase. The Bank tories want money, and must have it. The Bank wants voters, and must have them. The supply, accordingly, corresponds with the demand.—The Bank understands the price of adhesion to its attorneys.—*Boston Daily Chronicle.*

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Whigs object much to members of the State Legislatures appointing delegates to the Baltimore Convention. Who nominated Mr. Webster? A single State Legislature. Who nominated Judge White? One State Legislature, ten members of Congress, and *Davy Crockett*. But, they say, five or six Legislatures have gone for Mr. Van Buren. The objection, then, lies to the number only, and not to the mode. A nomination by the Legislature of a single State is the "voice of the people;" but if the Legislatures of five or six States recommend a nomination, it is an infringement of the rights of the people. What admirable logicians the Whigs are.—*Louisville Advertiser.*

Effects of truth telling.—We once heard the editor of a daily Journal say, that he had never told a wholesome truth in his paper that did not cost him *eight dollars*. If he attacked a corporation, some one of its directors would favor him with a laconic note to the following purport—"Stop my paper." If he spoke well of a corporation, some enemy to corporations would imitate the example, and send him word "stop my paper." If he said a word that squinted at favoring the abolition cause, he would hear "stop my paper" from some member of the colonization society, and if he whispered a word against it he would hear the same thing from somebody on the opposite side. In fine his position was as bad as that of the boys many years ago. If they were caught below Market street, they were in danger, in the border wars of that day, of being pelted with brickbats as *up-towners*, or if above Market street, they ran the same risk as being *down-towners*. In truth, between the up-towners and down-towners of that day, we well recollect, it was no easy matter for a boy to escape a broken pate.—*Newburyport Herald.*

CAPTURE OF A SPANISH SLAVER.

A Spanish brig, of 300 tons, named the Formidable, which had acquired no small notoriety among the British cruizers on the coast of Africa, by her own speed and the boldness and dextery of her captain, was captured on the 17th of December, off the mouth of the old Calabar river, by his Britannic Majesty's brigantine Buzzard. The action was commenced by the Slaver, after a chase of some hours, and was maintained for some time with great spirit on both sides. At length the brigantine ran the slaver on board, and the latter almost immediately surrendered. The captain of the Formidable, an officer of the Spanish navy, behaved with great gallantry, fighting and encouraging his men until disabled by three musket wounds. The captors found on board the prize, 700 slaves, and a crew of sixty-six men, armed with muskets, pistols and cutlasses.—The battery of the slaver was eight guns. Four of the Spaniards were killed, and 11 wounded; of the British, six wounded.

"No man," said a wealthy, but weak-headed barrister, "should be admitted to the bar, who has not an independent landed property." "May I ask sir," said Burran, "how many acres make a *wiseacre*."

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1835.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

OF KENTUCKY.

THE COURT OF APPEALS for the Eastern Shore closed its session on Tuesday last But little business was done, in consequence of there being but four Judges in attendance; one of whom, Judge Chambers, was necessarily excluded from all cases from this Judicial District, and from his recent appointment to the bench, had no doubt been engaged as counsel in many from the lower District.

WM. H. DAINGERFIELD, Esq. of Frederick county was, on Tuesday last, admitted to a membership of the Bar in the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of this State.

We invite the attention of our readers to the very eloquent speeches of Mr. Holt of Kentucky, and Mr. Lytle of Ohio, delivered in the Baltimore Convention, which will be found on the second page of this morning's paper.

The Virginia Delegation must be hard run for an objection to the Democratic principles of Col. Johnson, when the only aberration from them, which can be found in his public life of 28 years duration, is in his vote on the Maysville road bill. We have no objection that our candidates, in defence of their public life, should be submitted to the "ORDEAL OF BATTLE," politically; but, if a solitary vote for a work of internal improvement, is to condemn the Democratic principles of one of our candidates, what goes with the boasted Democracy of Mr. Calhoun, Mr. McDuffie, and Mr. Clay?

ALL ABACK.—The two great champions of Nullification in South Carolina, are not, it seems, after all that has been said to the contrary, disposed to support Judge White, for Presidency. A public dinner has been recently given to Mr. McDuffie, at Barnwell Court House, in that State, at which General Hayne was invited as a guest. In the course of the day both gentlemen replied to complimentary toasts, by addressing the meeting, and both took occasion to disavow the course taken by a portion of the party to which they belong in support of Judge White, as a candidate for the Presidency; declaring that such a procedure would not be in consonance with the principles for which they had been contending, and advising that the State should keep entirely aloof from the presidential contest. All this *sounds*, very well,—but we must keep our eye upon the movements of the many colored opposition. —*Balt. Repub.*

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

ARRIVAL OF BLACKS FROM AFRICA!

The brig American, Captain Caleb Miller, arrived here from Luondo, on the coast of Africa, last Monday,—and information having been received by the United States distinct Attorney that slaves were on board, an officer was sent to search the vessel, & found on board her two colored female children, about five or six years old: The Captain of the brig was then taken, into custody, and was examined to day before Judge Betts. From what has as yet transpired it appears that the America, which left the port about eleven months ago on a voyage to the coast of Africa, went first to the Portuguese settlement of Luondo, where some persons who brought one of the children from the interior made it a present to Captain Miller, and the other child was made a present to him at Novorondo, whither the brig went to from Luondo. Capt. Miller states that his intention was to bring up the children in his own family, and that he took the children solely for that purpose.

Judge Betts ordered him to find bail in two sureties for $3000, and stated that the punishment in case he was convicted of the charge against him, was imprisonment not less than three years nor more than seven; and moreover a fine not less than $1000 nor more than $5000

The children are strong, healthy. and good. looking, and seem to have been well taken care of. They do not, of course, understand a word of English, but are remarkably apt in understanding signs, which they obey with great docility and cheerfulness. They have been for the present left in the care of the U. S. Marshal.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE WHEAT CROP.

The farmers of Virgina, never, within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, had so gloomy a prospect for a crop, as at the present time. From the commencement of Spring, we have hoped against hope, that some favorable change in the weather might revive the perishing remains of our crops. But the question is now settled. Fields which in ordinary seasons would bring twenty bushels to the acre, are ploughed up, and put in Indian corn, or oats; and many of the most skilful and hitherto successful farmers are willing to compromise for their seed. A few, a very few, who are peculiarly favored, will do a little better; but there is now little doubt that a very large portion of the grain growing part of Virginia will not, upon an average, produce the seed which has been sown. In the most productive part of this country, two dollars a bushel have been offered and refused for seed wheat. In this disastrous condition of the farming interest, we are turning our faces to the South.

THE CROPS.—We regret to see in the papers unfavorable accounts of the wheat crop of this spring. "The severity of last winter (says the Salt River Journal) has done great injury to the wheat. In many parts of this state & the adjacent counties of Illinois, the farmers are ploughing up their wheat fields and putting in spring grains, believing that the crop will not be worth gathering. Notwithstanding this, the last year's crop stands at a very moderate price, but is looking up."

The last Illinois Advocate says: "We learn from the country generally, that the wheat crop is likely to be very short, nearly half that was sown having been destroyed during the winter by the severity of the weather. There is, however, great promise of fruit, with the exception of peaches"—*St. Louis Republican.*

The high price of cotton, and the large profits and successful speculations which have been made by those who have recently adventured to that favored region, has produced a sort of mania for emigration, which threattens to leave desolate, not only the inferior hands, but the rich and healthy mountain region also. The general cry is, "We cannot make wheat. If ti escape the winter, it is devoured by the fly. What else can we devote our lands to? The ready na swer is, "Go to the South; carry your slaves to the South: make cotton, and get rich."

Such a flood of emigration as this Fall will bring forth, has never yet been witnessed in the Old Dominion.

Fauquier, May 25, 1835.

Benjamin Lundy.—The Nashville Western Methodist has the following notice of this philanthropist:

Benjamin Lundy returned to this city from his arduous tour in Texas on Monday night of the present week. He was sick, exhausted and destitute of money. It was the most heartfelt pleasure we gave him the first information that he received of Mr. Turpin's bequest to him of $1500. Mr. Lundy is one of the most persevering men that ever lived, and has the faculty of doing the most with the least means. When he left Nashville for Texas, about a year ago, he was nearly as poor as when he returned—and yet he has been there, encountered numerous obstacles, and secured a firm grant of a large tract of fertile territory. for his intended colony, and has returned through sickness and hardship to this place again. When he shall have so far recovered as to be able to converse, we will obtain and publish the particulars of his grant of land for his colony. He is with kind friends, and under the scientific and skillful attendance of Dr. Jennings, one of our ablest physicians.

The London Times repeats an extraordinary charge, which we have before seen made in European journals, against our diplomatic functionaries in Europe, viz: that most of them are known to entertain opinions on the subject of government having decided leaning towards aristocratical and monarchical forms.—*Balt. Amer.*

Tornado in North Carolina—A terrible tempest passed over a part of Rowan county, N.C. on the 9th inst. which prostrated every thing before it; houses, trees and fences; and melancholy to relate, killed a respectable young lady named Jones, who was standing in one corner of a house when it tumbled down. When she was discoverd after the storm, her head was found severed from her body.

Execution.—Wm. Adams, the negro who was condemned for the murder of Capt. Tilden, was executed this morning about half past 11 o'clock, at the jail yard. We understand that he addressed the crowd for about 10 minutes. We were sorry to learn that the crowd was very large, and was composed principally of females.—*Bal Gaz.*

From the Baltimore American.

Commenting on the downfall of the Tory Ministry, and speculating on the future, the London Examiner makes the following just remarks:—

"It is certain that no ministry can make a stand against the progress of Reform; but those who would delay its course or conduct it in a lukewarm or reluctant spirit, work this mischief, that they provoke the people to do that for themselves which they see their rulers are not disposed to do for them. A backward government makes a forward people. The dreaded pressure from without is caused by the vacuum of purpose from within. A government which really desires the correction of abuses and resolutely applies itself to its object, will never have to complain of the impatience of the people; for, not only are the people just, and ready to make large allowance, when they have confidence in good intentions, but moreover, they never will take the trouble of bestirring themselves while they are assured that others, invested with sufficient powers, are labouring for them. A popular movement is always referable to aggression or omission.—The course of good government is never troubled with it; and while statesmen are working in the right direction for the people, if they have to complain, it is of inertness, not of interference; for, so long as there is confidence in the intentions and capacity of persons in authority, it is difficult to get the people to move in their own behalf, even when there is occasion for their exertions in aid."

The celebrated Baron Thugut, who was despatched on a special mission to Warsaw during the reign of Stanislaus Poniatowski, missed his way in seeking the room where the King was. After traversing several rooms, a short dry cough arrested his steps, and looking up, he perceived an individual covered with orders, to whom, according to etiquette, he immediately offered the three reverential obeisances due to a crowned head. But what was his indignation when he discovered that so much deference had been paid the Russian Plenipo, Baron Stackelberg! In the evening they were engaged at cards, when Thugut, who had the King for partner, played the knave of diamonds for the king of hearts. The King rectified the error, but it was repeated, and then his Majesty remonstrated. "A thousand pardons, Sire," cried Thugut, "this is the third time to-day I have been stupid enough to mis take a jack for a king."—*Duchess d' Abrantes.*

From the Baltimore American of Wednesday.

PRICE CURRENT.

FLOUR.—Sales of some hundred bbls. of Howard street were made from stores yesterday at $6 per bbl. To day the market is dull, but holders generally ask $6. The prevailing wagon price is $5. 75; some dealers are paying a fraction more.

We hear of no transactions in City Mills Flour.—Some sales of Susquehanna flour have been made at $5.87½—other holders ask $6.

GRAIN.—A cargo of Susquehanna wheat, the only one in market, was sold yesterday at $1.33 per bushel. A parcel of fair Maryland red was sold to-day at $1.25.

The current price of Corn, both white and yellow, is 85 cents per bushel.

Sales of trifling parcels common Maryland Rye, at 93a95 cts; prime large lots would command higher prices. A parcel of Maryland oats was sold at 48½ cts.

DIED.

At her residence in this town, on Tuesday morning last, Mrs. Sarah Martin, widow of Dr. Ennalls Martin.

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

JAMES F. PURVIS, & CO.

may 2) Baltimore.

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

OF NEW YORK.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON,

OF KENTUCKY.

IT has fallen to the humble lot of the undersigned to have presented to the American People a third edition of the Biographies of the two above named highly distinguished patriotic citizens, whose constant devotion to the best interests of our Government has led to their designation, as a testimony of the estimation in which their services are regarded by the PEOPLE whom they have served, as candidates for the two first offices within the gift of a FREE, HAPPY, and FLOURISHING NATION. This token of respect gives to the world additional PROOF that faithful services shall not go unrewarded.

The object of this appeal to the republican portion of our fellow citizens, is to obtain their co-operation in the circulation of an edition of 100,000 copies of the joint Biography of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, enlarged, revised, and corrected, so as to be valuable to every lover of his country, and like honorable to the distinguished citizens who now, THE PEOPLE, intend still further to honor, by their elevation to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, in the election of 1836. Thus we shall perpetuate the principles of Jefferson, which have been so signally revived, nobly acted upon, and TRIUMPHANTLY carried out by ANDREW JACKSON, who, spurning all flattery, knew nothing but the PEOPLE, the WHOLE PEOPLE, and their *respective rights*, regardless of their fortunes, whether *rich* or *poor!* thus rendering his NAME and his RENOWN as durable as the "EVERLASTING HILLS."

The arrangement of the volume will be as follows:

1*st Portrait of Andrew Jackson,*

To whom the volume will be inscribed, with an address by the Publisher.

2*d. Portrait of Martin Van Buren,*

To be followed by his Biography, enlarged including several valuable documents, illustrative of his public character, and exhibiting the magical powers of his gigantic mind, which has ever been revoted to sustain the rights of his country, and the country, and the glory and prosperity of his fellow-citizens.

3*d. Potrait of Richard M. Johnson,*

To be followed by his Biography, enlarged, including various speeches, SNUDAY MAIL REPORTS, and other documents, illustrative of his long continued and highly valuable public life which has ever been devoted to the good of his country; including an authentic account of the fall of the renowned Indian worrior, TECUMSEH, on the ever memorable 5th of October, 1813—with an engraved view of the battle field.

The work will be *complete in one volume of about* 400 *pages.* The price to be fixed at the moderate sum of one dollar,* neatly bound with cloth backs; or calf and gilt, with the additional expence of binding. The work which is now in a state of preparation, shall be such as to give entire satisfaction; as it is in the hands of gentlemen who have for nearly forty years been personally and intimately acquainted with the private and public life of the above named distinguished citizens.

The celebrated address of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, bearing testimony to the high character of Martin Van Buren; and the eloquent speech of the Hon. James Barbour, of Virginia, in the United States Senate, portraying the chivalry of Colonel Johnson on the field and in the councils of the nation.

As there is among our republican citizens, an extensive population of German origin, the work will appear simultaneously in both the English and the German languages. It will, therefore, be necessary for subscribers who wish to have the work in the German, to signify the same on the subscription book.

It will, in order to give prompt and extensive circulation to the work, be indispensable for all subscribers to *pay at the time of subscribing*—all money to be at a proper time forwarded with the list of signatures to the publishing committee—which will be duly made known by a notice in the Washington Globe.

*.*Democratic editors disposed to encourage the work, will confer a favor, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the subscriber, in giving publicity to the above and receiving subscriptions at their respective offices, to whom a reasonable per centage will be allowed.

The People's obedient servant,

WM. EMMONS.

Washinton City, June 1, 1835.

*The public must be aware the Engravings are worth nearly the price fixed for the book.

☞Subscriptions to the above work received at this office.

ARCADIA FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his farm adjoining the town of Easton, well known as

"ARCADIA."

This Farm contains about two hundred and fifty acres of land, and, in natural advantages, is not excelled by any in this section of country. The soil is well adapted to the growth of both wheat and corn—with a body of valuable meadow land. The soil of the meadow is a rich loam, free from gravel, vaying from one to two feet in depth, with a substratum of the richest SHELL MARL, from 3 to 6 feet in depth, and runs entirely through the farm. There is a sufficiency of TIMBER for the use of the place, with proper care—The BUILDINGS are indifferent.

The location of this land, (adjoining the town of Easton,) the constitution of the soil, and its extraordinary natural sources of manure, render it one of the most desirable estates on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

If not sold before the first of September at private sale, it will then be offered at public sale at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on the following terms, viz. one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on or before the 1st of November next; one other fourth, with interest on the balance of the purchase money unpaid, on the first of November 1837, one other fourth with interest on the balance of the purchase money unpaid, on the 1st November, 1838, and the remaining fourth with interest thereon, on the 1st November 1839.—On the payment of the whole purchase money, or, on the passing of a bond with, satisfactory security for its payment, according to the above terms, a good and sufficient deed in fee simple will be made to the purchaser, and possession delivered at or before the end of the year, with the privilege of seeding wheat in proper season.

ROB'T. ROSE.

Easton Md.

june 6 ts

☞The Baltimore American, and Delaware Gazette & Watchman, will insert the above once a week till sale, and send their accounts to this office for collection.

CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE

N. W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets.

(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)

Where have been sold

PRIZES—PRIZES—PRIZES!

in dollars millions of millions.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorised Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily, Tickets from one to ten dollars, Shares in proportion, are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail, *post paid*, or otherwise enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be thankfully received, and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, and the result given (when requested) immediately after the drawing. Please address

JOHN CLARK,

Old established Prize Vender, N. W. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum.

Baltimore, 1835.—may 16

SELLING OFF.

THE Subscriber intending to decline business in Easton, offers for sale his entire stock of goods on hand, at the most reduced prices for cash. Persons disposed to purchase will meet with

GOOD BARGAINS,

by calling at his store.

N. B. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as he wishes to close up his business as speedily as possible.

R. P. SPENCER.

May 19 tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his Store House in Easton, he thinks, as good and handsome a choice of.

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

and on as good terms as he has ever been able to offer them; he therefore invites his friends and the public generally, to give him a call and see for themslves.

Easton, april 21

CASH IN MARKET.

CASH and the most liberal prices will be paid for 15 or 20 NEGROES, of both sexes, from 15 to 25 years old. Persons disposed to sell will please call on me at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton.

BENJ. F. COCHRAN.

june 2 tf

THOMAS H DAWSON & SON

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that they can now offer to their customers and the public, a full and complete assortment of fresh and genuine articles in their line, consisting of

Drugs, Medicines, and
Chemicals, of every kind now in use,
Perfumery, in great variety,
Confectionary, of various kinds,
Brushes, of nearly all sorts.

Also—White Lead, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Red and Yellow Ochre, Venitian Red, Verdigrise, Red Lead, Spermaceti, Linseed and Train Oils, Window Glass from 7 by 9 to 18 by 24, which they will cut to any size or pattern, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

☞Physicians' prescriptions particularly attended to, and orders promptly executed.

may 9 oaw4t

To our Friends and the Public.

THE public journals have, no doubt, already conveyed to you the disastrous intelligence of the total destruction by fire, on the morning of the 9th inst., between one and two o'clock, of the STEAM MILL, erected by us for the purpose of grinding *Tomsonian Medicines.* The Dyeing Establishment of Ward Sears, the Last Factory of the Messrs. Larrabee's and their Dwellings, shared a similar fate.

Amidst the havoc made by the devouring element, we have reason to rejoice that our *Medicine Depot*, in which the pulverised and compounded articles were kept, was a considerable distance from the scene of conflagration; consequently, we are still in a condition to fill, with promptitude, and upon our usual accommodating terms, any orders which our friends and a generous public may be pleased to forward; and the confidence we repose in the punctuality of our patrons, affords us reasonable assurance, that, our establishment will have risen, Phœnix-like, from its ashes, and be in full operation, before our present supply shall have been exhausted.

We now have on hand, at wholesale and retail, the largest and most valuable collection of BOTANIC MEDICINES, in the U. States comprising all the various compounds and crude articles recommended by Samuel Thomson.

WARD SEARS & CO.
S. East corner of water and
Calvert streets, Baltimore.

Also, Dr. Samuel Thomson's Family Rights and Guide to Health, Doct. Robinson's Lectures on the Thomsonian System, and the Thomsonian Recorder.

WARD SEARS, Agent
For Dr. S. Thomson.

may 5 4w

☞The Times Centreville, Gazette, and Whig Easton, Advocate Denton, Herald Princess Ann, Chronicle Cambridge, and Borderer Snow Hill, will copy the above once a week for 4 weeks, and forward a paper and bill to the advertisers in Balt.

SYTHE CRADLING.

THE undersigned, grateful for past favors, informs his customers and the public generally that he has on hand a first rate assortment of the best materials for cradling Sythes, and is prepared to make or repair to order, on the most approved plan,

WHEAT CRADLES,

of either sprung or sawed stuff, provided early calls be made. He would also request such of his customers as have old Sythes that want repairs, to send them to his shop as soon as possible, to enable him to have them done in time.

The public's obedient servant,

JNO. B. FIRBANKS.

june 2 tf (G3w)

SLAVES WANTED.

A GENLEMAN wishes to purchase 15 or 20 Girls and Boys, from 13 to 18 years old, for the use of his plantation in Louisiana. Apply at the bar of McDowell's Hotel.

june 6 2t*

CARD.

I. I. HITCHCOCK,

LATE proprietor of the American Farmer Establishment, Baltimore, Md. having sold out that concern entire, will, within the next month (May,) open in Philadelphia an Agricultural and Horticultural Agency or Commission Office, for the purchase and sale chiefly of CHOICE DOMESTIC ANIMALS of all kinds.

He will also keep on hand, (when they can be had) the seed of Gama Grass, and the Skinless Oats, and whatever other agricultural seed, especially grains and grasses, he can obtain, that may be new or peculiarly valuable. He will supply also in the proper season, the Morus Multicaulis, or new Chinese Mulberry, and the eggs of the Silk Worm.

He will also attend to the selection of fruit and ornamental Trees, Seeds and Plants, from the various Horticultural Establishments in and about Philadelphia.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

june 2

☞Editors with whom this paper is exchanged, will confer a favor on the advertiser by giving the above card an insertion or notice.

To the Printers of the U. States.

J. SPITTALL,

Wood Letter Cutter and Engraver,

No. 21 FRANKLIN PLACE, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO the Printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of

WOOD LETTERS.

Wood Letters of every description, from four to thirty-four lines Pica, or upwards, made to order on the shortest notice.

ORNAMENTAL LETTERS.

Ornamental Letters of entirely new and most splendid patterns, for Heads of Newspapers, Title Lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer, to any size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose, which ensures the most exact adjustment.

Specimens will be published as early as possible.

ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

Executed with neatness and promptitude. Heads for Newspapers, Fac Similes, Ornamental and plain Rules, &c. &c. cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

Old cast metal cuts, ornaments, &c. engraved over, and made equal to new, for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to—All letters must be post paid.

☞Editors of papers in the country who will give the above advertisement a few insertions, and forward a paper containing the same to the advertiser, will be paid therefor in any of the above mentioned materials.

may 30

PAGE'S HOTEL,

BALTIMORE.

THIS is a new and superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city. It has been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson, Esq. Robt. Oliver, Esq. Messrs. John Donnell & Sons, and Jerome Bonaparte, Esq., with the intention of making it a first rate and Fashionable house of entertainment. It will be called PAGE'S HOTEL, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, and will be conducted by the subscriber in such manner as shall make it for comfort, respectability, &c. &c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United States.

J. H. PAGE.

Baltimore,—dec 2 6m

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN CENTREVILLE & EASTON.

THE MAIL STAGE leaves Easton for Centreville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and arrives at Centreville about half past 5. Returning, leaves Centreville at 9 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Easton about half past 12 M.

Fare from Easton to Centreville,	$1.50
" " Easton to Wye Mills,	1,00
" " Wye Mills to Centreville,	50

All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

Easton, April 4, 1835.

The Stockholders

OF the house built for the Easton Hotel in 1816, are requested to meet in Easton on the 23d of June next.

EDWARD LLOYD.
J. M. LLOYD.
D. LLOYD.
Executors of Edw'd. Lloyd. deceased.

may 19

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in all its varieties at the shop next door to the Post Office, where he will attend to all orders in his line, with punctuality and dispatch.

Having served his time in one of the first establishments in Baltimore, and studied the art of Cutting to perfection, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may honor him with their patronage. He has made arrangements to receive the

FASHIONS

regularly, as they come out; and hopes from his untiring disposition to please, to merit and obtain a share of public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN SATTERFIELD.

may 16 tf (G)

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILSON & TAYLOR

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have opened their usual supply of

SPRING GOODS,

to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

april 25 tf

A Valuable House and Lot

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of an authority contained in the testament and last will of the late Dr. Ennalls Martin, the subscriber, as Executor thereof, will offer at public sale, on TUESDAY, the ninth day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, all that

HOUSE AND LOT,

and Premises, situate, lying and being on the east side of Washington street, in the town of Easton, on which the said Dr. E. Martin resided in his life-time. As a comfortable private residence, this property is one of the most desirable situations in the town. It will be sold on a credit of twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds for the payment of the purchase money, with such security or securities as the subscriber may require. On the ratification of the said sale by the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, and on the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon, a full and complete title will be executed by the subscriber to the purchaser or purchasers, their heirs and assigns, free and clear of all incumbrances whatsoever. Possession of the above property will be given on the first day of January next.

JAS. G. MARTIN, Ex'r.
of Dr. E. Martin, dec'd.

april 28 wts

Easton and Baltimore Packet

SCHOONER EMILY JANE.

ROBSON LEONARD—*Master.*

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors 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 Point and Baltimore on the 22d of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and continue to run on the above named days, during the season. Passage one dollar—and twenty-five cents for each meal. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere, at all times. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson & Son, or with Robt. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention.

The public's obd't serv't.

J. E. LEONARD.

feb 17 tf

Easton and Baltimore Pcket.

THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP

THOMAS HAYWARD,

WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 18th of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

The THOMAS HAYWARD was launched last Spring, and has run as a packet for one season, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords.

☞Passage $1,00; and 25 cents for each meal.

Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscribers residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's obedient servant,

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

feb 10 tf

N. B. Orders for goods, &c. it is expected, will be accompanied with the cash; those not handed to the subscriber by Tuesday evening, will be received at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thos. H. Dawson & Son, where the subscriber will be in waiting until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. This request is made in order that the subscriber may be punctual to his hour of sailing.

Persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle by the last day of April, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer, as it is not convenient for me to give that personal attention I have hitherto done, being much absent from the county.

S. H. B.

REMOVAL

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HATS,

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.

To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the HIGHEST CASH *prices.*

ENNALLS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 10 tf

A CARD.

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

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others. oct 9.

Gentlemen's Vade Mecum,

OR THE

SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COMPANION.

ON the third of January, 1835, was commenced in Philadelphia, a new periodical, bearing the above comprehensive title.—Its contents will be carefully adapted to the wants of that portion of the public who patronize Dramatic Literature, the Turf, Sporting and Fashions. From the growing wealth and increasing population of the United States, and the near assimilation of the national appetite with whatever promotes the rational Recreations of Life, it is presumed that this Journal,—possessing, as the projectors of it will, ample means to diversify its pages,&a determination to render them subservient to the formation of a correct taste in all matters relating to its design,—cannot fail to meet with a liberal and creditable support from an enlightened community in every quarter of the country. The difficulty of sketching out such a plan as might be fancifully strewed with any of the charms of novelty to ensure it popularity and encouragement, has been not the least embarrassing obstacle which the projectors of this work had to surmount in its inception. Feeling confidently assured, however, that its success is certain when its character become properly known, they have already incurred considerable expense in forming correspondents over the Union; and have also ordered regular supplies of the best selected English periodicals to assist in procuring materials for its columns.

It is not altogether feasible, when a new publication is completed, to present in detail to the public its prospective attractions. It is necessary, nevertheless, that its principle features should be drawn out, as it is by them that its merits, if it has any, shall be judged.—This is the more readily accomplished, the publishers being satisfied that whatever industry and a watchful zeal can effect in completing the filling up, will be done, and that they never will be found deficient or neglectful in the prosecution of this enterprize, and in striving to produce a beneficial and profitable result to themselves and to others.

THE DRAMA

Will form a material portion of the Gentlemen's Vade Mecum. It is intended to publish alternately, every week, an entire play and farce—to be selected with a single eye to their merits alone; a preference, however will be extended, in all cases, to native productions, when they can be attained. Independent criticisms, carefully excluding all invidious comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, will be regularly inserted—besides Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and Bon Mots, of prominent Comedians of the present and past ages, of which a rare and inexhaustible compilation is in store.

THE TURF.

A faithful record will be kept of all the Running and Trotting matches in this country and England. Biographies and correct Portraits of celebrated thorough-bred Horses will be published once a month. Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keeping, and diseases of this invaluable animal, will be particularly selected.

SPORTING

Under this occupation will be enumerated accounts of Shooting Matches, Pedestrian Feats, Gymnastic Exercises, Aquatic Excursions, Fishing, Gaming, &c. with Anecdotes of noted Dogs.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.

A quarterly review will be procured, explanatory of the various improvements and changes which costumes worn in the fashionable circles constantly undergo; by which it will be rendered an easy task for drapers and tailors at a distance, to suit their customers with the most approved colors and modern style of dress, at the earliest possible periods. Provided sufficient encouragement shall be given by this portion of the public, a full length engraving, illustrative of the same, will also be prepared and published.

MISCELLANY

Although the purpose of our sheet may appear to be confined to the four leading subjects which have been stated—we deem it proper to say that there will be, in addition to these, a considerable space allowed for Miscellaneous matters—such as Tales; Poetry; an Epitome of News; List of Hotels in this city, and Places of Amusement; Statistics; the Grain Market; Agriculture; Prices of Stocks; List of Broken Banks, Counterfeit Note Detector—also, the American Songster, consisting of popular airs, set to Music; and all other matters, regarding which an interest may be supposed to exist at home or abroad.

This work, then, as will be seen by the above explanation of its probable character, is particularly designed as a companion for the patrons of the Turf, the Drama, Sporting, the Fashions, &c. &c. It will prove, also,—all its publication of facts will be authentic,—a ready Record of Reference for Travelling gentlemen, and should consequently be kept in every hotel in the United States. It is worthy of notice, that its patrons, in the course of one year, will be furnised with fifty-two popular Plays and Farces the price of which, separately, at any of our bookstores, would be at least THIRTEEN DOLLARS! Here there is an absolute saving of ten dollars, in the purchase of a well-stored Dramatic Library—(to be had for an unprecedented small sum!)—not taking into consideration the multiplied variety which is to accompany it, without additional charge! Tailors who desire to procure early and correct information of the changes in dress, will find this an invaluable guide.

The "*Gentlemen's Vade Mecum*" will be published every Saturday, on fine imperial paper, of the largest class, at three dollars per a nnm, *payable in advance.*

By enclosing a Five Dollar Note to the publishers, postage paid, two copies of the paper will be forwarded to any direction ordered, for one year. It is respectfully requested that those who desire to subscribe for this Journal will forward their names immediately—the terms will be strictly adhered to.

Address

SMITH & ALEXANDER

Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place,
Philadelphia.

☞ *Specimen numbers may be seen at the office of the Eastern Shore Whig.*

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Montgomery County, Md. on the 8th day of this month, a negro man who calls himself NACE. He appears to be upwards of forty years old; is about five feet 9 or 10 inches high, is crippled in the wrist joint of his left hand,occasioned by a cut. He says that he belongs to Miss Eliza Schnebly, of Hagerstown, Md. The owner of the above described slave is requested to come forward and release him, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

R. R. WATERS, Sheriff.

may 26 3t

☞ The Globe, Washington City; Whig, at Easton; and the Citizen, Fredericktown, will publish the above three times, and charge this office.

COACH,GIG AND HARNESS

MAKING.

THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgements to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a plater's shop,and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

With a large and extensive assortment of

MATERIALS,

embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business,and the assistance of the very best of workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carryalls,

or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GIGS, new and second hand,

of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness,and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also all kind of Steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of Silver plating done as low as it can be in the city.

The public's obedient servants,

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz. smithing, plating and painting.

They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately, otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons. A. & H.

Jan 20 tf

The Easton Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advocate, will copy the above.

JOHN W. MILLIS,

COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS

MAKER,

MOST RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has just returned from Baltimore with

A FIRST RATE ASSORTMENT OF THE

BEST MATERIALS

in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture in the best manner and at the shortest possible notice. By the assistance of some experienced workmen and his own attention to business, he feels satisfied that he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. His shop is on Washington street near the Tan Yard of Messrs. H. E. Bateman & Co. and immediately fronting the Bay Side road.

He pledges himself that no exertions will be wanting on his part to render his work equal to any manufactured on the Eastern Shore in point of style and durability.

All kinds of repairs done at the shortest possible notice and on accommodating terms. Old Gigs taken in exchange for work of any kind, or in payment of debts due the subscriber; or, he will give fair prices in cash for such as will bear repairing.

april 7 eo3w (G)

P. S. He feels called on to say to his customers that his absence from his shop during the winter was owing to circumstances beyond his control, but he has surmounted them all, and is permanently fixed with a determination to fill up the vacant space his absence caused for the time in his business.

☞ The subscriber wishes to obtain a BODY MAKER. Constant employment and the highest cash price will be given.

J. W. M.

NOTICE.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and the public generally that he has on hand a quantity of

GOOD HOME-MADE SHOES,

CONSISTING OF IN PART AS FOLLOWS: VIZ

Gentlemen's fine Monroes.
Do do Shoes.
Women's Boots and Shoes.
Children's Shoes, cut different fashions.
Some good strong Coarse Shoes.

He is constantly making up work of all kinds adapted to the season, which he is determined to sell low for cash, bacon, hides, or tan-bark, provided the articles of trade are delivered at the time of making the purchase.

Those wishing to purchase on such terms will please call at his shop between McNeal and Robinson's Grocery, and Mrs. Gibbs's Millinery and Fancy Store, and directly opposite Ozmon & Shannahan's Cabinet Shop, where he may be found always ready to wait on those who may please to give him a call.

The public's humble serv't.

SOLOMON MERRICK.

april 4 tf

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either on executions or officer's fees, are informed that if speedy payment is not made, he will proceed according to law without respect to persons. He hopes this notice will be punctually attended to, otherwise he is determined to be punctual in executing to the utmost rigor of the law, all persons who are delinquent. Other notices have not been attended to, but this shall be.

JOS: GRAHAM, Shff.

march 21 tf

MARYLAND ECLIPSE

The Thorough-bred Horse,

MARYLAND ECLIPSE.

WILL be on his stand in Centreville on Monday the 30th of March inst. and will return to Easton on Saturday the 5th of April next, where he will remain a week. He will then be at Centreville and Easton a week alternately during the season.

In addition to the running stock of Maryland Eclipse, formerly noticed, he is the sire of Fanny Richards, a successful racer in South Carolina and Georgia, beating the celebrated horse Her Cline, in two heats, three miles and repeat; and of Mr. Biddle's Maid of the Neck, who took the purse the first day, at the Easton race course last fall, beating four others, the colts of Sir Archie, John Richards, Valentine, &c. with apparent ease.

For his performances, pedigree and terms &c. see Handbill.

JAMES SEWELL.

march 31

☞ The Centreville Times will copy the above.

The Thorough-bred Race Horse

UPTON,

SIX YEARS OLD NEXT SPRING,

WILL make another season at the same stands,—terms $8 and $12. For his pedigree in full, and extraordinary performance as a three year old, running his mile in 1m 53½s., 1m. 52s., 1m. 53s , 1m. 57s., 1m. 56s., against aged horses, at Lancaster, Pa. (run as Col. Selden's b. c.) See Am. Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, vol. 6, no. 6—vol. 5, page 54—do. no. 9, (cover) v. 2, p. 252—v. 4, p. 151 and 544, &c.

E. N. HAMBLETON,
T. TILGHMAN,

jan 31 tf

The Celebrated Horse

IVANHOE,

WILL be let to mares this season at four dollars the Spring's chance, two dollars the single leap, and seven dollars to insure a mare to be in foal. Season to commence at Easton on Tuesday the 7th April, inst. at the Trappe on Wednesday the 8th, at Marengo, in Miles River Neck, on Friday the 10th, and at St. Michaels on Monday the 13th, and he will be at the above stands on the above named days once in two weeks throughout the season.

IVANHOE was sired by Chester, best son of Mr. Hambleton's old Tom, out of an Oscar mare, is seven years old this Spring. He is a remarkably sure foal getter, and his colts will bear a comparison with the colts of any horse in the county (of the same age.)

FAYETTE GIBSON,
HENRY PRICE.

Talbot co. April 4th, 1835. tf

The Celebrated Hunting Horse,

GRAY MESSENGER,

FROM THE CITY OF WILMINGTON, DEL.

WILL stand for Mares this season at Centreville, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, commencing the 25th March, ult. He will stand at Easton on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday following, and at the Trappe on Friday and Saturday following, and at St. Michaels on Monday and Tuesday following, and will be at each of the above stands on the above days, every other week throughout the season, ending on the 4th of July next.

Messenger is in first rate condition and is ready to serve mares at the following reduced prices: $4 the single service, cash; $8 the season, payable the first of October next, but six dollars will be taken if paid by the 4th of July, at which time his term of service will expire; $12 to insure a mare with foal, payable the first of March, 1836, or as soon as she is ascertained to be in foal, but ten dollars will be taken if paid by the first of December next, and 25 cents to the groom, cash, for each mare. All persons putting mares to Gray Messenger to insure with foal and parting with them before it is ascertained whether they are with foal or not, must pay for the season.

Gray Messenger is a handsome gray, full sixteen and a half hands high, well proportioned, was got by Mr. Cooper's full-bred horse Messenger, of Pennsylvania, his grand sire was the noted imported horse Messenger, by Mr. Benger, in the year 1791, and landed at New York, his dam by Paymaster, his grand dam by the old independent horse Arabian. The Messenger stock for harness, saddle, fast trotters, long life, easy keeping and durability, stands unrivalled. This horse is allowed by good judges to be a first rate harness horse, perfectly gentle, and has fine action, and good bottom. His colts are highly approved by competent judges. It is unnecessary to say more, as the horse will show for himself. His stands will be at the stable of Mr. Wm. Simes in Centreville, and at the subscriber's stable in Easton, and at Capt. H. Dellahay's stable at the Trappe, and at Mr. W. Fairbanks's stable at St. Michaels The above named gentlemen will receive the names of all persons putting mares to Gray Messenger.

RICHARD C. LAIN.

March 25th, 1835—april 11 tf

N. B. The subscriber wishes to purchase a small quantity of good oats and corn blades, or good hay, for which he would pay a good price.

R. C. L.

Commercial and Farmer's Bank

OF BALTIMORE.

April 16th, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given that a genral meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House in the city of Baltimore on Monday the 8th day of June next, at 11 o'clock for the purpose of taking into consideration the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session 1834, entitled "an act to extend the charter of the several Banks in the city of Baltimore" and determining on the proriety of authorising the President and Directors by resolution to accede to the terms of said act and declare their acceptance thereof.—By order.

GEO. T. DUNBAR, Cash'r.

ap 18 tm

☞ The Easton Whig and Frederick Herald will please insert the above and charge this office.

The Philadelphia Journal, and

Literary Gazette.

A weekly newspaper, containing EIGHT large imperial pages, at the unprecedented low rate of TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance—TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS at the end of six months, or THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year.

The Journal will be devoted to Literature, Science, The Arts, and General News; embracing also Original Tales, Essays and Poetry, written spirited in style,together with choice selections from the most able foreign and American periodicals.

Any person who will procure FIVE yearly subscribers, and become responsible for the money, will be entitled to a copy gratis.

Agents will be allowed a discount of ten per cent, on all subscribers they obtain, by remitting or becoming responsible for the money.

☞ Companies of five persons, by paying $5 00 in advance, will be entitled to subscribe for six months; a single individual, for the same length of time will be charged $1 25.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, while the subscriber is in arrears.

Letters on business must invariably be addressed to the publishers, WM. SLOANAKER & Co., No. 374 Market street, (Girard Row) and unless containing remittances, *post paid.*

☞ Editors throughout the country, who publish our prospectus, and send it to us marked, will be entitled to an exchange for one year. may 5

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

EXTRA GLOBE.

THE undersigned propose to issue the first number of a new series of the Extra Globe, on Monday the 25th of May next, and to publish it weekly for six months, making twenty-six numbers; the last to contain an Index to the whole. It will be printed upon fine double-royal paper, made up in quarto form, like the Extra and Congressional Globes published by us last year. The 26 numbers will make 416 quarto royal pages.

It will contain the principal original articles of the Daily and Semi-Weekly Globes, notices of the public meetings, the elections, and public proceedings in every State in the Union, in relation to the canvass for the next Presidency—a contest which the indications of the present year will go far to decide.

The first number will contain the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention, to be held at Baltimore on the 20th of next month. An excellent Reporter has already been engaged to report the proceedings of the Convention, and the Speeches which may be made on the occasion.

We request the favor of those friends to whom this Prospectus may be sent, to circulate it, for the purpose of obtaining subscribers. A copy of the work will be sent to the newspapers that copy this Prospectus.

Subscribers should forward their names in time to reach us before the 25th May. If they do not, we may not be able to furnish them with all the numbers; because the work is put at so low a price, that we cannot afford to reprint any numbers that may be exhausted.

TERMS.

One dollar per copy, in advance.

Eleven copies will be furnished for ten dollars; twenty-two copies for twenty dollars, and so on in proportion.

The price of this paper is so low, that we cannot afford to open accounts with those who subscribe for it. Therefore, no attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington, April 8, 1835.—apl 18

THE SILK CULTURIST.

THE Executive Committee of the Hartford county Silk Society, have commenced a monthly publication, called the Silk Culturist and Farmers Manual.

The object of the publication is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of the Mulburry Tree, in all its varieties—The rearing of Silk Worms—The production of Cocoons and the Reeling of Silk, in the most approved method. The importance of this knowledge will appear from the fact that the, nett profit of land devoted to the culture of Silk is double, if not triple, to that derived from any other crop which can be put upon it. It is also a fact, that every moderate farmer can raise several hundred dollars worth of Silk, without interfering with his ordinary agricultural operations. But in order to avail himself of this facility to obtain competency and wealth, which our soil and climate have given him, he must possess himself of information on the subject—for without it his attempts will be fruitless. It is, therefore, the object of the Committee to diffuse this information as extensively as possible: and at the cheapest rate. The publication will contain a complete manual or directory from sowing the seed to reeling the Silk, together with such facts and experiments, as will enable farmers to raise Silk and prepare it for market, without further knowledge or assistance. It will also contain interesting matter on agricultural subjects in general.

TERMS—The Culturalist will be published in monthly numbers of Eight Quarto Pages at FIFTY CENTS a year. No subscription will be received unless paid in *advance*, and for no less than a year.

Subscriptions received by F. G. COMSTOCK Secretary, Hartford, Conn., to whom also Communications may be addressed, which, post paid, will be attended to.

☞ Editors who will copy the above, shall receive the publication for one year.

Hartford, April, 1835—may 2

TO RENT

For the ensuing Year,

AND possession given on the first of January eighteen hundred and thirty-six, my FARM in Edmondson's Neck called "Cook's Hope," at present occupied by Mr. Barnett Parrott. Also, the Farm adjoining Perry Hall, called "Morlings," now in my own cultivation. To a suitable tenant the above farms will be leased on accommodating terms. Apply to MARIA ROGERS.

Perry Hall, 25th May, 1835.

may 26 tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SPENCER & WILLIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm will please make immediate payment to C. F. Willis, who is authorised to settle the same.

SAM'L. W. SPENCER,
C. F. WILLIS.

Easton, April 24th, 1835—april 25 tf

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by

SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

CART WHEEL WRIGHTING & *BLACKSMITHING.*

THE subscriber, grateful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with in Easton, would most respectfully inform his customers and the public generally that he has bought Mr. A. Dodd out, and will carry on (by the assistance of Mr. Dodd, whom he has employed as his foreman) the Blacksmithing in connection with the Cart-wheel, Plough and Wagon Wrighting, at the stand on Dover street, heretofore occupied by Mr. Dodd, and a new shop immediately adjoining and built for the purpose, opposite the Lumber Yard of Sam'l. Mackey, Esq. Mr. Griffith, who is his foreman at the Wheel Wrighting will continue in his old shop on Washington street, and near the Coach Shop of Mr. John W. Millis, to receive orders and take in work for the accommodation of those who do not know where his new stand is. Any orders left with him or Mr. Dodd, will receive the same attention as if given to the subscriber.

He has and intends keeping on hand a large and general assortment of the very

BEST MATERIALS,

in his line, and is prepared to manufacture them at the shortest notice and on the most accommodating terms.

He intends keeping on hand a few Carts, ready made, and a variety of Wheels, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Cart and Plough Hames; also Axes, Grubbing-hoes, Mattoxes, Dung and Hay Forks, Iron Wedges, Singletrees ironed off, &c. &c. and all kinds of blacksmithing done as heretofore by Mr. Dodd, all of which will be disposed of low for cash or any kind of country produce, or good guaranteed paper, or on a liberal credit to punctual customers.

The public's obedient servant,

JNO. B. FIRBANKS.

april 4 tf (Geo3w)

SOLOMON BARRETT,

TAVERN KEEPER,

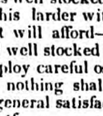
EASTON, MD.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hambleton, jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize his establishment.—His bar is well stocked with the choicest Liquors and his larder with the best provision the market will afford—his stables are in good order and well stocked with provender. He has in his employ careful ostlers and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

feb 3 tf

N. B. S.B will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapins, Oysters, and Wild Ducks.

THE FARMER'S & CITIZEN'S



RETREAT.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up the above named house, formerly occupied by Henry Clift, in the most pleasant, fashionable, and central part of the town of Easton, where he will at all times be found ready to wait on all those who may think proper to give him a call.

His table will be supplied with the best fare which the market will afford, and his bar furnished with the choicest liquors. His knowledge of the business together with his extensive acquaintance induce him to believe he will be sustained by a generous public.

The public's obedient servant,

CALEB BROWN.

N. B. Private parties can at all times be accommodated with private apartments and attentive servants; and he intends to keep at all times while in their season, Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. &c. C. B.

may 2 tf

NOTICE

THE subscriber will on the first of April, open a house of public entertainment at that long established tavern house, the property of John Leeds Kerr, Esq. in the town of Easton, known by the name of the

UNION TAVERN.

He pledges himself to keep the best table the market will afford, good beds, and careful ostlers, and to bestow all the attention he is capable of, for the comfort and happiness of those who may favor him with a call. From his experience in that line of business for many years, and his untiring disposition to please, he flatters himself that those who may be good enough to give him a trial will become his patrons.

ELIJAH McDOWELL.

march 28 tf

SPLENDID LAMPS,

CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, &c.

THE subscriber has opened a most splendid assortment of Lamps, Cutlery, Britania and Glassware, which he has just received direct from England. The lamps are of new patterns, and of elegant appearance. The Cutlery is very superior, and the Britania and Glassware such as cannot fail to please, both with regard to shape, quality, and beauty of finish. Among the latter are a number of Finger Bowls, of various colors—a new article and very beautiful. The addition of the above to his present stock makes his assortment very complete, and he is now prepared to fill orders with punctuality and despatch, and respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally, at his store in the Bazaar, Harrison street.

He would also respectfully inform the public that his extensive

CHAIR FACTORY,

recently destroyed by fire, has been rebuilt,and is now again in full operation. He will thankfully receive orders in his line, either for home use or exportation.

JACOB DALEY.

may 12 et

The Frederick Herald, Hagerstown Courier & Enquirer, Norfolk Beacon, Annapolis Republican, Easton Whig, and National Intelligencer, Washington, will publish the above to amount of one dollar each, and charge this office.

NOTICE.

BEING desirous of closing up all my accounts, I have placed my books in the hands of Joseph K. Neall, with instructions to close every account without exception. Those persons therefore who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call on Jos K. Neall, who has my books, at the office of Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. and who has my express orders to settle up my accounts by the first day of May next, otherwise all that remain unsettled on that day will be placed in the hands of an officer.

I still have and intend constantly to keep a large supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and materials for manufacturing, of the best quality, and will be glad to accommodate my customers and the public generally.

PETER TARR.

feb 3 tf (G)

Collector's Notice.

ALL persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1834, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not comply with this notice may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer will compel me to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it, will please pay attention to this notice.

JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector
of Talbot county

sept 9

NOTICE.

The Commissioners for Talbot county will sit in their office in the Court-house every Tuesday and Saturday for four successive weeks,commencing on Tuesday the 21st inst., to hear appeals. All persons having claims against Talbot county, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof on or before the 14th day of July next, as the levy will be closed on that day. Per order,

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

april 21

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers that he still continues to repair and manufacture TIN WARE in all its varieties,at the old stand on Washington street, next door to Ozment & Shannahan's Cabinet Maker's Shop. He has employed an

Experienced Workman,

from Baltimore, who makes "auld things a'maist as gude as new," and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount.

Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; muskrat, coon, rabbit, mink, and otter skins; geese, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.

Country merchants or others buying to sell again, will be furnished with any articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore. ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.

jan 10 tf

CLOCK & WATCH

MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an additional supply of

MATERIALS

in his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete, all of which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. The subscriber flatters himself from his experience in his line of business, and his assiduous attention to the same, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may see proper to give him a trial. He has also on hand

New Watches,
Watch Chains and Keys,
Silver Thimbles,
Silver Ever Pointed Pencils,
Razors, and Razor Straps,
Shaving and Tooth Brushes,
Penknives, Scissors,

and a variety of other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for CASH, or in exchange for old gold and silver. The subscriber returns his many thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and still hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a share of the public patronage.

The public's humble servant,

JAMES BENNY.

april 28 tf G

FOR ANNAPOLIS, EASTON AND CAMBRIDGE.

THE MARYLAND

WILL go to Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) & Easton on every Tuesday & Friday morning, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock, from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting.

N. B.—All beggage at the owner's risk.

L. G. TAYLOR.

may 5

NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS

HAS just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and is now opening a handsome assortment of

SADDLERY,

Selected with great care from the most recent importations, consisting in part of the following articles, to wit:

Hard Solder Bitts and Stirrups,
English Bridle Leathers,
Gig, Twig, and Shay Whips,
foreign and domestic,
Iron Traces, Plough Bitts,

Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Horse Nets, &c. together with every variety of article generally kept in Saddlery Establishments.

april 28 tf

John Carey, Jr.

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES. "THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE." VOL. I.---No. 44.

EASTON, MARYLAND. SEMI-WEEKLY. TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1835.

THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,
Printed and published by
RICHARD SPENCER,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

The semi-weekly, printed and published every Tuesday and Saturday morning, at four dollars per annum; if paid in advance, three dollars will discharge the debt, and, the weekly, on Tuesday morning, at two dollars and fifty cents; if paid in advance, two dollars will discharge the debt.

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance.

No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

SPEECH OF MR. R. M. JOHNSON,

OF KENTUCKY,

In the House of Representatives, Jan. 22, 1811 on the bill to renew the charter of the Bank of the United States of 1791. The question being on the indefinite postponement of the bill

Mr. R. M. JOHNSON said:

Mr. Speaker: I had determined, until yesterday, to be silent on this occasion, and I extremely regret the necessity which has compelled me to trespass upon the exhausted patience of the House upon an almost exhausted subject. I am opposed to the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States from the strongest sense of duty which can be felt by the representative of a free People; I believe it palpably unconstitutional to renew the charter, and, if it were constitutional, it is inexpedient and improper.

It is absolutely necessary that the House and this nation should understand the real question before us: for arguments have been advanced upon premises which do not exist, and remarks predicated upon a case which is not embraced by the bill. This makes it my duty to call attention to the real question, that we may not dwell longer upon supposed cases. This is not a struggle, on our part, to repeal any act of incorporation, or to deprive any citizen of any vested rights claimed either by nature or by any political act; but an exertion in favor of equal laws and equal justice to all the People of the United States, to prevent monopolies from being given to a moneyed aristocracy, unknown to the constitution, and dangerous to the liberties of the People, and subversive of the State sovereignties. Twenty years ago, Congress, in express violation of the constitution, incorporated a bank, called the Bank of the United States, to continue twenty years, which will expire the 3d of March. It was granted by those principally who have assumed the name of federalists, and who advocated the incorporation of the bank as constitutional, upon the odious doctrine of implied powers, and which was opposed by those who have since supported the character of republicans; this very measure was the first that laid the foundation for two great political parties, who have, since that period, agitated and divided this country. The charter granted in 1791 will expire the 3d of March, and the stockholders, and those under their influence, have petitioned Congress to renew the charter for the term of twenty years more. Will we encourage this moneyed aristocracy, and continue this privileged order in the bosom of our country twenty years longer? They have had the exclusive advantage of accumulating wealth and money for twenty years, and they are not satisfied. They wish a renewal of their charter for twenty years to come. Thus, sir, the present Congress have before them the same question which was determined in 1791, viz., to incorporate the stockholders of the United States' Bank twenty years from the 3d of next March. We are absolved from all obligations on this subject, but those of duty to the People; the question stands on its original merits and demerits: for the lapse of twenty years cannot sanctify a breach in the constitution, nor the acquiescence of the People make that expedient and proper which is hostile to liberty, equality, and justice; thus absolved from all obligations to promote this institution, from such considerations as have been urged, I am to consult the good of the People.

First, to incorporate the stockholder's of this bank, and thereby continue in existence a moneyed aristocracy, and a privileged order of men is a violation of the constitution of the United States; that constitution of our union which binds the States together, and which we are individually bound to support by a solemn appeal to heaven.

It cannot be unpleasant to trace back to its source the union of the States. It brings to the patriot's mind the events of the American Revolution. It was in this glorious Revolution that the union of the States had its origin; at a time when we were distracted by domestic faction, and threatened with a foreign power; when, in fact we were invaded by a British army, and our political existence was threatened. Thus, while Gen. Washington was at the head of our forces in the North, the sages in Congress were planning articles of confederation as early as June, 1776. Before the declaration of independence, a committee, composed of a number from each State was appointed, to draw up articles of confederation, by which the States should be bound to each other.

These articles of confederation we were finally adopted by all the States in 1781, until which time Congress was the type of union, and the rallying point for the States. So great was the influence of those men who conducted us through the Revolution. This summary will give us the objects of the union of the States. It was not for the purpose of interfering with State rights, for the purpose of regulating the laws of credence, and the laws of descents, of creating country court-houses and jails, opening State and county roads; this would have been an assumption of power destructive to every principle of independence. It was, on the other hand, for the great and mighty objects of common security from foreign enemies and domestic treason and insurrection, that the union was formed. The objects of the union are confined to those great matters of the confederacy which could not be affected by a single State. We should, therefore, confine ourselves to these objects of the confederacy, that we may not weaken the bonds of union by a usurpation of power not given to us by the confederation; a union sacred in its origin, cemented by the sufferings of the States, strengthened by habit and affection, and sacred in its objects of common security against external danger and internal commotion. The articles of confederation being the first written bond of union, let us examine the system and point out its defects, that we may more easily see why the articles of confederation were abandoned for the present federal constitution. The articles of confederation gave to the old Congress the powers enumerated in the present constitution.

The objects of both instruments were the same, the powers principally the same, but different in the execution of those powers.—The powers of confederation were federal in extent, and federal in their operation.—The resolves of Congress, therefore under the articles of confederation, had no other force than recommendations to the different States. If men were wanting, the States were required to furnish their quotas. If Congress wanted money for the great object of union, they could lay and collect no tax; they could only recommend to the States severally to furnish the requisition. But Congress had no power to force the States to a compliance. And the States could, as many of them did, refuse to furnish the requisition of men and money demanded by Congress: thus the powers of the United States were federal in extent and federal in their operation The old Congress had no judiciary, because that would have been unnecessary, as their resolves could not be enforced upon the State in their sovereign capacity, or upon the property or persons of individuals. In this state of things, when, under British influence, we were engaged in a bloody Indian war, and our ports and frontiers in British possession, and the States refusing to furnish men and money, and comply in all things with the resolves of Congress, although under constitutional obligation to do so; it was agreed, by all, that the articles of confederation wanted revision and amendment; the States sent their deputies for the purpose of forming a more perfect instrument of union between the States. This was a great and delicate trust.

Thus the present constitution *originated* from the defects of the confederation—embracing the same great objects of common security; and the power of both instruments are limited and federal. In fact, they are both a grant of specified powers, and powers not granted to Congress are reserved to the States or to the People. We discover the same objects and powers in the two instruments of union; differing in their operation upon the States and the People. Congress has the power to lay and collect taxes, and to operate upon the person and property of every individual in the United States, and, with that view, federal, judicial, and executive branches were established by the present constitution, to carry the laws into effect, and to appoint officers to collect the revenue. Congress, has a right to raise an army from the body of the People, and to force a draught if necessary, whereas the old Congress, under the confederation, had the same right to require men and money for the objects of the confederacy; but these requistions operated only as recommendations of the States. From this statement, we plainly discovered the great and only radical difference between the confederation and the present constitution.—The powers now exercised by Congress can be enforced upon the persons and property of the people. This operation, and carrying into effect the powers of Congress, is the national and consolidating principle of the constitution.

Although experience had proven the want of power in Congress, to carry into effect the legitimate objects of the confederation, this national or consolidating principle in the federal constitution, was a subject of alarm and solicitude to the friends of liberty. This principle was the fruitful source of the most obstinate and rational objections to the adoption of the federal constitution, and it was with vast difficulty that the States adopted it. In fact, it was adoped under a conviction and promise, that amendments would be made, which would leave nothing to doubt or implication, and important amendments were ingrafted accordingly, into the constitution, all tending to demonstrate that we were to assume no power by implication, but confine ourselves to the letter of the constitution.

To prove that the constitution should be thus construed, I need only advert to the 8th section of the 1st article, in which the powers granted to Congress are specially enumerated to lay and collect taxes, to borrow money, regulate commerce, to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, to coin money, to constitute courts of justice, declare war, raise armies, to call forth the militia, &c. And to the 10th section of the same article, where certain powers are prohibited to the States, which had been previously vested in the Congress of the United States, viz: no State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation, nor grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, or grant any title of nobility, nor lay imposts or duties on imports or exports or lay duties on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, or engage in war unless actually invaded, or in such danger as will not admit of delay, &c. And the 9th amendment in these words: "the enumeration in the constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people;" which amendments refer to the prohibitions to be found in the 9th section of the 1st article, and others of the same kind, viz "The writ habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it No bill of attainder or expost facto law to be passed. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state No money shall be drawn from the public treasury except in cases of appropriation by law. No title of nobility shall be granted, &c" And more especially the 10th amendment, viz: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people."

The parts of the constitution recited, prove the position taken, that the constitution is a grant of specified powers; that we can exercise no power not expressly delegated to us by this instrument; that our orbit is circumscribed by the grants of the constitution, and we should be careful not to usurp authority not given to us. The exercise of authority not delegated, but reserved to the States, or to the People, is the very essence of consolidation, which, if enforced by the United States, would lead to a monarchy or a despotism. If not enforced, it would convulse the whole nation, and we should see the People quitting their daily avocations; the farmer his plough, the mechanic his shop, to remonstrate against a tyrannical exercise of power. This we have seen on former occasions, not less memorable than this, arising from the same doctrine of implication, and arising from the acts of the very same set of men The harmony of the States should not be disturbed. It should not be agitated by the breath of discontent. Its value is more precious than gold or silver.—The spirit of union should be cherished by us all in words and in actions. Nothing will produce more happy effects than keeping in the path of our rightful powers; otherwise you generate the most angry passions of the People; you start up the most malignant invectives—order will be disturbed and tranquillity will be interrupted. To produce these unfortunate effects, nothing can contribute more than to disregard the enumerated powers in the constitution, and exercise tyrannical powers by implication, or under some general phrases, such as the "general welfare," expressions which contain no grant of power, but limited and explained by enumerated authorities; by which construction the power of Congress would be arbitrary and unlimited, as Congress would take upon themselves to judge what measures would promote this general welfare. I wish, on this occasion to do justice to the people of Kentucky, by asserting their inviolable attachment to the Union, more especially since, in this House, its sacredness has been profaned in a manner not to be forgotten. If the People of the West, and beyond the mountains, have any political idol, it is the union of the States. As the Bible and new Testament are dear to every Christian and true believer, as the basis of his happiness here, and the foundation of his future hopes; so the union of the States, in a political point of view, is considered by the People, as the surest pledge for the blessings of liberty & the security we enjoy, and the ark of our future hopes and safety. Their union is never profaned by conversations or speculations about disunion. You never hear disunion mentioned in private circles, much less in public bodies. A professor of religion to deny the existence of an over-ruling Providence, would not be more disgraced, in the estimation of the real Christian, than a statesman would be disgraced, politically, by even doubting the advantages of the Union of the States. The word disunion, as applied to the States, would produce a heart-rending pang in the bosom of a Western patriot, and, I hope it would throughout the seventeen United States and their Territories.

The People are republican, and they abhor all measures of a monarchical tendency—they know the United States have been governed alternately by the two great political parties in this country; they have a regard for and a confidence in the republican party; this regard is not confined to the western States, but extended to every part of the United States. They believe that truth & equal justice will prevail, where the opportunity is equal, where the People do exercise the powers of sovereignty. The People represent, & in fact the whole of the States have confidence in every part of the United States. As a People they cherish and harbor no jealousy about large and small States of commercial monopolies, &c. Nor are they thus attached to the Union from selfish and interested motives; no, sir, their attachment to the Union arises from a noble and generous affection, a magnanimous and disinterested display of patriotism and love of independence; we have given many proofs of this. At a time when this People were agitated and alarmed at the prospect of having some of their most essential rights interrupted, and when they declared their determination to support those rights, the gold and silver of Spain, in the hands of Spanish emisaries, could not alienate the affections of this People, with all the influence of arch intriguers; and the treason of Aaron Burr had as little effect upon the minds of this virtuous and happy People; and any other attempt would be as vain, however well matured. I feel the consolation, which arises from a knowledge that I represent in part, such a people, whose affections can not be estranged from the great American family, by promises of future greatness, the hopes of golden harvest, or the expectations of governing provinces with the silver mines of Mexico. With these sentiments, I am now to examine for the particular parts of the constitution, and the arguments which have been advanced to justify this measure. It is not contended by any, that the power of incorporation is an express power given by the constitution to the Congress of the United States, beyond this ten miles, over which Congress has exclusive legislation. If then this power is not expressly given, I might here stop and deny the right to exercise it. So far from finding any express clause in the constitution, giving this power, the word corporation or bank cannot be found in any part of this instrument of our Union.

We have seen the exercise of great abilities, and we have been entertained with great research by those who advocate the renewal of this charter; but, unfortunately, these gentlemen cannot agree among themselves. Is this not the strongest proof that the power to incorporate this bank is not given by the constitution, and does it not demonstrate the danger of constructive powers? One has contended that this power was inclusive in some of the specified powers; another has contended that this power is given by implication; and a third contends, that it is an incidental power given to carry some specified power into operation. This is not all; the advocates cannot agree upon the specified power in the constitution, out of which this power or means arises. One has contended that the power to lay and collect taxes gives this power, as a means to execute the specified power; and to support this position, it has been contended that this national bank is necessary and proper, as a means to lay and collect taxes, duties, &c. To strengthen this construction, that part of the 8th section of the first article, which says that "Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers," &c. has been resorted to; another has said; that this instrumental power grows out of the express power to borrow money; and a third, that this power was incident to the power to regulate commerce; and in fact these three great objects are embraced by the preamble of the bill which passed in 1791, which incorporated this moneyed aristocracy, and erected a privileged order of men. With respect to the declaration in the constitution, that Congress may make all laws necessary and proper to carry the express powers into effect, I should state that the framers of the constitution intended by this declaration to prevent the doctrine of implication, and to leave nothing to doubt. It was introduced through abundant caution against the strides of usurpation, and it should be the last clause to which he should advert, upon which to build the doctrine of unlimited means, to carry the express powers of the constitution into effect. If our means are unlimited, our powers need not be defined: because one, as much as the other, is a destruction of our freedom and independence. I shall contend, that the means by which we are to carry into effect any express authority should be adapted to the end in view; that it should not embrace other objects, not contemplated by the constitution, although it may be made instrumental in carrying into effect a specified authority. Under this cloak we might conceal our usurpation of power.

I will ask if this national bank is necessary and proper, as a mean to carry into effect the power to lay and collect taxes, duties on imports, &c., to borrow money, or to regulate commerce? If necessary and proper, is this bank confined to any one of these objects, exclusively, or to all collectively; or does it embrace a vast variety of other objects, which are the primary ones, in fact, of this institution and only embracing these powers in the constitution, incidentally and as secondary considerations? Sir, it will be difficult to convince the People that it is necessary, in the language of the constitution, to create a moneyed aristocracy and a privileged order of men, extending its branches, its influence, and its strength, into the interior of every State, to collect taxes, to borrow money, or to regulate commerce. The primary object of this incorporation was to promote usurpation of power, to support the dangerous doctrine of implication, and to amass wealth from the labor of the People, and not for the exclusive object of carrying into effect any express authority in the constitution Thus, it is evident that this moneyed aristocracy, embracing such a vast variety of objects, no ways connected with the execution of any specific grant of power, that it departs from the letter and meaning of that part of the constitution which gives the power to carry into effect the specified powers of the constitution.

But now let us inquire what are the necessary means to lay and collect taxes. If a bank was not intended, I will take duties upon imports, as in that way we collect our revenue. First a law must pass designating the articles upon which a duty shall be laid, the amount of that duty, and the manner in which it shall be paid, either upon the delivery of the goods, or upon a credit, by giving bond with security, and last, to appoint collectors of the revenue and other officers to collect and receive this revenue for the United States, with authority to bring suit upon failure of payment. This is a necessary exercise of the power to lay and collect taxes, &c. And where is the statesman who has denied the power as unconstitutional? Here these means are confined to the object in view, the collection of revenue, and certainly the U. States have power sufficient for all the objects of the confederacy, as, in the exercise of all the specific grants of authority, Congress may operate upon the person and property of the individual of the States to enforce that authority.

It is no argument with me, that we are in prosperity and health, and such an institution will not be dangerous. No, sir, establish a precedent in the days of prosperity, and it will come upon you in the hour of adversity. This same doctrine of our being unlimited in our means of carrying into effect the grant of powers, in the constitution, has already endangered the liberty of this nation. If the doctrine contended for on this occasion be correct and carried into full force, Congress would be as omnipotent as the Parliament of Great Britain—the constitution would no longer restrain us—and the independence of this nation would depend upon the caprice of Congress—our constitution would be like the boasted constitution of Englishmen. And what is that constitution? Sir, it is not lettered or defined like ours. It may be changed by Parliament, as the crown party, or the people, shall prevail. 1st. The great charter of liberty obtained from King John, violently, and in duress, declaring what should be considered the fundamental laws of England. 2d. A statute in confirmation of the great charter, making provisions to read the same to the people in their churches and public places, semi-annually. 3d. A number of statutes, called the conforming statutes, from the reign of Edward I. to Henry IV. 4th. Next the petition of rights, a declaration by Parliament of the liberties of Englishmen, extorted from Charles the first before the rupture with his Parliament. 5th The habeas corpus act, in the reign of Charles II. 6th. The bill of rights, and declaratisn of Lords and Commons of England, in 1637. 7th. The act of settlement at the commencement of the 18th century, endeavoring to secure the English subject in his personal liberty, security, and property. These, and the like parliamentary declarations and statutory provisions, constitute the constitution of England, which the same parliament has a right to alter or abolish. I never wish to see Congress invested with a power to change the constitution, sanctioned by the People in their sovereign capacity. The constitution has invested us with power enough, and if we want more, amend the constitution in a constitutional way, and not tyrannically exercise power never delegated to this body. The ground on which we stand is delicate, and the duty we owe the People should teach us caution, more especially when we see men in power too apt to grasp at more, and exercise it oppressively. We should never forget that all power flows from the People; they are sovereign—I hope they will ever remain sovereign in this country. Our safety is with them. They are unambitious, they are virtuous, and have no temptation to overturn those liberties which they themselves enjoy. But this measure is a violation of the constitution in another respect, by interfering with State rights. This corporation can send a branch Bank to any part of the U. S. without consulting the States or the citizens of the States. Suppose, sir, they should send one of these branches to Frankfort, Ky., with a great capital, and under the sanction of the General Government, would it not lessen the profits arising to the State, and to the People of the State, from the State Bank of Kentucky, as established by the laws of that State? I presume it would. It would contract very much the circulation of the State bank notes, and would, in many other respects, come in collision with State rights. Every State has a right to regulate its own moneyed concerns; to incorporate banks or not, as interest or inclination may dictate. But, in the zeal of some gentlemen to continue this moneyed aristocracy in the U. S. for 20 years to come, they have denied the right of the States to incorporate banks, and that Congress alone has the power. This doctrine is new to me. When Mr. Madison and other patriotic statesmen denounce this measure, as unconstitutional, in 1791, it was not contended that the States had no right. It was admitted, by the lovers of implication, that there was a concurrent right. Thus we behold the progress of opinion to support a favorite measure.

If this bill passes, and the states have no right to incorporate banks, I suppose the State banks throughout the U.S must be put down or burnt up, to give way to this great engine of foreign influence. "The States shall not emit bills of credit." This is the prohibition relied on to take the right of incorporation from the States. Bills of credit is another phrase for paper money. The States shall not issue paper money and make it a legal tender. The men of the revolution know this. The great calamity which individuals suffered by the paper money demonstrated the necessity. But no man is obliged to take the bank notes of a State Bank, for the payment of a debt, or in common transactions. It is at his option, and the moment you get a bank note, you may present it to the bank and demand your money. Not so with bills of credit or paper money, issued and made such by the State. It would be extremely difficult, I presume, for any gentleman to convince the States by argument, that they had no right to incorporate banks, and it would be equally difficult to force the States to destroy their local Banks for the U. S. Bank, owned principally by foreigners. Not only the bank, in its moneyed operations, would interfere with State rights; but the rules and regulations of the bank, as heretofore established by Congress, have interfered with the laws of the several States in their municipal regulations, as to the tenure of property, and the liability of the corporation to pay their debts.

Mr. Speaker, I have said as much as I conceive it my duty, upon the unconstitutionality of the bank charter. I am to ask your indulgence, while I endeavor to prove its inexpediency, and its dangerous tendency to the freedom of this nation. In the hand of a private citizen, wealth will, at all times, have its influence, and may attach to him an importance beyond his merits. But this influence is not so dangerous as to induce a Government to interpose and limit the honest accumulation of property by any citizen. And though this wealth may have its influence, it is always limited. It may frequently be in the hands of the benevolent man; and, if not of this character, this vast wealth seldom survives the death of the individual proprietor. It is either divided among numerous relations, or squandered by his heir; but not so with a body corporate, extended throughout this vast empire, possessed of a capital of ten millions of dollars, and extending their credit and accommodations to double that sum, notwithstanding their limit to ten millions. It is stated by an advocate for this bank, that the stockholders commenced their discounts with about 625,000 dollars, and that upon this sum, they discounted to the amount of 6,000,000 of dollars, the first ten months after it went into operation. To divide this 10 millions or 20 millions of capital, in local or state banks, no serious danger could be apprehended because the stockholders of one institution would be strangers to all the other stockholders; so of the directors of the different local institutions, and consequently there could be no combination between the different banks. But it is otherwise, and the danger is imminent when you by act of the general Government, give unity of action unity of will, and unity of strength, to a monoyed aristocracy, vested with a capital of ten millions of dollars, with power to increase their accommodation to twenty millions, and to send their branch banks into the bosom of every State and Territory. This is not all; your revenue bonds, to the amount of millions, are deposited with this bank for collection, and the public money deposited in this bank, to the amount of millions, for safe keeping, & their notes made payable to the United States the same as gold and silver. Sir, is there no danger in such a monster, fostered by the General Government, and possessing so many advantages by the laws of Congress? Such a bank, in its begining would confine its engagements to the means of payment—but as their credit increases, they engage beyond their means; their vaults are empty, and their institution relies upon its great credit and exclusive privileges. Thus the character of the bank is changed, and it becomes a system of speculation, and a political engine to destroy virtuous individuals, or mould the Government to its notions.

I have no knowledge myself about the political workings of this United States' Bank. But if I were to believe the declarations of members on this floor, and complaints from every part of this continent, I must think that this institution has not been silent and indifferent spectators to the reform of the administration to republican principles—but they have endeavoured to support that party who gave them a charter. I do not, however, introduce this as a conclusive argument against this bank. No, sir, I would equally object to it in the hands of republicans. It would still be a moneyed aristocracy, too vast and too powerful not to be dangerous to the freedom of the United States. But without these declarations of political influence exercised by the stockholders and directors of these banks, our own reason would teach us to believe all we have heard of the oppression and partially of this bank. It is composed of individuals these individual have their passions, their feelings, their prejudices, their partialities, and their politics, & they will act accordingly. Self preservation will always induce them to support and keep in power the party who will be most friendly to moneyed aristocracies and their own institution. The influence of this bank is palpable and notorious. We have the evidence from the long roll of petitioners now imploring Congress to renew the charter.

If in twenty years this bank is to be the idol of some, and the alarm of others—if the solvency of so many individuals depend on it—if ruin and devastation will, in the event of its dissolution, spread wide in the country,—then, sir, it will require only twenty years more to make it stronger than the Government. To induce us to vote for this institution, we have been persuaded, flattered, alarmed, petitioned, and threatened, and we have been amused with the rise and history of the banking system. It originated in Italy, it has travelled through Europe, crossed the British channel to Great Britain; and lastly, crossed the wide Atlantic to America. And much has been said of the utility of those institutions. Without dwelling upon the utility of banks at present, I could only admit them as a necessary evil, and not dangerous, if left to the control of our State Governments. But the history of those banks wich have been quoted, will furnish no argument in favor of a national Bank.

We wish no political engines of a moneyed aristocracy. We wish to rest upon the virtue and will of the people.

It has been stated that Georgia is republican, notwithstanding this monstrous machine has extended a branch Bank to this State; and it is stated that Connecticut is federal, and has no branch Bank of the United States. This does not prove that the Bank is not a dangerous engine against the liberties of the People; but it proves that the People of Georgia withstood this dangerous influence, and serve more credit. It is proof of the virtue of that People. If this institution is so necessary and beneficial, why do not the representatives of Georgia, who have been blessed with this institution, come forward and advocate a renewal of the charter? But you find the respectable members of Georgia opposing a continuance of this evil in every form. In fact, the State of Georgia taxed the paper of this Bank, and the State was determined by taxation or legislative prohibition, to drive this circulating medium from their territory. But considerations of wisdom induced a postponement of this determination, until it should be seen whether the charter would again be renewed, in violation of the constitution and in defiance of our liberties. My colleague (Mr. McKee) whose opinions I had been in the habit of considering as my own, until this unfortunate question, which divides us, has stated that in his opinion the dissolution of this institution would be felt by the citizens of the western country, and that our surplus hemp could not command as good a price. I differ in opinion from my colleague, if he supposes the western country will feel any great pressure from the dissolution of this Bank. I grant, the People of Kentucky may not be entirely exempt from some inconveniences common on such an event. But our produce will fall from other very different causes. Interruptions in commerce, stagnation in trade, bankruptcies throughout the commercial part of the United States, arising from the bankruptcies in England, which occasioned the return of many bills from England protested. These are the causes which produced distress, and will continue to produce it, until we are a people less dependent on foreign commerce. But believing as I do on this subject; viewing the effect of this great political moneyed institution with abhorrence, I would not vote it, let the temporary distress be what it may. I would rather see the present crop of hemp brought to one deposite, which would make a bulk larger than this capitol, and consumed with a lighted torch, and ascend to the heavens in smoke as a bonfire, rather than vote for the passage of this law; and, sir, the People I represent would justify my vote.—They would bear the loss without a murmer; they would act the part of freemen worthy of freedom; they would magnanimously bear the calamity without complaint, if their patriotism required the sacrifice. They are a most worthy People—a virtuous People—an enlightened People—a glorious People—descendants of this great American family; inheriting that spirit of independence which equally sustained our cause under defeat and victory, upon all the battle grounds of the revolution. I will not be alarmed out of my vote by clamor, no matter from what quarter it may assail me. I never will be driven from my duty by alarms and fears. I will stand firm to the causes I conceive to be just, and the People will support me; they despise wavering and temporizing. If you continue this charter twenty years more, you can never put it down. No, sir; instead of having petitions which would reach from the Speaker to the seat of the members, you would have them packed upon your table, until they would intercept my view in addressing you.—Yes, sir, they would rise up higher, and implore that goddess of liberty which presides over the deliberations of this House. We are told, that this Bank is necessary to the collection, the safe keeping, and the transmission of the revenue, to different parts of the United States. It is stated that the State banks are strangers to us, and cannot be trusted with the desposit of public money. I am sorry to hear such a sentiment. It has originatsd from a panic, an alarm, and ideal danger. That great and good man, the Secretary of the Treasury, has told you otherwise, by his report now before me, of date the 12th of January, in which it appears that, of about 2,400,000 dollars, upwards of 800,000 dollars are deposited in the State banks; 75,900 dollars of which are deposited in the State Bank of Kentucky, and I should be sorry if it was not as safe there, as in the hands of the United States Bank, in the possession of foreigners; if State banks will not do, let the United States build vaults for the safe keeping of the revenue.

But, sir, the alarming consequences which must arise from a dissolution of this corporation. It will deprive us of a circulating medium; it will interrupt commerce and produce bankruptcies. It is to produce the distress of farmers and the ruin of merchants; it is to prevent emigration; and it to shake the foundations of the Government. This picture gives me no alarm.

It is the picture of a wild and distempered imagination. If serious injury will be felt by many in the power of this moneyed aristocracy, I feel sympathize with the sufferings of those who may be needy without any fault of their own; but something is due to posterity; and even in that point of view, I am not willing to entail upon them the baneful effects of a moneyed corporation, with a capital of twenty millions of dollars, extending their arms of power and influence to every part of the United States, and having the destiny of good men within their control, whenever they receive the nod to exercise their giant power. No, sir, I am ready to see and feel the sad crisis which has been described. If we die with less money, we shall live in more honor and enjoy more happiness. I wish to see whether so much depends upon this corporation. If so, it is the greater reason why the poison should be destroyed. Like the strong man we read of in holy writ, let us see if the violent death of this corporate body will pull down the pillars of the constitution, that another Volney may sit upon the ruins of this capital, and mourn the fallen empire of this great and happy republic.

Tornado in North Carolina.—A terrible tempest passed over a part of Rowan county, N. C. on the 9th inst. which prostrated every thing before it; houses, trees and fences; and melancholy to relate, killed a respectable young lady named Jones, who was standing in one corner of a house when it tumbled down. When she was discoverd after the storm, her head was found severed from her body.

The London Times repeats an extraordinary charge, which we have before seen made in European journals, against our diplomatic functionaries in Europe, viz: that most of them are known to entertain opinions on the subject of government having decided leaning towards aristocratical and monarchical forms.—*Balt. Amer.*

From the Baltimore American.

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE IN CHILI.—DESTRUCTION OF THE CITIES OF CONCEPTION AND TALCAHUANA.

By the ship Coral, Capt. Whitten, arrived at New Bedford in 85 days from Talcahuana, we learn the melancholy fact of the entire destruction of the cities of Conception and Talcahuana by an earthquake on the 20th of February. The New York Star says, a gentleman who was an eye witness of this terrible calamity, describes it as follows:

"The morning of the 20th was clear and serene, but it will prove an ever memorable day to the miserable people now inhabiting the border hills in this vicinity. The first shock commenced at 20 minutes past 11 o'clock, and lasted with but slight intermission for 47 minutes, causing the hills and valleys to rise and fall like the waves of the ocean. During the continuance of the first shock, which was much the most severe, I expected to be destroyed every moment—it was almost impossible to keep upright.

Talcahuana is completely demolished—the buildings were not only shaken down but the ruins of houses, stores, &c. were completely swept away afterwards by the sea, which retired about 15 minutes after the first shock, leaving the shipping entirely dry, at anchor in the harbor—it came in again in about two minutes, to the height of 25 feet above the usual mark, overwhelming the whole place. Men, women and children fled for the mountains, but many were overtaken and swept to the ocean by the receding waves, which completed the entire destruction of the town, depriving hundreds of their second garments—many who were in good circumstances are now completely destitute. Furniture of all kinds was carried away with the houses: not even leaving a vestige to inform the owner of the situation of his former residence. It would require an eye witness to be made acquainted with the complete destruction of the town by this awful calamity.

Conception, a city containing about 25,000 inhabitants, is one complete heap of ruins—the houses being chiefly built of brick. There is not one solitary building left standing within the limits of the city, and for leagues around. The shock came from a south-east direction, and in its way destroyed every thing. A number of small towns have been heard from—Chillian, Salea, Armadeau, Liagus, Envas Peusul, St. Carlos, Vallaya and Armyles, were destroyed.

The number of lives lost could not be correctly ascertained. A new cathedral, building in Conception, buried twenty workmen in its ruins. There were but two American ships in the harbor of Talcahuana at the time, besides the Coral—the Milton and the Nile. A small schooner was driven from her anchoring and drifted over the town.

The New Bedford Gazette describes the dreadful catastrophe in the following manner.

The shocks continued, (three or four every day,) up to the time the ship left—on the 22d, a large portion of the island of Caracana, at the mouth of the bay, was swallowed up.—The 5th of March, it was stated there, that from 25 to 30 towns, besides many villages between Conception and the Cordilleras were scenes of complete ruin. From four to five hundred lives were lost just in that section of country—but the extent of the sufferings is not yet known—probably thrice that number have been buried in the ruins.

The conditions of the people who formerly inhabited spacious and convenient dwellings, where now not even a brick, is left to mark the spot, is one of the utmost suffering. The poor people who lived in the country in small reed huts have suffered but little. Their houses withstood the shocks, and to them is preserved a roof for shelter. Those who fled to the hills, erected shantees, on the spots of land least broken up, and were compelled to be constantly at work procuring the food necessary to satisfy hunger.

The scene during the first shock was appalling. The trembling of things around—the boiling of the sea, as when the water is heated over a fire—the earth opening wide, giving forth the most terrific moans, and laboring with internal fires. Buildings tottering in every direction, and whole blocks of brick buildings rocking to their foundation. In their fall they met others, and all, as if locked in death, sunk, with a tremendous crash, into the gaping earth, leaving no trace of their existence save memory, and the smoke and ashes which arose from the confusion. The scene was one of thrilling and awful sublimity.

When the first intimation of the breaking up of the convulsed earth was received by the inhabitants of the cities and towns, they, struck with horror, ran into the middle of the wide streets and knelt in fervent prayer to God, to save them from the threatening destruction.—Our informant, who was among the number, says that he saw families run from their doors, and just as they left their buildings, mostly of brick, came tumbling down after them. It is a most fortunate thing for the people of the country, that the shock came at mid-day.—Had it taken place in the middle hour of the night, they would have been compelled to flee for safety, without even the one suit of clothes they now have, making their sufferings much greater.

It is a matter of history, that between the years 1520 and 1752, five great earthquakes occurred in Chili. That on the 15th of March, 1657, destroyed a great part of the capital; that on the 18th June 1730, drove the sea against the city of Conception, and overthrew its walls; and that on the 26th of May 1751, completely destroyed that city, which was again inundated by the sea, and levelled with the ground all the fortresses and villages lying between lat. 34 and 40 south. The shocks continued at intervals more than a month. Not an individual human life, however, was lost on this occasion, except some invalids who were drowned in Conception." In 1751 Conception was rebuilt on the north side of the river Biobio, about a league from the sea.

THE PARISIAN SIBYLS.

Whence comes it that man has such a desire to interrogate the future, such an idle anxiety to divine the veiled secrets of fortune? In every nation I discover traces of the imprudent curiosity. The Jews had their witches, the Greeks their sibyls, the Persians their magi, the Spaniards their gipsies, the Romans had their augurs, whose oracles they respected; the French had their sorcerers, whom they frequently finished, by burning them with great ceremony.

In former days the business of sorcery was not exercised in France with impunity, and those who were given to shuffling fortunes from cards, answered for it too often with their lives. Our good ancestors were in the habit of burning without scruple all who were guilty of witchcraft; and my good ladies Villeneuve, Michel, and Le Normand, now in full career, if they had been born a century earlier, would have infallibly ended their days at the stake. But chiromancy, cartomancy and necromancy are at present fashionable sciences, and lucrative branches of trade, sorcery, instead of leading to a funeral pile, conducts to fortune. All Paris have in succession paid their respects to the cards of Lady, Villeneuve, the whites-of-eggs of Madame Michel, and the black hen of Mademoiselle Le Normand. Each of these practisers has been celebrated in her turn; but a young sorceress is now before the public who promises to surpass them all.

The temple of this new sibyl is in one of the most frequented quarters of Paris. In the morning it is open to the beauty, tender and timid, but who confides in the turn of a card; to the greedy speculator, who would know what success may attend his enterprises; to the modest and innocent girl who is anxious to discover whom she should fall in love with; to the unquiet husband whose dreams are disturbed by an ugly major of dragoons, in big boots and monstrous moustachios; to the gamester who would win back at whist, what he has lost at faro—The numerous equipages ranged before the entrance, indicate the rank of the visiters.

I had heard the oracles of this modern Pythoness frequently cited with great praise Some ladies spoke to me in high terms of the vivacity of her mind, the delicacy of her questions, and especially of the promptness with which she divined what they dared not to tell her. Gentlemen had described in raptures the sweetness of her features, the elegance of her manners, and assured me that she was a most exquisite creature. These eulogies excited my curiosity; and I determined to ascertain for myself the merits and beauties of this celebrated personage.

The clock had just struck eight as I presented myself at the door of her hotel. On declaring the object of my visit, I was ushered into a little saloon furnished with the greatest simplicity, with nothing to indicate the profession of its occupant. This was a young lady about twenty five years of age, tall, well mace, expressing herself with grace, very agreeable and various in her conversation. There was something a little malicious in her glance, and sardonic in her smile, and she jested freely upon the inconveniences of her art, and attempted to convince me of its excellence. I saw that she was not herself very well persuaded of the truth she wished to impress upon me, and I thought that of all who came into her house, the young sibyl herself had the least faith in the infallibility of her oracles.

After having conversed with me a few moments, she ascended the sacred tripod: already the prophetic spirit had begun to move the delicate fibres of her brain, when a light hand rapped three times, at the door of our apartment and uttered in a troubled voice—"Open; it is I." My pretty prophetess was evidently embarrassed, and I was preparing to take my leave. She prevented me. "You have the air of a gallant gentleman," she at length said to me, smiling. I bowed assent. "I am sure of it," she added, "go into this cabinet." She pushed me gently into the cabinet, shut the door upon me, and to prevent all accidents took the key with her. I consoled my captivity by making immediate use of a crevice, through which I could see every thing that was going on in the saloon.

The lady who entered was younger and more beautiful than the sibyl. Her face was a picture of innocence and candor. At length said she laughing, I have succeeded. Madame de Bassac, after having managed to inflame the jealousy of my husband, has prevailed on him to pay a visit to you, he will be here in a minute and do not forget our agreement.

The sound of a bell put an end to the conversation; the young visiter disappeared, and her friend prepared to receive De Julien.

He enters, looks about the room with nonchalance, and the better to decide upon the powers of the magician, observes that her art must reveal to her the object of his present visit. Do you doubt it? said the sibyl, in an offended tone; give yourself then the trouble to be seated; and condescend to listen to me. He took a chair. She collected herself, and arranged the cards, upon the table, by way of prelude to the following dialogue.

You are married, sir; sixteen or seventeen months ago you espoused a young lady about half your age.

What, madam?

Who has given you a thousand proofs of affection, and yet you continue to suspect her.

I confess it, said he, in utter amazement.

Queen of Diamonds—these suspicions you have imbibed from a female friend of your wife.

I admit the fact.

Seven of Spades—she has carried her effrontery so far as to advise you to apply to me.

Astonishing!

She takes up the cards, and hands them to De Julien, who cuts them, while the sibyl continues with a gravity that nothing can disturb, your wife is faithful.

Do you believe so?

I know it; but she complains of your conduct.

Of my conduct?

Your suspicions harrass her.

O no; she is not aware of them.

She has discovered them; you entertain at your house a very dangerous man.

And who is he?

The King of Cuba.

I do not know him, madam.

A dark man; thirty-six years old.

It is my best friend.

He is desirous of becoming your wife's best friend, sir.

You amaze me! I am thunderstruck!

For three months past he has been trying to induce her to accept a set of diamonds that he knows you have refused to purchase.

It is true.

But she declines his offers with dignity; it is from you only that she is willing to accept any ornament that may add to her beauty.

Poor woman! exclaimed the relenting husband.

Here our sibyl again took up the cards, and dividing them into three parcels, which she thus explained:

You blush at the suspicions you have entertained.

Because you assure me of the honor of my wife.

She dreams of nothing but your pleasure; at this very moment she is engaged in some scheme to advance your happiness. But, what do I see! Eight of Clubs, and Nine of Hearts!

Is this bad fortune?

Quite the contrary; you are thinking of a present for your lady.

O! a present!

The set of diamonds.

Indeed, indeed—

In order that having no wish ungratified, she may be exposed to no temptation:

But these jewels are very dear.

Ah! sir, can you too generously reward the virtue of a woman who adores you?

My wife adores me!

Eight of Hearts and Ace of Spades, Madame de Julien loves no one but her husband!

At these words, which proved the extent of the young magician's science, De Julien rose from his seat in transports; he cast upon the table a purse of indefinite weight, and ran to the jeweller to purchase the happy talisman which was to restore felicity to his household. Good fortune all that day followed his footsteps; the jeweller in an excess of good humor made him a considerable discount, and the virtue of my lady cost much less than he anticipated.

As soon as her husband was gone, Madame De Julien reappeared from her hiding place, and embraced her friend with every expression of kindness and tender gratitude. But they immediately separated, for it was necessary that the young wife should return home to receive her spouse and her diamonds.

The sibyl liberated me, and prevented every manner of reproach on my part, by laughing herself, with a very pretty grace, at the scene of which she had made me a witness. I will not propose to you, now, said she, to cast your horoscope, what you have just seen and heard, forbids the degree of confidence that is required in those who come to consult me; but I would ask you not to judge my conduct with too much severity. Men are but grown up children who pay to be deceived; and the error which flatters, is better than the truth which afflicts them. Instead of tearing away the veil that conceals the faults of De Julien's spouse, I darken them more deeply, and take the same care to render his future days happy, that another would take to make them miserable. Shall I predict to the opulent banker who astonishes all Paris with his magnificence, that he will one day envy the lot of the wretch he now repulses with disdain? Shall I say to the father exulting in the birth of a son, this child will cover your old age with shame and bring your grey hairs with sorrow to the grave! Shall I tell Florio the flirtations of Lisette, and Lisette the infidelity of Florio? No! were I, to do so, I should soon destroy my own credit, and see nothing more of this multitude of visiters who crowd about my house to receive the approbation of their follies and the confirmation of their hopes. I have taken a surer path. I tickle the folly of every one of them. Without compromising my character, I give good fortune to the whole world. They go away from my house quiet in heart and mind, and promise themselves to pay another visit to the little sorceress who makes them so happy at such a trifiling expense.—***

To the Editors of the Globe:

GENTLEMEN:—The following paragraph appeared in the U. S. Telegraph, of Thursday last.

MR. CLAY AND SHADRACH PENN.

"The friends of Mr. Caly in Kentucky ought to know that Penn, came on to Baltimore to the Convention, was *very busy*, running about and telling every body whom he could get to listen to him, that Mr. Clay would support Van Buren and Johnson. He had the very best authority for it, he said. This seemed to have been Penn's principal business at the Convention."

I am indebted to a friend for directing my attention to the above article, and thus placing it in my power to refute with promptitude the calumny it contains.—It is not true that I told any body—much less every body—at Baltimore, "that Mr. Clay would *support* Van Buren and Johnson." If I was "very busy," it was only in the discharge of my duties as one of the delegation from Kentucky—and I may be permitted to remark, that I am gratified that my humble efforts were such as to attract the attention of my political opponents, and draw upon me the censure of the Telegraph.

While I was in Baltimore, various inquiries were made in relation to Mr. Clay. I was often asked whether I believed he would be a candidate for the Presidency at the next election; and I invariably responded in the negative. I stated that I believed Mr. C. understood his position too well to consent to enter the list against the democratic candidate—that he saw a portion of his old friends zealously advocating Mr. Webster in the north, and the Nullifiers urging the claims of Judge White in the South, and was perfectly aware of the impossibility of running with success, under such circumstances, I also stated (what is well known to be true in Kentucky) that his leading friends united in declaring that he would not be a candidate.

In reply to the inquiry "What part will Mr. Clay "take in the struggle which seems to be inevitable between Mr Van Buren and Judge White?" I remarked that I did not believe either of the gentlemen would be acceptable to Mr. Clay—but that, looking to his future interests, I was confident Mr. Clay would prefer an eastern or norther candidate. This opinion I have frequently expressed in the columns of the Louisville Public Advertiser, and I have, as yet, met with no authorized statement calculated to impair my confidence in its rectitude.

The truth is, no gentleman acquainted with the three distinct parties composing the opposition, with the attitude of Mr. Clay and the part he has borne in the efforts that have been made to prostrate the present administration, can seriously believe he will under any circumstances, be guilty of favoring the election of a western man of inferior pretentions, who is known to be an ultra opponent of every principle Mr. C. professes to hold dear.

Mr. Clay does not lack information as to the political action of Judge White. He knows that, as a Senator, the Judge has fought, "shoulder to shoulder," with the Nullifiers, against the National Republicans, thus he is now moving, as "the Southern Candidate," under the influence of Mr. Calhoun—and that, from the justice, patriotism, or magnanimity of an administration, brought into existence by what the Nullifiers term "the South," Mr. Clay and his friends could expect nothing but reproach and scorn. He must, therefore, in justice to friends who have made unprecedented sacrifices for him, pursue such a course as will place them in the most favorable position—a course that will not link their destines with those of a factious minority, whose efforts are believed to have been directed, for the last seven or eight years, to a disruption of the Union and the formation of a Southern Confederacy.

Though Mr. Van Buren has manifested a fixed purpose to carry out the principles of the present Administration, it is known that Judge White in his zeal to secure the good opinion of the Nullifiers, has voted with them against measures which have been approved by the Executive, and received the support of the democratic party. It thus appears that, while Mr. Van Buren and Judge White are both opposed to the principles of Mr. Clay and his friends, the Judge is ultra in his views, and subservient to the Nullifiers in his action. One is firmly and liberally advocating his own principles—the other is running to an extreme with a view to secure and retain the good opinion of men whose motto was only two or three years since, 'down with the system of robbery' embraced in the duties on imposts, or to dissolve 'the Union.' One is highly talented, courteous in his deportment, and liberal even to political opponents—the other is characterized by that awkward stiffness which weak men imagine may serve as a substitute for intellectual dignity. One has permitted his democratic friends to take care of his prospects, to urge him onward, & hold him up as the organ of their will—the other, as he was known to be deficient in calibre has been beset and decoyed from the ranks of his friends, induced to enlist under the palmetto banner of 'the South,' and would if elected surround himself with Nullifiers, and act in accordance with their principles. Mr. Clay cannot do otherwise than admit that I have faithfully etched the characters of the democratic and 'Southern' candidates—and I am confident he will ultimately experience no difficulty to whom the nation may most safely confide its destinies.

Personally, Mr. Clay would undoubtedly prefer Mr. Webster; but the conduct of that gentleman during the late war—his votes against granting supplies for prosecuting that memorable conflict, while Kentuckians were starving and bleeding at Tippecanoe, Fort Meigs, the river Raisin, and on the Thames, forbids the supposition that any prominent western man will dare to become an advocate of his pretension.

It may not be improper here to notice two of the recent movements of the enemy—the declaration of Messrs. McDuffie & Hayne, that they cannot support Judge White, and, the call made through the New York Evening Star on Mr. Clay to become a candidate, to carry Kentucky, for the avowed purpose of causing the election of the next President to devolve on the House of Representatives. The former must be viewed as a shallow device to relieve Judge White from the charge of being under the influence of the Nullifiers, for, while Mr. Calhoun and his organs (the U. States Telegraph and Charleston Mercury) are making every possible exertion in favor of the Judge, holding him up as "the Southern candidate," declaring to the party that he will surround himself with Southern men and administer the Government on their principles, no one can be deceived as to the course the great body of the Nullifiers in South Carolina will pursue, or in reference to the actual positions of *the Southern Candidate*. The latter—the call on Mr. Clay—to aid in dividing and distracting the people, and forcing the election of the nex President into the House of Brepresentatives, pre-supposes him to be corrupt, callous, and incapable of profiting by the lessons of experience. The part that gentleman bore in an election by the House a few years since, is still fresh in the recollection of the American people; and effect of his action on that, the occasion, on his fame and future political prospect will I am persuaded, serve as a sufficient admonition to him, not to countenance any effort that may be made to prevent the people from choosing their own Chief Magistrate. The call of the Star is evidently based on the hypothesis that Mr. Clay is either a knave or a madman—that he can first be cast off by two of the divisions of the opposition, and then be recalled to their service, to act a part of the most infamous nature. Time will determine whether the Star has or has not done him injustice.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant.

S. PENN, Jr.

Connecticut Instruction, and election of Comptroller.—Our readers are already in possession of the resolutions introduced by Mr. Wightman, in the Legislature of Connecticut, instructing the Senators from that State in Congress to vote to expunge Mr. Clay's resolution impeaching the President, from the Senate journals. We have the pleasure of announcing to day, the passage of these instructions in the lower house by the triumphant vote of 111 to 76, after a discussion of two days by Messrs. Wightman, Smith, Sterling, and Welles, in favor, and Messrs. Kimberly, Ellsworth, Minor, and Hooker against them. Several members, says the Hartford Times, who were absent, having had leave granted them to record their votes, the majority will probably be increased. In what maner these instructions will be received by the Connecticut Senators, who both voted in favor of Mr. Clay's resolution, and took sides with Poindexter and his associates in "kicking the President's Protest out of the Senate," remains to be seen. A Hartford (whig) correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce admits that the result shows that the doctrine of instructions is fully recognized in Connecticut, and thinks it not improbable that "Mr. Tomlinson, having been elected in 1830, on the ground of giving the Administration a fair support, and by a Jackson Legislature, may think himself bound in duty to those friends who voted *for him and for these resolutions, to obey them.*"

The same remark applies to Mr. Smith, who was elected under similar circumstances in 1833; to whom we presume a Hartford correspondent of the New Haven Register has reference in the remark that "the resolution should go farther, and call our Senators to account for the *panic* agency, their abuse of the franking privilege, and their rejection of Mr. Stevenson's nomination."—*Albany Argus.*

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

From the Boston Morning Post.

We commence to-day the publication of a series of numbers, over the signature of LEON, in relation to the life and character of MARTIN VAN BUREN. Their author is not a politician, nor has he any thing to ask from this, or any administration—but, having known Mr. Van Buren from his youth up, he feels it due to the cause of truth and justice that he should take up his pen in defence of a pure and patriotic fellow citizen, who has been ruthlessly and causelessly assailed. We commend the numbers of LEON to public attention, in the full belief that they will be worthy of the distinguished individual to whom they relate, and creditable to the head and heart of their author.

MARTIN VAN BUREN—No. 1.

Among the men who have attracted any considerable share of public attention, the subject of this article stands prominent. Whether we view him as one who has advanced from obscurity to public notice, solely by the powers of mind, or as a politician, he may be pronounced as pre-eminently fortunate. For, in the divisions and sub-divisions of party, always so strongly marked that no man possessing any character for talent could remain on neutral ground, or even rest on his arms during the battle, we always find Mr. Van Buren in the heat of the conflict, and it may be added, uniformly consistent in the leading principles of political and moral action. A brief review of the career of such a man may be useful in two respects—first, as to his success in life as a professional man, and secondly, as a public man—a statesman. Mr. Van Buren is descended from a respectable family, whose ancestors emigrated at an early period from Holland. The circumstances of his father did not admit of his enjoying the full advantages of an early education. With about as much academic acquisition as would allow of admission into our colleges at that period, he entered the office of Francis Sylvester, Esq., a respectable attorney at Kinderhook, his native town, in the year 1801, at the age, it is believed, of 19.—Political divisions were never more strongly marked, or more acrimonious, than at this period; and young men, though debarred by their age from giving their votes, were not backward in taking their ground. Mr. Van Buren had taken his; and, it is worthy of remark, that Mr. Sylvester, although a decided federalist and warm partisan, made to his young pupil the generous proffer of his valuable library, and his gratuitous instruction. Subsequent events proved how well founded was the judgment of the patron in making his selection. It is unnecessary to add that his highest expectations were more than realised. After continuing two years in this situation, Mr. Van Buren was licensed to plead before a Justice Court, and one year after to the County Court. By the regulations of the New York bar at this time, students who had not received the advantages of a collegiate education, were required to practice three years, before the County Court previous to admittance to the bar of the Supreme Court. In his preparation for this, he enjoyed the particular friendship of the late Hon. W. P. Van Ness, who had an office in the city of New York, as well as that of other very respectable members of the bar, who encouraged and patronized him. Always indefatigable as a student, and amiable in his manners, friends were wanting to foster his talents and promote his interests. Shortly after taking his stand at the Supreme Court, Mr. Van Buren removed to Hudson. It is worthy of remark, that at this period, the bar of New York was highly conspicuous for its array of legal talent. Mr. Van Buren had to make his way by the side of a Williams, a Van Ness, and a Suydam, in his native county, (Columbia,) and frequently to meet the powers of a Spencer & Van Vechten. To be second best in company of such men, was in his mind to fail of success, and perhaps no man was better calculated to make the highest use of the superior talents with which his profession brought him in contact. How long he remained in Hudson, is not accurately known, but during the late war we find him in Albany. Although, during this period, Mr. Van. Buren had taken his share in the political contests of the times, yet his professional pursuits ever claimed and received the ascendency in his division of labor, and fidelity to his cause and his client was never justly, more the praise of any man than of him. This is fully established by his success in business, and by the high distinction as a sound lawyer, which has been awarded to him.

Mr. Van Buren falls something short of what is termed the medium stature, his form rather slender, his forehead high, his eye quick and piercing. In conversation easy and familiar, his voice clear and pleasant. His manner of conversation has been remarked, and perhaps justly, to have for its object, gaining information rather than a display of talent; but in such a way that an impression of respect, and feeling of attachment, is fastened on his auditors.

LEON.

ANNAPOLIS, May 30.

A party of pleasure, including the family of Col. Walbach, Commandant of Fort Severn, embarked on Monday last, and after spending a delightful day upon the water, rambling over the beautiful green banks of the Severn, and partaking of a repast upon the shores of the Round Bay, the schooner was returning with the party in the evening, when a sudden flaw of wind struck her—the main boom jibed, and carried one of the young ladies overboard.—Quick as thought, Lieut. J. J. B. Walbach, of the United States Navy, plunged into the river to save her. The spring by which he designed to throw himself as near as possible to her, owing to a sudden creen of the vessel, was the means of plunging him to a great depth. When he rose, the object of his anxiety was no longer to be seen. Nearing the spot, however, she was discerned sinking below the waves. On being brought up, she very naturally clung to the only object within her reach, for safety, but unfortunately in such a manner as to deprive him of the power of motion, necessary to keep above water. In a short time, both sunk together.

Rallying his strength, with an effort, he rose again with his fair charge, and not only sustained her long enough for her to breathe afresh, but with the utmost presence of mind, made dispositions to keep afloat; but entangled with clothes, and disabled from motion, his buoyance soon, of course, became exhausted, and both again disappeared.

It occurred to Lieut. W. as he sunk, to endeavor to reach the bottom, in order to obtain an impetus for reascending, but the depth was found too great, there being twenty-four feet water. It was probably with the last remains of strength that another exertion enabled him once more to regain the surface with his fair companion. But they soon sunk again. His brother, Lieut. Augustus B. Walbach, of the U. S. Army, who had been at the head of the boat when the accident occurred, on perceiving those overboard sprang into the river, and reached the parties at this critical moment. In the act of bringing them up to the surface, the young lady insensibly placed her hand upon *his* head, so as effectually to keep him under the water.

In this position, however, he retained his presence of mind, and, by swimming under water with his brother's hand upon his shoulder, contrived to sustain both for a considerable, and to them all, a most eventful space.—All three, however, became exhausted, and had sunk a full arm's length, when the Captain of the schooner,* having succeeded in rounding his boat to, and launching a small crazy punt from her deck, arrived just in time to reach one of the party, and thereby bringing them all up to the surface. The first breath of returning life in the young Naval Officer, was to sing out a direction to the raw hands thus left to manage the schooner, and which was now at a considerable distance, to "*haul that jib to windward, and put down the helm.*" One of the officers laying hold of the little boat on one side, and the other on the other, they contrived to steady it so that the Captain could draw the lady on board without capsizing it—and in that posture they were paddled to the schooner, and received on board.

It was no other than "the kind little Cherub which sits smiling aloft," that turned the agonizing scene of suspense, which had lasted for nearly half an hour, and on which the father, mother and sisters of the family, all participated, to one of mutual and most heart-felt gratulations, in which, as we write the account, we most cordially associate.—*Md. Republican.*

*Capt. Charles McDowning, of the schooner Comet. He behaved admirably throughout. A sailor, every inch of him.

BONAPARTE.

It appears by an extract from a letter to the editor of the Albany Journal, that, in the course of the debate upon our American claims in the French Chamber of Deputies, the Prince de Broglie, in a powerful, statesman-like and argumentative speech, vindicated those claims. He at the same time produced a document which excited no ordinary degree of curiosity, and which appeared to make a very powerful impression on the Chamber. It was a letter written by Bonaparte to Talleyrand, in the first year of the consulate, upon the subject of these claims, and ran thus:

"I beg the citizen Talleyrand to draw me up a report on two subjects, especially on the first, (the American claims.) Let there be no talk of incapacity to pay. IF WE OWE, WE OUGHT TO PAY."

(Signed) "BONAPARTE."

This document, so well timed, and bearing so completely and powerfully on the question before the Chamber, had been preserved in the office for the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and being in the hand-writing of the great man whose name is attached to it, furnished to the Minister the ground of contending that the principle of indemnity had been acknowledged by the First Consul himself, from the moment these claims were set up.—*Bal. Gaz.*

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

FROM JAMAICA.

Jamaica papers have been received at New York to May 16th. The Kingston Commercial Advertiser gives the result of the Governor General's recent visit to the Caymanas Islands, the object of which, it appears, was to inform the inhabitant proprietors of those islands that in consequence of their apprentices (manumitted slaves) not having been duly registered, they have become *absolutely and unconditionally free*, and are not bound to render service for any period of time whatever. The time appointed for the registration was the 1st of August, 1834. The Proclamation of the Marquis of Sligo admits that this is a great hardship and apparent injustice to the proprietors, inasmuch as the Registration Act did not extend to those islands, but the Abolition Act is imperative in its terms, and the law-officers of the crown have decided that it is also universal in its application. The Governor recommends a patient submission to the hardships and an application to Parliament for redress; and this course the proprietors, it seems, have implicitly followed.

There had been a further arrival of European emigrants, to labor on the plantations The Despatch of May 9th says, "The weather has been seasonable in most of the Leeward Parishes, and the rain fell abundantly in Manchester, Vere, &c. The prospect of a Coffee crop in the former, is said to be very cheering. The crops in Vere are forward, and we feel much pleasure in stating, on good authority, that the people work well and cheerfully."

Curious Icelandic Custom.—The Icelanders have a curious custom, and a most effectual one, of preventing horses from straying, which I believe is entirely peculiar to this Island. Two gentlemen, for instance, are riding together without attendants, and wishing to alight for the purpose of visiting some object at a distance from the road, they tie the head of one horse to the tail of the other, and the head of this to the tail of the other. In this state it is utterly impossible that they can move either backward or forward, one pulling one way and the other the other; and therefore, if disposed to move at all, it will be only in a circle, and even then there must be an agreement to turn their heads the same way.

A good old age.—Last week at Keighly, a donkey, well known in that town under the name of Old Adam, died. The above Ass was the property of Edward Carr, machine-maker, he states that it had been in his and his ancestors' family above eighty years, and that it was 14 years old when they got it. This is well known to be a fact by the oldest inhabitants in the town.—*Hull Observer.*

Wool.—The whole amount of wool raised last year in the United States was seventy-five millions of pounds, in addition to which about three millions were imported from abroad, making the whole quantity manufactured in American factories, seventy-eight millions of pounds. In addition to the above, manufactured woollen cloth was imported to the amount of six millions, making the entire consumption in this country eighty-four millions of pounds.—*Balt. Amer.*

Cholera.—The last Mississippian says:—"This scourge of the human family has again made its appearance upon our borders. Many have already fallen victims to it upon the river. It has not yet, and God grant it may not, reach the interior of the State, and many towns on the Mississippi have suffered, and are suffering to a considerable extent."

CLEVER HIT.—We cut the following from the Boston Morning Post. It is "too true to make a joke of."

"There is a man living at Aylesbury, who has acquired so complete a command over the muscles of his face that he can cry on one side and laugh on the other at the same time."

☞This Aylesbury man is not the only one in the world who can laugh and cry at the same time. The Whig party furnishes many striking instances of the same feat, particularly since the result of the Baltimore Convention. They give a sort of Hyena grin, indicative of suppressed sorrow and forced joy.

THE TURNED HEAD.—Duff Green is republishing the story of the "Turned Head." If one should be permitted to judge from the editorial articles in the Telegraph, the editor's *head* and *brain* too, has been turned over since he turned his *coat.*—*Balt. Rep.*

We published, some time since, an account of the death of a Law student, of the name of Cooper, at Toronto, U. C. who fell in a mysterious duel. The Canada papers have recently given an account of a youth who committed suicide, leaving a written acknowledgment that he was the antagonist of Cooper. The death of the former, by his own hand, furnishes a strong illustration of the sentiment expressed by Sir Walter Scott, in the Antiquary, that "it is an ill fight where the survivor has the worst of it."—*Bal. Amer.*

CONVERSATIONAL INTERCOURSE WITH THE SEXES.—What makes those men who associate habitually with women, superior to others? What makes that woman, who is accustomed to, and at ease in company of men, superior to her sex in general; Why are the women of France so universally admired and loved, for their colloquial powers? Solely because they are in the habit of a free, graceful and continual conversation with the other sex.

Women in this way lose their frivolity, their faculties awaken, their delicacies and peculiarities unfold their beauties and captivation, in the spirit of intellectual rivalry. And the men lose their pedantic, rude, declamatory or sullen manners. The coin of the understanding and the heart is interchanged continually. Their asperities are rubbed off, their better materials polished and brightened; and their richness, like fine gold is wrought into finer workmanship by the fingers of women, than it ever could be by those of men. The iron and steel of our character are laid aside, like the harshness of a warrior in the time of peace and security.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

Hail Storm.—We understand that a very violent Hail Storm passed over the lower part of this county on Friday evening last accompanied by a tremendous wind. So violent was the raging of the storm, that several vessels at anchor in the river were cast loose from their moorings and capsized—a new vessel belonging to Mr. Emory Riggin, was blown from the stocks and slightly injured. The wheat crops, we regret to learn, are literally destroyed,—where, but a few days ago, the wheat was seen growing luxuriantly, now presents a most awful spectacle—indeed vegetation of all kinds has sustained immense injury. The Swamps, also, are seriously damaged—fortunately, however, the storm was confined, principally, to a narrow strip of country. The hail stones were of an enormous size, measuring from 5 to 7 inches in circumference.—*Princess Ann (Md.) Herald.*

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1835.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

OF KENTUCKY.

On the first page of this morning's paper will be found the speech of Col. Johnson, the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, on a motion for the indefinite postponement of the bill to renew the charter of the old U. S. Bank. The great fundamental principles of the Democratic faith are here laid down as his rule of action. He then fought side by side with Henry Clay, the champion of the States, for a strict construction of the Federal Constitution, against the Federal doctrine of implied powers. Let those who question the orthodox principles of R. M. Johnson, read this speech of his early political life,& point out in what particulars he has abandoned his original faith.

THE FEDERAL WHIGS.—The Webster flag is at last hoisted, and we may fairly conclude, "nailed to the mast" for victory or death. The organ of our Federal Senator is laboring to show that there is no irreconcileable difference between the friends of Judge White and those of Mr. Webster; that although one of these distinguished leaders, from his earliest political life, has been the champion of State rights and of a strict construction of the Constitution, while the other has been as uniformly the champion of high Federal powers and a latitudinarian construction,—although one of them has been the unyielding opponent of the great moneyed monster, the U. S. Bank, and the other its unwavering friend and supporter, —although one of them has been unceasing in his opposition to a protective tariff, and to the construction of works of internal improvement by the Federal Government, declaring them to be unconstitutional, and calculated to rend asunder the bonds of our Union, while the other has made them the burden of his song, and asserted that in the encouragement of manufactures, and a wise and general system of internal improvements consisted our greatest national prosperity and happiness,—although one of them has been for the last six years the personal and political friend of Mr. Van Buren, and has supported every prominent measure of an administration with which Mr. Van Buren is now, and for the whole of that time has been, identified, and the other declares (through his friends and organs) that however much he may have been opposed to the present administration, and to Mr. Van Buren as the individual most likely to continue its principles and policy, yet even the principles and policy of Mr. Van Buren are less abhorrent to him than those of Judge White, still there is no irreconcileable difference in their principles, nothing to forbid a union between their friends and supporters.

Are these the political principles of our Federal Senator? Does he find no irreconcileable difference in the principles of these two distinguished men? He will no doubt cry out "corruption! corruption!" "Mr. Webster and Judge White are equally opposed to the *corruptions of the present administration, to the Kitchen Cabinet influence*, no matter, therefore, what their principles may be."

But how is it, Mr. Senator, that Mr. Webster and all his New England friends, prefer Mr. Van Buren *with all his corruption*, to Judge White, and, on the other hand, that Judge White prefers Mr. Van Buren, *whom he has aided and supported in all his corruption*, to the Hartford Convention Federalist, Webster? How is this Mr. Senator, is it not passing strange?

Let us lift the curtain Sir, or look behind the scene, perhaps we may see the secret prompters there. What do we see there; Judge White's friends are trying to make him President and they have raised the cry of "Presidential dictation, Office Holders' Convention" &c. &c. Mr. Webster's friends are trying to make him President; they have mounted him on their shoulders, and are crying lustily "behold the champion of the Constitution!" "come to the rescue of the Constitution," "the Constitution is in danger," "to the rescue, to the rescue."

But who are those in the back ground? what do they say? "White men, Webster men, all good and true Whigs, come give us a lift.—Down with Jackson,—Down with Van Buren—Down with the Kitchen Cabinet—What if some of you are for the Bank, and others opposed to it? What if some are for a high tariff and others opposed to it? What if some are for internal improvements and others against them? What if some are Nullification Democrats and others Consolidation Federalists? Come all good and true Whigs, help us elect our members of the Legislature, *so as to continue our present county and state officers, and re-elect the Hero of Myrtle Grove to the U. S. Senate.* No matter whom you make President, nor what are his principles, so as we are continued in office, all will be well." This is Federal Whig patriotism, these are Federal Whig principles.

ANOTHER CARICATURE.

We "catch the manners living as they rise" about as quickly as any nation, particularly if two shillings is to be gained. The Wall-street perambulators were tickled this morning with a new caricature. General Jackson is represented standing perfectly stiff and erect holding in one hand a bag of money labelled 25,000,000 and in the other a tolerably thick shillalah, with the label, "It's well that you paid it, or by the Eternal—" Opposite him stands Louis Phillippe, replying thus—"Not another word, my dear General, your apology is sufficient." It is a little piece of pleasantry, tolerably well done, and about as near to an apology as the old Chief will give under his present feelings.

[*N. Y. Star.*

Most Melancholy Accident.—The Pittsburg Advocate describes in moving and eloquent language, a dreadful accident that occured in that city on Saturday evening of the last week. —Miss Mary Jane Schlegel, a young lady of Washington, Pa. who was on a visit to her friends in Pittsburg, took a pleasure walk on that evening over Boyd's Hill, accompanied by a young associate. On returning, she descended the hill as girls often do in a playful mood, by "letting herself go," and before she reached the bottom, her motion became fearfully rapid and she could not stop herself until she piched against a jutting bank of hard clay. Medical aid was immediately obtained, but she died in a few minutes. The occasion gave of course a painful shock to all who heard of it; thus to see, as the editor eloquently remarks, "A young and blooming girl cut off in the full buoyancy of mirth and playfulness—struck to death by the very elasticity of health and youthful spirits—*gathering the spring flowers to strew upon her own untimely grave.*"

The income of John Jacob Astor is one million and fifty thousand dollars every year. He receives every month one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, every day upwards of four thousand dollars; and every hour upwards of one hundred and seventy dollars, every minute three dollars, and every second about five cents. He lays down to sleep at night; he rises in the morning; his estate has been working for him while he slumbered, and has made for him, ready to be put beside his dish of coffee on the breakfast table, every *morning*, a neat and snug sum, upwards o twelve hundred dollars.—*N. Y. Jeffersonian.*

EX-PRESIDENT MADISON

A letter has been exhibited to us by a gentleman in this city, from the venerable James Madison, of recent date, in which he states, that he is very much cripple by a chronic complaint which is making inroads upon his health, and suffers very much from the "enfeebling effects of advanced age." The autograph indicates a t embling hand."—Cincinnatti Republican.

ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.—A Naples letter of 2d April, published in a London paper makes this statement:

"Vesuvius, which had for the last fortnight given indications of an approaching eruption, burst forth last evening in all its fury. During the afternoon a storm of hail and rain had detained the crowd of visitors at Resina, who would have been inevitably sacrificed as the very ground round the crater, where hundreds had been walking only the evening before, was carried up into the air at the first explosion. The Pope's *girandola, of a thousand rocketts, is a joke* to it. At half past 9, (within less than three hours) the detonations ceased, and the fire gradully subsided. This morning there is not even the least smoke."

The academic and manual labor Institute at Dayton, Ohio, has been in operation one year, and with happy results. A considerable proportion of the students who have laboured have earned from $36 to 55.

Good natured editors.—Cobbett says, "I believe that if the Devil were to die, London newspapers would express their regret at the event."

To be sure they would. If they did not, some friend of the deceased would very soon salute them with an order to "*stop the paper.*"

A GOOD ONE.—Standing with Dr. E. yesterday, a boy passed us with a wheelbarrow of books—"That is the pursuit of literature," said the Doctor.

HOUSE, SIGN, ORNAMENTAL AND

FANCY PAINTING.

THE subscribers having entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the above business, beg leave to assure the public that all orders left at their Shop, opposite McNeal & Robinson's Store, will be strictly and faithfully executed.

Old Chairs, handsomely repainted,
Stands,
Imitations of wood, marble, &c.—also
Odd Fellows' Aprons and
Banners, neatly executed.

Orders [illegible] above, will have immediate [illegible] receiving any of the respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

E. S. HOPKINS,
JAS. HOPKINS.

P. S.—Edw'd. S. Hopkins continues to paint PORTRAITS AND MINIATURES at the shop back of Mr. John Wright's Shoe Store—likeness warranted and painting well executed. Those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity, will please to call early, as he wishes to pay a visit to the adjoining counties in a short time.

june 9 3w

Agricultural Notice.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the residence of James Ll. Chamberlaine, Esq on Thursday next, 11th inst. Punctual attendance is requested.

By order,
M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec.

june 9

Valuable Mill-seat and Land at

PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the MILL PROPERTY where he resides, situated on the navigable waters of Chester River, about three miles from Chester Town. There are one hundred and thirty acres of land—40 acres of prime arable land—40 acres of fine meadow and marsh, and the balance in wood. The improvements are a two story BRICK MILL, large frame FULLING MILL HOUSE, Fulling Mill and Carding Machine, a two story frame Dwelling—4 rooms on the lower floor and 4 above, Carriage House, Corn House and Stable. This property is now being repaired, but will be ready to be put in operation in a few days. The terms will be accommodating and possession given immediately if desired. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JAMES RINGGOLD, jr.

june 9

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

JAMES F. PURVIS, & CO.

may 29 Baltimore.

MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.
RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
OF KENTUCKY.

IT has fallen to the humble lot of the undersigned to have presented to the American People a third edition of the *Biographies* of the two above named highly distinguished patriotic citizens, whose constant devotion to the best interests of our Government has led to their designation, as a testimony of the estimation in which their services are regarded by the PEOPLE whom they have served, as candidates for the two first offices within the gift of a FREE, HAPPY, and FLOURISHING NATION. This token of respect gives to the world additional PROOF that faithful services shall not go unrewarded.

The object of this appeal to the republican portion of our fellow citizens, is to obtain their co-operation in the circulation of an edition of 100,000 copies of the joint Biography of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, enlarged, revised, and corrected, so as to be valuable to every lover of his country, and like honorable to the distinguished citizens whom WE, THE PEOPLE, intend still further to honor, by their elevation to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, in the election of 1836. Thus we shall perpetuate the principles of Jefferson, which have been so signally revived, nobly acted upon, and TRIUMPHANTLY carried out by ANDREW JACKSON, who, spurning all flattery, knew nothing but the PEOPLE, the WHOLE PEOPLE, and their *respective rights*, regardless of their fortunes, whether *rich* or *poor!* thus rendering his NAME and his RENOWN as durable as the "EVERLASTING HILLS."

The arrangement of the volume will be as follows:

1*st Portrait of Andrew Jackson,*

To whom the volume will be inscribed, with an address by the Publisher.

2*d. Portrait of Martin Van Buren,*

To be followed by his Biography, enlarged including several valuable documents, illustrative of his public character, and exhibiting the magical powers of his gigantic mind, which has ever been revoted to sustain the rights of his country, and the country, and the glory and prosperity of his fellow-citizens.

3*d. Potrait of Richard M. Johnson,*

To be followed by his Biography, enlarged, including various speeches, SUNDAY MAIL REPORTS, and other documents, illustrative of his long continued and highly valuable public life which has ever been devoted to the good of his country; including an authentic account of the fall of the renowned Indian worrior, TECUMSEH, on the ever memorable 5th of October, 1813—with an engraved view of the battle field.

The work will be *complete in one volume of about 400 pages.* The price to be fixed at the moderate sum of one dollar,* neatly bound with cloth backs; or calf and gilt, with the additional expence of binding. The work which is now in a state of preparation, shall be such as to give entire satisfaction; as it is in the hands of gentlemen who have for nearly forty years been personally and intimately acquainted with the private and public life of the above named distinguished citizens.

The celebrated address of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, bearing testimony to the high character of Martin Van Buren; and the eloquent speech of the Hon. James Barbour, of Virginia, in the United States Senate, portraying the chivalry of Colonel Johnson on the field and in the councils of the nation.

As there is among our republican citizens, an extensive population of German origin, the work will appear simultaneously in both the English and the German languages. It will, therefore, be necessary for subscribers who wish to have the work in the German, to signify the same on the subscription book.

It will, in order to give prompt and extensive circulation to the work, be indispensable for all subscribers to *pay at the time of subscribing*—all money to be at a proper time forwarded with the list of signatures to the publishing committee—which will be duly made known by a notice in the Washington Globe.

**Democratic editors disposed to encourage the work, will confer a favor, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the subscriber, in giving publicity to the above and receiving subscriptions at their respective offices, to whom a reasonable per centage will be allowed.

The People's obedient servant,
WM. EMMONS.

Washinton City, June 1, 1835.

*The publication [illegible] are worth nearly the price fixed for the book.

☞Subscriptions to the above work received at this office.

ARCADIA FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his farm adjoining the town of Easton, well known as

"ARCADIA."

This Farm contains about two hundred and fifty acres of land, and, in natural advantages, is not excelled by any in this section of country. The soil is well adapted to the growth of both wheat and corn—with a body of valuable meadow land. The soil of the meadow is a rich loam, free from gravel, vaying from one to two feet in depth, with a substratum of the richest SHELL MARL, from 3 to 6 feet in depth, and runs entirely through the farm. There is a sufficiency of TIMBER for the use of the place, with proper care—The BUILDINGS are indifferent.

The location of this land, (adjoining the town of Easton,) the constitution of the soil, and its extraordinary natural sources of manure, render it one of the most desirable estates on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

If not sold before the first of September at private sale, it will then be offered at public sale at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on the following terms, viz. one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on or before the 1st of November next; one other fourth, with interest on the balance of the purchase money unpaid, on the first of November 1837, one other fourth with interest on the balance of the purchase money unpaid, on the 1st November, 1838, and the remaining fourth with interest thereon, on the 1st November 1839.—On the payment of the whole purchase money, or, on the passing of a bond with, satisfactory security for its payment, according to the above terms, a good and sufficient deed in fee simple will be made to the purchaser, and possession delivered at or before the end of the year, with the privilege of seeding wheat in proper season.

ROB'T. ROSE.
Easton Md.

june 6 ts

☞The Baltimore American, and Delaware Gazette & Watchman, will insert the above once a week till sale, and send their accounts to this office for collection.

CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE

N. W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets.

(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)

Where have been sold

PRIZES—PRIZES—PRIZES!

in dollars millions of millions.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorised Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily, Tickets from one to ten dollars, Shares in proportion, are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail, *post paid*, or otherwise enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be thankfully received, and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, and the result given (when requested) immediately after the drawing. Please address

JOHN CLARK,

Old established Prize Vender, N. W. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum.

Baltimore, 1835.—may 16

SELLING OFF.

THE subscriber intending to decline business in Easton, offers for sale his entire stock of goods on hand, at the most reduced prices for cash. Persons disposed to purchase will meet with

GOOD BARGAINS,

by calling at his store.

N. B. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as he wishes to close up his business as speedily as possible.

R. P. SPENCER.

May 19 tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his Store House in Easton, he thinks, as good and handsome a choice of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

and on as good terms as he has ever been able to offer them; he therefore invites his friends and the public generally, to give him a call and see for themslves.

Easton, april 21

CASH IN MARKET.

CASH and the most liberal prices will be paid for 15 or 20 NEGROES, of both sexes, from 15 to 25 years old. Persons disposed to sell will please call on me at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton.

BENJ. F. COCHRAN.

june 2 tf

THOMAS H DAWSON & SON,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that they can now offer to their customers and the public, a full and complete assortment of fresh and genuine articles in their line, consisting of

Drugs, Medicines, and
Chemicals, of every kind now in use,
Perfumery, in great variety,
Confectionary, of various kinds,
Brushes, of nearly all sorts.

Also—White Lead, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Red and Yellow Ochre, Venitian Red, Verdigrise, Red Lead, Spermaceti, Linseed and Train Oils, Window Glass from 7 by 9 to 18 by 24, which they will cut to any size or pattern, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

☞Physicians' prescriptions particularly attended to, and orders promptly executed.

may 9 oaw4t

To our Friends and the Public.

THE public journals have, no doubt, already conveyed to you the disastrous intelligence of the total destruction by fire, on the morning of the 9th inst., between one and two o'clock, of the STEAM MILL, erected by us for the purpose of grinding *Tomsonian Medicines.* The Dyeing Establishment of Ward Sears, the Last Factory of the Messrs. Larrabee's and their Dwellings, shared a similar fate.

Amidst the havoc made by the devouring element, we have reason to rejoice that our *Medicine Depot*, in which the pulverised and compounded articles were kept, was a considerable distance from the scene of conflagration; consequently we are still in a condition to fill, modating terms, any orders [illegible] and a generous public may be pleased to forward; and the confidence we repose in the punctuality of our patrons, affords us reasonable assurance, that, our establishment will have risen, Phœnix-like, from its ashes, and be in full operation, before our present supply shall have been exhausted.

We now have on hand, at wholesale and retail, the largest and most valuable collection of BOTANIC MEDICINES, in the U. States comprising all the various compounds and crude articles recommended by Samuel Thomson.

WARD SEARS & CO.
S. East corner of water and
Calvert streets, Baltimore.

Also, Dr. Samuel Thomson's Family Rights and Guide to Health, Doct. Robinson's Lectures on the Thomsonian System, and the Thomsonian Recorder.

WARD SEARS, Agent
For Dr. S. Thomson.

may 5 4w

☞The Times Centreville, Gazette, and Whig Easton, Advocate Denton, Herald Princess Ann, Chronicle Cambridge, and Borderer Snow Hill, will copy the above once a week for 4 weeks, and forward a paper and bill to the advertisers in Balt.

SYTHE CRADLING.

THE undersigned, grateful for past favors, informs his customers and the public generally that he has on hand a first rate assortment of the best materials for cradling Sythes, and is prepared to make or repair to order, on the most approved plan,

WHEAT CRADLES,

of either sprung or sawed stuff, provided early calls be made. He would also request such of his customers as have old Sythes that want repairs, to send them to his shop as soon as possible, to enable him to have them done in time

The public's obedient servant,
JNO. B. FIRBANKS.

june 2 tf (G3w)

SLAVES WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to purchase 15 or 20 Girls and Boys, from 13 to 18 years old, for the use of his plantation in Louisiana. Apply at the bar of McDowell's Hotel.

June 6 2t*

CARD.

I. I. HITCHCOCK,

LATE proprietor of the American Farmer Establishment, Baltimore, Md. having sold out that concern entire, will, within the next month (May,) open in Philadelphia an Agricultural and Horticultural Agency or Commission Office, for the purchase and sale chiefly of CHOICE DOMESTIC ANIMALS of all kinds.

He will also keep on hand, (when they can be had) the seed of Gama Grass, and the Skinless Oats, and whatever other agricultural seed, especially grains and grasses, he can obtain, that may be new or peculiarly valuable. He will supply also in the proper season, the Morus Multicaulis, or new Chinese Mulberry, and the eggs of the Silk Worm.

He will also attend to the selection of fruit and ornamental Trees, Seeds and Plants, from the various Horticultural Establishments in and about Philadelphia.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

june 2

☞Editors with whom this paper is exchanged, will confer a favor on the advertiser by giving the above card an insertion or notice.

To the Printers of the U. States.

J. SPITTALL,

Wood Letter Cutter and Engraver,

No. 21 FRANKLIN PLACE, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO the Printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of

WOOD LETTERS.

Wood Letters of every description, from four to thirty-four lines Pica, or upwards, made to order on the shortest notice.

ORNAMENTAL LETTERS.

Ornamental Letters of entirely new and most splendid patterns, for Heads of Newspapers, Title Lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer, to any size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose, which ensures the most exact adjustment.

Specimens will be published as early as possible.

ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

Executed with neatness and promptitude. Heads for Newspapers, Fac Similes, Ornamental and plain Rules, &c. &c. cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

Old cast metal cuts, ornaments, &c. engraved over, and made equal to new, for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to—All letters must be post paid.

☞Editors of papers in the country who will give the above advertisement a few insertions, and forward a paper containing the same to the advertiser, will be paid therefor in any of the above mentioned materials.

may 30

PAGE'S HOTEL,

BALTIMORE.

THIS is a new and superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city. It has been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson, Esq. Robt. Oliver, Esq. Messrs. John Donnell & Sons, and Jerome Bonaparte, Esq., with the intention of making it a first rate and Fashionable house of entertainment. It will be called PAGE'S HOTEL, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, and will be conducted by the subscriber in such manner as shall make it for comfort, respectability, &c. &c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United States.

J. H. PAGE.

Baltimore,—dec 2 6m

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN CENTREVILLE & EASTON.

THE MAIL STAGE leaves Easton for Centreville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and arrives at the latter place half past 5. Returning, leaves at Easton at [illegible]

Fare from Easton to Centreville,	[illegible]
" " Easton to Wye Mills,	1,00
" " Wye Mills to Centreville,	50

All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

Easton, April 4, 1835.

The Stockholders

OF the house built for the Easton Hotel in 1816, are requested to meet in Easton on the 23d of June next.

EDWARD LLOYD.
J. M. LLOYD.
D. LLOYD.
Executors of Edw'd. Lloyd. deceased.

may 19

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in all its varieties at the shop next door to the Post Office, where he will attend to all orders in his line, with punctuality and dispatch.

Having served his time in one of the first establishments in Baltimore, and studied the art of Cutting to perfection, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may honor him with their patronage. He has made arrangements to receive the

FASHIONS

regularly, as they come out; and hopes from his untiring disposition to please, to merit and obtain a share of public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN SATTERFIELD.

may 16 tf (G)

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILSON & TAYLOR

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have opened their usual supply of

SPRING GOODS,

to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

april 25 tf

A Valuable House and Lot

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of an authority contained in the testament and last will of the late Dr. Ennalls Martin, the subscriber, as Executor thereof, will offer at public sale, on TUESDAY, the ninth day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, all that HOUSE AND LOT, and Premises, situate, lying and being on the east side of Washington street, in the town of Easton, on which the said Dr. E. Martin resided in his life-time. As a comfortable private residence, this property is one of the most desirable situations in the town. It will be sold on a credit of twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds for the payment of the purchase money, with such security or securities as the subscriber may require. On the ratification of the said sale by the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, and on the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon, a full and complete title will be executed by the subscriber to the purchaser or purchasers, their heirs and assigns, free and clear of all incumbrances whatsoever. Possession of the above property will be given on the first day of January next.

JAS. G. MARTIN, Ex'r.
of Dr. E. Martin, dec'd.

april 28 wts

Easton and Baltimore Packet

SCHOONER EMILY JANE.

ROBSON LEONARD—*Master.*

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors 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 Point and Baltimore on the 22d of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and continue to run on the above named days, during the season. Passage one dollar—and twenty-five cents for each meal. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere, at all times. All orders left at the *Drug Store* of T. H. Dawson & Son, or with Robt. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention.

The public's obd't serv't.

J. E. LEONARD.

feb 17 tf

Easton and Baltimore Pcket.

THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP

THOMAS HAYWARD,

WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 18th of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

The THOMAS HAYWARD was launched last Spring, and has run as a packet for one season, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords.

☞ Passage $1,00; and 25 cents for each meal.

Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscribers residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, *himself, to take charge of his vessel.*

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's obedient servant,
SAMUEL H. BENNY.

feb 10 tf

N. B. Orders for goods, &c. it is expected, will be accompanied with the cash; those not handed to the subscriber by Tuesday evening, will be received at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thos. H. Dawson & Son, where the subscriber will be in waiting until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. This request is made in order that the subscriber may be punctual to his hour of sailing.

Orders unattended to the subscriber, are rehands of an officer, as it is not convenient for me to give that personal attention I have hitherto done, being much absent from the county.

S. H. B.

REMOVAL

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HATS,

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.

To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the HIGHEST CASH *prices.*

ENNALLS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 10 tf

A CARD.

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

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others. oct 9.

Gentlemen's Vade Mecum,

OR THE

SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COMPANION.

ON the third of January, 1835, was commenced in Philadelphia, a new periodical, bearing the above comprehensive title.—Its contents will be carefully adapted to the wants of that portion of the public who patronize Dramatic Literature, the Turf, Sporting and Fashions. From the growing wealth and increasing population of the United States, and the near assimilation of the national appetite with whatever promotes the rational Recreations of Life, it is presumed that this Journal,—possessing, as the projectors of it will, ample means to diversify its pages, & a determination to render them subservient to the formation of a correct taste in all matters relating to its design,—cannot fail to meet with a liberal and creditable support from an enlightened community in every quarter of the country. The difficulty of sketching out such a plan as might be fancifully strewed with any of the charms of novelty to ensure it popularity and encouragement, has been not the least embarrassing obstacle which the projectors of this work had to surmount in its inception. Feeling confidently assured, however, that its success is certain when its character become properly known, they have already incurred considerable expense in forming correspondents over the Union; and have also ordered regular supplies of the best selected English periodicals to assist in procuring materials for its columns.

It is not altogether feasible, when a new publication is completed, to present in detail to the public its prospective attractions. It is necessary, nevertheless, that its principle features should be drawn out, as it is by them that its merits, if it has any, shall be judged.—This is the more readily accomplished, the publishers being satisfied that whatever industry and a watchful zeal can effect in completing the filling up, will be done, and that they never will be found deficient or neglectful in the prosecution of this enterprize, and in striving to produce a beneficial and profitable result to themselves and to others.

THE DRAMA

Will form a material portion of the Gentlemen's Vade Mecum. It is intended to publish alternately, every week, an entire play and farce—to be selected with a single eye to their merits alone; a preference, however will be extended, in all cases, to native productions, when they can be attained. Independent criticisms, carefully excluding all invidious comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, will be regularly inserted—besides Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and Bon Mots, of prominent Comedians of the present and past ages, of which a rare and inexhaustible compilation is in store.

THE TURF.

A faithful record will be kept of all the Running and Trotting matches in this country and England. Biographies and correct Portraits of celebrated thorough-bred Horses will be published once a month. Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keeping, and diseases of this invaluable animal, will be particuiarly selected.

SPORTING

Under this occupation will be enumerated accounts of Shooting Matches, Pedestrian Feats, Gymnastic Exercises, Aquatic Excursions, Fishing, Gaming, &c. with Anecdotes of noted Dogs.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.

A quarterly review will be procured, explanatory of the various improvements and changes which costumes worn in the fashionable circles constantly undergo; by which it will be rendered an easy task for drapers and tailors at a distance, to suit their customers with the most approved colors and modern style of dress, at the earliest possible periods. Provided sufficient encouragement shall be given by this portion of the public, a full length engraving, illustrative of the same, will also be prepared and published.

MISCELLANY

Although the purpose of our sheet may appear to be confined to the four leading subjects which have been stated—we deem it proper to say that there will be, in addition to these, a considerable space allowed for Miscellaneous matters—such as Tales; Poetry; an Epitome of News; List of Hotels in this city, and Places of Amusement; Statistics; the Grain Market; Agriculture; Prices of Stocks; List of Broken Banks, Counterfeit Note Detector—also, the American Songster, consisting of popular airs, set to Music; and all other matters, regarding which an interest may be supposed to exist at home or abroad.

This work, then, as will be seen by the above explanation of its probable character, is particularly designed as a companion for the patrons of the Turf, the Drama, Sporting, the Fashions &c. &c. [illegible] travelling gentlemen, and should consequently be kept in every hotel in the United States. It is worthy of notice, that its patrons, in the course of one year, will be furnised with fifty-two popular Plays and Farces the price of which, separately, at any of our bookstores, would be at least THIRTEEN DOLLARS! Here there is an absolute saving of ten dollars, in the purchase of a well-stored Dramatic Library—(to be had for an unprecedented small sum!)—not taking into consideration the multiplied variety which is to accompany it, without additional charge! Tailors who desire to procure early and correct information of the changes in dress, will find this an invaluable guide.

The "*Gentlemen's Vade Mecum*" will be published every Saturday, on fine imperial paper, of the largest class, at three dollars per annum, *payable in advance*.

By enclosing a Five Dollar Note to the publishers, postage paid, two copies of the paper will be forwarded to any direction ordered, for one year. It is respectfully requested that those who desire to subscribe for this Journal will forward their names immediately—the terms will be strictly adhered to.

Address
SMITH & ALEXANDER
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place,
Philadelphia.

☞ *Specimen numbers may be seen at the office of the Eastern Shore Whig.*

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Montgomery County, Md. on the 8th day of this month, a negro man who calls himself NACE. He appears to be upwards of forty years old; is about five feet 9 or 10 inches high, is crippled in the wrist joint of his left hand, occasioned by a cut. He says that he belongs to Miss Eliza Schnebly, of Hagerstown, Md. The owner of the above described slave is requested to come forward and release him, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

R. R. WATERS, Sheriff.
may 26 3t

☞ The Globe, Washington City; Whig, at Easton; and the Citizen, Fredericktown, will publish the above three times, and charge this office.

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS

MAKING.

THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgements to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a plater's shop, and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

With a large and extensive assortment of

MATERIALS,

embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best of workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carryalls,

or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GIGS, new and second hand,

of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also all kind of Steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of Silver plating done as low as it can be in the city.

The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age; one at each of the following branches, viz. smithing, plating and painting.

They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately, otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons. A. & H.

Jan 20 tf

The Easton Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advocate, will copy the above.

JOHN W. MILLIS,

COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS MAKER,

MOST RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has just returned from Baltimore with

A FIRST RATE ASSORTMENT OF THE

BEST MATERIALS

in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture in the best manner and at the shortest possible notice. By the assistance of some experienced workmen and his own attention to business, he feels satisfied that he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. His shop is on Washington street near the Tan Yard of Messrs. H. E. Bateman & Co. and immediately fronting the Bay Side road.

He pledges himself that no exertions will be wanting on his part to render his work equal to any manufactured on the Eastern Shore in point of style and durability.

All kinds of repairs done at the shortest possible notice and on accommodating terms. Old Gigs taken in exchange for work of any kind or such as will need repairing.

april 7 eo3w (G)

P. S. He feels called on to say to his customers that his absence from his shop during the winter was owing to circumstances beyond his control, but he has surmounted them all, and is permanently fixed with a determination to fill up the vacant space his absence caused for the time in his business.

☞ The subscriber wishes to obtain a BODY MAKER. Constant employment and the highest cash price will be given.

J. W. M.

NOTICE.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and the public generally that he has on hand a quantity of

GOOD HOME-MADE SHOES,

CONSISTING OF IN PART AS FOLLOWS: VIZ

Gentlemen's fine Monroes.
Do do Shoes.
Women's Boots and Shoes.
Children's Shoes, cut different fashions.
Some good strong Coarse Shoes.

He is constantly making up work of all kinds adapted to the season, which he is determined to sell low for cash, bacon, hides, or tan-bark, provided the articles of trade are delivered at the time of making the purchase.

Those wishing to purchase on such terms will please call at his shop between McNeal and Robinson's Grocery, and Mrs. Gibbs's Millinery and Fancy Store, and directly opposite Ozmon & Shannahan's Cabinet Shop, where he may be found always ready to wait on those who may please to give him a call.

The public's humble serv't.
SOLOMON MERRICK.

april 4 tf

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either on executions or officer's fees, are informed that if speedy payment is not made, he will proceed according to law without respect to persons. He hopes this notice will be punctually attended to, otherwise he is determined to be punctual in executing to the utmost rigor of the law, all persons who are delinquent. Other notices have not been attended to, but this shall be.

JOS: GRAHAM, Shff.
march 21 tf

MARYLAND ECLIPSE

The Thorough-bred Horse,

MARYLAND ECLIPSE.

WILL be on his stand in Centreville on Monday the 30th of March inst. and will return to Easton on Saturday the 5th of April next, where he will remain a week. He will then be at Centreville and Easton a week alternately during the season.

In addition to the running stock of Maryland Eclipse, formerly noticed, he is the sire of Fanny Richards, a successful racer in South Carolina and Georgia, beating the celebrated horse Her Cline, in two heats, three miles and repeat; and of Mr. Biddle's Maid of the Neck, who took the purse the first day, at the Easton race course last fall, beating four others, the colts of Sir Archie, John Richards, Valentine, &c. with apparent ease.

For his performances, pedigree and terms &c. see Handbill.

JAMES SEWELL

march 31

☞ The Centreville Times will copy the above.

The Thorough-bred Race Horse

UPTON,

SIX YEARS OLD NEXT SPRING,

WILL make another season at the same stands,—terms $8 and $12. For his pedigree in full, and extraordinary performance as a three year old, running his mile in 1m 53¼s., 1m. 52s., 1m. 53s, 1m. 57s., 1m. 56s., against aged horses, at Lancaster, Pa. (run as Col. Selden's b. c.) See Am. Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, vol. 6, no. 6—vol. 5, page 54—do. no. 9, (cover) v. 2, p. 252—v. 4, p. 151 and 544, &c.

E. N. HAMBLETON,
T. TILGHMAN,

jan 31 tf

The Celebrated Horse

IVANHOE,

WILL be let to mares this season at four dollars the Spring's chance, two dollars the single leap, and seven dollars to insure a mare to be in foal. Season to commence at Easton on Tuesday the 7th April, inst. at the Trappe on Wednesday the 8th, at Marengo, in Miles River Neck, on Friday the 10th, and at St. Michaels on Monday the 13th, and he will be at the above stands on the above named days once in two weeks throughout the season.

IVANHOE was sired by Chester, best son of Mr. Hambleton's old Tom, out of an Oscar mare, is seven years old this Spring. He is a remarkably sure foal getter, and his colts will bear a comparison with the colts of any horse in the county (of the same age.)

FAYETTE GIBSON,
HENRY PRICE.

Talbot co. April 4th, 1835. tf

The Celebrated Hunting Horse,

GRAY MESSENGER,

FROM THE CITY OF WILMINGTON, DEL.

WILL stand for Mares this season at Centreville, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, commencing the 25th March, ult. He will stand at Easton on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday following, and at the Trappe on Friday and Saturday following, and at St. Michaels on Monday and Tuesday following, and will be at each of the above stands on the above days, every other week throughout the season, ending on the 4th of July next.

Messenger is in first rate condition and is ready to serve mares at the following reduced prices: $4 the single service, cash; $8 the season, payable the first of October next, but six dollars will be taken if paid by the 4th of July, at which time his term of service will expire; $12 to insure a mare with foal, payable the first of March, 1836, or as soon as she is ascertained to be in foal, but ten dollars will be taken if paid by the first of December next, and 25 cents to the groom, cash, for each messenger to insure a foal and parting with them before it is ascertained whether they are with foal or not, must pay for the season.

Gray Messenger is a handsome gray, full sixteen and a half hands high, well proportioned, was got by Mr. Cooper's full-bred horse Messenger, of Pennsylvania, his grand sire was the noted imported horse Messenger, by Mr. Benger, in the year 1791, and landed at New York, his dam by Paymaster, his grand dam by the old independent horse Arabian. The Messenger stock for harness, saddle, fast trotters, long life, easy keeping and durability, stands unrivalled. This horse is allowed by good judges to be a first rate harness horse, perfectly gentle, and has fine action, and good bottom. His colts are highly approved by competent judges. It is unnecessary to say more, as the horse will show for himself. His stands will be at the stable of Mr. Wm. Simes in Centreville, and at the subscriber's stable in Easton, and at Capt. H. Dellahay's stable at the Trappe, and at Mr. W. Fairbanks's stable at St. Michaels The above named gentlemen will receive the names of all persons putting mares to Gray Messenger.

RICHARD C. LAIN.

March 25th, 1835—april 11 tf

N. B. The subscriber wishes to purchase a small quantity of good oats and corn blades, or good hay, for which he would pay a good price.

R. C. L.

Commercial and Farmer's Bank
OF BALTIMORE.

April 16th, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given that a genral meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House in the city of Baltimore on Monday the 8th day of June next, at 11 o'clock for the purpose of taking into consideration the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session 1834, entitled "an act to extend the charter of the several Banks in the city of Baltimore" and determining on the proriety of authorising the President and Directors by resolution to accede to the terms of said act and declare their acceptance thereof.—By order.

GEO. T. DUNBAR, Cash'r.

ap 18 tm

☞ The Easton Whig and Frederick Herald will please insert the above and charge this office.

The Philadelphia Journal, and
Literary Gazette.

A weekly newspaper, containing EIGHT large imperial pages, at the unprecedented low rate of TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance—TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS at the end of six months, or THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year.

The Journal will be devoted to Literature, Science, The Arts, and General News; embracing also Original Tales, Essays and Poetry, written spirited in style, together with choice selections from the most able foreign and American periodicals.

Any person who will procure FIVE yearly subscribers, and become responsible for the money, will be entitled to a copy gratis.

Agents will be allowed a discount of ten per cent, on all subscribers they obtain, by remitting or becoming responsible for the money.

☞ Companies of five persons, by paying $5 00 in advance, will be entitled to subscribe for six months; a single individual, for the same length of time will be charged $1 25.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, while the subscriber is in arrears.

Letters on business must invariably be addressed to the publishers, WM. SLOANAKER & Co., No. 374 Market street, (Girard Row) and unless containing remittances, *post paid.*

☞ Editors throughout the country, who publish our prospectus, and send it to us marked, will be entitled to an exchange for one year. may 5

PROSPECTUS
OF THE

EXTRA GLOBE.

THE undersigned propose to issue the first number of a new series of the Extra Globe, on Monday the 25th of May next, and to publish it weekly for six months, making twenty-six numbers; the last to contain an Index to the whole. It will be printed upon fine double-royal paper, made up in quarto form, like the Extra and Congressional Globes published by us last year. The 26 numbers will make 416 quarto royal pages.

It will contain the principal original articles of the Daily and Semi-Weekly Globes, notices of the public meetings, the elections, and public proceedings in every State in the Union, in relation to the canvass for the next Presidency—a contest which the indications of the present year will go far to decide.

The first number will contain the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention, to be held at Baltimore on the 20th of next month. An excellent Reporter has already been engaged to report the proceedings of the Convention, and the Speeches which may be made on the occasion.

We request the favor of those friends to whom this Prospectus may be sent, to circulate it, for the purpose of obtaining subscribers. A copy of the work will be sent to the newspapers that copy this Prospectus.

Subscribers should forward their names in time to reach us before the 25th May. If they do not, we may not be able to furnish them with all the numbers; because the work is put at so low a price, that we cannot afford to reprint any numbers that may be exhausted.

TERMS.

One dollar per copy, in advance.

Eleven copies will be furnished for ten dollars; twenty-two copies for twenty dollars, and so on in proportion.

The price of this paper is so low, that we cannot afford to open accounts with those who subscribe for it. Therefore, no attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington, April 8, 1835.—apl 18

THE SILK CULTURIST.

THE Executive Committee of the Hartford county Silk Society, have commenced a monthly publication, called the Silk Culturist and Farmers Manual.

The object of the publication is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of the Mulburry Tree, in all its varieties—The rearing of Silk Worms—The production of Cocoons and the Reeling of Silk, in the most approved method. The importance of this knowledge will appear from the fact that the, nett profit of land devoted to the culture of Silk is double, if not triple, to that derived from any other crop which can be put upon it. It is also a fact, that every moderate farmer can raise several hundred dollars worth of Silk, without interfering with his ordinary agricultural operations. But in order to avail himself of this facility to obtain competency and wealth, which our soil and climate have given him, the subject—for without it his attempts will be fruitless. It is, therefore, the object of the Committee to diffuse this information as extensively as possible: and at the cheapest rate. The publication will contain a complete manual or directory from sowing the seed to reeling the Silk, together with such facts and experiments, as will enable farmers to raise Silk and prepare it for market, without further knowledge or assistance. It will also contain interesting matter on agricultural subjects in general.

TERMS—The Culturalist will be published in monthly numbers of Eight Quarto Pages at FIFTY CENTS a year. No subscription will be received unless paid in *advance*, and for no less than a year.

Subscriptions received by F. G. COMSTOCK Secretary, Hartford, Conn., to whom also Communications may be addressed, which, post paid, will be attended to.

☞ Editors who will copy the above, shall receive the publication for one year.

Hartford, April, 1835—may 2

TO RENT

For the ensuing Year,

AND possession given on the first of January eighteen hundred and thirty-six, my FARM in Edmondson's Neck called "Cook's Hope," at present occupied by Mr. Barnett Parrott. Also, the Farm adjoining Perry Hall, called "Morlings," now in my own cultivation. To a suitable tenant the above farms will be leased on accommodating terms. Apply to MARIA ROGERS.

Perry Hall, 25th May, 1835.
may 26 tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SPENCER & WILLIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm will please make immediate payment to C. F. Willis, who is authorised to settle the same.

SAM'L. W. SPENCER,
C. F. WILLIS.

Easton, April 24th, 1835—april 25 tf

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by

SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

CART WHEEL WRIGHTING & *BLACKSMITHING.*

THE subscriber, grateful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with in Easton, would most respectfully inform his customers and the public generally that he has bought Mr. A. Dodd out, and will carry on (by the assistance of Mr. Dodd, whom he has employed as his foreman) the Blacksmithing in connection with the Cart-wheel, Plough and Wagon Wrighting, at the stand on Dover street, heretofore occupied by Mr. Dodd, and a new shop immediately adjoining and built for the purpose, opposite the Lumber Yard of Sam'l. Mackey, Esq. Mr. Griffith, who is his foreman at the Wheel Wrighting will continue in his old shop on Washington street, and near the Coach Shop of Mr. John W. Millis, to receive orders and take in work for the accommodation of those who do not know where his new stand is. Any orders left with him or Mr. Dodd, will receive the same attention as if given to the subscriber.

He has and intends keeping on hand a large and general assortment of the very

BEST MATERIALS,

in his line, and is prepared to manufacture them at the shortest notice and on the most accommodating terms.

He intends keeping on hand a few Carts, ready made, and a variety of Wheels, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Cart and Plough Hames; also Axes, Grubbing-hoes, Mattoxes, Dung and Hay Forks, Iron Wedges, Singletrees ironed off, &c. &c. and all kinds of blacksmithing done as heretofore by Mr. Dodd, all of which will be disposed of low for cash or any kind of country produce, or good guaranteed paper, or on a liberal credit to punctual customers.

The public's obedient servant,
JNO. B. FIRBANKS.

april 4 tf (Geo3w)

SOLOMON BARRETT,

TAVERN KEEPER,

EASTON, MD.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hambleton, jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize his establishment.—His bar is well stocked with the choicest Liquors and his larder with the best provision the market will afford—his stables are in good order and well stocked with provender. He has in his employ careful ostlers and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

feb 3 tf

N. B. S.B will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapins, Oysters, and Wild Ducks.

THE FARMER'S & CITIZEN'S

RETREAT.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up the above named house, formerly occupied by Henry Clift, in the most pleasant, fashionable, and central part of the town of Easton, where he will at all times be found ready to wait on all those who may think proper to give him a call.

His table will be supplied with the best fare which the market will afford, and his bar furnished with the choicest liquors. His knowledge of the business together with his extensive acquaintance induce him to believe he will be sustained by a generous public.

The public's obedient servant,
CALEB BROWN.

N. B. Private parties can at all times be accommodated with private apartments and attentive servants; and he intends to keep at all times while in their season, Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. &c. C. B.

may 2 tf

SPLENDID LAMPS,

CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, &c.

THE subscriber has opened a most splendid assortment of Lamps, Cutlery, Britania and Glassware, just receiving from England. The lamps are of new patterns, and of elegant appearance. The Cutlery is very superior, and the Britania and Glassware such as cannot fail to please, both with regard to shape, quality, and beauty of finish. Among the latter are a number of Finger Bowls, of various colors—a new article and very beautiful. The addition of the above to his present stock makes his assortment very complete, and he is now prepared to fill orders with punctuality and despatch, and respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally, at his store in the Bazaar, Harrison street.

He would also respectfully inform the public that his extensive

CHAIR FACTORY,

recently destroyed by fire, has been rebuilt, and is now again in full operation. He will thankfully receive orders in his line, either for home use or exportation.

JACOB DALEY.

may 12 et

The Frederick Herald, Hagerstown Courier & Enquirer, Norfolk Beacon, Annapolis Republican, Easton Whig, and National Intelligencer, Washington, will publish the above to amount of one dollar each, and charge this office.

NOTICE

THE subscriber will on the first of April, open a house of public entertainment at that long established tavern house, the property of John Leeds Kerr, Esq. in the town of Easton, known by the name of the

UNION TAVERN.

He pledges himself to keep the best table the market will afford, good beds, and careful ostlers, and to bestow all the attention he is capable of, for the comfort and happiness of those who may favor him with a call. From his experience in that line of business for many years, and his untiring disposition to please, he flatters himself that those who may be good enough to give him a trial will become his patrons.

ELIJAH McDOWELL.

march 28 tf

NOTICE.

BEING desirous of closing up all my accounts, I have placed my books in the hands of Joseph K. Neall, with instructions to close every account without exception. Those persons therefore who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call on Jos K. Neall, who has my books, at the office of Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. and who has my express orders to settle up my accounts by the first day of May next, otherwise all that remain unsettled on that day will be placed in the hands of an officer.

I still have and intend constantly to keep a large supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and materials for manufacturing, of the best quality, and will be glad to accommodate my customers and the public generally.

PETER TARR.

feb 3 tf (G)

Collector's Notice.

ALL persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1834, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not comply with this notice may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer will compel me to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it, will please pay attention to this notice.

JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector
of Talbot county.

sept 9

NOTICE.

The Commissioners for Talbot county will sit in their office in the Court-house every Tuesday and Saturday for four successive weeks, commencing on Tuesday the 21st inst., to hear appeals. All persons having claims against Talbot county, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof on or before the 14th day of July next, as the levy will be closed on that day. Per order,

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

april 21

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers that he still continues to repair and manufacture TIN WARE in all its varieties, at the old stand on Washington street, next door to Ozment & Shannahan's Cabinent Maker's Shop. He has employed an

Experienced Workman,

from Baltimore, who makes "auld things a'maist as gude as new," and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount.

Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; muskrat, coon, rabbit, mink, and otter skins; geese, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.

Country merchants or others buying to sell again, will be furnished with any articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore. ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.

jan 10 tf

CLOCK & WATCH

MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an additional supply of

MATERIALS

in his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete, all of which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. The subscriber flatters himself from his experience in his line of business, and his assiduous attention to the same, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may see proper to give him a trial. He has also on hand

New Watches,
Watch Chains and Keys,
Silver Thimbles,
Silver Ever Pointed Pencils,
Razors, and Razor Straps,
Shaving and Tooth Brushes,
Penknives, Scissors,

and a variety of other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for CASH, or in exchange for old gold and silver. The subscriber returns his many thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and still hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a share of the public patronage.

The public's humble servant,
JAMES BENNY.

april 28 tf G

FOR ANNAPOLIS, EASTON AND CAMBRIDGE,

THE MARYLAND

WILL go to Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) & Easton on every Tuesday & Friday morning, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock, from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting.

N. B.—All beggage at the owner's risk.

L. G. TAYLOR.

may 5

NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS

HAS just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and is now opening a handsome assortment of

SADDLERY,

Selected with great care from the most recent importations, consisting in part of the following articles, to wit:

Hard Solder Bitts and Stirrups,
English Bridle Leathers,
Gig, Twig, and Shay Whips, foreign and domestic,
Iron Traces, Plough Bitts,

Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Horse Nets, &c. together with every variety of article generally kept in Saddlery Establishments.

april 28 tf

John Cabrey

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES. "THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE." VOL. I.---No. 45.

EASTON, MARYLAND. SEMI-WEEKLY. SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1835.

THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,

Printed and published by

RICHARD SPENCER,

PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

The semi-weekly, printed and published every Tuesday and Saturday morning, at four dollars per annum; if paid in advance, three dollars will discharge the debt, and, the weekly, on Tuesday morning, at two dollars and fifty cents; if paid in advance, two dollars will discharge the debt.

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance.

No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

POETRY.

From the Baltimore Young Men's Paper.

HAPPINESS.

Like the shadow that flo ts
O'er the green meadow's breast—
Or the dreamy delusion
That comes in our rest,
As shapeless and vague as
The maniac's thought,
Is the tissue of joyance
Vain fancy has wrought.

'Tis madness to hope for
Contentment in life!
Have you found the blessing?
In hope's promise rife?
No! the tear stealing softly
Along thy pale cheek,
Tells more than the lip of
The mourner can speak.

One virtue is left us,
Yet, even our woe;
And it robs pain's deep anguish
Of many a throe,—
'Tis the oil on life's billows,
Despair's only cure,
And 'ere broken, the heart learns
That, 'tis to *endure*

From the New England Magazine.

THE AMBITIOUS GUEST.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE GRAY CHAMPION."

One September night, a family had gathered round their hearth, and piled it high with the drift-wood of mountain streams, the dry cones of the pine, and the splintered ruins of great trees, that had come crashing down the precipice. Up the chimney roared the fire, and brightened the room with its broad blaze The faces of the father and mother had a sober gladness; the children laughed; the eldest daughter was the image of happiness at seven teen; and the aged grandmother, who sat knitting in the warmest place, was the image of happiness grown old. They had found the 'herb, heart's ease,' in the bleakest spot of all New England. This family were situated in the Notch of the White Hills, where the wind was sharp throughout the year, and pitilessly cold in winter—giving their cottage all its fresh inclemency, before it decended on the valley of the Saco. They dwelt in a cold spot and a dangerous one; for a mountain towered above their heads, so steep that the stones would often rumble down its sides, and startle them at midnight.

The daughter had just uttered some simple jest, that filled them all with mirth, when the wind came through the Notch, and seemed to pause before their cottage—rattling the door, with a sound of wailing and lamentation, before it passed into the valley. For a moment, it saddened them, though there was nothing unusual in the tones. But the family were glad again, when they perceived that the latch was lifted by some traveller, whose footsteps had been unheard amid the dreary blast, which heralded his approach, and wailed as he was entering, and went moaning away from the door.

Though they dwelt in such a solitude these people held daily converse with the world. The romantic pass of the Notch is a great artery, through which the life-blood of internal commerce is continually throbbing, between Maine, on one side & the Green Mountains and the shores of the St. Lawrence on the other. The stage-coach always drew up before the door of the cottage. The wayfarer, with no companion but his staff, paused here to exchange a word, that the sense of loneliness might not utterly overcome him, ere he could pass through the cleft of the mountain, or reach the first house in the valley. And here the teamster, on his way to Portland market, would put up for the night—and if a bachelor, might sit an hour beyond the usual bed-time, and steal a kiss from the mountain maid, at parting. It was one of those primitive taverns, where the traveller pays only for food and lodging, but meets with a homely kindness, beyond all price. When the foot-steps where heard, therefore between the outer door and the inner one, the whole family rose up, the grandmother, children, and all, as if about to welcome some one who belonged to them, and whose fate was linked with theirs.

The door was opened by a young man. His face at first wore the melancholly expression, almost despondency, of one who travels a wild & lonely road, at night fall & alone, but soon brightened up, when he saw the kindly warmth of his reception He felt his heart spring forward to meet them all, from the old woman, who wiped a chair with her apron, to the little child that held out its arms to him. One glance and smile placed the stranger on a footing of innocent familiarity with the eldest daughter.

'Ah, this fire is the right thing!' cried he; 'especially when there is such a pleasant circle round it. I am quite benumbed; for the Notch is just like the pipe of a great pair of bellows; it has blown a terrible blast in my face, all the way from Bartlett."

Then you are going towards Vermont?" said the master of the house, as he helped to take a light knapsack off the young man's shoulders.

"Yes; to Burlington, and far enough beyond," replied he. 'I meant to have been at Ethan Crawford's, to night; but a pedestrian lingers along such a road as this. It is no matter; for when I saw this good fire, and all your cheerful faces, I felt as if you had kindled it on purpose for me, and were waiting my arrival. So I shall sit down among you, and make myself at home."

The frank-hearted stranger had just drawn his chair to the fire, when something like a heavy footstep was heard without, rushing down the steep side of the mountain, as with long and rapid strides, and taking such a leap, in passing the cottage, as to strike the opposite precipice. The family held their breath, because they knew the sound, and their guest held his, by instinct.

"The old mountain has thrown a stone at us, for fear we should forget him," said the landlord, recovering himself. 'He sometimes nods his head and threatens to come down; but we are old neighbors, and agree together pretty well, upon the whole. Besides, we have a sure place of refuge hard by, if he should becoming in good earnest."

Let us now suppose the stranger to have finished his supper of bear's meat; and by his natural felicity of manner, to have placed himself on a footing of kindness with the whole family—so that they talked as freely together, as if he belonged to their mountain brood. He was of a proud, yet gentle spirit—haughty and reserved among the rich and great; but ever ready to stoop his head to the lowly cottage door, and be like a brother or a son at the poor man's fireside. In the household of the Notch, he found warmth and simplicity of feeling, the pervading intelligence of New England, a poetry, of native growth, which they had gathered, when they little thought of it, from the mountain-peaks and chasms, and at the very threshold of their romantic and dangerous abode. He had travelled far and alone; his whole life, indeed, had been a solitary path; for, with the lofty caution of his nature, he had kept himself apart from those who might otherwise have been his companions. The family, too, though so kind and hospitable, had that consciousness of unity among themselves, and separation from the world at large, which, in every domestic circle, should still keep a holy place, where no stranger may intrude. But this evening, a prophetic sympathy impelled the refined and educated youth to pour out his heart before the simple mountaineers, and constrained them to answer him with the same free confidence. And thus it should have been. Is not the kindred of a common fate a closer tie than that of blood?

The secret of the young man's character, was a high and abstracted ambition. He could have lived to live an undistinguished life, but not be forgotten in the grave. Yearning desire had been transformed to hope; and hope, long cherished, had become like certainty, that obscurely as he journeyed now, a glory was to beam on all his path way—though not, perhaps, while he was treading it. But, when prosperity should gaze back into the gloom of what was now the present, they would trace the brightness of his footsteps, brightening as meaner glories faded, and confess, that a gifted one had passed from his cradle to his tomb, with none to recognise him.

"As yet," cried the stranger—his cheek glowing and his eye flashing with enthusiasm—'as yet, I have done nothing. Were I to vanish from the earth to-morrow, none would know so much of me as you: that a nameless youth came up, at night-fall, from the valley of the Saco, and opened his heart to you in the evening, and passed through the Notch by sunrise, and seen no more. Not a soul would ask—'Who was he?—Whither did he go?' But I cannot die till I have achieved my destiny. Then, let Death come! I shall have built my monument!"

There was a continual flow of natural emotion, gushing forth, amid abstracted reverie, which enabled the family to understand this young man's sentiments, though so foreign from their own. With quick sensibility of the ludicrous, he blushed at the ardor into which he had been betrayed.

"You laugh at me," said he, taking the eldest daughter's hand, and laughing himself. 'You think my ambition as nonsensical as if I were to freeze myself to death on the top of Mount Washington, only that people might spy at me from the country roundabout. And truly, that would be a noble pedestal for a man's statue!'

"It is better to sit here, by this fire," answered the girl, blushing, "and be comfortable and contented though nobody thinks about us."

"I suppose," said her father, after a fit of musing, 'there is something natural in what the young man says; and if my mind had been turned that way, I might have felt just the same. It is strange, wife, how his talk has set my head running on things, that are pretty certain never to come to pass.'

"Perhaps they may," observed the wife. 'Is the man thinking what he will do when he is a widower.'

"No, no!" cried he, repelling the idea with reproachful kindness. 'When I think of your death, Esther, I think of mine, too. But I was wishing we had a good farm, in Bartlett, or Bethlehem, or Littleton, or some other township round the White Mountains; but not where they could tumble on our heads I should want to stand well with my neighbors, and be called 'Squire, and sent to General Court for a term or two; for a plain, honest man may do as much good there as a lawyer. And when I should be grown quite an old man, and you an old woman, so as not to be long apart, I might die happy enough in my bed, and leave you all crying around me. A slate grave stone would suit me as well as a marble one—with just my name and age, and a verse of a hymn and something to let people know that I lived an honest man and died a Christian.'

"There now!" exclaimed the stranger, 'it is our nature to desire a monument, be it slate, or marble or a pillar of granite.'

"We're in a strange way, to-night," said the wife, with tears in her eyes. 'They say it is a sign of something, when folks' minds go wandering so. Hark to the children!'

They listened accordingly. The younger children had been put to bed in another room, but with an open door between, so that they could be heard talking busily among themselves. One and all seemed to have caught the infection from the fireside circle, and were outvying each other, in wild wishes, and childish projects of what they would do, when they came to be men and women. At length, a little, boy, instead of addressing his brothers and sisters, called out to his mother.

"I'll tell you what I wish, mother," cried he. "I want you and father and grandma'm, and all of us, and the stranger too, to start right away, and go and take a drink out of the basin of the Flume!"

Nobody could help laughing at the child's notion of leaving a warm, bed, and dragging them from a cheerful fire, to visit the basin of the Flume—a brook, which tumbles over the precipice, deep within the Notch. The boy had hardly spoken, when a wagon rattled along the road, and stopped a moment before the door. It appeared to contain two or three men, who were cheering their hearts with the rough chorus of a song, which resounded, in broken notes, between the cliffs while the singers hesitated whether to continue their journey, or put up here for the night.

"Father," said the girl, "they are calling you by name.

But the good man doubted whether they had really called him, and was unwilling to show himself too solicitous of gain, by inviting people to patronize his house. He therefore did not hurry to the door, and the lash being soon applied, the travellers plunged into the Notch, still singing and laughing, though their music and mirth came from the heart of the mountain.

"There mother!" cried the boy, again.—"They'd have given us a ride to the Flume."

Again they laughed at the childs pertinacious fancy for a night ramble. But it happened, that a light cloud passed over the daughter's spirit; she looked gravely into the fire, and drew a breath that was almost a sigh. It forced its way, in spite of a little struggle to repress it. Then starting and blushing, she looked quickly round the circle, as if they had, caught a glimpse into her bosom. The stranger asked what she had been thinking of.

"Nothing," answered she, with a downcast smile. "Only I felt lonesome just then.'

"Oh, I have always had a gift of feeling what is in other people's hearts,' said he, half seriously. "Shall I tell the secrets of your's? For I know what to think, when a young girl shivers by a warm hearth, and complains of lonesomeness at her mother's side. Shall I put these feelings into words?"

"They would not be a girl's feelings any longer, if they could not be put into words," replied the mountain-nymph, laughing, but avoiding his eye.

All this was said apart. Perhaps a germ of love was springing in their hearts, so pure that it might blossom in Paradise, since it could not be matured on earth; for women worship such gentle dignity as his; and the proud, contemplative, yet kindly soul is oftenest captivatived by simplicity like his. But, while they spoke softly, and he was watching the happy sadness, the lightsome shadows, the shy yearnings of a maiden's the wind, through the Notch, took a deeper and drearier sound. It seemed, as the fanciful stranger said; like the choral strain of the spirits of the blast, who, in old Judean times, had their dwelling among these mountains, and made their heights and recesses a sacred region. There was a wail, along the road, as if a funeral were passing. To chase away the gloom, the family threw pine branches on the fire, till the dry leaves—and the flame arose, discovering once again a scene of peace and humble happiness. The light hovered about them fondly, and carressed them all.—There were the little faces of the children, peeping from their bed apart, and here the father's frame of strength, the mother's subdued and careful mien, the high-browed youth, the budding girl, and the good old grandam still knitting in the warmest place. The aged woman looked up from her task, and, with fingers ever busy, was the next to speak?

"Old folks have their notions," said she," as well as young ones. You've been wishing and planning, and letting your heads run on one thing and another, till you've set my mind a wandering too. Now what should an old woman wish for, when she can go but a step or two before she comes to her grave? Children, it will haunt me night and day, till I tell you."

"What is it, mother?" cried the husband and wife at once.

Then the old woman, with an air of mystery, which drew the circle closer round the fire, informed them that she had provided her grave-clothes some years before—a nice cotton shroud, a cap with a muslin ruff, and every thing of a finer sort than she had worn since her wedding-day. But, this evening, an old superstition had strangely recurred to her. It used to be said, in her younger days, that, if any thing were amiss with a corpse, if only the ruff were not smooth, or the cap did not set right, the corpse, in the coffin and beneath the clods, would strive to put up its cold hands and arrange it. The bare thought made her serious.

"Don't talk so, grandmother!" said the girl, shuddering.

"Now"—continued the old woman, with singular earnestness, yet smiling strangely at her own folly,—"I want one of you, my children—when your mother is drest, and in the coffin—I want one of you to hold a looking-glass over my face. Who knows but I may take a glimpse at myself, and see whether all's right?"

"Old and young, we dream of graves and monuments," murmured the stranger youth. "I wonder how mariners feel; when the ship is sinking, and they, unknown and undistinguished, are to be buried together in the ocean—that wide and nameless sepulchre!"

For a moment, the old woman's ghastly conception so engrossed the minds of her hearers, that a sound, abroad in the night, rising like the roar of a blast, had grown broad, deep, and terrible, before the fated group were conscious of it. The house, and all within it, trembled; the foundations of the earth seemed to be shaken, as if this awful sound were the peal of the last trump. Young and old exchanged one wild glance, and remained an instant, pale, affrighted, without utterance, or power to move. Then the same shriek burst simultaneously from all their lips.

"The Slide! The Slide!"

"The simplest words must intimate, but not portray, the unutterable horror of that catastrophe. The victims rushed from their cottage, and sought refuge in what they deemed a safer spot—where, in contemplation of such an emergency, a sort of barrier had been reared. Alas! they had quitted their security, and fled right into the pathway of destruction. Down came the whole side of the mountain, in a cataract of ruin. Just before it reached the house, the stream broke into two branches—shivered not a window there, but overwhelmed the whole vicinity, blocked up the road, and annihilated every thing in its dreadful course.—Long ere the thunder of that great slide had ceased to roar among the mountains, the mortal agony had been endured, and the victims were at peace. Their bodies were never found.

The next morning, the light smoke was seen stealing from the cottage-chimney, up the mountain-side. Within, the fire was yet smouldering on the hearth, and the chairs in a circle round it, as if the inhabitants had but gone forth to view the devastation of the Slide, and would shortly return, to thank Heaven for their miraculous escape. All had left separate tokens, by which those who had known the family, were made to shed a tear for each. Who has not heard their name? The story has been told far and wide, and will forever be a legend of these mountains. Poets have sung their fate.

There were circumstances, which led some to suppose that a stranger had been received into the cottage this awful night, and had shared the catastrophe of all its inmates. Others denied that there were sufficiet grounds for such a conjecture. Wo, for the high-souled youth, with his dream of earthly immortality! His name and person utterly unknown; his history, his way of life, his plans, a mystery never to be solved; his death and his existence, equally a doubt? Whose was the agony of that death moment?

THE DYING GIRL.

"Elle etait du monde ou les plus belles choses
Ont le pire destin,
Et elle, elle a dure ce que durent les roses,
L'espace dun matin."

'Open the window,' said the dying girl, 'that I feel the wind on my forehead for the last time forever—raise me up that I may look upon the sun once more before I die.' As she requested, I placed my arm under her head, and raised it from the pillow. How beautiful was her pale face lying there so helplessly, with her large bright eyes turned up to the sun like a worshipper, the black hair sweeping over my arm to the pillow, and the golden light lying upon her thin features, imbuing them as it were with glory and vitality, till the whole form seemed consuming in a bright essence, burning intensely within, and radiating without. Her eyes grew brighter as she gazed; and she seemed refreshed with the soft wind stirring about her. 'How brightly and quietly' she whispered, does he go to his rest, melting away, tint by tint, from the sight?' Then turning her head wearily away, she sunk to the pillow murmuring, 'Oh, that my departure may be like that—may I sink to my death calmly and painless, leaving behind me the bright reflections of a brief existence.'

For a few moments she languidly closed her eyes & remained motionless; then opening them again she gazed in my face and said 'death, death—if this is it, it is neither sad nor painful—it is only going home to meet parents, sisters, friends in a glorious world a reigon of spirits, bright, high and beautiful, how—' here her voice again died away in a soft murmuring sound. She rather gained strength a moment and continued, 'My father, he in a strange land, how will he grieve! then he hears that I am dead—tell him I prayed for him, that I shall meet him in the eternal world of glory, where we shall live forever and never—when I am gone give him our love.' She attempted to raise her slender hand, but the hair lying in a mass upon her wrist, the almost transparent fingers wandered for a moment in the air, and then fell feebly over the bedside. Her lips moved again. 'It is all fading, floating,' she said; 'how gloriously the angles throng above me, smiling, beckoning with wings so beautiful—nearer they hover, settling on my pillow—softly, softly they—,' a heavenly smile broke over her face, her voice grew fainter and fainter, then stopped like a tone of smothered music. The features settled, a shiver ran over her frame, and all was over. Her spirit had gone to congregate with sister angels in happiness. I laid my hand on that forehead—it was growing fearfully cold. My heart cramped; the strength of my manhood gave way; I sunk to my knees and wept bitterly.

Again I stood beside her when friends had done their office of love. Outstretched in her shroud of pure linen she lay, her stiffened hands confined over her bosom with a knot of white riband, and the dark lashes lying so like sleep, on her marble cheeks. That smile was still there, like starlight on crusted snow—it was buried with her.

As she had requested, I took a long curl from her head—that head on which I had so often tossed flowers in childish play. I stood gazing on the corpse, till a strange, mysterious feeling of another world crept over me, I felt as if a dark spirit was overshadowing me. Awe-struck, I held up the ringlet and gazed upon it. No touch of death was there. Bright and beautiful as ever, it streamed from my hand. I looked till it seemed to grow alive in my grasp. Again I turned to the dead, and the wandering of my soul ceased. I knelt down and paryed fervently that my death bed might be like hers.

I enclosed the hair in a purse Louisa had worked during her illness, and gave it to her brother, he who afterwards raised the white slab over her grave; with the inscription of "My Sister."

From the Baltimore American.

The following interesting details relative to the Coal trade of Pennsylvania are given in a late paper of that State. The facts enumerated are truly astonishing;—they show that the coal mines of Pennsylvania even at this incipient stage of their operations, are worth many times more than the whole gold region of the South. The statements here made, it will be borne in mind, have reference to the coal districts of the Schuylkill and Lehigh. Who can undertake to estimate the extent and importance of the coal trade when, by the extension of the Pennsylvania Canal from Columbia to the Chesapeake, the vast coal regions of the Susquehanna Valley,—now locked up for want of this outlet to market,—are brought into active operation? It is contended by those who interests have made them conversant with the various facts bearing upon the subject, that when the Extension Canal is made, anthracite coal can be furnished at Port Deposite, of a decidedly better quality and at a lower price, than that which now reaches the Philadelphia market from the Schuylkill region. The estimate has also been made, that in five years from the opening of this Canal to the Chesapeake, there will be sent to market annually, from the bituminous and anthracite regions of the Susquehanna Valley, an aggregate of a million of tons.—From this item alone the reader may infer how large the increase of benefit will be which Baltimore has a right to promise herself in becoming, as she will, the principal recipient of the trade that must reach the Chesapeake through this channel:

COAL TRADE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The vast increase of this trade, within a few years, renders all authentic details relating to it a subject of general interest; and in proof of this increase, it is only necessary to state, that in the year 1820, no more than 365 tons of anthracite coal found their way to market from the Lehigh mines, while in 1834 the quantity sold amounted to 374,222 tons, of which 106,500 were from the Lehigh, 224,242 from the Schuylkill mines having been opened for the first time in 1825, and the Lackawanna in 1829.

The Lehigh Company employ on the Lehigh Canal and the Delaware 275 boats, and others are employed by individuals. On the Morris Canal, there are 250 boats employed in this trade. The number of vessels laden with coal at Philadelphia and Bristol in 1834, was 469. The amount of Legigh coal shipped coast wise during the same year was 32,154 tons, of which 24,000 tons were shipped from Newark.

The number and description of vessels cleard from the river Schuylkill, laden with coal, during the year 1834, were as follows: 72 brigs, 1122 schooners, and 420 sloops. The amount of the tonnage of the boats employed in the transportation of coal from the Lehigh mines, is 22,150 tons; on the Schuylkill, 24,733.

The value of improvements and property connected with and arising from the anthracite coal trade of Pennsylvania, in the three great coal fields, is estimated by a committee of that State as follows, viz: rail roads and canals made by companies and individuals, including part of the State Canals, 489 miles, 6,750,927 42; collieries, boats, cars, &c. 1,270,280; capital invested in coal lands; 4,900,000; mining capital, 480,000; value of towns in the coal fields, 3,374,000: making an aggregate of $19,186,217, 42 to which may be added the value of the storehouses, and other places, together with the value of vessels and capital employed in shipping coal.

The bituminous coal lands in Pennsylvania are supposed by the same Committee to comprehend an extent of 21,000 square miles, and the anthracite of 975 square miles.—Since the opening of the anthracite coal trade in 1820 its average annual increase has been 33 per cent. The Committee believe that it will continue during the next ten years to increase in the same ratio in which case, the consumption in 1843; will be 10,510,980 tons, the value of which, at $5 per ton, will be 52,544,450. Supposing the increase not to exceed one half of the above estimate, the trade of that year, in the article of coal alone, will amount in value to twenty six millions dollars.

A MISER.—No bump seems to be so generally despised as that of covetousness. I do not mean by this acquisitiveiness, for a man may love to acquire for the purpose of dispensing and not hoarding. But the real avaricious man is the derision and despise, (to make an Americanism,) of every one. Of all the real misers of whom I have heard, the most true to his vocation, and uncomprising in his principles, was the late R. P. of Boston, or Medford, Mass. He was a man of fine talents, perfect upwrightness, and with nothing faulty but his love of money. This passion had run into insanity, and in respect to wealth, I respect him as a monomaniac. During the latter years of his life he had a yearly income of something like 30,000 dollars. His property was invested in Bank and Insurance stocks in Boston, the interest of which he collected in person upon the dividend day, for to lose a day's interest was something he would never have dared to do. He resided in Medford, to avoid Boston taxes, and made his bargain at so much a week, to go without supper, and candles, and fire in the evening. From Medford he used to walk into Boston, generally getting into some cart, if possible, before coming to the bridge, so as to avoid the cent of toll. Many anecdotes are current respecting him, but I give only one. He had walked in from Medford one spring morning, and had spent the forenoon in business in State street. Toward noon it being warm, he became hungry and faint, for he was near 60 years old, I believe. Unwilling to encounter the expense of a dinner in town, the old man, about 2 o'clock, set out for the country. As he came near the bridge, he was tempted, being very faint, by some oysters upon the board hard by, and stopped to enquire the price. "How do you sell your oysters?" said he to the man at the board; "Six cents a dozen for the small, and twelve for the large," answered the man. The poor hungry wretch looked at the oysters and thought and looked again, and thought again—"Wont you let me have a dozen of the large for ten cents?" said he, "No I wont," replied the oysterman, crosly. Again the miser thought,—he could not save two cents, that was clear, but perhaps he might one, and that would pay his toll; so said he "suppose I take half a dozen of each, will you let me have them for eight cents?" "Blast you," answered the man "I've told you the price, if you wont pay that, you shant have any." While he was thus speaking, a drayman stopped as he passed, to have a dozen oysters, and seeing the old man, and how hungry and wretched he looked (he had the St. Vitus dance) and thinking him too poor to buy the oysters he pulled out a fip, and throwing it down, bid the man give him, the old fellow, a dozen, jumped into his dray and was off. The poor miser reached his trembling hand and took up the money. 'Shall I have the half dozen of each for 8 cents?" "No, you Jew!" cried the other. "Then I'll keep the money," said he, dropping it into his pocket, and proceeded on his way an hungered. He crossed the bridge rejoicing, but so weak was he before he reached home, that he fainted in the road, and was found there, and carried home by a milkman.—*Cincin. Chron.*

Tait's Magazine thus describes a daily newspaper:

"A newspaper is a flying omnibus, licensed to carry the opinions of the world, Time and space are compromised by its velocity and power; for it has the regularity of ocean's tides, besides that they are turned into steam, and work at high pressure. It is an ephemeral giant, whose birth is renewed every morning; and it issues forth to the field with all its "arms and appointments," as though it had only slept like the rest of us, instead of having laid human brains and hands, and wonder-working machinery, under heavy contribution for its re-creation. In its war-replenished grasp it holds the passions, prejudices, interests, reasons, virtues, and vices of the time, with the opinions that result from the complex mixture; and it strides forward on seven-league boots—to speak moderately—strewing them on every side. It is a voice that *will* be heard; for, if it fail in its desperate effort to have its own way, and produce a desired effect, it gives up attempting to make the mountin come to it, and very widely sides with the collected mass. It is the mirror of public opinion; not the original or fundamental creator, but the munificent distributor.

You may be heartily sick of politics, commerce, and the rest of the perverse present; but the newspaper claims your ear as its prey, and remorselessly pursues you forever. Dart away by the mail to escape some detested news of Bourbon or St. Nicholas, and take shipping at the Land's End, "the paper" goes with you; hide yourself where you will, it finds you out; it is the bellman of your social existence, your shadow, your familiar; in short, there is no evading it. The first house we set our foot in, on arriving in Mexico in 1825—a time of war, trouble, and yellow fever, and before speculators and travellers had ventured their lives and fortunes to work mines, or write a book—there sat the Vice Counsel's clerk, blowing swift clouds from a much excited segar, behind a copy of the incorrigible, omnipresent Times newspaper! "By gar! here's Monsieur Tonson come again!" East, west, north, and south, you are haunted by a newspaper."

AN OFFICIAL BLUNDER.—On Tuesday last a gentleman appeared before one of our city Magistrates to enter a complaint against a person who resided in the same house with himself. The complainant stated that not only the inmates of the dwelling, but the whole neighborhood were kept in a constant state of alarm by the violent conduct of an individual who had lately become raving mad, and he therefore prayed that a warrant might be granted for his arrest and confinement in the lunatic asylum. As it required the testimony of two persons to the facts, before a commitment could be granted, the desposition was fortified by that of a lady who accompanied the complainant. In the hurry of the business, the clerk not having paid particular attention to the case, made out the requisite documents, and filled the blank in commitment with the name of the female deponent, instead of the person for whom it was intended. The warrant was then handed to one of the officers, who having read it requested the immediate attendance of the lady. Supposing all was right, the gentleman who accompanied her to the office, went away, leaving her and the officer to follow. She naturally concluded that the officer attended her for the purpose of making the arrest, but observing that he took an opposite direction to that she intended going remarked it, to which he very quietly replied, oh, I know all about it. We are going quite right.—We are doing no such a thing srid the lady, and I insist upon turning back. It can't be done ma'am, rejoined the officer, you must go with me. And why must I go with you—Because I have a warrant against you, and it's no use to mince matters, you are a mad woman, and I am going to lodge you in the asylum. The unfortunate lady, horror struck, in vain remonstrated against this injustice, and made several violent efforts to free herself from her companion.—It's no use I tell you, said he; here's my warrant, and there's your name, and with me you must go. Do I look or speak like a lunatic, exclaimed she? That may be, but mad people speak very sensible sometimes I must do my duty; and so maugre all resistance, the unfortunate victim of a mistake was handed over to the officers of the Asylum. The long absence of the lady alarmed her friends, who hastened to the office for information, where they learnt from the officer who so well fulfilled his instructions, where she was to be found. It is unnecessary to add, that she was soon liberated, and restored to the comforts of her own domicile.—*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

The origin of the word "Quiz."—Very few words ever took such a run or were saddled with so many meanings as this monosyllable; and, however strange the word, 'tis still more strange that none of our lexicographers, from Bayley to Johnson, ever attempted an explanation or gave a derivation of it.—The reason is very obvious. It is because it has no meaning, nor is it derived from any language ever known from the Babylonian confusion to this day.—When Richard Daly was patentee of the Irish Theatre, he spent the evening of a Saturday in company with many of the wits and men of fashion of the day. Gambling was introduced, when the Manager staked a large sum that he would have spoken, all through the principal streets of Dublin by a certain hour next day (Sunday) a word having no meaning, and being derived from no known language. Wagers laid and stakes deposited. Daly repaired to the Theatre and despatched all the servants and supernumeraries with the word, "QUIZ," which they chalked on every door and shop-window in Town. Shops being shut all next day, every body going and coming from their different places of worship, saw the word and every body repeated it, so that "Quiz" was heard all through Dublin. The circumstance of so strange a word being on every door and window, caused much surprize—Ever since, should a strange story be attempted to be passed current, it draws forth the expression, "you are going to quiz me."—*Gentleman's (Philad.) Vade Mecum.*

[We suspect that such words as "*Dandy*," "*Humbug*," "*Bamboozle*," stand in the same predicament with Mr. "*Quiz*" Even king "CAUCUS," we doubt not, would be puzzled if required, to trace in his name any thing like a *royal* ancestry, or so much as a *legitimate* one.

A most painful accident occurred last Monday at the Military Academy at West Point. Two of the cadets were amusing themselves at fencing, when, in the heat of play, the foil of one was thrust into the eye of the other, and penetrating to the brain, inflicted a wound of which the unfortunate cadet (a son of Capt Carter of Virginia) died in a few hours. The anguish of mind experienced by the survivor is, we understand so intense that the liveliest apprehensions are entertained, that grief will wholly overthrow his reason. The two cadets were intimate friends and were practising at their foils for mere sport, before a number of their companions. The classmates of the deceased entered into a subscription to erect a suitable monument to the memory of their illfated associate.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Papa, said a little urchin to his father the other day, I saw a printer go down the street just now.

Did you sonny—how did you know the person was a printer?

'Cause I do, papa.

But he might have been a carpenter, a blacksmith, a shoemaker, or—

Oh no, Papa—for he had no stockings on—the crown was out of his hat—and his coat was all torn; I am certain he was a *Printer*.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

Some particulars of the Loss of the ship Mentor, and Sufferings and death of the greater part of the Crew.

A month or two since, we copied from a Canton paper, a brief paragraph, mentioning the arrival at that port of two American seamen, late of the whale ship Mentor, lost in the Pacific Ocean. These two seamen, whose names are Horace Holden and Benjamin H. Nute, arrived in New York, from Canton, on the 5th inst., after an absence of nearly five years from the United States, during the greater part of which time they had been held in slavery, by the savages of the Pelew Islands. Having learned that the facts connected with their shipwreck and subsequent history were of an interesting character, we yesterday sought an interview with them and in a long conversation obtained from them the following particulars:—

On the 20th July, 1830, the Mentor sailed from New Bedford, for the South Seas, on a whaling voyage, with a complement of twenty-two men, including the officers. On leaving New Bedford, the first place they touched at, was the Azores. After a short stay at Ferrol, they passed through the Timore Straits, and continued their voyage without any thing remarkable o curring, until they passed Amboyna, with the intention of going to the Tinian Islands, near the Philippines.

It was then advanced in the month of May 1831, and for some days previous to the 21st the weather had been so extremely boisterous that they were unable to take any observation. On the 21st of May the weather became still worse, and a most tremendous storm came on, which obliged them to take in almost all their sails; the gale continued and between eleven and twelve o'clock that night, whilst the vessel was steering under a close-reefed maintopsail, and a back topmast-stay-sail, she struck upon a coral reef running out from the nearest of the Pelew Islands.

It was evident to all on board that the vessel was irretrievably lost, and must soon go to pieces, and a boat was lowered from her and eleven of the crew got into it, who pushed off from the ship and were never afterwards heard of. They in all probability pershed, as it was impossible that any boat could live long in such a tremendous storm. The remaing eleven of the crew remained and still struggled, though without a hope to save the ship. They cut away the masts and did every thing they could to right her, but she still lay on her beam ends a helpless mark for the fury of the waves. Her crew at length gave up their useless efforts in despair, and attended to their own safety by lashing themselves to the weather side of the ship, where they remained until morning. As soon as the day dawned, they launched the remaining boat from the ship, and the eleven survivors got into her and rowed along the reef about two miles from the wreck, where they got on dry land. Here they remained two days and nights having nothing to subsist on but about four gallons of water and some seven or eight pounds of bread, which was all they took from the wreck except some of their clothes, two or three cutlasses, a musket and a pair of pistols. On the third morning at day light they beheld 30 or 40 canoes making towards them, one of which was two or three miles a-head of the others. The captain of the ship immediately informed his men that they would be soon surrounded by savages, and recommended them to quietly submit to them, as they had no other choice. The leading canoe which was filled with naked savages, soon came near them, and then lay to, until the seamen hoisted a shirt as a signal of amity, and the savages immediately landed on the reef, and rushed on the men, from whom they took their clothes and weapons of defence, which the savages carried into their canoe, and then authoritatively called out to the seamen, "*more vial, more vial*," (come to the wreck,) making these wores intelligible by pointing to the ship, to which they insisted the seamen should accompany them. The seamen went into their boat and accompained the savages back to the wreck, from which they took all the fire-arms, and whatever else they could carry in their canoes. All the canoes went away except one, which remained, the savages in which made signs to the seamen to throw them a rope, and they would tow them to land. The seamen accordingly threw them a rope, and the savages towed their boat until they were near the land, when they suddenly stopped, and used such threatening gestures towards the boat's crew, that the Captain ordered Mr. Nute to cut the rope which fastened the boat to the canoe, and told his men to pull away from her. The savages discovered the intention of the seamen, and threw their war clubs and some cocoa nuts at them, and then flung their spears at them. With the exception, however, of one man, whose face was dreadfully shattered, the seamen sustained no injury, and got clear of the land and pulled for the open sea, chased, however, for several hours by the savages. At sundown the seamen again beheld land, and reached it the ensuing day, in a state of the utmost exhaustion.

The place where they landed at was a small uninhabited island about half a mile from a larger one.—They had scarcely landed when they saw a canoe approach them with two savages in it, who held up a fish in token of friendship The seamen in return caught a large crab and held it up as an answering signal, and the savages then landed, came close to the seamen, and laughed and appeared to be pleased with the meeting. After some time they made signs to the seamen to follow them, and went into their canoes. The seamen did so, and were conducted towards the larger island. On their way to it they were surrounded by several canoes and a chief who was in one of them sprung from it into the seamen's boat and furiously assaulted the captain. This seemed to be the signal for a general assault on the seamen, and they were attacked on all sides, and ultimately overpowered and stripped naked, and in this condition they were brought to land. On coming on shore they were surrounded by the women and children who seemed to regard them as extraordinary objects of curiosity, and repeatedly put their hands on them to examine them more minutely. Near where they landed was a platform of stones, on which were assembled all the chiefs of the nation, who had assembled to determine what was to be done with the strangers. When they had deliberated some time, the women and children, who seemed to take a great interest in the seamen, began to cry, which the unfortunate seamen considered as a sign that their fate was determined on. Such was not, however, the case, as the savages gave them a sort of toddy to drink, composed of water and molasses made from the sacharine of the cocoa nut, after drinking which, they were conducted to the chief town, called Ibuel, where the chiefs held another council regarding them: Whilst this council was being held, the seamen were not a little astonished at seeing a seeming savage run towards them and address them in English. On entering into conversation with him, they learned that he was an Englishman, who had deserted his ship more than 20 years back, had remained on the Island ever since, and become a Chief, and exercised unlimited influence amongst the savages. Through this man's influence they had a house assigned them to live in, and were well treated whilst they remained on the Island. The Island produced cocoa nuts and yams in great abundance, and was well stocked with pigs and goats, and resorted to by immense flocks of sea fowl.

Their English friend induced the savages to return them a shirt and trowsers each, and this was all the clothes they had whilst they remained on the island.—In every other respect however they were as well off as they could possibly expect to be under such circumstances, being well fed and not required to do any work. After remaining here six months and finding there was no likelihood of a vessel touching at the island, they induced the savages by promises of rewards to build them a canoe, and let eight of them leave the island, the other three remaining as hostages for the promised payment. These eight seamen, accompanied by three natives, embarked in the canoe and the seamen's boat and set sail for Amboyna. Five days after they left the island the canoe foundered and the eight seamen and the savages were obliged to take to the boat: their stock of provisions consisting of four cocoa nuts each and about twelve quarts of water.—In four days after, they arrived (being the 6th of Dec. 1831) within sight of Lord North's Island, in latitude 3 deg. 3 min. north; and long. 131 deg. 20 min. east. When they came within five or six miles of this island, nearly twenty canoes surrounded them and knocked every one of them overboard, and then shivered their boat to pieces with their war clubs.

Whilst the savages were knocking their boat to pieces the seamen swam from one canoe to another and attempted to get into them, but were repulsed by the savages until they had completely destroyed their boat, and they then picked up the seamen and brought them to the island. This island, unlike the one they had left, is extremely barren and unproductive, producing scarcely any thing but the cocoa nut tree, and no animals but lizards and mice. The inhabitants, about 4 or 5 hundred in number, lead a most miserable wretched life, and it is no uncommon thing for many of them to die of starvation. On being landed, the savages stript the seamen of the wretched rags that remained on them, and then apportioned them out as slaves to different masters in the island. Whilst they remained here, they were treated in the most cruel manner, half starved, and almost worked to death by their barbarous task-masters. Some months after their arrival, one of them died literally of starvation. Another of them was put to death for some trifling offence, by battering out his brains with stones. About ten months after their capture, a Spanish vessel passed the Island, and some of the canoes put off to sell her some cocoa nuts, and the Captain of the vesssel and one of the crew got into one of the canoes to go on board her; but were cast into the sea: they then swam to another canoe, from which they were also cast into the ocean, but after being treated in this way repeatedly, their tyrants at last took compassion on them, and by the orders of one of their prophets, allowed them to be put on board the ship. They were never after heard of by their companions. Two more of the unfortunate seamen soon after died from overwork and starvation. Holden and Nute were now the only survivors, and were reduced to such a miserable state of exhaustion that they could no longer labor, and were then refused even the scanty allowance of food which had been hitherto doled out to them. Their only subsistence was now drawn from the charity of the more kindly disposed amongst the savages, who now and then bestowed on them a little food, but so inadequate to sustain nature, that the three men were reduced to mere skeletons, and a few weeks, if not days, must have terminated their lives, but fortunately a ship hove in sight, and the savages were induced to put them on board her, by promises of reward from the seamen, and the conviction that they could be no longer any thing but an incumbrance to them; they accordingly put them on board their canoes and brought them towards the ship. They left the island on the——of——, after residing there three years in the most dreadful state of slavery and every sort of privation. The following letter from the captain of the ship which took them from the island, describes their situation, and the circumstances under which he fell in with them,

LINTIN, 29th December, 1834.

This is to certify, that, on the 27th day of November 1834, off the small island, commonly called Lord North's by the English, situated in lat. 3.03 North, and 131. 20 East on board the British Barque Britannia, bound to Canton river, we observed about ten or eleven canoes, containing upwards of one hundred men, approaching the vessel, in a calm, or nearly so, with the intention of coming alongside. But having the small complement of thirteen, men, it was considered most prudent to keep them off, which was effected by firing a few six pound shots in a contrary direction from the boats, some of which were then within pistol shot. At the same time hearing cries in our own language, begging to be taken on board, the boat was despatched away to know the cause. The boat returned to the ship, and reported an American on board one of them. She was then sent back, having strict orders to act with caution, and the man got from the canoe into the sea, and was taken up by the ship's boat, and brought on board. He then stated in what manner he came there, and said they had another of his countrymen in another canoe. I said if we could get some of the boats dispersed, that every assistance should be rendered for the liberty of the other man. Accordingly they did so, all but three. The ship's boat was despatched in search, and soon found the other man. He was brought on board, but in a most deplorable condition with a fever, from the effects of a miserable subsistence. These two poor fellows were quite naked under a burning sun. They appeared to bear all the marks of their long servitude, and I should suppose two or three days would have been the end of the last man taken on board, but for this act of Providence. It appears that these men were wrecked in the ship Mentor, on the Pelew islands, and were proceeding with their commander to some Dutch settlement in one of the Pelew Island canoes, when they got to the aforementioned island, and were detained by the natives; and that captain Edward C. Barnard had got on board some ship and reached Canton river shortly after their detention at the island; which has been confirmed by the different masters now at the port of Lintin.

The statement given into me by the two men runs thus:—That they were wrecked May 21st, 1831, on the Pelew Islands, and detained on Lord North's Island 6th December, 1831. The two mens names are Benjamin H. Nute and Horace Holden. I should thank any ship master now in port, acquainted with the circumstances, to confirm it by his signature, in order to make some provision for these men, should they require it. But from the disposition and liberality of those American gentlemen coming forward, that are already acquainted with the circumstance, perhaps it will be unnecessary. At the same time I shall be very willing to draw up any form, or in any other way that I may forward their views, according to the opinion of their American friends I should hope that every vessel passing in the direction of the aforementioned island passing any of their boats, will give them a trifle. I gave them what articles those two men thought most beneficial, and should have held a closer communication with them, had I been better manned and armed.

HENRY SHORT, Barque Britannia,

From Canton they were brought home in an American vessel and arrived here fifth of May.

During their residence on the two Islands they learned the languages of the inhabitants of each, which are essentially different. There is also a vast difference in their appearance which may be attributed to the one having sufficient food and the other being half starved. In one lamentable particular the savages of both islands are completely alike, namely, a total and entire ignorance of the true God. They believe, however, in a Supreme Being, and have idols to represent him, which are made about the size and appearance of a human being. These idols are kept in huts built for the purpose, and at certain periods their priests or prophet goes into the hut accompanied by the people and addresses the idol in some sort of gibberish, and whilst he is doing so, the people believe that he is holding a conversation with God. This continues for a few minutes, and the people leave the hut, and this is the only sort of prayer or worship they have amongst them. The islanders believe the Americans are a superior order of beings, who dwell not upon the earth, and can create every thing necessary for their wants, particularly iron, which is held in the greatest estimation by the savages.

A part of their religion which is considered indispensable, consists in tatooing in a most curious manner, the front of the person from the chest downwards, & this ceremony was inflicted on the seamen in so rude and barbarous a manner as to almost kill them.

Before closing this article, it may not be amiss to mention, that Messrs. Holden and Nute, who have lost all the property they possessed by their unfortunate shipwreck, and have lost their health from ill-treatment during their slavery, are now residing at 62 Cherry street, and anxious to return to their friends after such a long absence, but have not the means to do so.

The Editors of the Journal of Commerce have been favored with the following letter, dated,

VALPARAISO, March 20th 1835.

We arrived at this place March 8th, after a short voyage of three months. A few days previous to our arrival, Chili was visited by one of the most dreadful earthquakes it has ever experienced. The whole province of Conception has been literally demolished.—There are scarcely any buildings standing in any of the principal cities, or places of less note. Talcahuana, the sea-port, was deluged by the sea, which is said to have receded some distance, and then rose 35 feet above its usual height, and washed every vestige of the city away. The harbor was covered with broken furniture and bodies floating. A captain of a vessel dined with us last week, who was within a few miles of the place where the shock occurred. He supposed the vessel had struck a rock, and ordered the men immediately to the pumps, supposing every moment she would go to the bottom. Young Mr. W. who called upon us yesterday, was at the city of Concepcion at the time. He says he cannot [illegible] the things. The earth rolled like wave[illegible] pieces around him, and produced the same sensations as sea sickness. The Cathedral, which they say has been more than 50 years in building, has scarcely one stone left upon another. It is remarkable that out of so many inhabitants, so few lives are lost. All the foreigners escaped, and it is supposed that but few Chilenos are missing, but they are all destitute of every thing except the clothes they had on.

Many who were wealthy and live in splendor, are now compelled to subsist on the charities of others.—The Captain above mentioned; gave them all the bread he could spare, and a Chilian man-of-war has been despatched from this place with provisions to relieve them, and materials for building them shelters; As it is the fall of the year with them, it will be some months before they will be able to cultivate the ground to advantage.

The shock was felt at Valparaiso, but was not so violent as to do any damage. Three days ago there was another slight one felt here on land, which was noticed by the shipping in the harbor.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

COINING ESTABLISHMENT BROKEN UP.—On Monday afternoon, Mr. Constable Ball, of this place, received information, confidentially, confirming the suspicions heretofore entertained concerning the existence of a counterfeit foreign coin establishment in the neighborhood of Belleville. As the offence is appropriately under the cognizance of the United States Courts, Mr. B. communicated the facts to the Marshal of the district, Gen. Darcy, who procured the necessary writs, and with Mr. Ball, Sheriff Robinson, Constable Jones, and Mr. James Keen, proceeded to the place yesterday morning, and broke up the mint, arresting the principal, an Englishman, by the name of Joseph Gardner, and John Campbell, one of his supposed accomplices.

They found in the cellar of the house which is the last dwelling on the left side of the Newark and Belleville road before it enters the village, a complete and efficient die sinking establishment, tools, presses, and metals. Gardner and his wife professed of course to be entirely innocent of any thing like coining money. He pretended to be a mere die sinker by trade, and a stamper of medals, &c.; and nothing further to criminate him was found in the house. Convinced, however, of the criminal character of the establishment, the party continued their search, and in the course of two or three hours discovered two Spanish dollar dies in a stone wall under the barn. Other dies, of different kinds, were subsequently found in a stone fence adjacent to the house. One of the gentlemen, observing a muddy spring hole at a short distance, thrust his hand in and pulled up a bag of spurious Haytien coin. The search of the house was then renewed, which resulted in the discovery of a package of fine gold, supposed to be worth some hundreds of dollars, and several pieces of spurious silver Mexican coin.

Among the dies are some five franc pieces, dated 1831—Spanish & Mexican dollars for 1819, and several Haytien pieces, nearly worn out. The dies are in general extremely well executed, and correspond exactly with the face of the coin found. It is believed that a quantity of coin had been sent to New York within a few days, which, a little earlier information might have secured. Gardner and Campbell, who was arrested in the neighborhood, are both in prison.

"Heads I win—tails you lose."—A bundle of raccoon skins were lately sold to a gentleman of St. Louis. On opening the bundle, he found that they were about half 'possum skins, with raccoon's tails tied to them.

STATE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Maryland State Convention held at the Trades Union Hall, Wednesday, May the 20th 1935, at eight o'clock, A. M.

Upon motion of W. A. Spencer Esq. of Queen Ann's, Dr. William Jackson, of Dorchester, was called to the chair.

Upon motion of Tomas H. Horsey of Kent, W. H. Dangerfield of Frederick was appointed secretary to the Convention.

Upon motion of Wm. A. Spencer, Esq. of Queen Anns, it was unanimously determined. "Whereas certain Counties in this State have not sent delegates direct to the General Convention but have sent delegates to this convention with the understanding that they were to co-operate with this convention in electing and appointing delegates on behalf of the State of Maryland to the general convention.

Resolved, That the delegates from all the counties not represented in the General Convention be and they are hereby appointed delegates with delegates from other counties in the state to represent this State in the General Convention.

Upon motion the Convention then adjourned to meet at the place of present meeting at 3 P. M. this day.

WM. JACKSON, Ch'n.

Test,—*W. H. Daingerfield*, Se.'y.

At a meeting of the Maryland State Convention held pursuant to adjournment.

Upon Motion of Col. Upton S. Heath of the city of Baltimore.

Resolved, That this Convention proceed forthwith to the appointment of its officers.

Upon motion of R. Frisby, of Baltimore county, Resolved, that Dr. Wm. Jackson of Dorchester, be chosen President of this Convention.

Upon motion of Mr. Worthington of Baltimore county, Resolved, that Wm. H. Daingerfield, Esq. of Frederick, be chosen Secretary of this Convention.

Upon motion of Mr. Frisby, of Baltimore County. *Resolved*, That General Tobias E. Stansbury of Baltimore county, William Krebs Esq. of Baltimore city, Roderick Dorsey Esq. of Frederick, and Edward Lloyd, Esq. of Talbot, be appointed Vice Presidents of this Convention.

Upon motion of Mr. R. Frisby of Baltimore County, *Resolved*, that Wm. A. Spencer, a delegate from Queen Anns, be appointed Secretary in conjunction with Wm. H. Daingerfield of Frederick, to record the proceeding of this Convention.

Upon motion of Mr. R. Frisby of Baltimore County the following resolution was submitted to the convention. *Resolved*, That the Democratic Republican State Convention of Maryland do now proceed to nominate the delegates for the State at large to represent them in the National Convention, convened in the City of Baltimore, to express the sentiment of Maryland for the candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and that one shall be selected from the Eastern Shore and one from the Western Shore.

Resolved, That the delegates from each of the Congressional Districts shall nominate some one of their body to represent them in the National Convention, and give their vote upon any question that may arise in that assembly.

Upon motion the Convention laid the two last resolutions on the table.

Upon motion, the convention then adjourned to meet at the place of their present meeting, on the morrow at 8 o'clock, A. M.

WM. JACKSON, Pres.

W. H. Daingerfield, } Sec'ys.
Wm. A. Spencer, }

At a meeting of the delegates on the part of the State of Maryland to the Republican General Convention, held on Wednesday May 20, 1835, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Upon motion, Dr. Wm. Jackson, of Dorchester, was called to the Chair, and William H. Daingerfield, of Frederick, appointed Secretary.

On motion of Roderick Dorsey, Esq. of Frederick, Resolved, That the Hon. Isaac McKim of the city of Baltimore be nominated as a delegate to meet this afternoon at four o'clock, the delegates on the part of the other states, recommended by a Resolution of the General Republican Convention.

On motion of Col. Maulsby of Hartford, Resolved, that the several counties and cities of the state of Maryland be called, and the names and members of their delegates be ascertained.

Upon the calling of the several counties and cities of the state of Maryland, by the Secretary the following gentlemen answered to their names.

Worcester—John I. Williams, Jos. Hutcheson, W. D. Fasset, Theo'd. W. Williams.

Dorchester—Wm. Jackson, Thos. White, T. A. Edmondson.

Talbot—Edward Lloyd.

Queen Anne's—L. Roberts, Wm. A. Spencer, R. Larrimore, C. Stevens.

Kent—Thos. Wilson, E. T. Massey, Thos. H. Horsey, W. H. Wicks.

Somerset—C. Humphreys, R. Stewart, J. Travers.

Caroline—J. Thrawley, W. Baily, W. R. Sangston.

Allegany—M. N. Falls.

Washington—Robt. Wason, J. Witmer, D. Brookhart, John R. Key, D. E. Price.

Frederick—M. E. Bartgis, R. Dorsey, Jno. Fischer, W. H. Daingerfield, J. Sifford, Ezra Houck, E. Shriver, B. Boone, H. Keefer, B. Root, M. Thomas, M. Nelson.

Baltimore County—G. Ellicot, J. Martin, R. Welsh, F. Herbert, J. C. Deshon, H. Ely, J. B. Price, J. Malehorn, Wm. Fanning, Jno. Beaver, Murry Shilling, Wm. Houck, Jacob Shower, R. Frisby, J. M. Wyse, Wm. Jenkins, S. Kirk, G. Sheely, W. Worthington, J. T. H. Worthington, W. Bosley, of J. W. Anderson, A. Anderson, D. Rowell, W. Purdue, D. Fitzhugh, D. Stansbury, T. E. Stansbury, E. J. Woodward, W. C. Wetherby, S. Grimes, N. Gatch, I. Hoshall, J. McCulley, H. Kidd, J. Wilhelm.

Hartford—C. S. Sewell, I. E. Maulsby, T. W. Forwood, J. Roberson, T. Hope.

Anne Arundel—J. S. Sellman, T. Snowden, R. W. Higgins, A. Linthicum, W. Linthicum, G. Cook, C. Hammond.

Annapolis City—J. Pinkney, J. N. Watkins.

Charles—W. H. J. Mitchell, W. Queen, J. T. Mitchell, J. A. Waters.

St. Mary's—J. W. Roach, R. H. Miles, J. K. Thomson.

Prince George's—T. S. Hardy, H. A. Callis, A. Keech, Z. W. McKnew.

Baltimore city—W. Price, J. E. Stansbury, B. I Saunders, D. Stewart, I. McKim, H. Myers, U. S. Heath, W. J. Wright, M. Grafton, Wm. Frick, Wm. Krebs, Wm. Ball, sr

Cecil county—T. M. Forman, J. W. Thomas, J. Evans.

THURSDAY, May 21st.

Convention met according to adjournment.

On motion of Walter H. J. Michell, Esq., of Charles—

Resolved, That the delegates from Maryland to the General Convention, proceed forthwith to ascertain by districts the vote of the delegates of each District for candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and appoint one member of their respective delegations to hand in to the Chairman of this meeting their respective votes.

The convention then went into an election according to the provisions of the above resolution. The vote stood as follows:

Districts.	*President.*	*V. President.*
No. 1	M. V. Buren.	W. C. Rives.
" 2	M. V. Buren.	W. C. Rives.
" 3	M. V. Buren.	R. M. Johnson.

"4&5 For President, M. Van Buren; for Vice President, divided; Baltimore city voting for R. M. J., and Anne Arundel county voting for W. C. R.

" 6	M. V. Buren.	W. C. Rives.
" 7	M. V. Buren.	W. C. Rives.
" 8	M. V. Buren.	W. C. Rives.

Upon motion of John Ross Key, Esq., of Washington county:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this delegation, be appointed to hand in the 10 votes of this state, in the National Convention, for candidates for President and Vice President, and that he be instructed to vote for Martin Van Buren and Wm. C. Rives.

May 22.

Upon motion of John R. Key of Washington county, *Resolved*, That the gentlemen from the several districts appointed to give in the votes of thir respective Congressional districts be appointed to vote on the part of the State of Md., on all questions of order in the General Convention.

Under this resolution the following names were handed in to the Secretary.

District No. 1, Col Robert Stewart.
" " 2, Gen T. M. Foreman.
" " 3, Gen. T. E. Stansbury.
" " 4, } Wm. Krebs,
" " 5, } George Cook,
" " 6, Maj. Henry Keefer.
" " 7, John Whitmer,
" " 8, W. H. J. Mitchell.

On motion, *Resolved*, That Rich. Frisby, Esq. represent the State in General Convention, on the part of the Western Shore. That J. Evans, Esq., represent the State in General Convention, on the part of the Eastern Shore.

General Thomas M. Forman was appointed to announce the votes of the above delegation in the National Convention.

WILLIAM JACKSON, Ch'n.

Test—
Wm. H. Daingerfield, } Sec'rys.
Wm. A. Spencer, }

FRIDAY, May 22nd.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, and adjourned until 4 P. M. on this day.

Test, WM. JACKSON, Prest.

W. H. Daingerfield, } Sec'ys.
Wm. A. Spencer. }

FRIDAY, May 22nd, 4 P. M.

Met according to adjournment at the Trades Union Hall

The following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted.

Resolved unanimously, That the members of the State Convention of Maryland pledge themselves to use all fair and honorable exertions to give the most efficient support to the nomination of President and Vice President made this day by the National Convention.

On motion,

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be reported to the National Convention as an evidence of the approbation on the part of the State Convention of Md., of the nominations this day made for President and Vice President of the U. S. and that Alexander Keeck, of Prince George's, report the same.

Upon motion of General T. M. Forman, of Cecil:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to prepare an address to the citizens of Maryland, explanatory of the proceeding of the State and General Convention, and expressive of the important duties the present crisis requires from the Democratic Republican party of Maryland.

Upon motion—

Resolved, That the committee referred to in the foregoing resolution, be appointed by the Chair.

The following gentlemen were named by the Chair as members of the committee: Col. Upton S. Heath, of Baltimore City; Roderick Dorsey Esq. of Frederick; William Frick, Esq. of Baltimore City; William A. Spencer, Esq. of Queen Anne; Wm. H. Daingerfield, Esq. of Frederick.

The Convention then adjourned until to-morrow 9 o'clock, A. M

WM. JACKSON, Prest.

Wm H. Daingerfield, } Sec'ys.
Wm. A. Spencer, }

SATURDAY morning May 23.

Convention met according to adjournment.

On motion of David Brookheart, Esq. of Washington—

Resolved, That the names of Richard Frisby, Esq. of Baltimore county, and John Ross Key, Esq. of Washington county, be added to the committee appointed by the Chair under the resolution offered by Gen. T. M. Forman on yesterday.

On motion of John W. Thomas, Esq. of Cecil.

Resolved unanimously, That the Democratic Republicans of Maryland, are earnestly requested to meet in the several counties and cities of the State for the purpose of appointing delegates to meet in the city of Baltimore on the 3d Wednesday in May, 1836, to select 10 candidates to be supported as Electors of Martin Van Buren as President and R. M. Johnson as Vice President of the U. States.

On motion of M. E. Bartgis, Esq. of Frederick,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the city of Baltimore, to appoint a permanent Central State Committee, and to each Committee, and to each county in the State to appoint a Central County Committee as a Foreign Corresponding Committee to act in conjunction with the State Central Committee.

On motion of Gen'l Foreman.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the President & Vice President for the able manner in which they have fulfilled their respective duties.

On motion of M. E. Bartgis of Frederick.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be given to the Secretaries for their attention and assiduity in the discharge of their duties.

On motion of Wm. A. Spencer of Queen Anne.

Resolved That the thanks of the Convention be tendered to the Executive Committee of the City of Baltimore, for the accommodation furnished us as a State Convention whilst in this city.

Moved that these proceedings be signed by the President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries, and be published in the Baltimore Republican, the Washington Globe, and the several Republican papers in this State.

WM. JACKSON, Prest.

TOBIAS E STANSBURY, }
RODERICK DORSEY, } Vice
WILLIAM KREBS, } Presidents.
EDWARD LOYD, }

Wm. H. Daingerfield, } Secretaries.
Wm. A. Spencer, }

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

If honorable wounds received in the service of one's country, constitute any claim to the admiration and gratitude of his fellow citizens, the distinguished individual whose name we place at the head of this article, has perhaps *more of these* to exhibit than any other person now alive in the United States.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, who has been nominated as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, was born in Kentucky, in 1781. He is now in the fifty-fourth year of his age—in robust health—and has been for nearly 30 years actively and efficiently engaged in the public service.

After having received a liberal education, he qualified himself for the Bar, and immediately entered upon the duties of his profession, under the most flattering prospects. Before he attained his majority, he was elected to the Legislature, and distinguished himself by the display of those solid and useful talents which have marked his whole career.

While yet under the age of five and twenty, he was elected a member of Congress, and took his seat in that body in October, 1807—where, we believe, he has continued to sit ever since, and where he has rendered as many important services to his fellow citizens as any other individual in the United States.

His politics were always sterdly and truly democratic—he was identified with that great party from his first appearance in public life, and it will be seen that there have been a stability and consistency in his course, which have marked the career of few if any of our public men. He was the firm and unbending supporter of the administrations of Jefferson and Madison—and with what energy and enthusiasm this veteran and patriot discharged his duty to his country during the war of 1812, it will be the duty of the future historian to record. He voted for the war, and he gallantly shed his blood in the field to bring it to a speedy and glorious termination.

He has early shown with what readiness he was prepared to fly to the standard of his country. In 1802, before he was of age, he had volunteered his services to march to New Orleans—when that port, in violation of an existing treaty, was closed against the citizens of the United States.

In the summer of 1812, he raised a volunteer regiment, and marched at its head to the relief of Fort Wayne, the march was a long and arduous one, & although no decisive military operations took place, still the example of Col. Johnson and the gallant men under his command, animated his fellow citizens, and inspired them with that determined spirit which carried us triumphantly through the war. His conduct during the expedition, both as an officer and as a man, was such as to merit the highest encomiums.

Military operations being closed, Col. Johnson hastened to Washington and took his seat in the Congress of 1812-13, and manfully supported the administration, in every measure deemed necessary to prosecute the war with vigor. Having obtained permission to raise a regiment of a thousand mounted volunteers, he hastened home immediately after adjournment of Congress, to carry that important scheme into effect.

The reputation which he had acquired enabled him to accomplish the undertaking in a few weeks. He immediately marched to the frontiers, and shared freely in all the dangers and the glories of the campaign of 1813. The distinguished part he took in the celebrated battle of the Thames, one of the most important of the war, will never be forgotten by his countrymen. It was in that battle that he slew with his own hand, the formidable Indian Chief, Tecumseh.—The British forces were completely routed, and General Proctor, a cruel and relentless enemy, was forced with a few dragoons, to save himself by flight. Colonel Johnson was wounded in several places—and twenty-five balls either passed through his clothes, or penetrated his body.

The victory of the Thames put an end to the war on the North Western frontier, and relieved our citizens from the combined ferocity of the British and the Indians. The wounds Col. Johnson received in battle were so severe that his life was for a long time despaired of.

His health continued for some months in a very precarious state—but such was his devotion to the public service, that he resolved while he was still very unwell, to proceed to Washington and resume his seat. He arrived there in February, 1814, and was received with the utmost cordiality by persons of both parties.

He continued his congressional labors till the war was brought to a close, and sustained all the measures that the exigencies of the times required, with the same firmness in the councils of the nation, that he had displayed in the field.

Our space will not permit us to enumerate the many important legislative labors that have marked the career of this distinguished veteran and patriot. We shall, however, be pardoned for enumerating the following.

No public document has ever excited more universal attention and admiration, than Col. Johnson's Report on the Sunday Mails. It was laid before the public in 1829. Great excitement prevailed at the time, and powerful efforts were made to prevent the transmission of the mail on Sunday. Col. Johnson's able and conclusive Report, however, settled the question for ever; and since that time no serious effort has been made to prevent the mail from travelling on Sunday. His Report also in favor of abolishing imprisonment for debt, has been generally and justly admired. It is a powerful argument, and is marked with that candor, sincerity and humanity, which have always been characteristic of its author.

Such is a very imperfect outline of Richard M. Johnson, who has been nominated as a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States. The great Democratic party with which he has always acted, and with which he is completely identified, will, we trust, hereafter declare by a triumphant majority, that this veteran soldier—covered with honorable wounds received in defence of his country—and this experienced and upright legislator, is worthy of the station for which he has been named as a candidate.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Rats and Rattlesnakes.—Some time since, the master of a vessel took home with him a rattlesnake of rather a large size. In order to ascertain in how short a time the sting of the reptile would produce death, he produced a rat and put it in a cage with the snake, who darted on it, and in something less than five minutes it was dead.

Some time after he was induced to try the experiment; but on the latter occasion the result was by no means the same. On being placed in the cage, the rat retreated to one extremity—and the snake to the other and, having sprung his rattle (a process which usually occupied about a minute) and placing himself in the usual attitude he darted on the rat who having dexterously avoided his assailant, before he had time to prepare himself for another attack, had in his turn made such a furious assault upon the snake, which he seized by the back of the neck, that in ten minutes the reptile ceased to exist; the rat never for an instant let go his hold till he had strangled his antagonist.—N. Y. Amer

From the Richmond Enquirer.

SIGNS AGAINST JUDGE WHITE.

The signs are every day gathering against the Judge—*North* and *South*, and all around us. We learn that he cannot carry Mississippi with him. Alabama is already shivering in the wind—and even in his own Tennessee, we know that there are men, who will abandon him the moment they find he is taken up by the Whigs to run down the Republicans. One of his staunchest advocates, and one of the most active in bringing him out, made that declaration not ten days ago. But how can he hesitate about the complexion of his supporters?—Who are concerned in the attempt of getting up White meetings in Virginia? The Whigs.—What politicians disclaim him here, and generally in the South? The Republicans—friends of the Administration, and opponents of the Whigs. Who are the prominent "preformers" at the *great meeting*, (as it is called,) which was got up the other day at Mobile?—They are "men who have always opposed the Administration, and supported the Bank." If Mr. Bell and the Judge's friends are determined on his ruin, they may persevere at their pleasure—but he will rue it as long as he lives.

Among the most unpropitious signs which have recently appeared—we would point out the movements of the Federalists in Boston—and of the Nullifiers in South Carolina.

1st. Now, it was but the other day, that the Whig of this city declared: "Mr. Webster will decline the nomination of the Massachusetts Legislature: we learn so from good authority." Mr. Walsh was sure that this is an utter mistake"—and the meeting in Faneuil Hall, whose proceedings are now laid before our readers, shows what little confidence is to be placed in the statements of the Whig. The meeting is said to have been numerously attended—and their resolutions breathe the most enthusiastic attachment to the interests of Mr. Webster. They declare that they "concur in the nomination of Daniel Webster as a candidate for the Presidency of the U. S., and tender it our decided and earnest support; that, though others may waver, or falter, or surrender, our purpose, still is, not to despair in the cause of Liberty and the Country, but to meet the crisis with zeal, as well as firmness, and to adhere to what we esteem principle and duty, let who will fly." Here then we have the flag unfurled in Massachusetts. The Whigs of the North will probably go for Webster—not for Judge White. As the Southern Whigs, therefore, even if they were to concentrate their votes upon the Judge, are unable to elect him, will he still consent to become a tool in their hands, to defeat an election by the People, and transfer it to the House of Representatives?

2d. But the recent signs of the South are equally discouraging to his prospects. Some of the leading Nullifiers of South Carolina are taking the field against him. On the 21st. ult. there was a great Military Review at Barnwell Court-house which was succeeded by a public dinner. The Charleston Courier gives the following account of it:

"On Thursday, at one o'clock, the citizens of Barnwell gave a public dinner to Gov. McDuffie, at which Gen. Hayne, Commander of the division, was invited as a guest. In the course of the afternoon, both gentlemen replied to complimentary toasts, by addressing the meeting, and both took occasion to disavow the course taken by a portion of the party to which they belong, in support of Judge White as a candidate for the Presidency, declaring that such a procedure would not be in consonance with the principles for which they had been contending, and advising that the State should keep entirely aloof from the Presidential contest. We understand that it was the intention of the Committee of Arrangements to apply for the speeches, for the purpose of publication."

Mr. McDuffie followed up the blow by a speech which he delivered on the 26th at Hamburg.—According to the Augusta Chronicle, "*His exposition of the madness, the folly, the stupidity, of taking part in the pending contest for the Presidency, was most powerful and impressive.* Would to God that every State Rights man had heard it—that we could do the least justice to it; but the latter we would not even pretend to attempt, even if we had now time to do so. It was replete with biting, withering sarcasm, founded upon the most irresistable and conclusive argument; and must have satisfied every State Rights man who heard it, of the utter impossibility of his honorably voting for Judge White, or at all countenancing his pretensions. Who, asked the eloquent speaker, was Judge White? Who, among his hearers, had heard of him, till he was now put up a candidate for the Presidency—save, perhaps in that most prominent act of his life, when he voted to repeal and blot out forever the Federal Constitution, and deluge our principles in our blood? And South Carolina was called upon, in the very face of her declared principles, to support this man—this "State Rights man," forsooth?—a man—an *effigy!*—Mr. Van Buren, too, was not spared, and his character and pretensions did not fail to elicit the most marked contempt. Mr. Van Buren, it was said, (observed the speaker) was a conjuror—nay, the very devil himself! And who was to rid us of this devil? Who was suddenly popped upon the Stage, to make battle with him in our behalf? Another *Punchinello!*—Now, gentlemen, observed Mr. McDuffie, be it distinctly understood, that in this contest, I am neither for *Punch* nor the *Devil!* Gov. McDuffie, said he wished to be understood as not extending his remarks against the impropriety of engaging in this contest, at all beyond the limits of his own State. That he deeply regretted, that any thing should have occurred in that State, to induce him to speak on such a subject at all. But that palpable indications, in certain editorial quarters, and the inferences drawn therefrom, had rendered it the bounden duty of every one who felt as he did—that for South Caroiina to take any part in such a contest, would bring inevitable ruin upon her principles, and disgrace upon herself—to speak out, and determinately set his face, against it; and for himself, he wished it distinctly understood, that he wholly and thoroughly washed his hands of it, now and forever!"

The Augusta Chronicle adds, that "We feel warranted in saying—and it gratifies us much to do so, as it will, doubtless, our readers generally—that Gen. Hayne fully and zealously accords with Gov. McDuffie, in his views of of the Presidential question—as indeed does probably *every other distinguished or influential Nullifier of the State—with, perhaps, one single exception,*" (alluding perhaps to Mr. Calhoun.)

Thus the friends of Mr. White see how he stands, in the North and in the South—and we assure them, they need not look to Virginia—nor to the hopes of division, which are to be brewed by the Whigs, from the Baltimore nomination. They only stick to him for the moment, because they are perfectly at a loss what course to take, and what steed they are to ride in the field.

An affair of Honor.—On Tuesday afternoon, midshipmen Magruder and Shubrick, met at Bladensburg to heal their wounded honor, and after an exchange of two shots, by which neither were injured, shook hands, and returned to this city yesterday morning.—*Bal. Chron.*

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1835.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

OF KENTUCKY.

The following gentlemen have been nominated by the Democratic party in Washington county, as candidates for the next Legislature:

David Brookhart, John O. Wharton, Jacob Fiery, and Michael Newcomer.

The editor of the U. S. Telegraph, in his number of the 5th instant has made some allusion to the comments of the Whig on an editorial article of the Baltimore Chronicle, and affects to consider our remarks as intended for a compliment to the Postmaster General. Nothing could be more foreign to our purpose, nor was there one word in the article of the Whig, which even bore the semblance of such an intention. The article was wholly designed to expose the contradictory assertions of the opposition, and to show how little reliance the people should place on the unceasing cry of "*corruption*," with which their presses were daily filled. We called the attention of our readers to the fact, that Mr. Kendall, who had been charged with being "*the chief of sinners*" in the works of intrigue & corruption, now that he had been called by the President to the administration of the most complicated, laborious and irresponsible Department of the Executive branch of the Government, was represented as likely to act with integrity, because, forsooth, he aspires to yet higher station, and thinks it his interest to be or appear honest. We passed no compliment, nor did we intend to do so. The business habits and capacity of the Postmaster General are admitted on all hands, his integrity we leave to be determined by the manner in which he shall execute the high official trust which has been committed to his charge.

The illiberal personal remarks of the Telegraph, in reference to the editor of the Whig, would justify a thrust in return; but we esteem such trash unworthy of notice, and should feel it some condescension to use the same weapon, on an adversary, to say the least, *quite as vulnerable as ourself.* Our object is a higher one,—the assertion and maintenance of principles. From this object we will not be diverted.

From the Baltimore American.

The Maryland State Loan of two millions, to bear an interest of six per cent. & to be irredeemable for thirty-five years, has been taken by Messrs. J. I. Cohen, Jr. and Brothers, of this city. The money is to be applied to the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Cumberland.

A Loan of a million of dollars, to bear the same interest and to run for the same period, is also required by the State for the completion of the Susquehanna Rail road to York. Offers will be received by the Treasurer at Annapolis until the 15th July.

On the subject of the two million Loan, we find the following paragraph in the Annapolis Republican of Saturday.

The Maryland State Loan, of two millions of dollars, for which we have had some of the large dealers in stock in competition, such as Messrs. Biddle, Chauncey, Moss, Cohens, &c. was finally taken yesterday by the Messrs. Cohens, of Baltimore, at a small advance upon the limit.—The terms will depend upon whether *Bonds* or *Certificates* be issued, which the Treasurer reserves the right to decide.

Navy Department, June 8th, 1835.

Information having been received at the Department of the death of Commodore JOHN D. HENLEY, commander of the West India Squadron, on board the Flag Ship Vandalia, in the harbor of Havana, on the 23d ultimo, the following order has been issued to the commanders of the Stations and Squadrons of the U. States Navy:

GENERAL ORDER.

As a mark of respect to the memory of Commodore JOHN D. HENLEY, who died May 23d, on board the Flag Ship Vandalia, in the harbor of Havana, whilst in command of the U. States Naval force in the West Indies and Gulph of Mexico, you will cause the flags of the station and vessels of war under your command to be hoisted half mast, and thirteen minute guns to be fired at 12 o'clock, M. on the day after the receipt of this order.

You will also direct the officers under your command to wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

JOHN BOYLE,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

The federal presses have commenced the strain of abuse peculiar to them, in reference to the private character of Col. Johnson. That veritable print, the United States Telegraph, gave the key note, and immediately the Fredonian, the Monmouth Enquirer, and the Rahway Advocate, run through the strain. It is an easy matter for the party which accused Jefferson with being intimate with his negroes; Madison with being governed by a tory wife; Monroe with having recommended a conscription; and Jackson with being a foreigner by birth, unable to write his name, a stealer of another man's wife, a murderer—we say, it is easy for such a party, to hatch some kindred accusation against the patriotic Johnson. But just so surely as the above named calumniated worthies lived down these filthy aspersions of envy, will "Old Tecumseh" rise in the estimation of the people, far above the shafts of impotent malice'—*Trenton (N. J.) Emporium*

From the Baltimore American of Wednesday.

PRICE CURRENT.

GRAIN.—No Wheat at market. One parcel of white Corn has been sold for shipment at 87 cts., and some lots for mealing at a cent or two more. We quote yellow at 85a86 cts.

Sales of Rye at 95 cents, and one parcel at several cts. higher.

We quote Virginia Oats at 46a48 cts., and Md. at 48a50 cts. per bushel.

WHISKEY.—Market very dull- we quote hhds. at 37 cts. and brls. at 37½a38 cts. Wagon price of bbls. 33a33½ cts.

A Man gone over Niagara Falls.—Two men who were attempting a few days since to pass from Grand Island to the Canada shore, were forced into the rapids near the great cataract, and they both jumped out of the boat. One of them was rescued by the people on the shore, but the other, a Mr. Braily, was hurried over the falls and was seen no more.—*New York Courier & Enquirer.*

MARRIED.

In Baltimore, on Monday morning, 25th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, William C. Scott, Esq. of Elkton, Md. to Helen J. daughter of Lambert Reardon, Esq. of the former place.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of a small Farm, pleasantly situated on a branch of the Choptank river, abounding in the best fish and oysters to be found in the waters of the Chesapeake Bay. The soil of this Farm is fertile and in a high state of cultivation. The neighbourhood agreeable,—and proverbially healthful. Such an opportunity for securing an eligible situation on the salts rarely occurs, and those disposed to purchase would do well to make an early application.

SAMUEL T. WATTS,
Ferry Neck.

june 13 3t

VENDUE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale on WEDNESDAY the 24th inst. at the late residence of Dr. Ennalls Martin, deceased, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, 1 double carriage, 2 milch cows, and other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Terms of Sale.—On all sums over five dollars a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.—On all sums of five dollars and under, the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M and attendance given by

JAMES G. MARTIN, Ex'r.
of Dr. Ennalls Martin, dec'd.

N. B.—The House and Lot in Easton, (the late residence of Dr. Ennalls Martin, dec'd.) advertised to be sold on the 9th inst., not having been disposed of on that day, will be offered for sale at the same time.

J. G. M., Ex'r.

june 13 ts

ATTENTION.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the farmers of Talbot county, that he will travel through the county during the latter part of the present and first of next month, to castrate colts.

Persons wanting his services, will please leave a note with Mr. Solomon Lowe in Easton stating the number of colts they want altered and their ages.

JAMES FICKEY.

june 13. 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 30th day of May 1835, by E. J. Peters, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro man, who calls himself ANTHONY MITCHELL, as a runaway—says he belongs to Luke Ware, in Baltimore County—said negro is about 28 years of age, 5 feet, 5½ inches high—has a scar on his forehead caused by a stone, a scar on his right hand, 2 scars on his left hand, and several scars on his legs. Had on when committed, light blue cassimere pantaloons, black cloth vest, cotton shirt, fine face boots, and black fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore City & County Jail.

june 13 3w

WAS COMMITTED, to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 8th day of June, 1835, by James L. Maguire, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, a mulatto woman named ELIZABETH BUTLER, as a runaway—said woman is about 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, and has a small scar on her forehead—had on when committed a green bombazine riding dress, black silk apron, figured crape shawl, dark cotton stockings, and fine leather shoes—says she belongs to Hancock Lee, at the White Sulphur Springs, in Fauquier county, Virginia. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto woman is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

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

june 13 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 20th day of May, 1835, by Isaac Peacock, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the County of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself JACOB LEE, alias ISAAC MAXSFIELD, and says he belongs to Wm. Wetherall, in Gunpowder Neck. Said negro is about 40 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, has a scar on the back of his head, caused by a cut, and walks a little lame, caused by rheumatism. Had on, when committed, brown cloth pantaloons, brown spotted vest, white roundabout, cotton shirt, fine shoes and black fur hat. The owner, (if any) of the above described negro man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

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

june 13 3w

A CARD.

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

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above; and discontinue the others. oct 9.

CASH IN MARKET.

CASH and the most liberal prices will be paid for 15 or 20 NEGROES, of both sexes, from 15 to 25 years old. Persons disposed to sell will please call on me at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton.

BENJ. F. COCHRAN.

june 2 tf

MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.
RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
OF KENTUCKY.

IT has fallen to the humble lot of the undersigned to have presented to the American People a third edition of the Biographies of the two above named highly distinguished patriotic citizens, whose constant devotion to the best interests of our Government has led to their designation, as a testimony of the estimation in which their services are regarded by the People whom they have served, as candidates for the two first offices within the gift of a free, happy, and flourishing nation. This token of respect gives to the world additional proof that faithful services shall not go unrewarded.

The object of this appeal to the republican portion of our fellow citizens, is to obtain their co-operation in the circulation of an edition of 100,000 copies of the joint Biography of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, enlarged, revised, and corrected, so as to be valuable to every lover of his country, and like honorable to the distinguished citizens whom we, the people, intend still further to honor, by their elevation to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, in the election of 1836. Thus we shall perpetuate the principles of Jefferson, which have been so signally revived, nobly acted upon, and triumphantly carried out by Andrew Jackson, who, spurning all flattery, knew nothing but the People, the whole People, and their *respective rights*, regardless of their fortunes, whether *rich* or *poor!* thus rendering his name and his renown as durable as the "everlasting hills."

The arrangement of the volume will be as follows:

1st *Portrait of Andrew Jackson,*

To whom the volume will be inscribed, with an address by the Publisher.

2d. *Portrait of Martin Van Buren,*

To be followed by his Biography, enlarged including several valuable documents, illustrative of his public character, and exhibiting the magical powers of his gigantic mind, which has ever been revoted to sustain the rights of his country, and the country, and the glory and prosperity of his fellow-citizens.

3d. *Potrait of Richard M. Johnson,*

To be followed by his Biography, enlarged, including various speeches, Sunday Mail Reports, and other documents, illustrative of his long continued and highly valuable public life which has ever been devoted to the good of his country; including an authentic account of the fall of the renowned Indian worrior, Tecumseh, on the ever memorable 5th of October, 1813—with an engraved view of the battle field.

The work will be *complete in one volume of about 400 pages.* The price to be fixed at the moderate sum of one dollar,* neatly bound with cloth backs; or calf and gilt, with the additional expence of binding. The work which is now in a state of preparation, shall be such as to give entire satisfaction; as it is in the hands of gentlemen who have for nearly forty years been personally and intimately acquainted with the private and public life of the above named distinguished citizens.

The celebrated address of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, bearing testimony to the high character of Martin Van Buren; and the eloquent speech of the Hon. James Barbour, of Virginia, in the United States Senate portraying the chivalry of Colonel Johnson on the field and in the councils of the nation.

As there is among our republican citizens, an extensive population of German origin, the work will appear simultaneously in both the English and the German languages. It will, therefore, be necessary for subscribers who prefer to have the work in the German, to signify the same on the subscription book.

It will, in order to give prompt and extensive circulation to the work, be indispensable for all subscribers to pay at the time of subscribing—all money to be at a proper time forwarded with the list of signatures to the publishing committee—which will be duly made known by a notice in the Washington Globe.

*** Democratic editors disposed to encourage the work, will confer a favor, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the subscriber, in giving publicity to the above and receiving subscriptions at their respective offices, to whom a reasonable per centage will be allowed.

The People's obedient servant,
WM. EMMONS.

Washinton City, June 1, 1835.

*The public must be aware the Engravings are worth nearly the price fixed for the book.

☞ Subscriptions to the above work received at this office.

ARCADIA FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his farm adjoining the town of Easton, well known as

"ARCADIA."

This Farm contains about two hundred and fifty acres of land, and, in natural advantages, is not excelled by any in this section of country. The soil is well adapted to the growth of both wheat and corn—with a body of valuable meadow land. The soil of the meadow is a rich loam, free from gravel, vaying from one to two feet in depth, with a substratum of the richest Shell Marl, from 3 to 6 feet in depth, and runs entirely through the farm.

There is a sufficiency of TIMBER for the use of the place, with proper care—The BUILDINGS are indifferent.

The location of this land, (adjoining the town of Easton,) the constitution of the soil, and its extraordinary natural sources of manure, render it one of the most desirable estates on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

If not sold before the first of September at private sale, it will then be offered at public sale at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on the following terms, viz. one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on or before the 1st of November next; one other fourth, with interest on the balance of the purchase money unpaid, on the first of November 1837, one other fourth with interest on the balance of the purchase money unpaid, on the 1st November, 1838, and the remaining fourth with interest thereon, on the 1st November 1839.—On the payment of the whole purchase money, or, on the passing of a bond with satisfactory security for its payment, according to the above terms, a good and sufficient deed in fee simple will be made to the purchaser, and possession delivered at or before the end of the year, with the privilege of seeding wheat in proper season.

ROB'T. ROSE.
Easton Md.

june 6 ts

☞ The Baltimore American, and Delaware Gazette & Watchman, will insert the above once a week till sale, and send their accounts to this office for collection.

The Stockholders

OF the house built for the Easton Hotel in 1816, are requested to meet in Easton on the 23d of June next.

EDWARD LLOYD.
J. M. LLOYD.
D. LLOYD.
Executors of Edw'd. Lloyd. deceased.

may 19

CARD.

I. I. HITCHCOCK,

LATE proprietor of the American Farmer Establishment, Baltimore, Md. having sold out that concern entire, will, within the next month (May,) open in Philadelphia an Agricultural and Horticultural Agency or Commission Office, for the purchase and sale chiefly of choice Domestic Animals of all kinds.

He will also keep on hand, (when they can be had) the seed of Gama Grass, and the Skinless Oats, and whatever other agricultural seed, especially grains and grasses, he can obtain, that may be new or peculiarly valuable. He will supply also in the proper season, the Morus Multicaulis, or new Chinese Mulberry, and the eggs of the Silk Worm.

He will also attend to the selection of fruit and ornamental Trees, Seeds and Plants, from the various Horticultural Establishments in and about Philadelphia.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

june 2

☞ Editors with whom this paper is exchanged, will confer a favor on the advertiser by giving the above card an insertion or notice.

CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE

N. W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets.

(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)

Where have been sold

PRIZES—PRIZES—PRIZES!

in dollars millions of millions.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorised Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily, Tickets from one to ten dollars, Shares in proportion, are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail, *post paid*, or otherwise enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be thankfully received, and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, and the result given (when requested) immediately after the drawing. Please address

JOHN CLARK,

Old established Prize Vender, N. W. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum.

Baltimore, 1835.—may 16

SELLING OFF.

THE Subscriber intending to decline business in Easton, offers for sale his entire stock of goods on hand, at the most reduced prices for cash. Persons disposed to purchase will meet with

GOOD BARGAINS,

by calling at his store.

N. B. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as he wishes to close up his business as speedily as possible.

R. P. SPENCER.

May 19 tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his Store House in Easton, he thinks, as good and handsome a choice of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

and on as good terms as he has ever been able to offer them; he therefore invites his friends and the public generally, to give him a call and see for themslves.

Easton, april 21

HOUSE, SIGN, ORNAMENTAL AND FANCY PAINTING.

THE subscribers having entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the above business, beg leave to assure the public that all orders left at their Shop, opposite McNeal & Robinson's Store, will be strictly and faithfully executed.

Old Chairs, handsomely repainted,
Stands,
Imitations of wood, marble, &c.—also
Odd Fellows' Aprons and
Banners, neatly executed.

Orders from a distance specifying any of the above, will have immediate attention. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

E. S. HOPKINS,
JAS. HOPKINS.

P. S.—Edw'd. S. Hopkins continues to paint PORTRAITS AND MINIATURES at the shop back of Mr. John Wright's Shoe Store—likeness warranted and painting well executed. Those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity, will please to call early, as he wishes to pay a visit to the adjoining counties in a short time.

june 9 3w

Valuable Mill-seat and Land at PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the MILL PROPERTY where he resides, situated on the navigable waters of Chester River, about three miles from Chester Town. There are one hundred and thirty acres of land—40 acres of prime arable land—40 acres of fine meadow and marsh, and the balance in wood. The improvements are a two story BRICK MILL, large frame FULLING MILL HOUSE, Fulling Mill and Carding Machine, a two story frame Dwelling—4 rooms on the lower floor and 4 above, Carriage House, Corn House and Stable. This property is now being repaired, but will be ready to be put in operation in a few days. The terms will be accommodating and possession given immediately if desired. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JAMES RINGGOLD, jr.

june 9

CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at Sinners' Hotel, Water street, at which place the subscribers can be found, or at their residence on Gallows Hill, near the Missionary Church—the house is white.

JAMES F. PURVIS, & CO.

may 29 Baltimore.

Easton and Baltimore Packet

SCHOONER EMILY JANE.

ROBSON LEONARD—*Master.*

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors 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 Point and Baltimore on the 22d of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and continue to run on the above named days, during the season. Passage one dollar—and twenty-five cents for each meal. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere, at all times. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson & Son, or with Robt. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention.

The public's obd't serv't.

J. E. LEONARD.

feb 17 tf

Easton and Baltimore Pcket.

THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP

THOMAS HAYWARD,

WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 18th of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

The THOMAS HAYWARD was launched last Spring, and has run as a packet for one season, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords.

☞ Passage $1,00; and 25 cents for each meal.

Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscribers residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's obedient servant,

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

feb 10 tf

N. B. Orders for goods, &c. it is expected, will be accompanied with the cash; those not handed to the subscriber by Tuesday evening, will be received at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thos. H. Dawson & Son, where the subscriber will be in waiting until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. This request is made in order that the subscriber may be punctual to his hour of sailing.

Persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle by the last day of April; otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer, as it is not convenient for me to give that personal attention I have hitherto done, being much absent from the county

S. H. B.

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in all its varieties at the shop next door to the Post Office, where he will attend to all orders in his line, with punctuality and dispatch.

Having served his time in one of the first establishments in Baltimore, and studied the art of Cutting to perfection, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may honor him with their patronage. He has made arrangements to receive the

FASHIONS

regularly, as they come out; and hopes from his untiring disposition to please, to merit and obtain a share of public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN SATTERFIELD.

may 16 tf (G)

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILSON & TAYLOR

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have opened their usual supply of

SPRING GOODS,

to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

april 25 tf

To the Printers of the U. States.

J. SPITTALL,

Wood Letter Cutter and Engraver,

No. 21 Franklin Place, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO the Printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of

WOOD LETTERS.

Wood Letters of every description, from four to thirty-four lines Pica, or upwards, made to order on the shortest notice.

ORNAMENTAL LETTERS.

Ornamental Letters of entirely new and most splendid patterns, for Heads of Newspapers, Title Lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer, to any size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose, which ensures the most exact adjustment.

Specimens will be published as early as possible.

ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

Executed with neatness and promptitude. Heads for Newspapers, Fac Similes, Ornamental and plain Rules, &c. &c. cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

Old cast metal cuts, ornaments, &c. engraved over, and made equal to new, for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to—All letters must be post paid.

☞ Editors of papers in the country who will give the above advertisement a few insertions, and forward a paper containing the same to the advertiser, will be paid therefor in any of the above mentioned materials.

may 30

Gentlemen's Vade Mecum,

OR THE

SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COMPANION.

ON the third of January, 1835, was commenced in Philadelphia, a new periodical, bearing the above comprehensive title.—Its contents will be carefully adapted to the wants of that portion of the public who patronize Dramatic Literature, the Turf, Sporting and Fashions. From the growing wealth and increasing population of the United States, and the near assimilation of the national appetite with whatever promotes the rational Recreations of Life, it is presumed that this Journal,—possessing, as the projectors of it will, ample means to diversify its pages,&a determination to render them subservient to the formation of a correct taste in all matters relating to its design,—cannot fail to meet with a liberal and creditable support from an enlightened community in every quarter of the country. The difficulty of sketching out such a plan as might be fancifully strewed with any of the charms of novelty to ensure it popularity and encouragement, has been not the least embarrassing obstacle which the projectors of this work had to surmount in its inception. Feeling confidently assured, however, that its success is certain when its character become properly known, they have already incurred considerable expense in forming correspondents over the Union; and have also ordered regular supplies of the best selected English periodicals to assist in procuring materials for its columns.

It is not altogether feasible, when a new publication is completed, to present in detail to the public its prospective attractions. It is necessary, nevertheless, that its principle features should be drawn out, as it is by them that its merits, if it has any, shall be judged.—This is the more readily accomplished, he publishers being satisfied that whatever industry and a watchful zeal can effect in completing the filling up, will be done, and that they never will be found deficient or neglectful in the prosecution of this enterprize, and in striving to produce a beneficial and profitable result to themselves and to others.

THE DRAMA

Will form a material portion of the Gentlemen's Vade Mecum. It is intended to publish alternately, every week, an entire play and farce—to be selected with a single eye to their merits alone; a preference, however will be extended, in all cases, to native productions, when they can be attained. Independent criticisms, carefully excluding all invidious comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, will be regularly inserted—besides Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and Bon Mots, of prominent Comedians of the present and past ages, of which a rare and inexhaustible compilation is in store.

THE TURF.

A faithful record will be kept of all the Running and Trotting matches in this country and England. Biographies and correct Portraits of celebrated thorough-bred Horses will be published once a month. Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keeping, and diseases of this invaluable animal, will be particularly selected.

SPORTING

Under this occupation will be enumerated accounts of Shooting Matches, Pedestrian Feats, Gymnastic Exercises, Aquatic Excursions, Fishing, Gaming, &c. with Anecdotes of noted Dogs.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.

A quarterly review will be procured, explanatory of the various improvements and changes which costumes worn in the fashionable circles constantly undergo; by which it will be rendered an easy task for drapers and tailors at a distance, to suit their customers with the most approved colors and modern style of dress, at the earliest possible periods. Provided sufficient encouragement shall be given by this portion of the public, a full length engraving, illustrative of the same, will also be prepared and published.

MISCELLANY

Although the purpose of our sheet may appear to be confined to the four leading subjects which have been stated—we deem it proper to say that there will be, in addition to these, a considerable space allowed for Miscellaneous matters—such as Tales; Poetry; an Epitome of News; List of Hotels in this city, and Places of Amusement; Statistics; the Grain Market; Agriculture; Prices of Stocks; List of Broken Banks, Counterfeit Note Detector—also, the American Songster, consisting of popular airs, set to Music; and all other matters, regarding which an interest may be supposed to exist at home or abroad.

This work, then, as will be seen by the above explanation of its probable character, is particularly designed as a companion for the patrons of the Turf, the Drama, Sporting, the Fashions, &c. &c. It will prove, also,—all its publication of facts will be authentic,—a ready Record of Reference for Travelling gentlemen, and should consequently be kept in every hotel in the United States. It is worthy of notice, that its patrons, in the course of one year, will be furnised with fifty-two popular Plays and Farces the price of which, separately, at any of our bookstores, would be at least THIRTEEN DOLLARS! Here there is an absolute saving of ten dollars, in the purchase of a well-stored Dramatic Library—(to be had for an unprecedented small sum!)—not taking into consideration the multiplied variety which is to accompany it, without additional charge! Tailors who desire to procure early and correct information of the changes in dress, will find this an invaluable guide.

The "*Gentlemen's Vade Mecum*" will be published every Saturday, on fine imperial paper, of the largest class, at three dollars per annum, *payable in advance*.

By enclosing a Five Dollar Note to the publishers, postage paid, two copies of the paper will be forwarded to any direction ordered, for one year. It is respectfully requested that those who desire to subscribe for this Journal will forward their names immediately—the terms will be strictly adhered to.

Address
SMITH & ALEXANDER
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place,
Philadelphia.

☞ *Specimen numbers may be seen at the office of the Eastern Shore Whig.*

SYTHE CRADLING.

THE undersigned, grateful for past favors, informs his customers and the public generally that he has on hand a first rate assortment of the best materials for cradling Sythes, and is prepared to make or repair to order, on the most approved plan,

WHEAT CRADLES,

of either sprung or sawed stuff, provided early calls be made. He would also request such of his customers as have old Sythes that want repairs, to send them to his shop as soon as possible, to enable him to have them done in time

The public's obedient servant,
JNO. B. FIRBANKS.
june 2 tf (G3w)

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS

MAKING.

THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgements to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a plater's shop,and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

With a large and extensive assortment of

MATERIALS,

embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business,and the assistance of the very best of workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carryalls,

or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GIGS, new and second hand,

of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness,and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also all kind of Steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of Silver plating done as low as it can be in the city.

The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz. smithing, plating and painting.

They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately, otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons. A. & H.

Jan 20 tf

The Easton Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advocate, will copy the above.

JOHN W. MILLIS,

COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS MAKER,

MOST RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has just returned from Baltimore with

A FIRST RATE ASSORTMENT OF THE

BEST MATERIALS

in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture in the best manner and at the shortest possible notice. By the assistance of some experienced workmen and his own attention to business, he feels satisfied that he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. His shop is on Washington street near the Tan Yard of Messrs. H. E. Bateman & Co. and immediately fronting the Bay Side road.

He pledges himself that no exertions will be wanting on his part to render his work equal to any manufactured on the Eastern Shore in point of style and durability.

All kinds of repairs done at the shortest possible notice and on accommodating terms. Old Gigs taken in exchange for work of any kind, or in payment of debts due the subscriber; or, he will give fair prices in cash for such as will bear repairing.

april 7 eo3w (G)

P. S. He feels called on to say to his customers that his absence from his shop during the winter was owing to circumstances beyond his control, but he has surmounted them all, and is permanently fixed with a determination to fill up the vacant space his absence caused for the time in his business.

☞ The subscriber wishes to obtain a BODY MAKER. Constant employment and the highest cash price will be given.

J. W. M.

NOTICE.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and the public generally that he has on hand a quantity of

GOOD HOME-MADE SHOES,

CONSISTING OF IN PART AS FOLLOWS: VIZ

Gentlemen's fine Monroes.
Do do Shoes.
Women's Boots and Shoes.
Children's Shoes, cut different fashions.
Some good strong Coarse Shoes.

He is constantly making up work of all kinds adapted to the season, which he is determined to sell low for cash, bacon, hides, or tan-bark, provided the articles of trade are delivered at the time of making the purchase.

Those wishing to purchase on such terms will please call at his shop between McNeal and Robinson's Grocery, and Mrs. Gibbs's Millinery and Fancy Store, and directly opposite Ozmon & Shannahan's Cabinet Shop, where he may be found always ready to wait on those who may please to give him a call.

The public's humble serv't.
SOLOMON MERRICK.
april 4 tf

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either on executions or officer's fees, are informed that if speedy payment is not made, he will proceed according to law without respect to persons. He hopes this notice will be punctually attended to, otherwise he is determined to be punctual in executing to the utmost rigor of the law, all persons who are delinquent. Other notices have not been attended to, but this shall be.

JOS: GRAHAM, Shff.
march 21 tf

MARYLAND ECLIPSE

The Thorough-bred Horse,

MARYLAND ECLIPSE.

WILL be on his stand in Centreville on Monday the 30th of March inst. and will return to Easton on Saturday the 5th of April next, where he will remain a week. He will then be at Centreville and Easton a week alternately during the season.

In addition to the running stock of Maryland Eclipse, formerly noticed, he is the sire of Fanny Richards, a successful racer in South Carolina and Georgia, beating the celebrated horse Her Cline, in two heats, three miles and repeat; and of Mr. Biddle's Maid of the Neck, who took the purse the first day, at the Easton race course last fall, beating four others, the colts of Sir Archie, John Richards, Valentine, &c. with apparent ease.

For his performances, pedigree and terms &c. see Handbill.

JAMES SEWELL.

march 31

☞ The Centreville Times will copy the above.

The Thorough-bred Race Horse

UPTON,

SIX YEARS OLD NEXT SPRING,

WILL make another season at the same stands,—terms $8 and $12. For his pedigree in full, and extraordinary performance as a three year old, running his mile in 1m 53½s., 1m. 52s., 1m. 53s , 1m. 57s., 1m. 56s., against aged horses, at Lancaster, Pa. (run as Col. Selden's b. c.) See Am. Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, vol. 6, no. 6—vol. 5, page 54—do. no. 9, (cover) v. 2, p. 252—v. 4, p. 151 and 544, &c.

E. N. HAMBLETON,
T. TILGHMAN,
jan 31 tf

The Celebrated Horse

IVANHOE,

WILL be let to mares this season at four dollars the Spring's chance, two dollars the single leap, and seven dollars to insure a mare to be in foal. Season to commence at Easton on Tuesday the 7th April, inst. at the Trappe on Wednesday the 8th, at Marengo, in Miles River Neck, on Friday the 10th, and at St. Michaels on Monday the 13th, and he will be at the above stands on the above named days once in two weeks throughout the season.

IVANHOE was sired by Chester, best son of Mr. Hambleton's old Tom, out of an Oscar mare, is seven years old this Spring. He is a remarkably sure foal getter, and his colts will bear a comparison with the colts of any horse in the county (of the same age.)

FAYETTE GIBSON,
HENRY PRICE.
Talbot co. April 4th, 1835. tf

The Celebrated Hunting Horse,

GRAY MESSENGER,

FROM THE CITY OF WILMINGTON, DEL.

WILL stand for Mares this season at Centreville, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, commencing the 25th March, ult. He will stand at Easton on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday following, and at the Trappe on Friday and Saturday following, and at St. Michaels on Monday and Tuesday following, and will be at each of the above stands on the above days, every other week throughout the season, ending on the 4th of July next.

Messenger is in first rate condition and is ready to serve mares at the following reduced prices: $4 the single service, cash; $8 the season, payable the first of October next, but six dollars will be taken if paid by the 4th of July, at which time his term of service will expire; $12 to insure a mare with foal, payable the first of March, 1836, or as soon as she is ascertained to be in foal, bet ten dollars will be taken if paid by the first of December next, and 25 cents to the groom, cash, for each mare. All persons putting mares to Gray Messenger to insure with foal and parting with them before it is ascertained whether they are with foal or not, must pay for the season.

Gray Messenger is a handsome gray, full sixteen and a half hands high, well proportioned, was got by Mr. Cooper's full-bred horse Messenger, of Pennsylvania, his grand sire was the noted imported horse Messenger, by Mr. Benger, in the year 1791, and landed at New York, his dam by Paymaster, his grand dam by the old independent horse Arabian. The Messenger stock for harness, saddle, fast trotters, long life, easy keeping and durability, stands unrivalled. This horse is allowed by good judges to be a first rate harness horse, perfectly gentle, and has fine action, and good bottom. His colts are highly approved by competent judges. It is unnecessary to say more, as the horse will show for himself. His stands will be at the stable of Mr. Wm. Simes in Centreville, and at the subscriber's stable in Easton, and at Capt. H. Dellahay's stable at the Trappe, and at Mr. W. Fairbanks's stable at St. Michaels The above named gentlemen will receive the names of all persons putting mares to Gray Messenger.

RICHARD C. LAIN.
March 25th, 1835—april 11 tf

N. B. The subscriber wishes to purchase a small quantity of good oats and corn blades, or good hay, for which he would pay a good price.

R. C. L.

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN CENTREVILLE & EASTON.

THE MAIL STAGE leaves Easton for Centreville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and arrives at Centreville about half past 5. Returning, leaves Centreville at 9 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Easton about half past 12 M.

Fare from Easton to Centreville,	$1.50
" " Easton to Wye Mills,	1,00
" " Wye Mills to Centreville,	50

All Baggage at the risk of the owners.
Easton, April 4, 1835.

The Philadelphia Journal, and Literary Gazette.

A weekly newspaper, containing EIGHT large imperial pages, at the unprecedented low rate of TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance—TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS at the end of six months, or THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year.

The Journal will be devoted to Literature, Science, The Arts, and General News; embracing also Original Tales, Essays and Poetry, written spirited in style,together with choice selections from the most able foreign and American periodicals.

Any person who will procure FIVE yearly subscribers, and become responsible for the money, will be entitled to a copy gratis.

Agents will be allowed a discount of ten per cent, on all subscribers they obtain, by remitting or becoming responsible for the money.

☞ Companies of five persons, by paying $5 00 in advance, will be entitled to subscribe for six months; a single individual, for the same length of time will be charged $1 25.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, while the subscriber is in arrears.

Letters on business must invariably be addressed to the publishers, WM. SLOANAKER & Co., No. 374 Market street, (Girard Row) and unless containing remittances, *post paid*.

☞ Editors throughout the country, who publish our prospectus, and send it to us marked, will be entitled to an exchange for one year. may 5

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

EXTRA GLOBE.

THE undersigned propose to issue the first number of a new series of the Extra Globe, on Monday the 25th of May next, and to publish it weekly for six months, making twenty-six numbers; the last to contain an Index to the whole. It will be printed upon fine double-royal paper, made up in quarto form, like the Extra and Congressional Globes published by us last year. The 26 numbers will make 416 quarto royal pages.

It will contain the principal original articles of the Daily and Semi-Weekly Globes, notices of the public meetings, the elections, and public proceedings in every State in the Union, in relation to the canvass for the next Presidency—a contest which the indications of the present year will go far to decide.

The first number will contain the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention, to be held at Baltimore on the 20th of next month. An excellent Reporter has already been engaged to report the proceedings of the Convention, and the Speeches which may be made on the occasion.

We request the favor of those friends to whom this Prospectus may be sent, to circulate it, for the purpose of obtaining subscribers. A copy of the work will be sent to the newspapers that copy this Prospectus.

Subscribers should forward their names in time to reach us before the 25th May. If they do not, we may not be able to furnish them with all the numbers; because the work is put at so low a price, that we cannot afford to reprint any numbers that may be exhausted.

TERMS.

One dollar per copy, in advance.

Eleven copies will be furnished for ten dollars; twenty-two copies for twenty dollars, and so on in proportion.

The price of this paper is so low, that we cannot afford to open accounts with those who subscribe for it. Therefore, no attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.
Washington, April 8, 1835.—apl 18

THE SILK CULTURIST.

THE Executive Committee of the Hartford county Silk Society, have commenced a monthly publication, called the Silk Culturist and Farmers Manual.

The object of the publication is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of the Mulburry Tree, in all its varieties—The rearing of Silk Worms—The production of Cocoons and the Reeling of Silk, in the most approved method. The importance of this knowledge will appear from the fact that the, nett profit of land devoted to the culture of Silk is double, if not triple, to that derived from any other crop which can be put upon it. It is also a fact, that every moderate farmer can raise several hundred dollars worth of Silk, without interfering with his ordinary agricultural operations. But in order to avail himself of this facility to obtain competency and wealth, which our soil and climate have given him, he must possess himself of information on the subject—for without it his attempts will be fruitless. It is, therefore, the object of the Committee to diffuse this information as extensively as possible; and at the cheapest rate. The publication will contain a complete manual or directory from sowing the seed to reeling the Silk, together with such facts and experiments, as will enable farmers to raise Silk and prepare it for market, without further knowledge or assistance. It will also contain interesting matter on agricultural subjects in general.

TERMS—The Culturalist will be published in monthly numbers of Eight Quarto Pages at FIFTY CENTS a year. No subscription will be received unless paid in *advance*, and for no less than a year.

Subscriptions received by F. G. COMSTOCK Secretary, Hartford, Conn., to whom also Communications may be addressed, which, post paid, will be attended to.

☞ Editors who will copy the above, shall receive the publication for one year.

Hartford, April, 1835—may 2

TO RENT

For the ensuing Year,

AND possession given on the first of January eighteen hundred and thirty-six, my FARM in Edmondson's Neck called "Cook's Hope," at present occupied by Mr. Barnett Parrott. Also, the Farm adjoining Perry Hall, called "Morlings," now in my own cultivation. To a suitable tenant the above farms will be leased on accommodating terms. Apply to MARIA ROGERS.

Perry Hall, 25th May, 1835.
may 26 tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SPENCER & WILLIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm will please make immediate payment to C. F. Willis, who is authorised to settle the same.

SAM'L. W. SPENCER,
C. F. WILLIS.
Easton, April 24th, 1835—april 25 tf

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by

SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

CART WHEEL WRIGHTING & *BLACKSMITHING.*

THE subscriber, grateful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with in Easton, would most respectfully inform his customers and the public generally that he has bought Mr. A. Dodd out, and will carry on (by the assistance of Mr. Dodd, whom he has employed as his foreman) the Blacksmithing in connection with the Cart-wheel, Plough and Wagon Wrighting, at the stand on Dover street, heretofore occupied by Mr. Dodd, and a new shop immediately adjoining and built for the purpose, opposite the Lumber Yard of Sam'l. Mackey, Esq. Mr. Griffith, who is his foreman at the Wheel Wrighting will continue in his old shop on Washington street, and near the Coach Shop of Mr. John W. Millis, to receive orders and take in work for the accommodation of those who do not know where his new stand is. Any orders left with him or Mr. Dodd, will receive the same attention as if given to the subscriber.

He has and intends keeping on hand a large and general assortment of the very

BEST MATERIALS,

in his line, and is prepared to manufacture them at the shortest notice and on the most accommodating terms.

He intends keeping on hand a few Carts, ready made, and a variety of Wheels, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Cart and Plough Hames; also Axes, Grubbing-hoes, Mattoxes, Dung and Hay Forks, Iron Wedges, Singletrees ironed off, &c. &c. and all kinds of blacksmithing done as heretofore by Mr. Dodd, all of which will be disposed of low for cash or any kind of country produce, or good guaranteed paper, or on a liberal credit to punctual customers.

The public's obedient servant,
JNO. B. FIRBANKS.
april 4 tf (Geo3w)

SOLOMON BARRETT,

TAVERN KEEPER,

EASTON, MD.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hambleton, jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize his establishment.—His bar is well stocked with the choicest Liquors and his larder with the best provision the market will afford—his stables are in good order and well stocked with provender. He has in his employ careful ostlers and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

feb 3 tf

N. B. S.B will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapins, Oysters, and Wild Ducks.

THE FARMER'S & CITIZEN'S

RETREAT.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up the above named house, formerly occupied by Henry Clift, in the most pleasant, fashionable, and central part of the town of Easton, where he will at all times be found ready to wait on all those who may think proper to give him a call.

His table will be supplied with the best fare which the market will afford, and his bar furnished with the choicest liquors. His knowledge of the business together with his extensive acquaintance induce him to believe he will be sustained by a generous public.

The public's obedient servant,
CALEB BROWN.

N. B. Private parties can at all times be accommodated with private apartments and attentive servants; and he intends to keep at all times while in their season, Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. &c. C. B.

may 2 tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will on the first of April, open a house of public entertainment at that long established tavern house, the property of John Leeds Kerr, Esq. in the town of Easton, known by the name of the

UNION TAVERN.

He pledges himself to keep the best table the market will afford, good beds, and careful ostlers, and to bestow all the attention he is capable of, for the comfort and happiness of those who may favor him with a call. From his experience in that line of business for many years, and his untiring disposition to please, he flatters himself that those who may be good enough to give him a trial will become his patrons.

ELIJAH McDOWELL.
march 28 tf

REMOVAL

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop,directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HATS,

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.

To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the HIGHEST CASH *prices*.

ENNALLS ROSZELL.
Easton, Jan. 10 tf

SLAVES WANTED.

A GENLEMAN wishes to purchase 15 or 20 Girls and Boys, from 13 to 18 years old, for the use of his plantation in Louisiana Apply at the bar of McDowell's Hotel.

june 6 2t*

NOTICE.

BEING desirous of closing up all my accounts, I have placed my books in the hands of Joseph K. Neall, with instructions to close every account without exception. Those persons therefore who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call on Jos K. Neall, who has my books, at the office of Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. and who has my express orders to settle up my accounts by the first day of May next, otherwise all that remain unsettled on that day will be placed in the hands of an officer.

I still have and intend constantly to keep a large supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and materials for manufacturing, of the best quality, and will be glad to accommodate my customers and the public generally.

PETER TARR.
feb 3 tf (G)

Collector's Notice.

ALL persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1834, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not comply with this notice may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer will compel me to this course. ☞Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it, will please pay attention to this notice.

JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector
of Talbot county.
sept 9

NOTICE.

The Commissioners for Talbot county will sit in their office in the Court-house every Tuesday and Saturday for four successive weeks,commencing on Tuesday the 21st inst., to hear appeals. All persons having claims against Talbot county, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof on or before the 14th day of July next, as the levy will be closed on that day. Per order,

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.
to the Commissioners for T. C.
april 21

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers that he still continues to repair and manufacture TIN WARE in all its varieties,at the old stand on Washington street, next door to Ozment & Shannahan's Cabinent Maker's Shop. He has employed an

Experienced Workman,

from Baltimore, who makes "auld things a'maist as gude as new," and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount.

Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; muskrat, coon, rabbit, mink, and otter skins; geese, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.

Country merchants or others buying to sell again, will be furnished with any articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore. ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.
jan 10 tf

CLOCK & WATCH

MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an additional supply of

MATERIALS

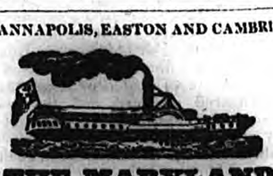
in his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete, all of which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. The subscriber flatters himself from his experience in his line of business, and his assiduous attention to the same, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may see proper to give him a trial. He has also on hand

New Watches,
Watch Chains and Keys,
Silver Thimbles,
Silver Ever Pointed Pencils,
Razors, and Razor Straps,
Shaving and Tooth Brushes,
Penknives, Scissors,

and a variety of other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for CASH, or in exchange for old gold and silver. The subscriber returns his many thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and still hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a share of the public patronage.

The public's humble servant,
JAMES BENNY.
april 28 tf G

FOR ANNAPOLIS, EASTON AND CAMBRIDGE;



THE MARYLAND

WILL go to Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) & Easton on every Tuesday & Friday morning, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock, from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting.

N. B.—All beggage at the owner's risk.

L. G. TAYLOR.
may 5

NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS

HAS just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and is now opening a handsome assortment of

SADDLERY,

Selected with great care from the most recent importations, consisting in part of the following articles, to wit:

Hard Solder Bitts and Stirrups,
English Bridle Leathers,
Gig, Twig, and Shay Whips,
foreign and domestic,
Iron Traces, Plough Bitts,
Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Horse Nets,

&c. together with every variety of article generally kept in Saddlery Establishments.

april 28 tf

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES. "THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE." VOL. I.---No. 46.

EASTON, MARYLAND. SEMI-WEEKLY. TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1835.

THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,
Printed and published by
RICHARD SPENCER,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

The semi-weekly, printed and published every Tuesday and Saturday morning, at four dollars per annum; if paid in advance, three dollars will discharge the debt, and, the weekly, on Tuesday morning, at two dollars and fifty cents; if paid in advance, two dollars will discharge the debt.

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance.

No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

POETRY.

From the N. Y. Mirror.

THE WESTERN HUNTER.

By William C. Bryant.

Aye, this is freedom!—these pure skies
Were never stained with village smoke;
The fragrant wind, that through them flies,
Is breathed from wastes by plough unbroke.
Here, with my rifle and my steed,
And her who left the world for me,
I plant me, where the red deer feed
In the green desert—and am free.

For here the fair savannahs know
No barriers in the bloomy grass:
Wherever breeze of Heaven may blow,
Or beam of Heaven may glance, I pass.
In pastures measureless as air,
The bison is my noble game;
The bounding elk, whose antlers tear
The branches, falls before my aim.

Mine are the river fowl that scream
From the long line of weaving sedge;
The bear that marks my weapon's gleam,
Hides vainly in the forest's edge;
In vain the she wolf stands at bay;
The brindled catamount, that lies
High in the boughs to watch his prey,
Even in the act of springing, dies.

With what free growth the elm and plane
Fling their huge arms across my way,
Gray, old, and cumbered with a train
Of vines, as huge and old and gray!
Free stray the lucid streams, and find
No taint in these fresh lawns and shades:
Free springs the flowers that scent the wind
Where never scythe has swept the glades.

Alone the fire, when frost winds sere
The heavy herbage of the ground,
Gathers his annual harvest here,
With flaming lips and banquet [illegible],
And trains of smoke that heavenward tower,
And streaming flames that sweep the plain,
Fierce, as if kindled to devour
Earth to the well springs of the main.

Here, from dim woods, the aged past
Speak solemnly; and I behold
The boundless future in the vast
And lonely river, seaward rolled.
Who moves, I ask, its gilding mass,
And trains the bordering vines, whose blue
Bright clusters tempt me as I pass?

Broad are these streams—my steed obeys,
Plunges, and bears me through the tide
Wide are these woods—I thread the maze
Of giant stems, nor ask a guide.
I hunt till day's last glimmer dies
O'er woody vale and grassy height;
And kind the voice and glad the eyes,
That welcome my return at night.

SKETCHES OF LONDON.

LONDON RECREATIONS.

The wish of persons in the humbler classes of life to ape the manners and customs of those whom fortune has placed above them, is often the subject of remark, and not unfrequently of complaint. The inclination may, and no doubt does, exist to a great extent among the small gentility, the would be aristocrats of the middle classes. Tradesmen and clerks, with Court Journal Reading families, and circulating library-subscribing daughters, get up tavern assemblies in humble imitation of Almack's, and promenade the dingy "large room" of some second rate hotel with as much complacency as the inviable few who are privileged to exhibit their magnificence in that exclusive haunt of fashion and foolery. Aspiring young ladies who read flaming accounts of some "fancy fair in high life," suddenly grow, desperately charitable, visions of admiration and matrimony float before their eyes; some wonderfully meritorious institution, which by the strongest accident, in the world, has never been heard of before, is discovered to be in a languishing condition. Thompson's great room, or Johnson's nursery ground, is forthwith engaged, and the aforesaid young ladies, from mere charity, exhibit themselves for 3 days from 12 to four, for the small charge of one shilling per head.—With the exception of these classes of society, however, and a few other weak & insignificant persons, we do not think the contemptible attempte at imitation, to which we have alluded, prevails in any great degree. The different character of the recreations of different classes, has often afforded an amusement in our walks and musings; and we have chosen it for the subject of our present sketch, in the hope that it may possess some amusement for our readers.

If the regular City man, who leaves Lloyd's at five o'clock, and drives home to Hackney, Clapton, Stamford-hill, or elsewhere, can be said to have any daily recreation beyond his dinner; it is his garden. He never does anything to it with his own hands; but he takes a great pride in it notwithstanding; and if you are desirous of paying your addressess to the youngest daughter besure to be in raptures with every flower & shrub it contains. If your poverty of expressions compel you to make any distinction between the two, we would certainly recommend your bestowing more admiration on his garden than his wine. He always takes a walk round it before he starts for town in the morning, and is particularly anxious that the fish pond should be kept specially neat. If you call on him on Sunday in summer time, about an hour, before dinner, you will find him sitting in an arm-chair, on the lawn behind the house, with a straw hat on reading a Sunday paper. A short distance from his you will most likely observe a handsome paroquet in a large brass wire cage; ten to one but the two eldest girls are loitering in one of the side-walks, accompanied by a couple of young fellows who are holding parasols over them—of course only to keep the sun off, while the younger children with the under nursery maid, are strolling listlessly about in the shade.

Beyond these occasions, his delight in his garden appears to arise more from the consiousness of possession than actual enjoyment of it. When he drives you down to dinner on a week day he is rather fatigued with the occupations of the morning, and tolerably cross into the bargain; but when the cloth is removed, and he has drank three or four glasses of his favourite port, he orders the French windows of the dinning room (which of course look into the garden) to be opened, and throwing a silk handkerchief over his head, and leaning back in his arm chair, descants at considerable length upon its beauty, and the cost of maintaining it. This is to impress you—who are a young friend of the family—with a due sense of the excellence of the garden, and the wealth of its owner and when he has exhausted the subject he goes to sleep.

There is another and a very different class of men whose recreation is their garden. An individual of this class resides some short distance from town—say in the Hamstead-road, or the Kilburn-road, or any other road where the houses are small and neat, and have little *slips* of back garden. He and his wife—who is as clean and compact a little body as himself—have occupied the same house ever since he retired from business twenty years ago. They have no family. They once had a son, who died at about five years old. The child's portrait hangs over the mantel-piece in the best sitting room, and a little cart he used to draw about is carefully preserved as a relic. In fine weather the old gentleman is almost constantly in the garden; and when it is too wet to go into it, he will look out of the window at it by the hour together. He has always something to do in it, and you will see him digging, and sweeping, and cutting, and messing about, with manifest delight. In spring time, there is no end to the sowing of seeds, and sticking little bits of wood over them, with labels, which look like epitaphs to their memory; and in the evening, when the sun has gone down, the perseverance with which he lugs a great watering-pot about is perfectly astonishing. The only other re-creation he has is the newspapers, which he peruses every day, from beginning to end, generally reading the most interesting pieces of intelligence to the wife, during breakfast.

The old lady herself is fond of flowers, as the hyacinth glasses in the parlor window, and geranium pots in the little front court testify.—She takes a great pride in the garden too, and when one of the four fruit trees produce a rather large gooseberry, [illegible] served under a wine-glass on the sideboard, for the edification of visitors, who are duly informed that Mr. So-and-So planted the tree which produced it, with his own hands. On a summer's evening, when the large watering-pot has been filled and emptied some fourteen times, and the old couple quite exhausted themselves by trotting about, you will see them sitting happily together in the little summer house, enjoying the calm and peace of the twilight, and watching the shadows as they fall upon the garden, and gradually growing thicker and more sombre, obscure the tints of their gayest flowers;—no bad emblem of the years that have silently rolled over their heads, deadening in their course the brightest hues of early hopes and feelings which have long since faded away. These are their own recreations, and they require no more; they have within themselves the materials of comfort and content; and the only anxiety of each is to die before the other. This is no ideal sketch; there *used* to be many old people of this description; their numbers may have diminished, and may decrease still more. Whether the course female education has taken of late days—whether the pursuit of giddy frivolities, and empty nothings—has tended to unfit women for that quiet domestic life in which they show far more beautifully than in the most crowded assembly, is a question we should feel little gratification in discussing—we hope not.

Let us turn, now, to another portion of the London population, whose recreations present as strong a contract as can be well conceived—we mean the Sunday pleasures; and let us beg our redears to imagine themselves stationed by our side in some well known rural "Tea gardens." The heat is intense this afternoon and the people, of whom there are additional parties arriving every moment, look as warm as the tables which have been recently painted, and have the appearance of being red hot. What a dust and noise! Men and women—boys and girls—sweethearts and married people—babies in arms, and children in chaises—pipes and shrimps—cigars and perriwinkles—tea and tobacco. Gentlemen in alarming waistcoats, & steel watch guards, promenading about, three abreast with surprising dignity, (or, as the gentleman in the next box facetiously observes, "cutting it uncommon fat")—ladies with great, white pocket handkerchiefs like small table cloths, in their hands, chasing one another on the grass, in the most playful and interesting manner, with the view of attracting the attention of the aforesaid gentlemen—husbands in perspective, ordering bottles of ginger beer for the objects of their affections, with a lavish disregard of expense, and the said objects washing down huge quantities of s'rimps" and "winkles," with an equal disregard of their own bodily health, and subsequent comfort—boys with great silk hats, just balanced on the top of their heads, smoking cigars, and trying to look as, if they liked them—gentlemen in pink shirts and blue waist coats, occasionally upsetting either themselves or somepody else, with their own canes—and children of every age and size in incredible numbers, from the boy of one in a straw hat and lace cockade, to the girl of twelve in a little scanty spencer, with a beaver bonnet and green veil.

Some of the finery of these people provokes a smile; but they are all clean, and happy, and disposed to be good-natured and sociable. Those two motherly looking women in the smart pelisses, who are chatting so confidentially, inserting a "ma'am" at every fourth word, scraped an acquaintance about a quarter of an hour ago; it originated in admiration of the little boy who belongs to one of them—that diminutive specimen of mortality in the three-cornered pink satin hat with black feathers. Those two men in the blue coats and drab trousers, who are walking up and down, smoking their pipes, are their husbands. The party in the opposite box are a pretty fair specimen of the generality of the visiters. There are the father and mother, and old grand-mother, a young man and woman, and an individual addressed by the euphonious title of "Uncle Bill," who is evidently the wit of the party. They have some half dozen children with them; but it is scarcely necessary to notice the fact, for it's matter of course here. Every woman in "the gardens" who has been married for any length of time, must have had twins on two or three occasions; it's impossible to account for the extent of juvenile population in any other way.

Observe the inexpressible delight of the old grandmother at Uncle Bill's splendid joke of "tea for four; bread and butter for forty;" and the loud explosion of mirth which follows his wafering a paper "pigtail" on the waiters collar. The young man is evident "keeping company" with Uncle Bill's niece, and Uncle Bill's hints—such as "Don't forget me at the dinner, you know." "I shall look out for the cake, Sally." "I'll be godfather to your first—wager it's a boy," and so forth, are equally embarrassing to the young people, and delightful to the elder ones. As to the old grandmother, she's in perfect ecstacies, and does nothing but laugh herself into fits of coughing, until they have finished the "gin and water warm with," of which Uncle Bill ordered "glasses round," after tea, "jist to keep the night air out, and do it up comfortable and riglar arter sitch a day, which certainly was 'rayther warm, as the child said when it fell in the fire."—It's getting dark, and the people begin to move: the field leading to town is quite full of them; the little hand chaises are dragged wearily along: the children are tired, and amuse themselves and the company generally by crying, or resort to the much more pleasant expedient of going to sleep—the mothers begin to wish they were at home again—sweethearts grow more sentimental than ever as the time for parting arrives—the gardens look mournful enough by the light of the two lanterns which hang against the trees for the convenience of smokers—and the waiters, who have been running about incessantly for the last six hours, think they feel a little tired, as they count their glasses and their gains.

There are many other classes who regularly pursue the same round of recreation. The better description of clerks form rowing clubs, and dress themselves like sailors at fancy balls; others resort to the billiard table. Some people ple think that the greatest enjoyment of existence is to stew in an unwholesome vault for a whole night drinking bad spirits and hearing worse singing: and others go half price to the theatre regularly every evening. A certain class of donkeys think the chief happiness of human existence is to nock at doors and run away again; and there are other men whose only recreation is leaning against the post at street corners and not moving at all. Whatever be the class, or whatever the recreation so long as it does not render a man absurd himself or offensive to others, we hope it will never be interfered with, either by a misdirected feeling of propriety on the one hand or detestable cant on the other.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

The Apprentice System in Jamaica.—Recent advices from Jamaica, represent the condition of that Island to be such as to render it imperative that energetic means should be adopted to prevent its ultimate destruction. Every effort has been made by those who are opposed to the true interests of the Planters, to persuade their brethren at home that the apprentice system is adapted to the purposes of its institution, and that the Island is in a flourishing condition. Great Britain is thus deceived by information conveyed to them through a channel, corrupted by private interest or a baser motive, and obtained primarily from sources upon which little if any reliance can be placed. In the House of Lords, March 17, the Earl of Mulgrave holds the following language;—"Those who were most sanguine of the success of that measure, (the emancipation of the negroes) stated that they would take the first crop as a criterion whether or not that portion of labour under the apprentic system and the additional hours given to the laborer, secured a sufficiency of labor for the cultivation of sugar. He was happy to state, *from the sources of intelligence which he possessed, in fact from all quarters, he understood that in almost every place, without exception, sufficient labor was afforded to enable them to carry on the cultivation of sugar.*"—The Hon. William Miller, Custos of the Parish of Trelawny, in Jamaica in his address, at a recent meeting of Proprietors planters and others concerned in the management of plantation in that Parish, stated:—"That he travelled lately from St. Mary's round the West end of the Island, and paid most particular attention to the state of cultivation of the Sugar Estates and other plantations As far as his observation went, he found the cultivation generallly neglected—the usual plant had not been put in, or the ratoon canos cleaned—in many places the cane-fields were irrecoverably run over with weeds, and the pastures also negleted. *From notes which he had taken and conversations had with experienced practical men, on different properties, he found them all to concur with him as to the miserable state of cultivation.*" Why is it that Great Britain manifests so little acquaintance with the true condition of her plantations in Jamaica? Why is it she does not listen to the proprietors; to those whose interests are immediately concerned, and whose facilities of information and willingness to impart it would at once develope the true state and condition of her insular plantations?—She may shut her eyes to the light which facts display, and close her ears to the voice of reason; but she may yet be aroused from her apathy by a catastrophe which appears now to be in a train of developement! By information obtained from sources entitled to the greatest credit, we are led to believe that the apprentice system will prove a total failure.—With all the advantages derived from former years' lobor and with the most propitious seasons that could be desired, the present Sugar crop will, it is stated, prove to be short of the average one. The cause of this is attributed solely to the small amount of labor obtained from the apprentices since the 1st August last. The work procured from the negroes, notwithstanding the liberal compensation given them, is confined to the manufacturing of the crop, to the entire neglect of the cane and other products of the soil.—The consequence of this must be the gradual relinquishment of the Sugar plantations.

The facts respecting the apprentice system, which have already been developed, show, that the premises from which the British theorists have derived their conclusions, are untenable. Indeed, the history of mankind proves that sudden, radical changes cannot be effected in the condition of our species. The folly of insisting upon such violent changes is apparent—Great Britain has expended *twenty millions of dollars* in liberating her slaves in the West Indies, she has forfeited a large amount of the valuable revenue accruing from them, and she has brought her ancient and loyal possessions to a condition verging upon anarchy and bloodshed. Talleyrand shrewdly observed on a certain occasion, "c'etait une faute," but this is a greater blunder than that to which the great diplomatist had reference.

The method employed by the Governor to obtain information respecting the quantity of sugar manufactured this year, compared with that of the foregoing, is calculated at once to arouse the pride and the indignation of the planter. The special magistrates are employed all over the Island to sift this information from the overseers, without reference to the consent of the proprietors: a measure which reflects little credit upon his Excellency. But a short time previous, he requested the proprietors to furnish him with the quantity of sugar made on their estates up to the 1st March; but this information had not been called for, although every facility for obtaining it would have been given by the latter. The overseers, in many instances, have very naturally declined to comply with the request of the Governor, deeming the performance of that request an unjustifiable breach of the duties incident to their station. There are not wanting those, who in their intemperate zeal for the success of their favorite system, garble the accounts thus imperfectly obtained; thus by information surreptitiously obtained on the one hand, and by misrepresentation on the other, is the public mind deceived as to the true state of that once flourishing Island.

The only remedy to which the planter can now resort to retrieve, in a measure, the losses consequent upon the adoption of the apprenticeship system, and to act as an ultimate security when his slaves shall have become absolutely free, is to encourage European emigrants to settle upon the Island. The moderate advocates of emancipation, in that Island, those who are not blinded by prejudice to a favorite system, see and acknowledge the necessity of immediate emigration, as a means requisite to the ultimate safety of the white population. By employing white men of steady habits in the principal occupations on the estates, a check would be imposed upon the blacks: the proprietor would feel himself secure with such a trusty and hardy band of men about his person.—It has been proposed to colonize the whole interior of the Island by white emigrants, first dividing it into Townships of convenient size. The climate of the interior is represented as being in a high degree [illegible] an abundant increase. It is said to be peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of coffee. The proprietors are sensible that Colonization upon so extensive a plan cannot be effected without the aid of Great Britain. Accordingly, at the late public meeting of proprietors &c. in the Parish of Trelawny, it was resolved, that a memorial be addressed to the Governor, imploring him to lay before his Majesty's Ministers the present state of the Island, the apprehensions of the proprietors as to their security, and "to solicit the aid of the Mother Country to promote an object (emigration) so necessary to secure the safety and tranquility of all classes of his Majesty's subjects in this Island, and to afford the most likely means of continuing, though on a much smaller scale than hitherto, the cultivation of the staple products which yield so large a revenue to Great Britain." We sincerely wish that this appeal to the Mother Country may be responded to that the alarming and too well grounded apprehensions of the proprietors may be dispelled, and that this beautiful Island, the garden spot of Western India, "may grow green again" and flourish with even more than former prosperity.

From Irving's Crayon Miscellany.

VISIT TO ABBOTSFORD.

The conversation here turned upon Campbell's poem of Gertrude of Wyoming, as illustrative of the poetic materials furnished by American scenery. Scott spoke of it in that liberal style in which I always found him to speak of the writings of his cotemporaries. He cited several passages of it with great delight. "What a pity it is, said he "that Campbell does not write more and oftener, and give full sweep to his genius. He has wings that would bear him to the skies; and he does now and then spread gradually, but folds them up again and resumes his perch, as if he was afraid to launch away. He do'nt know, or wo'nt trust his own strength. Even when he has done a thing well, he has often misgivings about it. He left out several fine passages of his Lochiel, but I got him to restore some of them." Here Scott repeated several passages in a magnificent style. "What a grand idea is that," said he, "about prophetic forboding; or, in common parlance, second sight—

"Coming events cast their shadows before."

It is a noble thought, and nobly expressed.

And there's that glorious little poem, too, of Hohenlinden; after he had written it, he did not seem to think much of it, but considered it 'd—d drum and trumpet lines." I got him to recicite it to me, and I believe that the delight I felt and expressed had an effect inducing him to print it. "The fact is," added he, "Campbell is, in a manner, a bug bear to himself. The brightness of his early success is a detriment to all his further efforts. He is afraid of the shadow which his own fame casts before him."

In the following extract we have the dinner table chat of two of the most distinguished authors of the age, Scott and Irving.

At dinner Scott had laid by his half rustic dress, and appeared clad in black. The girls too, in completing their toilet, had twisted in their hair the sprigs of purple heather which they had gathered on the hill side, and looked all fresh and blooming from their breezy walk.

There was no guest at dinner but myself. Around the table were two or three dogs in attendance. Maida the old stag hound, took his seat at Scott's elbow, looking up wistfully in his master's eyes, while Finette, the pet Spaniel, placed herself near Mrs. Scott, by whom, I soon perceived, she was completely spoiled.

The conversation happening to turn on the merits of his dogs, Scott spoke with great feeling and affection of his favorite, Camp: who is depicted by his side in the earlier engravings of him. He talked of him as of a real friend whom he had lost, and Sophia Scott looking up archly in his face, observed that papa shed a few tears when poor Camp died. I may here mention another testimonial of Scott's fondness for his dogs and his humorous mode of showing it, which I subsequently met with. Rambling with him one morning about the grounds adjacent to the house, I observed a small antique monument, on which was inscribed in Gothic characters:

"Cy git le preux Percy,"

(Here lies the brave Percy.)

I paused, supposing it to be the tomb of some stark warrior of the olden time, but Scott drew me on—"Pooh!" cried he, it's nothing but one of the monuments of my nonsense of which you'll find enough hereabouts." I learnt afterwards that it was the grave of a favorite greyhound.

Among the other important and priviliged members of the household who figured in attendance at the table, was a large grey cat, who I observed was regaled from time to time with tit bits from the table. This sage grimalkin was a favorite of master and mistress, and slept at night in their room; and Scott laughingly observed, that one of the least wise parts of their establishment was, that the window was left open at night for puss to go in and out. The cat claimed a kind of ascendency among the quadrupeds—sitting in state in Scott's arm-chair beside the door, as if to review his subjects as they passed, giving each dog a cuff beside the ears as he went by. This clapper-clawing was always taken in good part; it appeared to be in fact, a mere grimalkin, to remind the others of their vassalage, which they acknowledged by the most perfect acquiescense. A general harmony prevailed between sovereign and subjects, and they would all sleep together in the sunshine.

Scott was full of anecdote and conversation during dinner. He made some admirable remarks upon the Scottish character, and spoke strongly in praise of the quiet, orderly, honest conduct of his neighbours which one would hardly expect, said he, from the descendants of moss troopers, and borderers, in a neighborhood famed in old times for brawl and feud, and violence of all kinds. He said he had, in his official capacity of sheriff, administered the laws for a number of years, during which there had been very few trials.—The old feuds and local interests, and rivalries, and animosities of the Scotch, however, still slept, he said, in their ashes, and might easily be roused. Their hereditary feeling for names was still great. It was not always safe to have even the game of foot-ball between villages the old clanish spirit was too apt to break out. The Scotch, he said, were more revengeful than the English they carried their resentments longer, and would sometimes lay them by for years, but would be sure to gratify them in the end.

The ancient jealousy between the Higlanders and the Lowlanders still continued to a certain degree, the former looking upon the latter as an inferior race, less brave and hardy, but at the same time, [illegible] to take airs upon themselves under the idea of superior refinement. This made them techy and ticklish company for a stranger on his first coming among them; ruffling up and putting themselves upon their mettle on the slightest occasion, so that he had in a manner to quarrel and fight his way into their good graces.

For a time he bore flings and taunts with great coolness, until one, presuming on his forbearance, drew forth a dirk, and holding it before him, asked him if he had ever seen a weapon like that in his part of the country. Park, who was a Hercules in frame, seized the dirk, and with one blow drove it thro' an oaken table:—"Yes," replied he, and tell your friend that a man from the Lowlands drove it where the devil himself cannot draw it out again." All persons were delighted with the feat and the words that accompained it. They drank with Park to a better acquaintance, and were staunch friends ever afterwards.

From the Huntsville (Ala.) Democrat.

Tennessee.—We observe that Gen. Wm. Carroll, who is a candidate for re-election to the Gubernatorial chair of Tennessee, has come out in favor of the nominee of the Baltimore Convention for President.

Col. Kincannon, who has long served in the councils of the State with much ability, and who is deservedly a popular man—now a candidate for Congress in the Fayetteville District, has done the same. Grundy, Polk and Johnson—the same.

From what we see, we are clearly of opinion that before the election comes on, the State of Tennessee, finding that the support of Judge White would separate her from the body of the Democratic party, and throw her into communion with the Northern and Southern Whigs, will abandon the idea, and cordially unite in supporting the man who will certainly unite the body of the Democratic party,—the nominee of the Baltimore Convention. Tennessee is not the State to separate from her friends, from that portion of the Union who have heretofore exalted her favorite, and generously sustained his administration—merely from a devotion to men at this time. The *principles* which have distinguished Jackson's Administration, have to be supported now—that is the main consideration. The *man* who shall be at the head of the Government is a matter of far less importance. If he is pledged to carry out those principles, any man of fair character, and even of moderate abilities, would do.—When Tennessee sees that, the body of the Democratic party of the Union have united upon a candidate—let those who would peril the success of their principles from an unreasonable devotion to one man, or an unreasonable aversion to another, do as they please—the body of Tennessee, brave, Democratic Tennessee, will stand by her friends, and support the candidate who promises to unite them best against the league of the Northern and Southern Whigs. That candidate will most assuredly be the *individual* who has been nominated by the National Convention, which assembled at Baltimore on Wednesday last, the 20th inst. We shall soon learn his name, to place at the head of our columns, and call the Democracy of Alabama to his support. We will not disguise our belief that Martin Van Buren will be the man. If so, we hail him welcome.

A parent's love.—It is sometimes deemed by the cold-hearted, a mere rhapsody, to say of a parent's love, that it is stronger than death. In the affecting incident, however, related in the annexed paragraph, cut from the Bath (Steuben Co.) Advocate, the whole truth of that sentiment is most abundantly verified. "I cannot see him perish" are words that will find an echo in the heart of every parent, & sympathy in the bosom of all, who do not degrade the name and nature of man.—*N. Y. Amer.*

[*From the Bath Advocate of 27th May.*]

Distressing Incident.—Mr. Aaron Sisum, with his family, consisting of a wife and five children, on their way from Cherry Valley, Otsego co. to Allegany co. took passage on a boat on the Crooked Lake to Hammondsport, on the 20th inst. While passing up the Lake, a little son, aged five years, accidentally fell overboard. After a moment's pause, the father exclaimed, "I cannot see him perish," and immediately plunged in after him. The sails were lowered, but it was impossible to check the progress of the boat in time to save them, and both immediately sunk—leaving an afflicted widow and remaining children in a land of strangers, destitute of all means of support, except from the hand of charity. Mr. S. had in his pocket all the money they possessed.

With praiseworthy effort and liberality the citizens of Hammondsport afforded sufficient means to make them comfortable.

The selection at Baltimore of the candidate for the Vice Presidency although not made with the same degree of unanimity, is, we have no doubt, in strict accordance with public expectation and the wishes of a large majority of the republicans of the Union. Col. Johnson is emphatically a favourite with the People, his popularity is great—almost beyond that of any other man. He has been long in public life, and his career has been eminently distinguished by acts which have won the respect and affection of his countrymen. As a soldier and a statesman, he is every where known and admired; the honors of war and of peace he has won, and now wears with a plainness and simplicity every way becoming a republican patriot. Of his competitor, Mr. Rives, we entertain a very exalted opinion. Had he been preferred by the convention, the choice would have been entirely satisfactory to New York, and he would have received its electoral vote with the same cordiality that it will now be given to Col. Johnson; but the democracy having spoken, we confidently anticipate a united and vigorous effort by the friends of both candidates—that the only rivalry will be which shall do the most to secure our triumph. In this State there is little to be done—New York is no battle field—the enemy discomfitted and routed, it is admitted by the Whig papers, "*can not be rallied.*" We shall, therefore, here have an easy victory but in every State in the Union where success may be considered at all doubtful, now is the time for our friends to prepare for the contest.—*Utica (N. Y.) Observer.*

A BEAUTIFUL REFLECTION.

It cannot be that earth is man's only abiding place. It cannot be that our life is a bubble [illegible] by the ocean of eternity to float a moment on its waves, and sink into nothingness. Else why is it that the high and glorious aspirations, which leap like angels, from the temple of our heart, are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and the cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off and leave us to muse upon their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars hold "their festival around the midnight throne," and set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory. And, finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and then are taken from us—leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades—where the stars will be spread out before us like islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beautiful beings which here pass before us like shadows, will stay in our presence forever.

Advertisement Extraordinary.—No one we think, will deny that the writer of the subjoined advertisement, copied from a Tuscaloosa (Alab) paper, is gifted in a remarkable degree with a genius for writing advertisements.

"Persons indebted to the Tuscaloosa Bookstore, are respectfully requested to pay their last year's accounts forthwith. It is no use to honey the matter, payments must be made, at least once a year, or I shall run down at the heel. Every body says, how well that man Woodruff is getting on in the world; when the fact is I have not, positively, spare change enough to buy myself a shirt, or a pair of breeches. My wife is now actually engaged in turning an old pair wrong side out, and in trying to make a new shirt out of two old ones.—She declares, that in "Virginia," where she was raised, they never do such things, and that it is moreover, a downright vulgar yankee piece of business altogether. Come, come, pay up! pay up friends, keep peace in the family, and enable me to wear my breeches right side out. You can hardly imagine how much it will oblige, dear sirs, the public's most obedient, most obliged and most humble servant,"

D. Woodruff.

From the Baltimore American.

The Maryland State Loan of two millions, to bear an interest of six per cent. & to be irredeemable for thirty-five years, has been taken by Messrs. J. I. Cohen, Jr. and Brothers, of this city. The money is to be applied to the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Cumberland.

A Loan of a million of dollars, to bear the same interest and to run for the same period, is also required by the State for the completion of the Susquehanna Rail road to York. Offers will be received by the Treasurer at Annapolis until the 15th July.

On the subject of the two million Loan, we find the following paragraph in the Annapolis Republican of Saturday.

The Maryland State Loan, of two millions of dollars, for which we have had some of the large dealers in stock in competition, such as Messrs. Biddle, Chauncey, Moss, Cohens, &c. was finally taken yesterday by the Messrs. Cohens, of Baltimore, at a small advance upon the limit.—The terms will depend upon whether *Bonds* or *Certificates* be issued, which the Treasurer reserves the right to decide.

MR. VAN BUREN'S LETTER.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

We take pleasure in submitting to our readers the following interesting correspondence. Mr. Van Buren's reply was received by Mr. Stevenson in this city, on Friday last, the morning on which our last paper appeared Had it been received the day before, it would have superseded the necessity of the disclaimer which we made on Friday—viz. that we had no *arrangement* with Mr. V. B. in 1829, or at any other time—that we had never pledged to give him our support, &c. Mr. Van Buren goes further in the letter now before us. He challenges both friend and foe—he defies all those who were once his associates, but are now converted into his opponents, to affirm that he has ever solicited their support, or ever sought any arrangement to obtain the nomination, or to secure his elevation. This is a bold and manly appeal—It is worthy of the man, worthy of the occasion.

But the whole letter breathes the same lofty spirit. Bold and frank as this appeal is, it is not more so than the pledge which he offers, to remove any doubt which may be entertained of his political opinions—if any doubt should exist—by answering, on all suitable occasions, the enquiries of his *fellow citizens*. For the present, he contents himself with declaring that he is prepared to carry out the principles of the present Administration, and to tread *generally* in the footsteps of President Jackson.

He dwells most emphatically upon the value of our institutions—and the "immense stake" which we hold "for the weal or wo of mankind." He pledges himself, if he should be found worthy of the confidence of his countrymen, to watch over the "Union as the palladium of our safety"—and by a few but masterly strokes of the pencil he delineates the two rules which are essential to its preservation: the 1st is, to exercise the powers which are delegated to the government, "in a spirit *of moderation* and brotherly love"—and the 2d is, "religiously to abstain from the *assumption* of such (powers) as have *not* been delegated by the constitution." Upon these two great rules, indeed, hang all the law and the prophets.

We cordially recommended the whole letter to the attention of the People.

(COPY.)

MAY, 23, 1835

SIR: A Convention of Republican Delegates from various parts of the Union, for the purpose of selecting suitable candidates for the offices of President & V. President assembled in Baltimore on the 20th inst. and unanimously agreed to present to their country, your name for that of President of the United States. We have been requested to communicate to you this nomination, and ask your acceptance of the same. We take pleasure in performing this duty, and respectfully solicit an answer at such time as may suit your convenience to give one.

With sentiments of high esteem, and respect, we have the honor to be, your obedient servants,

A. STEVENSON, *President.*
JAS. FENNER,
EDWARD CONDICT,
UPTON S. HEATH,
R. STRANGER,
J. B. NEVITT,
FRANKLIN CANNON,
Vice Presidents of the National Convention.

To MARTIN VAN BUREN, Esq of N. York.

WASHINGTON, May 29th, 1835.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d instant. The nomination you have been deputed to announce to me presents the only contingency, upon the occurrence of which, I could consent to become a candidate for the high office of President of the United States. When my name was first associated with the question of General Jackson's successor, more through the ill will of opponents than the partiality of friends, I determined to wait for the developement of the views of the Republicans of the Union, and to pursue that course only which their unbiassed judgment should finally recommend. I deemed that course to be due to the Administration, of which I was a member—to the best interests of the country—and to the indisibility of a political party, by the original organization of which, the overthrow of Republican principles in the U. States was prevented, and upon the ascendancy of which we can alone depend for their preservation. To the offers of support which were at that period occasionally made to me from different quarters of the Union, I respectfully replied, that the public good, in my opinion, required the services of Gen. Jackson for a second term—that the agitation of the question of his successor, at that early period, must of necessity embarrass the Administration—and that it was my desire that my name should not be connected with the subject. From that time to the present, I have neither solicited the aid nor sought the support of any man in reference to the high office for which I have been nominated; unless my replies to interrogatories from my fellow citizens upon public questions, and my sincere endeavors to make myself worthy of the respect and confidence of the American People, are liable, to that construction. For the truth of this declaration, I can safely appeal to the hundreds of honorable men who composed the recent Convention—to the numerous editors and politicians throughout the Union, who have distinguished me by their preference, and to my private correspondents and intimate friends, not excepting the considerable number of persons, once my friends and associates, whom the fluctuations of political life have converted into opponents. In none of these classes, or in any other of our community, is there a man who can truly say, that I have solicited his political support, or that I have entered or sought to enter with him into any arrangement, to bring about the nomination which I have now received, or to secure my elevation to the Chief Magistracy of my country.

The liberal men of all parties, I trust, and you and those you represent, I am sure, will pardon me for having thus spoken of my own conduct in reference to a point upon which I have been the silent object of attack, as causeless as it has been violent and unremitted; especially, as I alone can answer for it in relation to all my countrymen, although thousands may be ready to answer in relation to themselves.

Under these circumstances, the Democracy of the nation, in Convention assembled, having, as you inform me, with a degree of unanimity that I cannot too highly appreciate, pronounced me worthy of so great a trust, I cannot hesitate in making their wishes the rule of my conduct. I do, therefore, with a deep, and I hope abiding sense of the honor conferred upon me by their preference, accept the nomination which has been tendered to me by the Convention.

I am not aware that there is any point of interest in the general policy of the Federal Government, in respect to which, my opinions have not been made known by my official acts—by my own public avowals, and by the authorized explanations of my friends. If there [illegible] assured of my ready disposition to comply, on all suitable occasions, with the wishes of my fellow-citizens in this regard. I content myself, on this occasion, with saying, that I consider myself the honored instrument, selected by the friends of the present Administration, to carry out its principles and policy; and that, as well from inclination as from duty, I shall, if honored with the choice of the American People, endeavor to tread generally in the footsteps of President Jackson—happy, if I shall be able to perfect the work which he has so gloriously begun.

It cannot be denied, that there is no country in the world, whose inhabitants are so well secured in their civil and religious rights, and enjoy so large a share of prosperity and happiness, as the people of the United States. For this, they are indebted less to salubrity of climate and fertility of soil, than to our excellent system of Government; by which, more than any other, every man is protected in the application of his powers and faculties to his own benefit. That dissatisfaction should nevertheless occasionally arise, even under the best administration, of a system capable of producing such happy results, is not to be wondered at. Until the wit of man shall be able to devise some plan of Representative Government, by which all who think themselves qualified, may be, at the same time, admitted to a participation in the administration of its affairs, we must not expect to be relieved from the spirit of complaint, or even surprised to find it most vehement at a period of the greatest prosperity. But between partisan complaints as to the management of our Government, or even diversities of opinion in relation to the wisdom of supposed improvements in the details of its construction. *and* a desire to undermine and overthrow it, there is an immeasurable difference. Whilst the one can, at worst, but produce partial and temporary obstructions in the *dublic service, success* in the other would inevitably plunge our country, from its present lofty emince, into an abyss of anarchy and ruin.

We hold an immense stake for the weal or wo of mankind, to the importance of which we should not be insensible. The intense interest manifested abroad in every movement here, that threatens the stability of our system, shows the deep conviction which pervades the world, that upon its fate depends the cause of Republican Government. The advocates of monarchical systems have not been slow in perceiving danger to such institutions in the permanency of our Constitution, nor backward in seizing upon every passing event by which their predictions of its speedy destruction could be in any degree justified. Thus far, they have been *disappointed in their anticipations, and* the circumstances by which they were encouraged, however alarming at the time, have in the end only tended to show forth the depth of that devotion to the Union, which is yet, thank God, the master passion of the American bosom.

Thoroughly convinced that the overthrow of our present Constitution and the consequent destruction of the confederacy which it binds together, would be the greatest sacrifice of human happiness and hopes that has ever been made at the shrine of personal ambition, I do not hesitate to promise you, that every effort in my power, whether in public or private life, shall be made for their preservation. The Father of his Country, foreseeing this danger, warned us to cherish the Union as the palladium of our safety, and the great exemplar of our political faith, Thomas Jefferson, has taught us, that to preserve that common sympathy between the States, out of which the Union sprang, and which constitues its surest foundation, we should exercise the powers which right belong to the General Government, in a spirit of moderation and brotherly love, and religiously abstain from the assumption of such as have not been delegated by the Constitution.

Accept, gentlemen, my thanks, for the kind manner in which you have performed the duty assigned to you, and believe me to be, very sincerely, your friend and obedient serv't,

M. VAN BUREN.

To AND'W. STEVENSON, Esq. President, and
JAMES FENNER,
EDWARD CONDICT,
UPTON S. HEATH,
ROBERT STRANGE,
J. B. NEVITT, and
FRANKLIN CANNON, Esqrs.
Vice Presidents of the late National Convention.

COLONEL JOHNSON.

From the Albany Argus.

The federal batteries, which for the last eight years have been directed against General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, double shotted, and with all sorts of missiles, are now turned upon Colonel Johnson. So long as the gallant hero of the Thames was not in nomination for the V. Presidency, and so long as the opposition flattered themselves with the hope that he might be persuaded or deceived into their embraces, either by a direct alliance, or indirectly through Judge White and his associates, the language of the federal journals towards him was rather that of eulogy or compliment than that of disparagement and censure. But now that he is the regularly nominated candidate of the democracy, presented for the popular suffrage by the delegates from the states, by a preponderating vote, and with great although not entire unanimity, he is the subject of aspersion and assault in every form of gross personal and political hostility.

Fortunately for the character of our public men and the welfare of the country, such attacks rarely fail to react moved by honest and generous impulses; and in a just and generous spirit, they come, with a more confiding zeal and with redoubled energies, to the vindication of a fellow citizen who is the particular objects of federal obloquy and aspersion. The popular support, under such circumstances, is in a ratio with the virulence of the attack, and the want of decency and truth by which it is characterized. The case of Colonel Johnson will add another to the exhibitions of the popular feeling in this respect: and another rebuke to the labors and misrepresentation of the opposition.

We annex a correction of one of the allegations of the opposition against Colonel Johnson. It comes from a source of undoubted responsibility,—a highly respectable citizen of Kentucky, and a personal friend and near neighbor of Colonel Johnson. It meets, it will be perceived, the statements from hostile quarters, and the admissions of friends,—admissions made undoubtedly from the belief that at least some portion of the charges of the opposition were entitled to credit:

WEST POINT, June 6, 1835.

To the editor of the Argus:

SIR—In the "Newburgh Telegraph" of the 4th inst. I observe an article designed for a reply to the attacks of the opposition on the domestic relations of Colonel JOHNSON. The paragraph in question, which was evidently well meant, assumes it to be true that that gentleman is really a married man, and likely to suffer much humiliation from these outrages of the newspapers.

As other journals entertain similar impressions I think it but an act of justice to rectify them, and to state for their information that Col. Johnson never was married,—and that he has no wife, or reputed wife. The female about whom these libels have been writen has long since passed that "bourne from whence no traveller returns"—and is not therefore, under any circumstances, a fit subject for newspaper controversy. The discussion can conduce nothing to the public instruction, or add to the private morals. The editor of the Telegraph, I am sure will correct the erroneous impression with the utmost satisfaction. We have pretty distinct indications already, that some of the opposite presses, with characteristic decency and fairness, will press this subject into their service as an offensive weapon in the approaching canvass. What else can we expect from an institution, [the Bank] which enters the field surrounded with framed bands of Swiss—those mercenaries who make *a war of politics*, and who fight for plunder? The spirit of him who reposes at Monticello, and at whose summons the united democracy of America once moved, as well as the man who "fills the measures of his country's glory," have been no strangers to the tender mercies of an opposition press. Can Colonel Johnson look for an exemption from their licensed censure? He might as soon expect to see the course of the planets arrested, or a *suspension of the tides*.—This exception will be granted to him on one condition only—to abandon the front ranks of the people's cause, and compromise the principles which, for thirty years, he has nearly beggared himself to uphold.

But the intrepid soldier who was first in the combat—who threw himself where the blows fell thickest and heaviest, and struck the Colossus of the enemy down amidst flashing scalping knives & tomahawks, must surely be reserved for a nobler sacrifice than to amuse those who live by caricaturing the public men of the country. For my part, I say let them go on—they gnaw a file—the hero of the Thames will never cower before the troops of the goose quill.

As the near neighbor, and personal friend of Colonel Johnson, I take liberty of making this correction, believing it will be acceptable to the great mass of the community, who will not countenance injustice to that gentleman.

Yours respectfully,

THOMAS J. PEW.

The opposition to the Democratic party at the present time is formidable. Mr. Webster, Mr. Clay, Calhoun, and many others, are men of splendid talents and of great influence; yet will this opposition succeed in the attempt to crush the democratic party? This attempt will fail as all others; the democratic party can not be crushed, but by the members of it renouncing the principles upon which it is founded. No danger can be apprehended, as long as those principles are kept pure, and as long as the rules and regulations of the party are strictly adhered to by its members.

The dangers which have at various times menaced the party, originated in the admission of men of doubtful principles into its ranks, and in their election to some of the most prominent offices of the country. This liberality, and deviation from sound policy, gave dissatisfaction to the party, and produced lukewarmness with many active and influential members. But patriotism and the welfare of the country, however, had the effect of rallying all true democrats, when there was danger, in order to prevent our public institutions from being impaired by baleful and insidious changes proposed by concealed enemies of all democratic institutions. Danger threatens at present the integrity of the democratic party; it will be avoided if all its members [illegible] its fundamental principles. No one should be supported or elected to office, who has not given pledges that he will conform to the usages of the party, submit to the will of the majority, fairly and solemnly expressed, and strictly follow the doctrines and principles of the party, as incorporated in the declarations adopted in 1798, '99, and in 1800.—*Georgia Constitutionalist.*

GOV. FORSYTH AND GOV. CASS.

It is pretended, in the opposition prints, that these gentlemen are about to resign their stations in the cabinet. The fabricators and circulators of this false rumor, have seen it contradicted, but as the two Secretaries have gone to their respective homes, it furnishes some colour for their imposition, and they therefore, ring the changes upon it, supposing that it will have some effect both at home and abroad, in giving the appearance of an unsettled condition of the public Administration.

We again pronounce this story of the opposition utterly groundless, and without pretext—and without even a circumstance, tending in the slightest degree to make probable the event suggested as about to take place. So far from returning home with a view to a final resignation both the Secretary of State and Secretary at War have visited their respective residences to prepare for an indefinit absence from their homes. Gov. Cass, we understand, has gone to Detroit to lay out his estate in lots for sale so that the city may be extended. Mr. Forsyth, who accepted his station after a long session of Congress and who had not before returned to visit his estate, recently went to make the necessary arrangements for a protracted residence in this city.

Both these gentlemen have the entire confidence of the President, and they cherish for him, we know, the warmest personal and political attachment.—*Globe.*

If political inconsistency lies at the door of any body, it is not at the door of the Union party. They will discard the influence of those old prejudices, which their opponents are endeavoring to re-excite, and will sustain the men who will sustain their principles. Who has been an abler advocate than Mr. Van Buren, of those principles which so distinctly divide us and our opponents? Who in future, is more likely to sustain them, whose services are available? No one. Judge White, who is one of our own men, is only supported by the opposition because they have no chance but in splitting our phalanx. *His principles* are in direct opposition to *theirs*; and he is swallowed with evident nausea by their leaders, most of whom scout both him and Mr. Van Buren. For instance, Gov. McDuffie, who declares all candidates equally infamous, and Washington a place worthy of fire and brimstone from Heaven, swore, at the Hamburg dinner on Monday last, that he would support neither "*Punch nor the devil,*" as he called those two gentlemen. Let our opponents take the beam out of their own eye, before they pretend to say they see a mote in ours. Support Judge White, the honest advocate of all the leading measures of Gen. Jackson's administration, so obnoxious to them, and they accuse other people of inconsistency! Such blindness and folly fall only on those who have lost all hope as well as shame. *Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.* "Whom God intends to destroy, he makes mad."—*Augusta (Geo.) Courier.*

Fanny Kemble relates, in her journal, that upon the same day of Arnold's death in London, Andre's tomb, upon the Hudson, was struck and shivered by the lightning.

From the New York Evening Post.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

We have by arrivals yesterday, London, Liverpool, and Paris newspapers of later dates than have been before received. The Albany, Captain Hawkins, from Havre, furnished intelligence from Paris to the 23d of April. The *Britannia*, from Liverpool, brings papers from that city to the first of May, and London to 30th Arpil, including the monthly magazines for May.

The only political news of interest brought by these arrivals is what relates to the matter pending between France and the United States. It would seem from the tone of Parisian journals that a very comprehensive *apology* is expected from the President of the United States for his "brutal language" towards France. We are afraid our "ancient ally" will be disappointed. Mr. Livingston was about leaving France to return to this country. His arrival may be looked for daily.

The Constitutionel of the 20th April remarks that Mr. Livingston appears destined to pay the cost of the making up of the quarrel between France and the United States. No sooner was the discussion closed, than the Journal des Debats signified to him that he was ill placed at Paris, that he would find himself really embarrassed, after having publicly spoken ill of France, and in the most persuasive tone, urged him promptly to retire, and not to return. Mr. Livingston might probably have turned a deaf ear to this council if a powerful auxiliary had not come to the succor of the Doctrinary repugnance. The Goverament of the United States instructed its Ministers to retire either to England or Holland immediately after the vote of the bill, and to resign his powers to Mr. Barton. Our Cabinet, therefore, may make a show of energy without peril, and boldly demand the removal of a man who probably made his preparations for departure immediately after the sitting of Saturday. All this is wretched. If the reparation required by our Cabinet is to stop here, the Chamber will have cause to regret having assigned the care of French honor to the keeping of a Ministry so easy to satisfy. We agree with the Debats, that, after what has passed the Cabinet cannot continue its relations with Mr. Livingston, but the country requires a more signal satisfaction than the equivocal disgrace of an ambassador. After all, Mr. Livingston has only done his task as a diplomatist, and his duty as an American, and we could, perhaps, find more than one mealymouthed Ambassador, who stands well at Court, that might be convicted of more irreverential disdain of the French government than the frank language of Mr. Livingston. The insult to France is not in the confidential letters themselves but in the publication of them by the President, and still more in the President's Message. When he insulted and threatened, it was the American nation speaking by his mouth; and the calculated silence of the Congress was neither a retraction nor a reparation. It is therefore from the Government of the United States, in the person of its President, that satisfaction ought to be obtained. Such is the intention of the amendment adopted by the Chamber. Assuredly, the part our Cabinet has to act is easy. With such a government as that of the United States, which prize money so much, thirty millions will lead to many sacrifices of *amour propre.*

Adoption of the American Claims Bill.

The Journal des Debats, (Ministerial) of 20th April, approves Gen. Valize's amendment, which reconciles the interests of the national dignity with those of justice. As we owe, we pay but as the payment has been demanded in language [illegible] before payment, we require that the national dignity should be satisfied. This is a proceeding at once just and noble; it is the proceeding of a great nation, as much above threats as above the idea of taking advantage of an insult to declare itself free from all debt. In no case can insults absolve from a debt; it imposes the duty of seeking a due reparation, but can never exempt from the duty of paying a legitimate debt. After observing that the Opposition papers will not fail to cry out that the Chamber is *denationalized*, and that the Opposition at large will attempt to attenuate their defeat by pretending that General Valize's amendment places Ministers under a fearful responsibility, this journal adds:

"Mr. Livingston with all his legation was to quit France if the Bill were not adopted. It has been adopted; but, perhaps, Mr. Livingston will consider it expedient to go himself and tender an account of what has passed to his government, in order not to expose himself again to the inconvenience of seeing his correspondence published: Perhaps also the American government will see the propriety of not sending him again to France, in order to spare him the inevitable embarrassment that Mr. Livingston must meet with at Paris after the letters attributed to him. We do not blame the American government for having given publicity to those letters, but such publicity must often render necessary the sacrifice of a negociator; for no one can require that a negociator, who has publicly spoken ill of the country to which he is accredited, should continue to be regarded with favor in the country he has offended. All these reasons lead us to consider Mr. Livingston's stay at Paris as very difficult and his return as very certain."

The Constitutionnel (moderate opposition) of 20th of April, observes that the Chamber has passed to the vote, and it is no longer in its power to recall it. Yesterday, it was the keeper of the finances and the honor of France. It depended upon it, and upon it alone, not to impoverish the Treasury by an enormous sum, and to protect the dignity of the country against the insolent pretensions of the foreigner. Now it has nothing more to say, for it belongs to the Ministry alone to dispose of the 26 millions according to the treaty. It is for the Ministry alone to judge of the satisfaction that the Chamber requires, and to measure the degree of reparation demanded of Gen. Jackson. After all, we are far from considering the adoption of this bill as a Ministerial victory. Many Deputies were induced to vote for it from local considerations, and others from their esteem for America and a pious remembrance of Gen Lafayette. Let these 80 votes be deducted from the majority, and we shall then have the exact number of Deputies who have voted systematically for Ministers.

The National, (republican opposition) of 20th April, affirms that Gen. Valaze's amendment has not amended any thing, and adds:—"This deplorable affair then is consummated: and we shall have nothing more to say of it than to thank the independent gentleman to whom we are indebted for so magnificent a result. Oh! what flourishing despatches Mr. Livingston must have drawn up last night! It is now Mr. Lubecki's turn. The Chamber is in the vein. It is looking for him; let him present himself, and he will be well received. We have money for every body."

The Impartial (Opposition) of the 20th April, regards the speeches of M. Dacos and M. de Tracy as having had great influence in the adoption of the Bill, as they could not conscientiously consent to break or weaken an old and good alliance. The Cabinet could not have survived the rejection of the Bill but it will be far from gaining new strength by its adoption At least two-thirds of the Deputies who voted for the Bill did so with the deep conviction that the interests of France had been ill-defended, and that the negotiation showed the unskillulness of the negociators. They voted in hatred of the past, but in view of the future. The adoption of the Bill is no triumph for the Ministers, and we will not do them the injury to suppose that they do not feel the bearing of the amendment of the *tiers parti.*

The Tribune (violent opposition republican) of 20th April, anticipated the adoption of the "infamous bill," but did not imagine that the majority would have been so great. Ministers and the jobbers in this dirty speculation are indifferent to the injustice and contradictions in the American claims, and the falsification of the documents upon which they are grounded; they are indifferent to the contempt and indignation of the nation and against the turpitude of this parliamentary misdeed. All they had at heart was a majority, for as to honor, they sacrificed it long ago. Russia may now present her claims for 200 millions. She will find advocates to plead her cause, and judges to give a decree in her favor.

The Quotidienne (violent opposition Carlist) of 20th April, begs pardon of the country for having entertained so good an opinion of the Chamber, as to imagine that the majority for the adoption of the bill would not be so great as that for the rejection of M. Pignon's amendment. General Valaze's amendment was adopted for form's sake, but now the money is voted, can it be supposed that a government like that of America will refuse explanations? Besides, it knows with what a government it has to do, and it will give these explanations, without doubt, in terms agreed upon and prepared beforehand.—It knows that the Cabinet of the Palais Royal is not difficult, If the American government had the least generosity, it would not explain at all: this would be a fresh insult that it might spare us. For what can it say? That it is sorry for the slap of the face that President Jackson has given to France. We would rather that the Americans should take the money we do not owe them without saying a word.

PARIS, April 22.—It is affirmed that Commodore Elliott, who was present at the debate on the affair of the 25 millions, left the sitting very much dissatisfied at having heard the Duke de Broglie support the amendment of M. Valaze. He said on going away that Gen. Jackson would refuse all satisfaction, and that the American nation would not bear an insult, though it might lose 25 millions.

PARIS, April 23, 1835.—The two Deputies who fought in the wood of Vincennes were M. Baude and M. Bessieres. The quarrel did not arise from words spoken from the tribune, but from the following occurrence:—When the Chamber was proceeding to vote on the first article of the Bill for the 25,000,000 fr., M. Baude exclaimed that it was a shame thus to lavish the money of the people upon foreigners. M. Bessieres, who was seated near M. Baude, took these words as addressed to himself personally, and the meeting ensued.

PARIS, April 23.—The Captain of the American frigate, the Constitution, left Paris last night with his two officers for Havre.

HAVRE, 23d April.—Commodore Elliott of the American frigate Constitution, arrived here this morning from Paris. It is believed that the Constitution which has been laying off in our roads for two weeks past, will sail this evening, not to the Mediterranean, where the Commodore had orders to join the American squadron, in case the indemnity was voted, but to return to New York.

Mr. Livingston, whom some journals say had left Paris, has not arrived at Havre, and [illegible] ambassador should in conformity to instructions he may have received from his government return to the United States, it will not be on board the Constitution he will take his passage for New York.—*Journal du Havre.*

HAVRE, April 24.—Some hours after his arrival at Havre, Commodore Elliott went on board his frigate which immediately made sail for Cowes to take in water. The Constitution could have done this without great difficulty at Havre, either had she remained under sail at a distance, or even had she anchored in our roads.

LONDON, April 28.—We learn from the Paris papers that Mr. Livingston, the American Minister, had not yet left that capital. Though much speculation had been hazarded on the subject, it did not appear that any thing certain as to the exact time of his departure had transpired. However, preparations had been making for some time at the hotel of the embassy, which indicated that it would not be long before he should set out, to which must be added the stay of the Constitution American frigate, in the roadstead of Havre. But the same uncertainty, which existed as to the period of his leaving, continued to prevail with respect to the feelings he should take with him and but for the tirade which appeared some time since in the Journal Des Debats against that diplomatist, it would be matter of doubt, whether he was satisfied, or not, with the treatment he had recently received at the hands of the French Government. But the tone of that journal lifted the diplomatic veil; and it is only fair to presume that Mr. Livingston, seeing the personal attack thus made on him by the confidential organ of the doctrinaire part of the Cabinet, may think it a point of honor to resent it. As to the revelations ascribed to him by the quidnuncs of the French capital, they are entitled to no consideration whatever.

Mr. Livingston is too experienced a diplomatist to placard, as it were, his sentiments on so momentous a question as the differences between the two countries; and he values his character, as the representative of a free, republican, and a powerful state, too much to have recourse to a war of words.

—If he felt agrieved at the treatment he had received, he knew well that he had more efficacious, though somewhat tardier, means of resenting it than in giving vent to mere menaces. He was well aware that the feelings of the great body of his countrymen would absolutely outrun his own, and that it might be his study, as a Statesman, to try to check, rather than inflame them. The Americans have silenced the scoffers with respect to the vilifying, bracing, wonder-working effects of true liberty. They have also settled a contested point in history—the real standard, moral and intellectual, of those ancient republics, whose exploits modern Pyrrhonism has ranked amongst the fabulous. Knowing, therefore, what the Americans can do, we have an insurmountable difficulty in believing that their representative has so far forgotten himself as to play the brawler there.—*True Sun.*

MOST ATROCIOUS PIRACY.

We learn by a gentleman just arrived from Texas, that a vessel called the Montezuma, commanded by a notorious pirate, who has been tried for his life on a charge of piracy in this city, is now cruising off the coast of Texas and purporting to be a Mexican national vessel.

The schooner Columbia under Mexican colors, with a cargo worth upwards of 50,000 dollars, bound from this port to Brassoria, and the schooner Martha, under American colors with a cargo valued at 10,000 dollars, have both been seized by this pirate, and nominally ordered to Vera Cruz, for adjudication; but from the circumstance that the passengers of both vessels were landed on the coast of Texas, without their baggage, and other information obtained, it is highly probable these vessels will be stranded on some part of the Mexican coast, and their cargoes and valuables disposed of, as these pirates may have agreed upon.

Great fears are entertained here for the fate of several valuable vessels, which have recently departed from this port for Matagord, Brassoria, and Galveston.

Under such circumstances, would it not be expedient for the the Collector of this port, in the known absence of any of our naval vessels, to despatch immediately the Revenue Cutter, to protect our flag?

While on this subject, it may not be amiss to state, that the property already captured, as well as that now in jeoparday, is nearly all insured in this city; and we are positively assured that reiterated applications have been made from the several insurance offices here, both to the Navy Department and to the President of the United States for protection to our valuable commerce with Mexico, pointing out the very danger now recorded; but without, we are sorry to add, any protection having been afforded.

When we consider the immense value of our trade to and from Mexico—that it is conducted altogether in small, unarmed vessels, laden with the precious metals, in exchange for the merchandise transported, it is not surprising that such a comerce should excite the cupidity of the pirate; and not less surprising that it should so long have been left unprotected by our own Government.—Louisiana Advertiser.

LONG ISLAND RACES.

The races of yesterday, we think, might challenge competition on this continent—but when we look at the races that have taken place this spring, we can almost challenge the world. The entries were as follows:

J. C. Steven's b. m. Clara Howard,	1	1
W. R. Johnson's b. h. Chas. Kemble,	2	3
L. Laird's b. h. Henry Archer,	3	2
W. Gibbon's b. m. Marigold.		

Only three started, Marigold having been drawn.

Chas. Kemble was the favorite against the field—and in many instances $100 to 60, and even to 50, were wagered on him against the field, the event, however, proved betting on a favorite could not make him win—Steven's Clara Howard won the money in fine style, and in only two heats—first heat 5m. 47s. 3d. 5m. 45sec.—*N. Y. Courier.*

THE NEW YORK RACES.—A Match Race for $3000, two mile heats, came off on Saturday between R. Tillotson's Post Boy, by Henry and by J. M. Botts's Rosalie Sonners, both of whom were favourably known to the lovers of good racing: the latter having taken the three year old sweepstakes last spring, beating Florantine and others, and the former having won a match last fall and made a very good race for the two mile purse. The horses started at a killing pace for four years olds, the mare leading around the first mile, when she was passed and the colt kept it steadily until they came round the last turn, when the mare went at him hard but it wouldn't do, and he beat her about a length, in 3m. 45s. The second heat was good start and the pace tremendous, though Rosalie did not run the horse as close during the first. Post came up the straight side alone, and barely won by three or four lengths, in 3m. 47s. There is another match for $6000, 3 mile heats, between these same horses, to come off in October.

THE COMET POSTPONED.—So, after all, the great comet is not to appear. Nobody knows better than Herschel—better than Dean Swift did when he put off the eclipse.

The Comet.—A letter from Vienna announces that M. Lettrow, Director of the Observatory in that city, has received from the celebrated English astronomer, Herschell, now residing at the Cape of Good Hope, the remarkable intelligence that Halley's Comet, of which so much has been said, and which is positively expected in August this year, will not be visible, because it has long since changed the direction of its course, and now revolves in a different orbit. A report by the German astronomers on this important subject is expected very shortly, and will be published.

Case of Slander.—In the Circuit Court, yesterday an action for slander was tried, in which Sarah Maria Williams was plaintiff and Jonathan Hill was defendant. The latter was proved to be a man of property and highly respectable character; he is advanced in life and resides at Geneva, where he holds the office of a Postmaster. Plaintiff is a young, handsome and genteel looking lady, and formerly resided at Hudson, where the cause of action took place. Both were members of the church.—The words spoken were an accusation of unchaste conduct in consequence of which Miss Williams was expelled from her church, and sustained other injury in feeling and circumstances. The defence was the defendant was not the originator of the slander, but only repeated what had been told him, and for good motives. Verdict $2,000 for plaintiff. It has been decided, long ago that the defence set up in this case is not sufficient in bar of action; it may sometimes tend to diminish the amount of damages.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

A providential and almost miraculous escape from death occurred yesterday afternoon a little before sunset. A small child was playing in a third story window of the National Hotel, Broadway, opposite the City Hotel, when in an instant losing its balance it tumbled headlong down from this extreme height, and would have been crushed to death on the pavement but for the accidental interposition of an awning in front of the hotel, placed there in consequence of the heat of the weather. There is no other hotel in town proably which has an awning, and this only because its front room is on a level with the pavement. The child bounced about on the awning for a few moments as if tossed in a blanket, and finally broke through it; but it was not in the slightest degree injured, as we learn.—*N. Y. Star.*

We learn from a gentleman lately arrived in this city from Florida that the severity of the last winter has been even more extensively destructive to the Orange trees than was apprehended. The loss is immense—The trees are frost-stricken to the very roots. Three years must elapse before Florida can produce oranges in any quantity, and at least seven years will be required to bring the trees to their former perfection. [*Philad. Gaz.*

A tender hearted wife.—A disconsolate and broken hearted woman, as she calls herself—Mrs. Laura Hunt, of Broadalbin, Montgomery county, N. Y. notifies the public through the Amsterdam Intelligencer, that her husband, Josiah Hunt, has left her bed and board, and strayed away to parts unknown—and she forbids all girls, old maids, and widows, not to meddle with or marry him on penalty of the law.—She earnestly entreats all editors throughout the world, to lay the foregoing information before their readers.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1835.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
OF KENTUCKY.

We invite attention to the letter of Mr. Van Buren, accepting the nomination of the National Convention, to be found in this morning's paper.

THE U. S. BANK.—By the last monthly statement of the operations of the U. S. Bank made to the Treasury Department, up to the 1st of June, inst. the loans and accommodations, then outstanding appear to be $63,642,646,04—being an increase since 1st. of November last, of $17,888,444,73—and the amount of her notes in circulation on the 1st of the present month, was $22,009,474—while on the 1st of November last, it was $15,968,731—being an increase of her notes in circulation within the last seven months of $6,040,743—*and a larger circulation than she has ever before had*—This is the way she is winding up her business. This shows the necessity of the immense curtailments which she made during the fall and winter of 1833 and '34 which created such a panic. What say the Federalists and Bankites to this?

OUR FEDERAL SENATOR AGAIN.—We do not intend to imitate, nor do we wish to be understood as attempting to approach, in any degree, the *chaste and dignified style* of the article of the HON. SENATOR, under the editorial head of his Federal organ, the last Easton Gazette. The remarks which have a personal application only, we leave to the judgment of our peers, feeling well assured that ample justice will be rendered to each, by those to whom our respective characters and pretensions are intimately known. The gentleman's political principles and opinions are public property, on them we propose again to offer a few remarks.

In the article in the Whig of the 9th inst. we said "*the organ of our Federal Senator is laboring to show, that there is no irreconcileable difference between the friends of Judge White and those of Mr. Webster.*" This the Senator charges upon us, as a "gross misrepresentation, proceeding from willfulness or stupidity," when in the same article his whole effort is to show that the friends of these men *should unite* to put down the administration of Andrew Jackson, and to prevent the election of Mr. Van Buren. We did not attempt to quote the Senator's language, we merely spoke to the character of his remarks, and the object he had in view; viz. to show to the friends of Judge White, that (although as wide asunder as are the poles, in political principle,) they might *become reconciled, and unite in support of the same men and the same measures.*

If the sapient gentleman had read our remarks through, he might have saved himself the awkward position in which he is now placed, in having charged another with "willful misrepresentation or stupidity," for ascribing to his article the only meaning of which it is susceptible. He would have found that we even gave the ground of reconciliation between the friends of Judge White and Mr. Webster, the same in substance which the *distinguished Senator* has given; viz. "that Mr. Webster and Judge White are equally opposed to the *corruptions of the present administration, to the Kitchen Cabinet influence,*" &c. and therefore they should unite, however much their political principles were at points with each other. But as the gentleman insists that we have misrepresented his article, we will ask him to explain what was his object in writing the article in the Gazette of the 6th inst. if it were not to show the friends of Judge White or Mr. Calhoun, that, however much opposed to each other in principle there was nothing to prevent a reconciliation, or union, between them and the *friends of Mr. Webster*, in order to defeat Mr. Van Buren? What does he mean where he says "*Besides, if men opposed to the same things, succeed in their opposition, they inevitably assimilate themselves to each other in producing the necessary reform?*" Does he mean here to promise for his friend Daniel that the Nullifiers shall come in for a share of the "necessary reforms" which will take place, provided they will help to elevate his friend to the Presidency? Or, does he mean that the principles of Hartford Convention Federalism and Nullification, will assimilate to each other, if successful in defeating Mr. Van Buren? We must confess our dullness of comprehension, and the *sublime obscurity* of the *distinguished Senator's* article, if this be not the object he had in view. White men, Nullifiers, State Rights Democrats, says the *talented Senator*, come to our caucus, come and assist to elevate a Hartford Convention Federalist to the Presidency, and an old Blue Light to the U. S. Senate, our principles will assimilate if we are successful. What if we approved of the Proclamation and the bloody bill, as almost the only righteous acts of Andrew Jackson; those acts for which you most denounce him, come let us unite in caucus, if successful, our principles will assimilate. What if we are the champions of consolidation, and of a latitudinarian construction, and the god-fathers of their legitimate offspring the U. S. Bank, the Protective Tariff, and works of internal improvement; what if we did oppose Mr. Clay's compromise bill, and assert that without the power of protecting domestic manufactures and constructing works of internal improvement, the Constitution of the U. S. was not worth preserving, come to our caucus, elevate Daniel Webster to the Presidency and R. H. G. to the U. S. Senate, if successful, our principles will assimilate, and all will be well.

Have we got the right understanding of your article now, Mr. Senator? If we have not, please to let yourself down from your obscure height of *towering sublimity* to the humble comprehension of the poor wight of an editor near the stable, and he will make all suitable explanations.

GREAT FIRE AT CHARLESTON.—This city has again been visited by a most awful and destructive fire. The Courier, after giving the particulars, sums up the damage or loss as follows:—

"The number of dwelling houses and stores destroyed has been estimated at 182, including out-buildings 374, allowing on an average two buildings to each lot. Valuation $190,000, lands or lots included. The number of Dwellings burnt in the great fire of 1810, was 194."

Another Sam Patch.—Yesterday afternoon a man jumped off from the main truck of a brig anchored in the Schuylkill, a distance about 90 feet perpendicular: during his descent he threw out his arms to keep his body in a perpendicular position until he had nearly reached the water when he quickly placed them close to his thighs. He remained under water only one or two seconds.—*Philad. Herald.*

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.

PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat.—Two parcels of good red Md. the only ones at market this week, were sold yesterday at $1,35 per bushel. Prime parcels in quantity would command a higher price. This article has materially advanced in price.

Corn.—Sales of white in the early part of the week at 87a89 cts., for shipment and mealing, of yellow at 85a86. Yesterday sales of white for shipment were made at 92 cts., and to-day at 94 cents—the market bare of supplies Sales of yellow yesterday at 87 cts., and to-day at 90 cts.

Rye.—Sales at 95 cents for good Md.

Oats.—Sales of Virginia 49 cents, and of Md. at 50a53 cts.

MARRIED.

On Sunday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Greenbank, Mr. THOMAS HENRIX, to Mrs. MAHALA TOWNSEND, both of this town.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,
On Pratt Street, Baltimore, and on Choptank River, Caroline County, Md.

BY authority of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, I will offer at public sale on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 9th of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., all that Lot of Ground and Premises, No. 11, Pratt street, city of Baltimore, two doors below Charles street, and four doors above the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Depot. This lot is a parallelogram, fronting twenty-five feet on the south side of Pratt street, and extending back eighty feet to an alley twenty feet wide.—The improvements upon it consist of a three story BRICK HOUSE, with a two story back building attached thereto—the front is divided into two stores, and now occupied by Mr. John Simonson, Chair-maker, and Mr. D. Smith, Boot-maker. I understand this Property, from its location, is very valuable, and offers strong inducements to those who are disposed to invest their money in productive real estate. The title is in fee simple, clear of all ground rents, &c. Those who are disposed to purchase can examine the premises for themselves, or enquire for particulars of Peter Gould, Esq. South Charles street, near Pratt street

Under the same decree, I will also offer at public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 16th of July next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. that beautiful property situated on the Great Choptank river, Caroline county, Md., known as Richardson's or Gilpin's Point, now in the occupancy of Robert T. Keene, Esq. late Sheriff of said county. This tract contains about

360 ACRES,

of which a large portion is covered with valuable Timber, very convenient to navigable water. The improvements thereon consist of a large frame mansion house with kitchen, smoke-house, wash-house, quarters, &c., together with a large and commodious Store House, with a brick cellar; and there is also attached a substantial wharf recently rebuilt, upon which there is a very ample granary for the reception of the produce of the country, with valuable sheds and a carpenter shop appendant As a stand for the sale of goods, &c. this situation is not surpassed, perhaps, by any country place on the Eastern Shore. The quantity of grain and other produce received, is, I understand, quite sufficient to keep a boy vessel constantly employed in running it to market. Connected with this property there is a profitable Herring and Shad Fishery. This situation is highly desirable for business or pleasure, being about 12 miles from Easton and the same distance from Denton. The premises being supplied with a spring of never failing water, and remarkable for healthiness, may be considered amongst the most beautiful, pleasant and lucrative seats upon the Choptank river, and offer great temptations to purchasers. Those who are disposed to purchase can examine the property for themselves, or, for information, may enquire of Gen. Wm Potter, of Caroline, or of Robt. T. Keene, Esq on the premises.

According to the Terms of Sale of the above property, prescribed by the Decree, one-third of the purchase money is required to be paid on the day of sale, and the residue in two equal payments of one and two years, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond, with surety to be approved by the Trustee.

JAMES A. STEWART, Trustee.
Cambridge, June 13.

june 16 w3t

The Easton Whig, the Easton Gazette, and the Caroline Advocate, will insert the preceding advertisement weekly three times, and the American, Republican, and Patriot, Baltimore, will give it two semi-weekly and two weekly insertions, and charge the Cambridge Chronicle.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

ONE bay Horse, 5 years old, feet white, and much scarred on the right ham by another horse. One brown Mare 10 years old, no mark only the hair rubbed off behind the ears with a yoke. The Mare paces under the saddle. A reward of five dollars will be given, if they are secured so that the subscriber may get them again.

JAMES PAINE.

june 16 3t*

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Montgomery County, Maryland, on the 6th inst. a negro man who calls himself JAMES, and says he belongs to James Ball, a blacksmith, Alexandria county, District Columbia—he appears to be about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, of dark complexion, he is a blacksmith and has a very sore leg.

The owner of the above described slave is requested to come forward and release him, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

R. R. WATERS, Sheriff.

june 16 3t

☞The Globe, Washington City; Whig, at Easton; and the Citizen, Frederick-town, will publish the above three times and charge this (Free Press) office.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of a small Farm, pleasantly situated on a branch of the Choptank river, abounding in the best fish and oysters to be found in the waters of the Chesapeake Bay. The soil of this Farm is fertile and in a high state of cultivation. The neighbourhood agreeable,—and proverbially healthful. Such an opportunity for securing an eligible situation on the salts rarely occurs, and those disposed to purchase would do well to make an early application.

SAMUEL T. WATTS,
Ferry Neck.

june 13 3t*

VENDUE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale on WEDNESDAY the 24th inst. at the late residence of Dr. Ennalls Martin, deceased, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, 1 double carriage, 2 milch cows, and other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Terms of Sale.—On all sums over five dollars a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.—On all sums of five dollars and under, the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M and attendance given by

JAMES G. MARTIN, Ex'r.
of Dr. Ennalls Martin, dec'd.

N. B.—The House and Lot in Easton, (the late residence of Dr. Ennalls Martin, dec'd.) advertised to be sold on the 9th inst., not having been disposed of on that day, will be offered for sale at the same time.

J. G. M., Ex'r.

june 13 ts

ATTENTION.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the farmers of Talbot county, that he will travel through the county during the latter part of the present and first of next month, to castrate colts.

Persons wanting his services, will please leave a note with Mr. Solomon Lowe in Easton stating the number of colts they want altered and their ages.

JAMES FICKEY.

june 13. 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 30th day of May 1835, by E. J. Peters, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro man, who calls himself ANTHONY MITCHELL, as a runaway—says he belongs to Luke Ware, in Baltimore County—said negro is about 28 years of age, 5 feet, 5½ inches high—has a scar on his forehead caused by a stone, a scar on his right hand, 2 scars on his left hand, and several scars on his legs. Had on when committed, light blue cassimere pantaloons, black cloth vest, cotton shirt, fine lace boots, and black fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore City & County Jail.

june 13 3w

WAS COMMITTED, to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 8th day of June, 1835, by James L. Maguire, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, a mulatto woman named ELIZABETH BUTLER, as a runaway—said woman is about 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, and has a small scar on her forehead—had on when committed a green bombazine riding dress, black silk apron, figured crape shawl, dark cotton stockings, and fine leather shoes—says she belongs to Hancock Lee, at the White Sulphur Springs, in Fauquier county, Virginia. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto woman is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

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

june 13 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 20th day of May, 1835, by Isaac Peacock, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the County of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself JACOB LEE, alias ISAAC MAXSFIELD, and says he belongs to Wm. Wetherall, in Gunpowder Neck. Said negro is about 40 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, has a scar on the back of his head, caused by a cut, and walks a little lame, caused by rheumatism. Had on, when committed, brown cloth pantaloons, brown spotted vest, white roundabout, cotton shirt, fine shoes and black fur hat. The owner, (if any) of the above described negro man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

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

june 13 3w

A CARD.

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

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others. oct 9.

CASH IN MARKET.

CASH and the most liberal prices will be paid for 15 or 20 NEGROES, of both sexes, from 15 to 25 years old. Persons disposed to sell will please call on me at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton.

BENJ. F. COCHRAN.

june 2 tf

MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.
RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
OF KENTUCKY.

IT has fallen to the humble lot of the undersigned to have presented to the American People a third edition of the Biographies of the two above named highly distinguished patriotic citizens, whose constant devotion to the best interests of our Government has led to their designation, as a testimony of the estimation in which their services are regarded by the PEOPLE whom they have served, as candidates for the two first offices within the gift of a FREE, HAPPY, and FLOURISHING NATION. This token of respect gives to the world additional PROOF that faithful services shall not go unrewarded.

The object of this appeal to the republican portion of our fellow citizens, is to obtain their co-operation in the circulation of an edition of 100,000 copies of the joint Biography of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, enlarged, revised, and corrected, so as to be valuable to every lover of his country, and like honorable to the distinguished citizens whom WE, THE PEOPLE, intend still further to honor, by their elevation to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, in the election of 1836. Thus we shall perpetuate the principles of Jefferson, which have been so signally revived, nobly acted upon, and TRIUMPHANTLY carried out by ANDREW JACKSON, who, spurning all flattery, knew nothing but the PEOPLE, the WHOLE PEOPLE, and their *respective rights*, regardless of their fortunes, whether *rich* or *poor!* thus rendering his NAME and his RENOWN as durable as the "EVERLASTING HILLS."

The arrangement of the volume will be as follows:

1st *Portrait of Andrew Jackson,*

To whom the volume will be inscribed, with an address by the Publisher.

2d. *Portrait of Martin Van Buren,*

To be followed by his Biography, enlarged including several valuable documents, illustrative of his public character, and exhibiting the magical powers of his gigantic mind, which has ever been revoted to sustain the rights of his country, and the country, and the glory and prosperity of his fellow-citizens.

3d. *Potrait of Richard M. Johnson,*

To be followed by his Biography, enlarged, including various speeches, SNUDAY MAIL REPORTS, and other documents, illustrative of his long continued and highly valuable public life which has ever been devoted to the good of his country; including an authentic account of the fall of the renowned Indian worrior, TECUMSEH, on the ever memorable 5th of October, 1813—with an engraved view of the battle field.

The work will be *complete in one volume of about 400 pages.* The price to be fixed at the moderate sum of one dollar,* neatly bound with cloth backs; or calf and gilt, with the additional expence of binding. The work which is now in a state of preparation, shall be such as to give entire satisfaction; as it is in the hands of gentlemen who have for nearly forty years been personally and intimately acquainted with the private and public life of the above named distinguished citizens.

The celebrated address of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, bearing testimony to the high character of Martin Van Buren; and the eloquent speech of the Hon. James Barbour, of Virginia, in the United States Senate, portraying the chivalry of Colonel Johnson on the field and in the councils of the nation.

As there is among our republican citizens, an extensive population of German origin, the work will appear simultaneously in both the English and the German languages. It will, therefore, be necessary for subscribers who wish to have the work in the German, to signify the same on the subscription book.

It will, in order to give prompt and extensive circulation to the work, be indispensable for all subscribers to *pay at the time of subscriding*—all money to be at a proper time forwarded with the list of signatures to the publishing committee—which will be duly made known by a notice in the Washington Globe.

*Democratic editors disposed to encourage the work, will confer a favor, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the subscriber, in giving publicity to the above and receiving subscriptions at their respective offices, to whom a reasonable per centage will be allowed.

The People's obedient servant,
WM. EMMONS.

Washinton City, June 1, 1835.

*The public must be aware the Engravings are worth nearly the price fixed for the book.

☞Subscriptions to the above work received at this office.

ARCADIA FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his farm adjoining the town of Easton, well known as

"ARCADIA."

This Farm contains about two hundred and fifty acres of land, and, in natural advantages, is not excelled by any in this section of country. The soil is well adapted to the growth of both wheat and corn—with a body of valuable meadow land. The soil of the meadow is a rich loam, free from gravel, vaying from one to two feet in depth, with a substratum of the richest SHELL MARL, from 3 to 6 feet in depth, and runs entirely through the farm. There is a sufficiency of TIMBER for the use of the place, with proper care—The BUILDINGS are indifferent.

The location of this land, (adjoining the town of Easton,) the constitution of the soil, and its extraordinary natural sources of manure, render it one of the most desirable estates on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

If not sold before the first of September at private sale, it will then be offered at public sale at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on the following terms, viz. one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on or before the 1st of November next; one other fourth, with interest on the balance of the purchase money unpaid, on the first of November 1837, one other fourth with interest on the balance of the purchase money unpaid, on the 1st November, 1838, and the remaining fourth with interest thereon, on the 1st November 1839.—On the payment of the whole purchase money, or, on the passing of a bond with satisfactory security for its payment, according to the above terms, a good and sufficient deed in fee simple will be made to the purchaser, and possession delivered at or before the end of the year, with the privilege of seeding wheat in proper season.

ROB'T. ROSE.
Easton Md.

june 6 ts

☞The Baltimore American, and Delaware Gazette & Watchman, will insert the above once a week till sale, and send their accounts to this office for collection.

The Stockholders

OF the house built for the Easton Hotel in 1816, are requested to meet in Easton on the 23d of June next.

EDWARD LLOYD.
J. M. LLOYD.
D. LLOYD.
Executors of Edw'd. Lloyd. deceased.

may 19

CARD.
I. I. HITCHCOCK,

LATE proprietor of the American Farmer Establishment, Baltimore, Md. having sold out that concern entire, will, within the next month (May,) open in Philadelphia an Agricultural and Horticultural Agency or Commission Office, for the purchase and sale chiefly of CHOICE DOMESTIC ANIMALS of all kinds.

He will also keep on hand, (when they can be had) the seed of Gama Grass, and the Skinless Oats, and whatever other agricultural seed, especially grains and grasses, he can obtain, that may be new or peculiarly valuable. He will supply also in the proper season, the Morus Multicaulis, or new Chinese Mulberry, and the eggs of the Silk Worm.

He will also attend to the selection of fruit and ornamental Trees, Seeds and Plants, from the various Horticultural Establishments in and about Philadelphia.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

june 2

☞Editors with whom this paper is exchanged, will confer a favor on the advertiser by giving the above card an insertion or notice.

CLARK'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE
N. W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets.
(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)
Where have been sold
PRIZES—PRIZES—PRIZES!
in dollars millions of millions.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorised Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily, Tickets from one to ten dollars, Shares in proportion, are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail, *post paid*, or otherwise enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be thankfully received, and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, and the result given (when requested) immediately after the drawing. Please address

JOHN CLARK,
Old established Prize Vender, N. W. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum.

Baltimore, 1835.—may 16

SELLING OFF.

THE subscriber intending to decline business in Easton, offers for sale his entire stock of goods on hand, at the most reduced prices for cash. Persons disposed to purchase will meet with

GOOD BARGAINS,

by calling at his store.

N. B. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as he wishes to close up his business as speedily as possible.

R. P. SPENCER.

May 19 tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
WILLIAM LOVEDAY

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his Store House in Easton, he thinks, as good and handsome a choice of.

SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS,

and on as good terms as he has ever been able to offer them; he therefore invites his friends and the public generally, to give him a call and see for themselves.

Easton, april 21

HOUSE, SIGN, ORNAMENTAL AND FANCY PAINTING.

THE subscribers having entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the above business, beg leave to assure the public that all orders left at their Shop, opposite McNeal & Robinson's Store, will be strictly and faithfully executed.

Old Chairs, handsomely repainted,
Stands,
Imitations of wood, marble, &c.—also
Odd Fellows' Aprons and
Banners, neatly executed.

Orders from a distance specifying any of the above, will have immediate attention. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

E. S. HOPKINS,
JAS. HOPKINS.

P. S.—Edw'd, S. Hopkins continues to paint PORTRAITS AND MINIATURES at the shop back of Mr. John Wright's Shoe Store—likeness warranted and painting well executed. Those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity, will please to call early, as he wishes to pay a visit to the adjoining counties in a short time.

june 9 3w

Valuable Mill seat and Land at PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the MILL PROPERTY where he resides, situated on the navigable waters of Chester River, about three miles from Chester Town. There are one hundred and thirty acres of land—40 acres of prime arable land—40 acres of fine meadow and marsh, and the balance in wood. The improvements are a two story BRICK MILL, large frame FULLING MILL HOUSE, Fulling Mill and Carding Machine, a two story frame Dwelling—4 rooms on the lower floor and 4 above, Carriage House, Corn House and Stable. This property is now being repaired, but will be ready to be put in operation in a few days. The terms will be accommodating and possession given immediately if desired. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JAMES RINGGOLD, jr.

june 9

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

JAMES F. PURVIS, & CO.
may 29 Baltimore.

Easton and Baltimore Packet

SCHOONER EMILY JANE.
ROBSON LEONARD—*Master.*

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors 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 Point and Baltimore on the 22d of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and continue to run on the above named days, during the season. Passage one dollar—and twenty-five cents for each meal. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere, at all times. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson & Son, or with Robt. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention.

The public's obd't serv't.
J. E. LEONARD.

feb 17 tf

Easton and Baltimore Pcket.
THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP
THOMAS HAYWARD,

WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 18th of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

The THOMAS HAYWARD was launched last Spring, and has run as a packet for one season, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords.

☞ Passage $1,00; and 25 cents for each meal.

Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscribers residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's obedient servant,
SAMUEL H. BENNY.

feb 10 tf

N. B. Orders for goods, &c. it is expected, will be accompanied with the cash; those not handed to the subscriber by Tuesday evening, will be received at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thos. H. Dawson & Son, where the subscriber will be in waiting until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. This request is made in order that the subscriber may be punctual to his hour of sailing.

Persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle by the last day of April, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer, as it is not convenient for me to give that personal attention I have hitherto done, being much absent from the county

S. H. B.

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in all its varieties at the shop next door to the Post Office, where he will attend to all orders in his line, with punctuality and dispatch.

Having served his time in one of the first establishments in Baltimore, and studied the art of Cutting to perfection, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may honor him with their patronage. He has made arrangements to receive the

FASHIONS

regularly, as they come out; and hopes from his untiring disposition to please, to merit and obtain a share of public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN SATTERFIELD.

may 16 tf (G)

NEW SPRING GOODS.
WILSON & TAYLOR

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have opened their usual supply of

SPRING GOODS,

to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

april 25 tf

To the Printers of the U. States.
J. SPITTALL,
Wood Letter Cutter and Engraver,
No. 21 FRANKLIN PLACE, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO the Printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of

WOOD LETTERS.

Wood Letters of every description, from four to thirty-four lines Pica, or upwards, made to order on the shortest notice.

ORNAMENTAL LETTERS.

Ornamental Letters of entirely new and most splendid patterns, for Heads of Newspapers, Title Lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer, to any size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose, which ensures the most exact adjustment.

Specimens will be published as early as possible.

ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

Executed with neatness and promptitude. Heads for Newspapers, Fac Similes, Ornamental and plain Rules, &c. &c. cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

Old cast metal cuts, ornaments, &c. engraved over, and made equal to new, for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to—All letters must be post paid.

☞Editors of papers in the country who will give the above advertisement a few insertions, and forward a paper containing the same to the advertiser, will be paid therefor in any of the above mentioned materials.

may 30

Gentlemen's Vade Mecum,

OR THE

SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COMPANION.

ON the third of January, 1835, was commenced in Philadelphia, a new periodical, bearing the above comprehensive title.—Its contents will be carefully adapted to the wants of that portion of the public who patronize Dramatic Literature, the Turf, Sporting and Fashions. From the growing wealth and increasing population of the United States, and the near assimilation of the national appetite with whatever promotes the rational Recreations of Life, it is presumed that this Journal,—possessing, as the projectors of it will, ample means to diversity its pages, &a determination to render them subservient to the formation of a correct taste in all matters relating to its design,—cannot fail to meet with a liberal and creditable support from an enlightened community in every quarter of the country. The difficulty of sketching out such a plan as might be fancifully strewed with any of the charms of novelty to ensure it popularity and encouragement, has been not the least embarrassing obstacle which the projectors of this work had to surmount in its inception. Feeling confidently assured, however, that its success is certain when its character become properly known, they have already incurred considerable expense in forming correspondents over the Union; and have also ordered regular supplies of the best selected English periodicals to assist in procuring materials for its columns.

It is not altogether feasible, when a new publication is completed, to present in detail to the public its prospective attractions. It is necessary, nevertheless, that its principle features should be drawn out, as it is by them that its merits, if it has any, shall be judged.—This is the more readily accomplished, he publishers being satisfied that whatever industry and a watchful zeal can effect in completing the filling up, will be done, and that they never will be found deficient or neglectful in the prosecution of this enterprize, and in striving to produce a beneficial and profitable result to themselves and to others.

THE DRAMA

Will form a material portion of the Gentlemen's Vade Mecum. It is intended to publish alternately, every week, an entire play and farce—to be selected with a single eye to their merits alone; a preference, however will be extended, in all cases, to native productions, when they can be attained. Independent criticisms, carefully excluding all invidious comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, will be regularly inserted—besides Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and Bon Mots, of prominent Comedians of the present and past ages, of which a rare and inexhaustible compilation is in store.

THE TURF.

A fiaithful record will be kept of all the Running and Trotting matches in this country and England. Biographies and correct Portraits of celebrated thorough-bred Horses will be published once a month. Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keeping, and diseases of this invaluable animal, will be particularly selected.

SPORTING

Under this occupation will be enumerated accounts of Shooting Matches, Pedestrian Feats, Gymnastic Exercises, Aquatic Excursions, Fishing, Gaming, &c. with Anecdotes of noted Dogs.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.

A quarterly review will be procured, explanatory of the various improvements and changes which costumes worn in the fashionable circles constantly undergo; by which it will be rendered an easy task for drapers and tailors at a distance, to suit their customers with the most approved colors and modern style of dress, at the earliest possible periods. Provided sufficient encouragement shall be given by this portion of the public, a full length engraving, illustrative of the same, will also be prepared and published.

MISCELLANY

Although the purpose of our sheet may appear to be confined to the four leading subjects which have been stated—we deem it proper to say that there will be, in addition to these, a considerable space allowed for Miscellaneous matters—such as Tales; Poetry; an Epitome of News; List of Hotels in this city, and Places of Amusement; Statistics; the Grain Market; Agriculture; Prices of Stocks; List of Broken Banks, Counterfeit Note Detector—also, the American Songster, consisting of popular airs, set to Music; and all other matters, regarding which an interest may be supposed to exist at home or abroad.

This work, then, as will be seen by the above explanation of its probable character, is particularly designed as a companion for the patrons of the Turf, the Drama, Sporting, the Fashions, &c. &c. It will prove, also,—all its publication of facts will be authentic,—a ready Record of Reference for Travelling gentlemen, and should consequently be kept in every hotel in the United States. It is worthy of notice, that its patrons, in the course of one year, will be furnised with fifty-two popular Plays and Farces the price of which, separately, at any of our bookstores, would be at least THIRTEEN DOLLARS! Here there is an absolute saving of ten dollars, in the purchase of a well-stored Dramatic Library—(to be had for an unprecedented small sum!)—not taking into consideration the multiplied variety which is to accompany it, without additional charge! Tailors who desire to procure early and correct information of the changes in dress, will find this an invaluable guide.

The "*Gentlemen's Vade Mecum*" will be published every Saturday, on fine imperial paper, of the largest class, at three dollars per annum, *payable in advance*.

By enclosing a Five Dollar Note to the publishers, postage paid, two copies of the paper will be forwarded to any direction ordered, for one year. It is respectfully requested that those who desire to subscribe for this Journal will forward their names immediately—the terms will be strictly adhered to.

Address
SMITH & ALEXANDER
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place,
Philadelphia.

☞ *Specimen numbers may be seen at the office of the Eastern Shore Whig.*

SYTHE CRADLING.

THE undersigned, grateful for past favors, informs his customers and the public generally that he has on hand a first rate assortment of the best materials for cradling Sythes, and is prepared to make or repair to order, on the most approved plan,

WHEAT CRADLES,

of either sprung or sawed stuff, provided early calls be made. He would also request such of his customers as have old Sythes that want repairs, to send them to his shop as soon as possible, to enable him to have them done in time.

The public's obedient servant,
JNO. B. FIRBANKS.
june 2 tf (G3w)

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS

MAKING.

THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgements to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a plater's shop, and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

With a large and extensive assortment of

MATERIALS,

embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best of workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carryalls,

or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GIGS, new and second hand,

of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also all kind of Steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of Silver plating done as low as it can be in the city.

The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz. smithing, plating and painting.

They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately, otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons. A. & H.

Jan 20 tf

The Easton Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advocate, will copy the above.

JOHN W. MILLIS,

COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS MAKER,

MOST RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has just returned from Baltimore with

A FIRST RATE ASSORTMENT OF THE

BEST MATERIALS

in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture in the best manner and at the shortest possible notice. By the assistance of some experienced workmen and his own attention to business, he feels satisfied that he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. His shop is on Washington street near the Tan Yard of Messrs. H. E. Bateman & Co. and immediately fronting the Bay Side road.

He pledges himself that no exertions will be wanting on his part to render his work equal to any manufactured on the Eastern Shore in point of style and durability.

All kinds of repairs done at the shortest possible notice and on accommodating terms. Old Gigs taken in exchange for work of any kind, or in payment of debts due the subscriber; or, he will give fair prices in cash for such as will bear repairing.

april 7 eo3w (G)

P. S. He feels called on to say to his customers that his absence from his shop during the winter was owing to circumstances beyond his control, but he has surmounted them all, and is permanently fixed with a determination to fill up the vacant space his absence caused for the time in his business.

☞ The subscriber wishes to obtain a BODY MAKER. Constant employment and the highest cash price will be given.

J. W. M.

NOTICE.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and the public generally that he has on hand a quantity of

GOOD HOME-MADE SHOES,

CONSISTING OF IN PART AS FOLLOWS: VIZ

Gentlemen's fine Monroes.
Do do Shoes.
Women's Boots and Shoes.
Children's Shoes, cut different fashions.
Some good strong Coarse Shoes.

He is constantly making up work of all kinds adapted to the season, which he is determined to sell low for cash, bacon, hides, or tan-bark, provided the articles of trade are delivered at the time of making the purchase.

Those wishing to purchase on such terms will please call at his shop between McNeal and Robinson's Grocery, and Mrs. Gibbs's Millinery and Fancy Store, and directly opposite Ozmon & Shannahan's Cabinet Shop, where he may be found always ready to wait on those who may please to give him a call.

The public's humble serv't.
SOLOMON MERRICK.
april 4 tf

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either on executions or officer's fees, are informed that if speedy payment is not made, he will proceed according to law without respect to persons. He hopes this notice will be punctually attended to, otherwise he is determined to be punctual in executing to the utmost rigor of the law, all persons who are delinquent. Other notices have not been attended to, but this shall be.

JOS: GRAHAM, Shff.
march 21 tf

MARYLAND ECLIPSE

The Thorough-bred Horse,

MARYLAND ECLIPSE.

WILL be on his stand in Centreville on Monday the 30th of March inst. and will return to Easton on Saturday the 5th of April next, where he will remain a week. He will then be at Centreville and Easton a week alternately during the season.

In addition to the running stock of Maryland Eclipse, formerly noticed, he is the sire of Fanny Richards, a successful racer in South Carolina and Georgia, beating the celebrated horse Her Cline, in two heats, three miles and repeat; and of Mr. Biddle's Maid of the Neck, who took the purse the first day, at the Easton race course last fall, beating four others, the colts of Sir Archie, John Richards, Valentine, &c. with apparent ease.

For his performances, pedigree and terms &c. see Handbill.

JAMES SEWELL.
march 31

☞ The Centreville Times will copy the above.

The Thorough-bred Race Horse

UPTON,

SIX YEARS OLD NEXT SPRING,

WILL make another season at the same stands,—terms $8 and $12. For his pedigree in full, and extraordinary performance as a three year old, running his mile in 1m 53½s., 1m. 52s., 1m. 53s, 1m. 57s., 1m. 56s., against aged horses, at Lancaster, Pa. (run as Col. Selden's b. c.) See Am. Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, vol. 6, no. 6—vol. 5, page 54—do. no. 9, (cover) v. 2, p. 252—v. 4, p. 151 and 544, &c.

E. N. HAMBLETON,
T. TILGHMAN,
jan 31 tf

The Celebrated Horse

IVANHOE,

WILL be let to mares this season at four dollars the Spring's chance, two dollars the single leap, and seven dollars to insure a mare to be in foal. Season to commence at Easton on Tuesday the 7th April, inst. at the Trappe on Wednesday the 8th, at Marengo, in Miles River Neck, on Friday the 10th, and at St. Michaels on Monday the 13th, and he will be at the above stands on the above named days once in two weeks throughout the season.

IVANHOE was sired by Chester, best son of Mr. Hambleton's old Tom, out of an Oscar mare, is seven years old this Spring. He is a remarkably sure foal getter, and his colts will bear a comparison with the colts of any horse in the county (of the same age.)

FAYETTE GIBSON,
HENRY PRICE.
Talbot co. April 4th, 1835. tf

The Celebrated Hunting Horse,

GRAY MESSENGER,

FROM THE CITY OF WILMINGTON, DEL.

WILL stand for Mares this season at Centreville, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, commencing the 25th March, ult. He will stand at Easton on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday following, and at the Trappe on Friday and Saturday following, and at St. Michaels on Monday and Tuesday following, and will be at each of the above stands on the above days, every other week throughout the season, ending on the 4th of July next.

Messenger is in first rate condition and is ready to serve mares at the following reduced prices: $4 the single service, cash; $8 the season, payable the first of October next, but six dollars will be taken if paid by the 4th of July, at which time his term of service will expire; $12 to insure a mare with foal, payable the first of March, 1836, or as soon as she is ascertained to be in foal, but ten dollars will be taken if paid by the first of December next, and 25 cents to the groom, cash, for each mare. All persons putting mares to Gray Messenger to insure with foal and parting with them before it is ascertained whether they are with foal or not, must pay for the season.

Gray Messenger is a handsome gray, full sixteen and a half hands high, well proportioned, was got by Mr. Cooper's full-bred horse Messenger, of Pennsylvania, his grand sire was the noted imported horse Messenger, by Mr. Benger, in the year 1791, and landed at New York, his dam by Paymaster, his grand dam by the old independent horse Arabian. The Messenger stock for harness, saddle, fast trotters, long life, easy keeping and durability, stands unrivalled. This horse is allowed by good judges to be a first rate harness horse, perfectly gentle, and has fine action, and good bottom. His colts are highly approved by competent judges. It is unnecessary to say more, as the horse will show for himself. His stands will be at the stable of Mr. Wm. Simes in Centreville, and at the subscriber's stable in Easton, and at Capt. H. Dellahay's stable at the Trappe, and at Mr. W. Fairbanks's stable at St. Michaels The above named gentlemen will receive the names of all persons putting mares to Gray Messenger.

RICHARD C. LAIN.
March 25th, 1835—april 11 tf

N. B. The subscriber wishes to purchase a small quantity of good oats and corn blades, or good hay, for which he would pay a good price.
R. C. L.

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN CENTREVILLE & EASTON.

THE MAIL STAGE leaves Easton for Centreville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and arrives at Centreville about half past 5. Returning, leaves Centreville at 9 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Easton about half past 12 M.

Fare from Easton to Centreville,	$1.50
" " Easton to Wye Mills,	1,00
" " Wye Mills to Centreville,	50

All Baggage at the risk of the owners.
Easton, April 4, 1835.

The Philadelphia Journal, and

Literary Gazette.

A weekly newspaper, containing EIGHT large imperial pages, at the unprecedented low rate of TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance—TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS at the end of six months, or THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year.

The Journal will be devoted to Literature, Science, The Arts, and General News; embracing also Original Tales, Essays and Poetry, written spirited in style, together with choice selections from the most able foreign and American periodicals.

Any person who will procure FIVE yearly subscribers, and become responsible for the money, will be entitled to a copy gratis.

Agents will be allowed a discount of ten per cent, on all subscribers they obtain, by remitting or becoming responsible for the money.

☞ Companies of five persons, by paying $5 00 in advance, will be entitled to subscribe for six months; a single individual, for the same length of time will be charged $1 25.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, while the subscriber is in arrears.

Letters on business must invariably be addressed to the publishers, WM. SLOANAKER & Co., No. 374 Market street, (Girard Row) and unless containing remittances, *post paid*.

☞ Editors throughout the country, who publish our prospectus, and send it to us marked, will be entitled to an exchange for one year. may 5

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

EXTRA GLOBE.

THE undersigned propose to issue the first number of a new series of the Extra Globe, on Monday the 25th of May next, and to publish it weekly for six months, making twenty-six numbers; the last to contain an Index to the whole. It will be printed upon fine double-royal paper, made up in quarto form, like the Extra and Congressional Globes published by us last year. The 26 numbers will make 416 quarto royal pages.

It will contain the principal original articles of the Daily and Semi-Weekly Globes, notices of the public meetings, the elections, and public proceedings in every State in the Union, in relation to the canvass for the next Presidency—a contest which the indications of the present year will go far to decide.

The first number will contain the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention, to be held at Baltimore on the 20th of next month. An excellent Reporter has already been engaged to report the proceedings of the Convention, and the Speeches which may be made on the occasion.

We request the favor of those friends to whom this Prospectus may be sent, to circulate it, for the purpose of obtaining subscribers. A copy of the work will be sent to the newspapers that copy this Prospectus.

Subscribers should forward their names in time to reach us before the 25th May. If they do not, we may not be able to furnish them with all the numbers; because the work is put at so low a price, that we cannot afford to reprint any numbers that may be exhausted.

TERMS.

One dollar per copy, in advance.

Eleven copies will be furnished for ten dollars; twenty-two copies for twenty dollars, and so on in proportion.

The price of this paper is so low, that we cannot afford to open accounts with those who subscribe for it. Therefore, no attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.
Washington, April 8, 1835.—apl 18

THE SILK CULTURIST.

THE Executive Committee of the Hartford county Silk Society, have commenced a monthly publication, called the Silk Culturist and Farmers Manual.

The object of the publication is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of the Mulburry Tree, in all its varieties—The rearing of Silk Worms—The production of Cocoons and the Reeling of Silk, in the most approved method. The importance of this knowledge will appear from the fact that the, nett profit of land devoted to the culture of Silk is double, if not triple, to that derived from any other crop which can be put upon it. It is also a fact, that every moderate farmer can raise several hundred dollars worth of Silk, without interfering with his ordinary agricultural operations. But in order to avail himself of this facility to obtain competency and wealth, which our soil and climate have given him, he must possess himself of information on the subject—for without it his attempts will be fruitless. It is, therefore, the object of the Committee to diffuse this information as extensively as possible: and at the cheapest rate. The publication will contain a complete manual or directory from sowing the seed to reeling the Silk, together with such facts and experiments, as will enable farmers to raise Silk and prepare it for market, without further knowledge or assistance. It will also contain interesting matter on agricultural subjects in general.

TERMS—The Culturalist will be published in monthly numbers of Eight Quarto Pages at FIFTY CENTS a year. No subscription will be received unless paid in *advance*, and for no less than a year.

Subscriptions received by F. G. COMSTOCK Secretary, Hartford, Conn., to whom also Communications may be addressed, which, post paid, will be attended to.

☞ Editors who will copy the above, shall receive the publication for one year.

Hartford, April, 1835—may 2

TO RENT

For the ensuing Year,

AND possession given on the first of January eighteen hundred and thirty-six, my FARM in Edmondson's Neck called "Cook's Hope," at present occupied by Mr. Barnett Parrott. Also, the Farm adjoining Perry Hall, called "Morlings," now in my own cultivation. To a suitable tenant the above farms will be leased on accommodating terms. Apply to MARIA ROGERS.

Perry Hall, 25th May, 1835.
may 26 tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SPENCER & WILLIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm will please make immediate payment to C. F. Willis, who is authorised to settle the same.

SAM'L. W. SPENCER,
C. F. WILLIS.
Easton, April 24th, 1835—april 25 tf

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by

SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

CART WHEEL WRIGHTING & BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber, grateful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with in Easton, would most respectfully inform his customers and the public generally that he has bought Mr. A. Dodd out, and will carry on (by the assistance of Mr. Dodd, whom he has employed as his foreman) the Blacksmithing in connection with the Cart-wheel, Plough and Wagon Wrighting, at the stand on Dover street, heretofore occupied by Mr. Dodd, and a new shop immediately adjoining and built for the purpose, opposite the Lumber Yard of Sam'l. Mackey, Esq. Mr. Griffith, who is his foreman at the Wheel Wrighting will continue in his old shop on Washington street, and near the Coach Shop of Mr. John W. Millis, to receive orders and take in work for the accommodation of those who do not know where his new stand is. Any orders left with him or Mr. Dodd, will receive the same attention as if given to the subscriber.

He has and intends keeping on hand a large and general assortment of the very

BEST MATERIALS,

in his line, and is prepared to manufacture them at the shortest notice and on the most accommodating terms.

He intends keeping on hand a few Carts, ready made, and a variety of Wheels, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Cart and Plough Hames; also Axes, Grubbing-hoes, Mattoxes, Dung and Hay Forks, Iron Wedges, Singletrees ironed off, &c. &c. and all kinds of blacksmithing done as heretofore by Mr. Dodd, all of which will be disposed of low for cash or any kind of country produce, or good guaranteed paper, or on a liberal credit to punctual customers.

The public's obedient servant,
JNO. B. FIRBANKS.
april 4 tf (Geo3w)

SOLOMON BARRETT,

TAVERN KEEPER,

EASTON, MD.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hambleton, jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize his establishment.—His bar is well stocked with the choicest Liquors and his larder with the best provision the market will afford—his stables are in good order and well stocked with provender. He has in his employ careful ostlers and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

feb 3 tf

N. B. S.B will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapins, Oysters, and Wild Ducks.

THE FARMER'S & CITIZEN'S

RETREAT.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up the above named house, formerly occupied by Henry Clift, in the most pleasant, fashionable, and central part of the town of Easton, where he will at all times be found ready to wait on all those who may think proper to give him a call.

His table will be supplied with the best fare which the market will afford, and his bar furnished with the choicest liquors. His knowledge of the business together with his extensive acquaintance induce him to believe he will be sustained by a generous public.

The public's obedient servant,
CALEB BROWN.

N. B. Private parties can at all times be accommodated with private apartments and attentive servants; and he intends to keep at all times while in their season, Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. &c. C. B.

may 2 tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will on the first of April, open a house of public entertainment at that long established tavern house, the property of John Leeds Kerr, Esq. in the town of Easton, known by the name of the

UNION TAVERN.

He pledges himself to keep the best table the market will afford, good beds, and careful ostlers, and to bestow all the attention he is capable of, for the comfort and happiness of those who may favor him with a call. From his experience in that line of business for many years, and his untiring disposition to please, he flatters himself that those who may be good enough to give him a trial will become his patrons.

ELIJAH McDOWELL.
march 28 tf

REMOVAL

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HATS,

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.

To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the HIGHEST CASH *prices*.

ENNALLS ROSZELL.
Easton, Jan. 10 tf

SLAVES WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to purchase 15 or 20 Girls and Boys, from 13 to 18 years old, for the use of his plantation in Louisiana Apply at the bar of McDowell's Hotel.

june 6 2t*

NOTICE.

BEING desirous of closing up all my accounts, I have placed my books in the hands of Joseph K. Neall, with instructions to close every account without exception. Those persons therefore who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call on Jos K. Neall, who has my books, at the office of Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. and who has my express orders to settle up my accounts by the first day of May next, otherwise all that remain unsettled on that day will be placed in the hands of an officer.

I still have and intend constantly to keep a large supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and materials for manufacturing, of the best quality, and will be glad to accommodate my customers and the public generally.

PETER TARR.
feb 3 tf (G)

Collector's Notice.

ALL persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1834, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not comply with this notice may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer will compel me to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it, will please pay attention to this notice.

JOHN HARRINGTON, *Collector*
of Talbot county.
sept 9

NOTICE.

The Commissioners for Talbot county will sit in their office in the Court-house every Tuesday and Saturday for four successive weeks, commencing on Tuesday the 21st inst., to hear appeals. All persons having claims against Talbot county, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof on or before the 14th day of July next, as the levy will be closed on that day. Per order,

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.
to the Commissioners for T. C.
april 21

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers that he still continues to repair and manufacture TIN WARE in all its varieties, at the old stand on Washington street, next door to Ozment & Shannahan's Cabinent Maker's Shop. He has employed an

Experienced Workman,

from Baltimore, who makes "auld things a'maist as gude as new," and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount.

Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; muskrat, coon, rabbit, mink, and otter skins; geese, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.

Country merchants or others buying to sell again, will be furnished with any articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore. ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.
jan 10 tf

CLOCK & WATCH

MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an additional supply of

MATERIALS

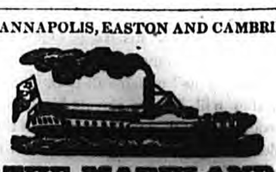
in his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete, all of which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. The subscriber flatters himself from his experience in his line of business, and his assiduous attention to the same, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may see proper to give him a trial. He has also on hand

New Watches,
Watch Chains and Keys,
Silver Thimbles,
Silver Ever Pointed Pencils,
Razors, and Razor Straps,
Shaving and Tooth Brushes,
Penknives, Scissors,

and a variety of other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for CASH, or in exchange for old gold and silver. The subscriber returns his many thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and still hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a share of the public patronage.

The public's humble servant,
JAMES BENNY.
april 28 tf G

FOR ANNAPOLIS, EASTON AND CAMBRIDGE!



THE MARYLAND

WILL go to Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) & Easton on every Tuesday & Friday morning, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock, from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting.

N. B.—All beggage at the owner's risk.
L. G. TAYLOR.
may 5

NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS

HAS just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and is now opening a handsome assortment of

SADDLERY,

Selected with great care from the most recent *importations*, consisting in part of the following articles, to wit:

Hard Solder Bitts and Stirrups,
English Bridle Leathers,
Gig, Twig, and Shay Whips, foreign and domestic,
Iron Traces, Plough Bitts,
Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Horse Nets,

&c. together with every variety of article generally kept in Saddlery Establishments.

april 28 tf

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES. "THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE." VOL. I.---No. 47.

EASTON, MARYLAND. SEMI-WEEKLY. SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1835.

THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,

Printed and published by

RICHARD SPENCER,

PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

The semi-weekly, printed and published every Tuesday and Saturday morning, at four dollars per annum; if paid in advance, three dollars will discharge the debt, and, the weekly, on Tuesday morning, at two dollars and fifty cents; if paid in advance, two dollars will discharge the debt.

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance.

No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

POETRY.

PARODY.

It must be so, my friend, thou reasonest well;
Else whence this pleasing hope, this fond desire,
This longing after something good to eat;
Or whence this secret dread and inward horror
At empty vacuns? Why shrinks the stomach
Up like a purse and *startles at starvation?*
'Tis the deficiency that gnaws within us;
'Tis hunger's self bids us go to dinner,
And intimates an appetite to man.
Appetite! thou pleasing dreadful thought!
Thro' what variety of untried dishes,
Thro' what new soups and sauces must we pass?
The wide, th' unbounded table lays before me;
But napkins, plates and platters rest upon it.
Here will I hold, if there's a thing called hunger,
And that there is my bowels cry aloud
With all their might; they must be cured by victuals,
And that which cures them must fill up the stomach.
But when or where? This world was made for eating,
I'm weary of starvation: this must end it.

(Laying his hand on his knife and fork.)

Thus am I doubly arm'd my knife, my fork,
Cold ham and pigeon pie are both before me.
This in a moment relishes my mouth.
While this informs me I shall never starve.
The mouth secure of such repasts doth smile
At the roast turkey, and defies the pig;
My sides shall fall away, my teeth themselves
Grow dull with use, and beef ferment with age:
But thou shall flourish my immortal taste
Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
The wreck of tables and the crush of plates.

HENRI D'EGVILLE;

OR THE DUELLIST.

SHORTLY after my arrival on the other side of the Atlantic, business called me to the island of——. Although my sojourn there was brief, and I was not possessed of a single introductory letter, yet I found no difficulty in getting into the most respectable society the place afforded. West-India hospitality, in those days, threw open every door to the stranger. "Times have changed:" and although the planters cannot say, 'we have changed with them,' inasmuch as they posses the same warm feelings as formerly, unfortunately they have no longer the means to indulge them. Things were otherwise in the times I speak of (1817): it was during that year, in the island of——, that I dined with a large party who were entertained by a merchant. The dinner was excellent, the dessert superlative, and the Maderia, claret, and Champagne exquisite. During the repast, I was called upon to take wine with every gentleman in company (some twenty in number) and had the gallantry to pledge every lady present. After the dessert the king's health was drunk, the ladies retired, and the *speechifying* commenced. We all assured each other that these were the happiest moments of our lives. The bottle circulated freely, and, after several songs were sung, our host proposed rejoining the ladies, when one of the party begged, ere we took our coffee, to call upon Captain Stewart for a Gælic song. To this, our host acceded; but the Captain, a prepossessing, though somewhat melancholy looking man, objected, for a very sufficient reason; declaring, that although a highlander, he had been educated at Edingburgh, & had been so little among his native mountains, that he could scarcely speak the language of his fathers, nor did he know a highland song. This answer satisfied all, save he who moved the call; this was a Mr. Henri D'Egville, a *ci-devant*, colonist of St. Dimingo, who, at an early period of his life, had escaped after the revolution in that island. He was a man that, at first view, might be judged to have passed the meridian of life, on account of the dimness of this eyes, and his furrowed brow; yet on a second view, an observer would judge that he had scarcely reached that period. He was rather bloated and corpulent, and it was easy to perceive that the lustre of his eyes had been quenched rather by intemperance than time. Yet, with all these defects, his form and features bore marks of having been at one time handsome.

D'Egville, persisted in a peremptory tone, on Stewart's signing a Gælic song. The host endeavoured to appease him, and proposed an adjournment. This would not satisfy the St. Domingian—he became warmer on the subject: one or two of us interfered, amongst the rest myself. I was next to him, and his unreasonable ire was suddenly directed to me. Amid the confusion created by this unpleasant affair, Captain S. put a period to it by declaring, with a smile of good humor, that he now recollected a highland song. Silence was restored, and, to the tune of the "Highland Laddie," the Captain sung an 'Ode of Anacreon." The effect produced by this witty ruse is indiscribable. D'Egville's education, like most of those instructed in the colonies, was confined to one or two of the living tongues, and some of the interior accomplishments; so that the Greek ode passed muster well enough with him for Gælic; besides, his senses were rather obscured by wine. Two or three of the company understood the noble languages in which the bard of Namos sung, and could scarcely restrain their laughter at the whim of chaunting his lay to a Gælic air.

Three or four more of the party knew enough of the classicks to find that Stewart was singing Greek: these smiled; but the most interesting countenance to contemplate, was that of a Mr. Donald M'Phearson, a native of the Highlands: he knew not a word of the dead languages, but he well knew that Greek was not Gælic; he displayed a gallery of faces: at first he looked most profoundly mystified, not knowing what to make of the fine-sounding tones that Stewart was uttering. Then he seemed highly indignant at the insult the Captain was offering to his mother tongue; but the prudence, for which most of his countrymen are remarkable, got the better of his patriotic ire, and he smiled in applause of the singular stratagem.

The Greco-Gæelic song ended; a burst of applause followed; none were louder in their approbation than D'Egville, who, drinking a large claret glass of Madeira to the health of Stewart, said that the *Scotch* was a language almost as soft and musical as the French; and requested the Captain to translate his song. This request the Captain good-humoredly complied with, by turning Anacreon's ode literally into English. D'Egville was so delighted at the gallantry of what he called the Highland poet's praise of beauty, that he shook Captain Stewart by the hand, who looked at the Creole with a very equivocal expression of countenance, which the latter, being "*Bacchi plenus*" could not observe.

Nothing particular occurred during the rest of the evening, when the party broke up. As my path home lay towards the sea-side, I accompanied Captain Stewart on his way to join his boat, which waited to put him on board his ship—a fine West-Indiaman, on the eve of sailing to Europe. He had been a master in the navy, enjoying half-pay, and by permission of the Admiralty, I believe, was now in the merchant service. During our walk, I had some conversation with him, and congratulated him on his ingenious stratagem of substituting a Greek ode for a Gælic song, diverting several of us, and at once satisfying and turning to ridicule the silly and impertinent demand of the inebriated French Creole. He told me in reply to a remark I made on his classical attainments, that at the end of ten years' service in the navy, his trifling collegiate acquirements were nearly forgotten, but being, in 1814 appointed to a signal station on the western coast of England, and having much leisure and little society, he renewed his acquaintance with his long neglected friends of Greece and Rome, "one of whom, you see," he observed, "got me out of the ludicrous dispute with Mr. Egville; but he is equally quarrelsome when sober; one of his dangerous description should not be admitted into respectable society."

"Is he a duellist?" At this question of mine the Captain paused in his conversation, and stopped walking: after a lapse of some time, he said with agitation,—

"True, sir—most true: a duellist should be shunned by the worthy part of mankind. But yon wretched D'Egville is worse than a duellist: he is a murderer!—at least so I account one who, by continual practice with the pistol, can hit the ace of hearts at fifteen paces; who, by being 'out,' as it is called, so frequently, is so accustomed to human destruction, that he can make *bon-mots*, and take snuff the moment before he pulls the trigger;—one whose talent for getting insulted is so equsite, that he has been known to wear a new hat tied round with rope-yarn to attract notice, which notice he has resented, made into a quarrel, and finally bro't to a duel. He has the blood of some twenty victims to account for!" I shuddered to think that I had been in companionship with such a cold-blooded assassin. "Some villains have a conscience," continued the Captain, "but this man seemes to have none; he is still on the watch for fresh victims, and seems never so happy as in the prospect of twelve paces and an opponent. I have heard of an assassin who declared that he could look at a clock at the time the hands pointed to an hour when his black deed was perpetrated, but he beheld the face of him whom he murdered, glaring at him from the dial. Yet, strange to say, D'Egville, having wantonly destroyed many, with a fiendish delight seeks to add to his guilt,"—Stewart again paused, then added, in a voice tremulous with emotion,—"while I having, in my youth, slain one man in a duel, the remembrance is permitted to haunt me through life!" The remark was of a nature and made in a manner to preclude reply: after a pause of some minutes, the Captain resumed,—"And yet according to what is called 'honor,' I acted rightly. I sought not the quarrel. My fellow-student, Cameron, in a theatre, brutally insulted a young lady. I interfered, and he struck me. I called on him for 'satisfaction;' we met, and, although I never before exploded and ounce of powder, at the first shot Cameron staggard, fell, and, after a few struggles of agony, ceased for ever to breathe! And yet the recollection of this event embitters my days. Do I sleep amid night vission, I behold the prostrate from of Cameron writhing in death-struggles, and hear the mortal rattling in his throat! Am I sick, low-spirited, or lonely, I see him with his smoking pistol dropping from his hand, staggering and falling! Often, on a serene night, when the dark bosom of the ocean glittered with the moon's rays, have I beheld his shrouded cadeverous form rise from the deep, and glide across the horizon;—plainly, mid, the howlings of the storm, have I heard the short cry of agony, between a yell and groan, that he uttered when this fatal arm slew him!"

We walked in silence some distance further, each busy with his own reflections, until I was preparing to take leave of my companion, when he invited me to go on board his ship, the "Planter." As the rain had fallen heavily that day, it brought a great cloud of musquetoes, whose stings I could avoid by sleeping at sea, and my new friend had so won upon me, that I frankly accepted his offer. His gig was waiting for him, in which we embarked, and in a few minutes we ascended the accommodation-ladder. It was late, or rather early, that is to say, about two o'clock, and we retired to rest, the Captain in his state-room, and I in the cabin. I slept soundly, and the next morning was awoke by the steward, who acquainted me that breakfast was ready. A head-ache immediately informed me how I had spent the preceeding night, to remedy which the Captain advised me to spend the day on board, where the air is much cooler than in town. I had little business on shore, and that little I felt no inclination to go about, so I followed his prescription.

The cargo of the Planter being completed, Stewart had little to do, that the morning was spent in conversation, he being a great talker, and was, besides, what great talkers are not often—a deep thinker. It is true, he had some singular ideas, yet, if not always just, they were original; he was sometimes erroneous, but never dull or trivial.

"Who can that be coming on board, in a shore-boat?" asked the Captain, looking through his telescope. "As I live, it is that scoundrel Wilthorpe,—Captain Willthorpe of the Columbian services,' as *he* calls himself."

"Who may he be?

"One of the duellist's fraternity; reports says he killed a brother republican officer, by the ingenous plan of loading his pistol with a ball cut in quarters, and joined neatly together. I can guess the purpose of his visit."

The boat came alongside, and a person inquired if the captain was on board; receiving an answer in the affirmative, he mounted the ladder. He was a young man of rather an effeminate appearance, to obviate which, he had cultivated immense whiskers, and a most warlike pair of mustachios. His head was remarkably erect, and his cheeks puffed out with affected importance; his gait was "would-be military." He wore a rather thread-bare surtout, covered with enormous frogs, and a high black stock;—there was a mixture of formality, overstrained politeness, and military nonchalence in his address, that reminded me of a private in the barracks, who affects to imitate his officer.

"Have the honor of addressing Capt. Stewart?" The captain bowed assent.

"That, sir, being the case sir, I ah*—have, a's,—to request the honor of ah—a private interview sir—"

"I cannot conceive that you have any business with me, that this gentleman should not be a party to."

May I presume to ask, sir, if ah—this gentleman has the honor, sir, ah—of being sir, your *friend?*"—This he said, eyeing me, and laying a strong emphasis on the last word.

"Whatever this gentleman has the honor of being, can be of little consequence to you, sir;—will you be pleased to open your business?"

At hearing this rebuff, Wilthorpe elevated his head to its utmost height, puffed out his cheeks, pulled up his false collar, and then formally took from his pocket book a note, which he handed to the Captain saying, "Will you, sir, be pleased to peruse this, ah—note, sir?"

Stewart took the note, and read these words, evidently written by a hand whose nerves were none of the steadiest—

"Le Porteur, M. le Captaine Vilthorpe mon ami, est charge de l'affaire d'honeur entre le Captain Esteuarts et moi.

"HENRI D'EGVILLE."

"Well, sir, said Stewart, after reading this brief epistle, "what does Henri D'Egville mean by this note?"

He means, sir, to send me to you as his friend, sir, in order, sir,—ah—that I may explain to you, sir, that he conceives himself greatly insulted, sir, by your conduct in regard to a pretended Gælic song, sir, last night, at the table of Mr. Invoice, sir; and not doubting, sir, that he has the honor of sending to a gentleman and a man of honor, sir,—ah—he has requested me, sir, to say—ah—that he hopes to have the pleasure of meeting you—ah—to morrow at gunfire, on the beach behind Iguanna rock, sir, ah."

"Mr. D'Egville shall *not* have the pleasure of meeting me, as he calls it: by which he means the pleasure of adding me to the line of the score he has already *murdered*."

Surely, sir, that is not the answer you would, sir, send to a gentleman—ah—whom you have insulted, sir, ah—am I to understand that you refuse to meet my friend?"

"I speak, and you understand English; do you wish me to send an answer in Gælic or Greek to Mr. D'Egville?"

"Are you aware, sir, that my friend, Mr. D'Egville, sir, will conceive your refusing to meet him, to be the effects of cowardice?"

"It matters little to me what the conceptions of your friend may be on the subject," said Stewart, with the admiral le coolness he had preserved through the interview.

"And sir, are you aware, sir,—a's—that my friend, sir, thinking the—ah—man who would be base enough to insult him, sir, without having the courage to meet him as a gentleman, deserves to be treated as a scoundrel. He will feel himself called on publicly to chastise you."

The choler rushed into Stewart's face, at hearing this insulting menace; but in a moment he was cool. Putting himself in Wilthorpe's attitude, and admirably mimucking his voice and action, he said—

"Are you aware, sir, that by honoring me, sir, by going down this accommodation-ladder, sir,—ah—you will save me the disagreeable necessity, sir, of pitching you, sir,—ah,—overboard, sir."

This remark was made in such a manner, that it provoked the mate, carpenter, steward, and two sailors, who had unperceived drawn within earshot, to a boisterous fit of laughter. Wilthorpe coloured deeply and tried to smile in contempt; but he looked, to use the mate's reading of a passage in Shakspeare, "like patience on a lee-cat-head, smiling at a wet-swab."

"Let us tar and feather the unboiled lobster." said the steward. No sooner was this proposed, than, delighted with the suggestion, the people surrounded Wilthorpe, and the mate bawled out, "Here cook, bring the tar-pot; here's the devil to pay, and no pitch hot."

"Go forward!" said the Captain, in an authoritative tone; "how dare you interfere with my quarrels!" seamen reluctantly obeyed.

"I hope," said Stewart, "that Mr. Wilthrope will not give me the trouble of protecting him from insult."

Wilthrope thought the hint too good to neglect it; so, descending the ladder, seated himself in the boat, and, darting a revengful look at the Captain, went ashore.

"I know not," said stewart, calmly, "nor care I what may be said of my conduct; but, having once shed the life's blood of a man, my concience forbids my accepting any more challenges. I conceive life too estimable a gift to treat its Giver with ingratitude, by throwing it away, to satisfy the fiend-like propensity of one I despise."

"Your resolution does you honor, but should he—I was about to express that which I should not on recollection. I took the awkward course of stopping in the middle of my sentence.

"I anticipate your thoughts: you need not fear to utter them. You wold inquire how I would act were this D'Egville to put in practice what yon catfaced youth threatened. I have about my person the scars of five 'wounds in front.' These are honorable marks of my having served my country; three of those were obtained on board the Victory, the day that the greatest naval hero that ever the ocean bore exchanged a life of glory for immortality. These scars (he displayed on his breast as he spoke) are too deep to be effaced by the hand of an inebriated duellist."

These resolutions were noble: (but, alas, for human nature) they were not kept. Within an hour of this conversation, Stewart had business on shore to 'clear out' his vessel, preparatory to his sailing the following morning. Being free from the disorder with which I awoke, I accompanied him. After we landed, and while Stewart was giving orders to one of his seamen, D'Egville, who had waited for him at a corner, sprang unperceived and unexpected upon him, with an activity that was surprising for a man in his state. He struck the Captain with a small horsewhip across the face; and, ere Stewart recovered himself, vaulted into his saddle and rode off. This was done in the presence of several persons. Never shall I forget the dreadful expression of Stewart's countenance. On ordinary occasions his features were handsome and so regular, that one might judge them incapable of strongly indicating any deep passion; but now they were inimitably and inexpressibly awful. The most violent indignation and the blackest wrath flashed from his eyes; and distorted every lineament of his vissage, which became absolutely party-coloured with conflicting emotions.

After some minutes I lead, or rather dragged, him into my apartments; which happened to be on the ground-floor, within a few yards of us. He was quite passive. I conjured him to moderate his rage; he seemed not to hear what I said, but burst into a terrible laugh. Tears are seldom shed by agony: groans, and even execrations, relieve it, but the laugh of wrath indicates the climax of human passion. After a pause, he walked, with a hurried step, across the apartment several times; then, stopping short, called me by name, and asked me if I was near. I answered in the affirmative, and he again traversed the room; when he re-paused, and said, in a deep tone—"Yes, it shall be so: I will rid the world of a murderer at the expense of my life—Tropic, where the d—— are you?"

"Here, sir. He grasped my hand with a force that brought the blood to my nails; and looking me in the face said—

"Will you be my friend on this occasion?" To remonstrate with him for inconsistency in his present state of mind, was madness: besides, I felt too indignant at D'Egville's conduct to attempt to pacify him. I, therefore, answered in the affirmative. "Listen, then, to the terms I intend sending this ——" He paused for an epithet; but memory could not supply him any one with which he chose to designate his enemy. He briefly told me of the plan he had formed to rid the world of D'Egville, and, at the same time sacrificing himself. His proposal was so dreadful that, after a pause, I declined being his second.

"What?" said he, "you would be my *friend*, as it is called, and place me at ten or twelve paces for the assassin safely to destroy me—no matter; I will seek some other—but where?—true! No one will, perhaps, second a man whom they are sure would be killed, so I'll meet him without a second. Wilthorpe, the bullet-splitter, shall officiate for both!"

I was in a horrid dilemma. I had to choose between the alternative of seconding him in an affair in which both the principals were morally sure of being killed, or of leaving him to fall unattended by a friend—perhaps exposed to the machinations of Wilthorpe, whose conduct and character were infamous. After a moment's consideration, a kind of hope whispered to me that Stewart would escape.

"I will be your friend," I exclaimed, "in this dreadful affair." He said nothing but embraced me.

"But hold! I must send four of our seamen to dig our grave; then write my will, and give directions to my mate; remember the hour is six; and the place on the beach behind Iguanna rock. On no other consideration will I fight."

"I will recollect."

"Away, then!" I left him, sought the dwelling of D'Egville; and was ushered into his presence

Although it was two o'clock, he was at *dejeune;* this repast consisted of a strongly-seasoned dish, called "pepper-pot," and a bottle of claret. On my entering, he arose, bowed, and said, "A votre service, Monsieur." I briefly thanked him, declined his invitation, and informed him that I bore a message from Captain Stewart. At hearing this his countenance brightened, and took a demoniac smile Anticipating my errand, he said—

"Ah, he at length consents to meet me: I wonder a man of his former profession should give me so much trouble to make him act like "un homme comme il faut."

"You have rightly guessed the cause of this visit; and will, of course, have no objections to meet my friend, at the place captain Wilthorpe proposed?"

"None whatever."

"It now remains with me to name the terms on which Captain Stewart will encounter you."

"Ah, bah! as to the terms, Wilthorpe and yourself will settle them on the ground."

"Pardon me, sir; Mr. Wilthorpe is a man with whom I wish to have as little intercourse as possible. I must, therefore, tell you how you are to fight." I then briefly related to him the preparations Stewart was making to insure his own and his antagonist's death. D'Egville's face grew as dark as a thunder cloud.

"I fight as a gentleman; I never turn butcher; I will not agree to those terms!"

"On no other will my friend meet you; you are an excellent shot—he is not; he, therefore, proposes to equalize the chances, or, rather, to wash out you insult and his dishonor with the life's blood of both. Refuse to meet him on those terms, and there is no species of degradation but Captain Stewart will heap upon you. Nay, sir, look not at me so menacingly, but give me your answer." D'Egville eyed me from head to foot with a glance of contempt. I added, "I came not here sir, to have a personal altercation; but to know from you whether you dare meet my friend on those desperate, but fair conditions; or do you refuse his challenge?"

"I refuse a challenge? I, Henri D'Egville, of Cape Francois, refuse a challenge? I *will* meet your riend, and on his own terms."

"Precisely at six, behind Iguanna rock.,'

"I will be there."

I bowed formally, and left him. As I quitted the house, I heard him call out, "Jean Pierre, bring, me my pistols; Louis, run and call Vithrope; he is next door, at the billiard-table."

At six, the parties met; that is D'Egville, Wilthorpe, Stewart, and myself, were on the appointed ground, behind an immense black rock, on the sea-coast; in this place had been dug by Stewart's people a grave capable of holding two bodies. The earth or sand that came out of it, had been removed to some distance. It was across the grave that the combatants were to hold a handkerchief, and fire at a signal; escape from death was hopeless. The glorious sun was just setting; Stewart took a melancholy look at the orb of day, assured of its being his last; methought I saw his lips in audible prayer, yet his mien was firm; that of D'Egville was sullen and immovable. The pistols of our principals were loaded by Wilthorpe and myself. The Columbian officer proposed tossing up a dollar to determine who should give the world of command to fire; to this I agreed, and he gave me a coin to decide the wager. I was suspicious of this man from what I had heard of him, and, therefore, glanced at the piece. It was fortunate that I used this caution, for it had two heads, and no reverse; it was the halves of two split dollars, so neatly joined that the eye could not detect it, but by looking carefully at the rim. Wilthoper, amongst other of his accomplishments was a professed gambler; the trick of joining two heads, or reverses, of a coin, is an old one among the hopeful fraternity, called blacklegs.

I felt certain that something unfair was to be attempted in giving the fatal word: I knew not nor have I since discovered, of what nature this was to be. Without seeming to notice the cheat, I turned the *ruse* against himself, by giving him, with dissembled carelessness, his dollar, and requesting him to toss it; he bit his lips with concealed passion, but could not refuse; I called "head," and of course won. The growl of D'Egville, and his look of gloomy despair, confirmed my suspicions, and convinced me that he was privy to the plan, whatever it was, of his second. The handkerchief was held by the parties across the grave, and the pistols were placed in their hands.

"Gentlemen, are you ready?"

"Yes!" was their reply in low deep voices. I cast a look at the parties. Stewart's looks were calm and firm; D'Egville's eye gleamed wildly, his teeth were clenched, and he held his breath, as if he mechanically tried to screw his "courage to the sticking pitch." A tremulous emotion was, however, visible on his lips, which increased. I paused—and his agitation became greater; I resolved not to give the fatal signal for a few moments. I still paused—It was as I hoped—the whole of the Haytien's features became distorted—his teeth now chattered—at first the handkerchief and the pistol dropped from his paralyzed hand—his knees shook—his legs refused to support him—he reeled and fell into the grave!

There he lay on the ground having the appearance of one attacked at once by palsy and ague. Stewart sprang across the grave: but seeing the humiliating position of his enemy, threw down his pistol, and with an aptitude, tone, and manner, that I never saw surpassed for dignity, exclaimed: "Poor fallen wratch! you are too much an object of pity to excite wrath."

He was, indeed, a fallen wretch!—fallen as Satan—but how unlike the dauntless "fiend that Milton drew." Henri D'Egville, the dreaded duellist—the slayer of 20 men—who delighted in the prospect of a mortal combat more than a miser joyed at gaining a treasure, lay on the earth which his presence had too long polluted,—its vilest and most despised creature—shuddering like a falcon that I have seen within the reach of a serpent, while the terror-struck bird had neither the power of defence or flight. His acquaintances (friends this man had not) declared that his paroxysm of panic was occasioned by a long course of ill-health and debauchery—whether it was entirely correct, I am unable to say. I hurried Stewart to his boat, which was some 300 yards off, and we embarked, leaving the prostrated D'Egville to the care of his friend.

Two of the boat's crew had been (concealed from our view) spectators to the whole of the transaction. So, that, when we got on board, they related all that had taken place. The Planter's crew, who adored their captain, received Stewart with the most heartfelt joy I ever saw. In spite of his remonstrances, they carried him round the decks on their shoulders, huzzaing like madmen. The news of the event spread through a whole convoy of merchantmen in the harbor. The crews of each vessel gave us three cheers, which was replied to by the Planter's.

*The Captain introduced a kind of drawling interjection between every five words.

PARALLEL BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NAPOLEON.

From the French of the M. de Chateaubriand.

If Washington and Napoleon are compared, man with man, the genius of the first will seem to take a less lofty flight than that of the second. Washington belongs, not like Bonaparte, to the race of Alexanders and Cæsars, who surpass the ordinary stature of the human race. He creates no sentiment of astonishment. He is not seen contending on a vast theatre for glory with the greatest captains and most powerful monarchs of the earth. He traverses no seas; he hurries not from Memphis to Vienna, Cadiz to Moscow. His work is the simple office of defending himself, with a handful of citizens, within the narrow circle of domestic hearths, in a land without a past, and without celebrity. He gains none of those battles which renew the bloody triumps of Arbela and Pharsalia; he puts not his foot upon the necks of kings; he does not say to them, waiting in the vestibule of his palace, "Qu'ils se font trop attrendre et que Attila s'ennui."

A certain spirit of silence envelopes the actions of Washington—a slow caution marks them all. One would say that he had ever the sentiment of his great mission within him, & he feared to compromise it by rashness. His own personal destiny seems not to have entered into the calculation of this hero of a new species. The destines of his own country alone occupied him, and he did not permit himself to risk or gamble with what did not belong to him. But from this profound obscurity what light breaks forth! Seek through the unknown forests where the word of Washington glittered, and what will you find there? Tombs? No! A world! Washington has left the United States as the trophy of his field of battle.

Bonaparte possessed no single trait of this grave American. His wars were all waged upon an ancient continent, environed by splendor and stunning with noise. His object was personal glory. His individual destiny filled all his thoughts. He seems to have known that his mission would be short, that the torrent which fell from such a height would quickly expend its force. He hurried forward to enjoy and to abuse his glory, as if aware that it was a fugitive dream of youth. Like the gods of Homer, four steps must suffice him to reach the end of the world. Every shore sees his apparition. His name is inscribed on the records of every nation—but precipitately. In his hurried career, he scatters crowns to his family and his soldiers. His monuments, his laws, his victories, are all the work of haste. Hanging as a portent over the world, with one hand he overthrows kings, and with the other strikes the revolutionary giant to the earth; but in crushing anarchy, he stifled liberty, and in the end of his own on his last field of battle.

Each of these men has been recompensed according to his works. Washington, after having raised a nation to independence, slept peaceably, as a retired magistrate, under his paternal roof, amid the regrets of his countrymen, and the veneration of all People.

Bonaparte, having robbed a nation of its independence, was hurled, a dethroned Emperor, into exile, and the terrified earth hardly thought him secure enough even under the custody of the ocean. Even whilst exhausted and chained to a rock, he was struggling with death, Europe dared not lay down her arms in her fear of him. He died; and this event, published at the gate of the palace before which the conquerer had proclaimed so many funerals, hardly arrested the passer by. What, indeed, had citizens to weep for?

Washington and Bonaparte both arose out of the bosom of a republic; both were born of liberty; the first was faithful to it; the second betrayed it. Their lot will be, according to the different parts they chose, very different with future generations. The name of Washington will spread with liberty from age to age, and make the commencement of a new era for the human race. The name of Bonaparte will be pronounced also by distant generations, but no benediction will be attached to it; it will serve, on the contrary, as an authority to oppressors, great and petty, of all times.

Washington represented completely the ideas, the state of enlightenment, and opinions of his epoch. He seconded, instead of thwarting, the advancing movement. He willed that which he ought to have willed—the fulfilment of the mission to which he was called. Hence the coherence and perpetuity of his work. This man who strikes the imagination so slightly, because he was natural, and kept within his just proportions, he has confounded his existence with that of his country. His glory is the common patrimony of increasing civilization. His renown rises like one of those sanctuaries whence a stream, pure and inexhaustible, flows forth forever for the solace of the people.

Bonaparte might also have enriched the public domain. His action was on the nation the most civilized, the most intelligent, the most brave, the most brilliant, of the earth. What a rank he would have occupied at present in the universe, if he had joined magnanimity to his other heroic qualities; if, Washington and Bonaparte at the same time; he had nominated liberty the inheritrix of his glory!

But this disproportioned giant did not completely identify his destiny with that of his country; his genius belonged to the modern, his ambition to ancient times. He did not perceive that the miracles of his life by far surpassed the value of a diadem, and that this Gothic ornament but ill became him. Sometimes one might see him take a step with the age; at others he would retrogade towards the past. But whether he reascended the stream of time, or followed its course, the prodigious force of his genius seemed to command a flow or a reflux at his will. Men were, in his eyes, only a means of power; there was no sympathy between their welfare and his own. He promised to liberate, and he enchained them. He separated himself from them, and they shrunk back from him. The Kings of Egypt built their funeral pyramids not amid fertile plains, but sterile sand. On a like site has Bonaparte constructed the monument of his renown.

Society, like a shaded silk, must be viewed in all its situations, or its colors will deceive us. Goldsmith observed, that one man who travels through Europe on foot, and who, like Scriblerus, make his legs his compasses, and another who is whisked through it in a chaise and four, will form very different conclusions at the end of their journey. The philosopher, therefore will draw his estimate of human nature, by varying as much as possible his own situation, to multiply the points of view under which he observes her. Uncircumscribed by lines of lattitude or longitude, he will examine, her "*buttoned up and laced in the forms and ceremonies of civilization, and at her ease and unrestrained in the tight and feathered costume of the savage.*" He will also associate with the highest without civility, and the lowest without vulgarity. In short, in the grand theatre of human life, he will visit the pit and the gallery as well as the boxes, but he will not inform the boxes that he comes amongst them from the pit, nor the pit that he visits them from the gallery.—*Lacon.*

A SHARP RETORT.

A pretty little brunette of fourteen, was passing along the street a few days since when she was accosted by a strange man, rather the worst for liquor, who inquired if her mother was as black as she was. "I believe not," was the reply, "but pray tell me if your father is as blue as you are."

The Drunkard.—Late one evening, Drunken Davy after spending a day's earnings at the grocery, set out for home. "Well," says he, "if I find my wife up, I'll licker her—what business has she to set up, burning fire and light, eh? And if I find her in bed, I'll lick her. What business has she to go to bed before I get home!"

Complimentary.—A sporting gentleman lately passing a house & observing on the door the separate names of physcician and surgeon, facetiously remarked that it put him in mind of a double-barrelled gun, for if one *missed* the other was sure to *kill.*

Chief Justice Marshall arrived in this city on Thursday last, and took up his lodgings at Mrs. Crim's boarding house, No. 108 Walnut street. His health, we regret to learn, is still feeble.—*Philad. Nat. Gaz.*

A gentleman observing an Irish servant girl, who was left-handed, placing the knives and forks in a similar position on the dinner table remarked to her that she was laying them left handed, "Och indade!" said she, "and have; be pleased, sir to help me to turn the table round."

From the Boston Morning Post.

EXECUTION OF SPANISH PIRATES.

Thursday, June 11, 1835.

Pursuant to previous arrangement, Captain Don Pedro Gibert. and Juan Montenegro, Manuel Castillo, Angel Garcia and Manuel Boyga were yesterday morning summoned to prepare for their immediate execution, agreeably to their sentence, for having, while belonging to the schooner Panda, committed piracy by robbing the brig Mexican of $20,000 and afterwards attempting to destroy the crew and all evidence of their crime, by setting fire to the vessel. It is understood, that when the prisoners became thoroughly convinced that there was no longer any ground to hope for a further respite they entered into a mutual agreement to commit suicide on Wednesday night.—Angel Garcia made the first attempt, in the evening, by trying to open the veins in each arm, with a fragment of a bottle, but was discovered before he could effect his purpose, and a stricter guard was afterwards maintained upon all of them during the remainder of the night, and every thing removed with which they might be supposed to renew any attempt upon their own lives.

Yesterday morning, however, about 9 o'clock, while the avenues of the jail resounded with the heavy steps of a host of acting marshals, and the "busy note of preparation" struck solemnly upon the ears of the spectators within reach of its echo, Boyga succeeded in inflicting a deep gash on the left side of his neck, with a piece of tin. The officer's eye had been withdrawn from him scarcely a minute, before he was discovered lying on his pallet, with a peculiar trembling of his knees, which induced the officer to examine if any thing had suddenly happened to him. They found him covered with blood, and nearly insensible; medical aid was at hand, and the wound was immediately sewed up, but Boyga, who had fainted from loss of blood, never revived again. Two catholic clergymen, the Rev. Mr. Varella, a Spanish gentleman, and pastor of the Spanish congregation at New York, and Rev. Mr. Curtin, of this city, were in close attendance upon the prisoners during the whole morning; and at a quarter past ten, under the escort of the Marshal and his deputies, accompanied them to the gallows, erected on an insulated angle of land in the rear of the jail.

When the procession arrived at the foot of the ladder, leading up to the platform of the gallows the Rev. Mr. Varella, looking directly at Captain Gibert said—"Spaniards, ascend to heaven." Gibert mounted with a quick step, & was followed by his comrades at a more moderate pace, but without the least indication of hesitancy. Boyga, unconcious of his situation and destiny was carried up in a chair and seated beneath the rope prepared for him. Gibert, Montenegro, Garcia, and Castillo, all smiled subduedly as they took their appointed stations on the platform. Judging only from Gibert's air, carriage and unembarrassed eye, as he glanced at the surrounding multitude, and surveyed the mechanism of his shameful death he might have well been mistaken for an officer in attendance, instead of one of the doomed. With the exception of repeating his prayers after the clergyman, he spoke but little. Soon after he ascertained his position on the stage, he left it and passing over to the spot where the apparently lifeless Boyga was seated on the chair, bent over his shoulder and kissed him very affectionately.

He then resumed his station, but occasionally turned to Mr. Peyton the interpreter, and the clergymen. Addressing his followers, he said—"Boys, we are going to die, but let us be firm, for we are innocent." To Mr. Peyton removing his linen collar, and handing it to him he said—"This is all I have to part with, take it as a keepsake. I die innocent, but I'll die like a noble Spaniard. Good bye, brother, we die in the hope of meeting you in heaven." Montenegro and Garcia, though exhibiting no terror, vociferated their innocence, exclaiming—"Americans, we are not culpable—we are innocent; but we forgive all who have injured us." Castillo addressed himself to an individual whom he recognized in the front rank of the officers below the stage, and said—"Adieu my friend—I shall see you in heaven—I do not care so much about dying, as to have the Americans think I am guilty." [culpable.] All of them expressed great satisfaction at the intelligence of De Soto's reprieve.

The Marshall having read the warrant for their execution, and stated that De Soto was respited for 60 days, and Ruiz for 30, the ropes were adjusted round the neck of the prisoners, and a slight hectic flush spread over the countenance of each, but not an eye quailed, nor a limb trembled, nor a muscle quivered. As the cap was about to be drawn over Gibert's face, the Spanish Priest fervently embraced him, and during the operation of covering the face of the others, the Rev. Mr. Curtin advanced to the railing of the stage, and read a brief declaration on behalf of the prisoners, addressed to the citizens of America assembled, setting forth that as at the trial they had declared their innocence, so they did now continue to do so. Boyga's cap and rope were adjusted, as he sat, supported by an officer, in the chair, which was so placed as to fall with the drop.

At a quarter before eleven, after every preparation was completed, and while they were repeating to themselves, in scarcely audible tones, their prayers, Deputy Marshal Bass suddenly cut the small cord which restrained the spring, and the platform fell without even the cracking of a hinge. In falling, Boyga's chair struck against the bodies of the Captain and Garcia. Boyga struggled slightly once after his descent; and Montenegro and Castillo but little; Captain G. did not die quite so easily, the rope being placed behind his neck. Garcia struggled most and longest—about three minutes. After being suspended 30 minutes, the physicians in attendance pronounced them dead, and they were cut down, and placed in black coffins, in readiness in the yard.

After the execution was over, Ruiz, confined in his cell, attracted considerable attention, by his maniac shouts and singing. At one time, holding up a piece of blanket, stained with Boyga's blood, he gave utterance to his ravings, in a sort of recitative, the burden of which was—"This is the red flag my companions died under."

The crowd assembled on this occasion, is estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000, and occupied every point that afforded the least opportunity for witnessing the execution. The roofs of a couple of sheds, contiguous to the jail yard, gave way beneath the pressure of the numbers who had seated themselves on them; and there were two or three avalanches of men and boys, some of whom were considerably injured. The sensation created by their fall was the appearance of disorder manifested by the multitude during the whole scene. One of the proprietors has preferred a verbal, claim against the U. S. Marshall, for damages done by the crowd to his shantee!!!

Some hundred or two, forgetful of the approach of the rising tide, posted themselves, quite early, on the foundation of a branch of the Lowell rail road, and unable to retreat, as the crowd on shore increased in density, they were compelled to retain their position, till the flowing tide came up even above their knees. About a dozen were hemmed into a corner up to their middle in mud and water, but no worse accident happened to them.

The Spanish Consul having requested that the bodies might not be given to the Faculty, they were interred last night, under the personal direction of Marshal Sibley, in the Catholic burial ground at Charlestown.

There being no murder committed with the piracy the laws of the United States do not authorise the Court to order the bodies to be given to the surgeons for dissection.

☞ We have heard, from a first authority, which may be implicitly relied on, and who had it direct from Perez, that when Garcia was ordered on board of the Mexican, he asked De Soto "if the crew were to be despatched." De Soto replied—"No; do not touch a hair of their heads—for human life is sweet."—To this Garcia simply replied—"Dead cats don't mew."

Perez also said that Montenegro refused to go on board the Mexican till Capt. Gibert threatened to shoot him.

From the Mobile (Ala) Register.

The fate of Mrs. Alston, the accomplished lady of Governor Alston, of South Carolina, and daughter of Aaron Burr, has been shrouded in mystery for more than twenty years. Occasionally, indeed, some gleams of light have been thrown around her melancholy end, and the belief is that she fell a victim to piratical atrocity. Some three years ago it was currently reported that a man residing in one of the interior counties of this State, made some disclosures on his death-bed, which went to confirm the confessions previously made by a culprit on the gallows, that the vessel in which Mrs. Alston sailed, was scuttled for the sake of her plate and effects. The following article, which we copy from the Alabama Journal, goes to throw some additional light on the subject. The facts mentioned in it are new to us, and will be, probably, to most of our readers.

CONFESSION OF A PIRATE.

The public no doubt remembers the story of the daughter of Aaron Burr, who was the wife of Governor Alston, of South Carolina. On the return of her father from Europe, about the year 1812, she embarked from Charleston on a visit to him at New York, on board a privateer built vessel, and was never heard of afterwards. It seems that her friends at first thought that the vessel had fallen into the hands of pirates and afterwards concluded that it was wrecked and lost. It appears from the statement of a respectable merchant at Mobile, that a man died in that city recently, who confessed to his physician on his dying bed, that he had been a pirate, and helped to destroy the vessel, and all the crew and passengers, on which Mrs. Alston had embarked for New York. He declared, says this gentleman, that after the men were all killed, there was an unwillingness on the part of every pirate to take the life of Mrs. Alston, who had not resisted them, or fought them, and therefore they drew lots which should perform the deed, as it had to be done. The lot fell on this pirate, who declares that he effected his object of putting the lady to death, by lady to death, by laying a plank along the edge of the ship, on it and half off or over the edge, and made Mrs. Alston walk on that plank till it tilted over into the water with her. The dying pirate requested his physician to make this story public, but his surviving family will not permit or consent that the name of the deceased should be known.

The above tale was repeated over and over by the merchant before mentioned, in the presence of a number of gentlemen, whose names can be given. He said he received it from the physician himself with no other injunction or secrecy than that he should not disclose the name of the physician for the present. On being asked if the physician was a man of veracity and respectability, he replied there was no one more so in Mobile. The merchant was warned that his story would get into the newspapers, to which he made no objection.

The Portuguese mode of cultivating Onions.—They must first be raised on a nursury bed, in the warmest and most sheltered part of the garden. The bed should be highly manured in the fall, dug up so as to cover in the manure, and left unsmothered, to the mellowing influence of the frost, until as early in the month of Feburuary as the season will permit; then rake the bed and sow your seed in drills, taking care to drop the seed about an inch apart, cover them about half an inch deep with rich loam and leached ashes, equal parts of each. As soon as the plants are strong enough to bear removal, that is to say, when they are about the thickness of a goose quill, let some puddle be prepared with garden mould and water, with a small proportion of soot; the whole to be of the consistence of thick cream: as the plants are drawn from the seed-bed, let their roots instantly immersed in the puddle, and there remain until they are transplanted, where they are permanently to continue.—The plants should be set out about six inches apart, and the rows twelve inches wide. *The ground should be kept perfectly clear of weeds, and regularly refreshed with water in hot and dry weather.* On this latter circumstance will very much depend their size and mildness; to this is owing the superiority of onions grown in Portugal, which are all cultivated in the way here recommended. By keeping the roots in puddle, if it were only for a few minutes, during the interval of transplanting, they are prevented from receiving the slightest check from the access of the atmospheric air, and will require no immediate watering when first transplanted, though if several days of dry weather should follow, watering will be found essential.

The bed into which these onions plants are permanently transplanted should be good rich loamy soil, perfectly friable, and its natural properties should be improved by being well manured with equal portions of stable manure, leached ashes, and street dirt, or vegetable mould from the woods. The whole to be well mixed, and the bed dug at least a spade and a half deep, to be well pulverised and raked before planting. This process is easy, and will invariably secure a large crop of excellent onions It should be recollected that the *mild flavor* and *large size*, which distinguish the onions of Portugal and Spain, are imparted to them mainly by *watering*.

CONJUGAL AFFECTION.—A striking instance of the enduring love of woman has lately been exhibited by the wife of the Spanish Pirate Captain Bernardo de Soto, under sentence of death, at Boston. Hearing, at Corunna, in Spain, of the trial and condemnation of her husband, this unfortunate woman as we see it stated in the newspapers, immediately freighted a small schooner, and leaving her three children, sailed for Havana, from whence she arrived at this port six day a ago. She has since visited Washington, returned to this city, and departed hence for Boston, to afford her husband the solace of her presence. This is truly a touching instance of the truth of the sentiment in Moore's song,

I know not, I ask not, if guilt's in that heart?
I but know that I love thee, whatever thou art.

N. Y. Evening Post.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR McDUFFIE AT HAMBURG.

At a public dinner, given at Hamburg, in South Carolina by the citizens of that place, on Monday the 25th ultimo, to Governor McDuffie, among the regular toasts, prepared for the occasion the 5th was as follows:—

"His Excellency, George McDuffie, Governor of S. Carolina—The able Chief Magistrate, and the inflexible patriot. We delight to honor the honest man, and devoted patriot, whose political life, virtues and talents, do eminent honor to himself, his state, & his country—9 cheers—Tune: "Hail to the chief."

[The following account of the manner in which the annunciation of the Toast affected the Company and the Governor, and the remarks which it elicited from him, is copied from the Augusta Chronicle.]

"After the music, and enthusiastic cheering which followed this Toast, had subsided, Gov. McDuffie rose, evidently much affected by the affectionate warmth of feeling manifested, and, after felicitously returning his acknowledgements to the company, and "his old constituents," with whom he found himself again mingled, proceeded onward in a speech of some length, and the most thrilling interest—marked by that eloquent intensity and energy of manner and language, so peculiar to himself—and listened to in almost breathless silence, broken only by the frequent bursts of general, enthusiastic applause, which its eloquent and impressive truths called forth. The address to his old constituents, "whom God knew he had never flattered," amid all their unwavering and distinguishing support, was peculiarly affecting. The picture of the past, was most striking and instructive and upon the darkly threatening future, he would fain shut his eyes. But it was useless to disguise it, the political elements of the country were deeply excited, and the most unmoved were unable to resist the conviction, that a fearful uncertainty, at least, hung upon the vista before us.

The state of general corruption at Washington, was appalling; and he had left it, and the Federal councils, without hope, to devote the little remaining strength which his services there had left to him, to the welfare and improvement of his own state. He had quitted it, as a just man might have quitted Sodom and Gomorrah: and if it should please God in his wrath, to shower down fire upon that devoted city, he confidently trusted that none of it would reach him in Carolina. It was his ardent desire—a desire in which he earnestly hoped for the co-operation of his fellow citizens—to put the State in a condition of defence, for the future, which might serve to ward off the ruin impending over our institutions. It was his anxious wish, to make the Militia of the State, in fact, what it was in theory. He had entered public life, like most young men, with the most enthusiastic admiration of, and unlimited confidence in, our Federal Constitution and Government; which years of bitter experience only, could shake—had believed it a self-acting and self correcting machine—a sort of perpetual motion of politics—which would go on forever, of itself, without the necessity of aid, or repair, or the trouble of winding up. But the experience of every constitutional government had proved the utter imbecility of mere parchment constitutions and provisions, to protect those for whose benefit they were made, against the natural encroachments of power, and inroads of oppression.

And *our* constitution, instead of checking, in the slightest degree, the abuses and outrages of the government, had served as a ready, and continual pretext for them, and been used even as a rampart, behind which the usurpers of every Department of the Federal Government, had securely planted the batteries of oppression, and directed them, with murderous effect, against the rights and interests of the States. It was a wise dispensation of Providence, he said, that the liberties and interests of every country, should depend, not on parchments, but the ever-watchful virtue, intelligence, patriotism, and self-defence, of those who enjoyed them; and that a people, indolently or carelessly unwilling to make the sacrifices of time, trouble, or expense, to place themselves in a state of preparation against the encroachments of any adversary, were unworthy of the blessings of liberty, and would soon be deprived of them. The militia system as it existed, was a miserable mockery of self-defence, and he was astonished that respectable citizens could consent to make themselves the common repeated laughing stocks of boys under ten years of age, in the parades in the public streets. He hoped they would co-operate with him, in correcting this common and most deleterious abuse and disgrace, and cheerfully concede the few days of each year, necessary to render the militia a certain protection to the State, instead of a disgrace to it. Mere courage and patriotism might make martyrs, but never effective soldiers.—"Reform it," he said—"reform it, altogether."

His exposition of the madness, the folly, the stupidity, of taking part in the pending contest for the Presidency, was the most powerful and unpressive. Would to God that every State Rights man had heard it—that we could do the least justice to it; but the latter we would not even pretend to attempt, even if we had now time to do so. It was replete with biting, withering sarcasm, founded upon the most irresistible and conclusive argument; and must have satisfied every State Rights man who heard it, of the utter impossibility of his honorably voting for Judge White, or at all countenancing his pretensions. Who, asked the eloquent speaker, was Judge White. Who, among his hearers, had heard of him, till he was now put up as a candidate for the Presidency—save, perhaps in that most prominent act of his life, when he voted to repeal and blot out forever the Federal Constitution, and deluge our principles in our own blood? And South Carolina was called upon, in the very face of her declared principles, to support this man—this "States Right man," forsooth!—a man—an *effigy!*—Mr. Van Buren, too, was not spared, and his character and pretentions did not fail to elicit most marked contempt. Mr. Van Buren, it was said, (observed the speaker) was a conjuror—nay, the very devil himself? And who was to rid us of this devil? Who was suddenly popped upon the stage, to make battle with him in our behalf? Another *Punchinello!* Now, gentlemen, observed Mr. M'Duffie, be it distinctly understood, that in this contest, I am neither for *Punch* or the *Devil*.

Governor M'Duffie said he wished to be understood as not extending his remarks against the impropriety of engaging in this contest, at all beyond the limits of his own State: That he deeply regretted, that any thing should have occurred in that State, to induce him to speak on such a subject at all: But that palpable indications, in certain editorial quarters, and the inferences drawn therefrom, had rendered it the bounden duty of every one who felt as he did—that for S. Carolina to take any part in such a contest, would bring inevitable ruin upon her principles, and disgrace upon herself—to speak out, and determinately set his face against it, and for himself he wished it to be distinctly understood, that he wholly and thoroughly washed his hands of it, now and forever!

In conclusion, he earnestly implored his old constituents, and his fellow citizens generally, to take no part whatever in this miserable, disgusting, degrading, scramble for office; but ardently cling to their welltried principles, and fearfully beware that they wandered not from them forever, in a deluded search after or worship of new and false gods."

From the Globe.

The following extract from the message of Governor Edwards of Connecticut, contains some striking views upon the subject of Bank currency:

An idea was at one time entertained, that Banks might be safely left to themselves in the management of their concerns; that their interest was so far identified with the interest of the public, that prudent and discreet management on their part, might safely be relied upon. Experience has shown that this was a mistake. It was stated by high authority in the year 1828, that of the five hundred and forty-four Banks which had been established in the United States, forty-four had been openly declared bankrupt, and about fifty more had suspended business. This bankruptcy is in some degree the result of fraud, but a considerable extent has probably arisen from indiscretion and mismanagement. The loss sustained by the community has been severe, and in some instances distressing. Whatever the cause may be, the result indicates the necessity of a vigilant supervision.

Banks are the creatures of legislative power, and on this power is devolved a responsibility for the faithful and salutary administration of their affairs. There is a constant tendency on the part of Banks to increase and extend their circulation. Banks are anxious to increase their profits, and individuals to increase their business. The constant operation of these two causes is, to keep the community flooded with the full amount of bank paper which can be kept out. This amout is frequently exceeded, and a reaction takes place. It is found necessary to dimmish the amount; and to accomplish this, individuals are pressed for payment; the usual accommodations are withheld—distrust and want of confidence ensue, and distress and ruin follow. There are fluctuations in business, under any circumstances and there will be a season of prosperity and adversity in all countries; but those changes which are natural and which arise from the operation of physical and political causes, in countries where there is paper circulation, there are superadded changes which arise from causes peculiar to themselves. The fluctuations in business are found to be most frequent in those countries which have a paper currency, and to be about in proportion to the extent of the paper medium. In addition to those fluctuations incident to our system of banking, and which are inseparable from it, fluctuations in business may be designedly occasioned, by sudden and great contractions and expansions of circulation. The State Banks are so circumscribed in their capitals, and the sphere of their operations is so limited, that, separately, but little is to be feared from them in this respect, and a combination would be attended with so many difficulties, that it may be regarded as scarcely practicable.

The United States Bank is differently situated—its immense capital and its extension into every section of our country, give it means which no other bank has. It is an engine which may be wielded with most disastrous potency. It is capable even in a time of peace and prosperity, of convulsing the whole country; and in a time of adversity and war it might fix our destiny as a nation.

In view of the evils which have been and which may be brought upon our country by our system of banking, some have come to the conclusion that the evils more than balance the good, and that our situation would have been better than it is, if no bank had ever been established in the country. Be this as it may, the system is now upon us, and the question is how shall it be regulated? If we cannot rid ourselves of the evils, we can at least mitigate them.

The first bank in the country, of which we have an authentic account, was established in the city of Philadelphia in the year 1782. It had many difficulties to contend with; continental and provincial paper money was still remembered, and it was some time before the bills could be made to circulate. This was eventually accomplished; and the extent of the business of the bank was such that they were soon enabled to dvide fourteen per cent. yearly, on their capital. The prejudices of the people against the whole system of banking were strong, but were overcome, and the bank maintained its ground. So profitable a business could not long be monoplized by a single company; other banks were soon afterwards established, and the number has been gradually and constantly increasing to the present time. They now pervade every State and almost every populous county of the Union. They have acquired a power and influence which is immense, and if not soon checked may become irresistible. This multiplication of banks has long been regarded with apprehension and alarm; and public attention seems now thoroughly awakened to the subject; a check has been given to their increase, and a disposition is manifesting itself to put those now in existence under such regulations, as may comport with the interest and safety of the country. This is an auspicious event which has for many years been eagerly looked to and anxiously desired.

The great evil of banking, as at present conducted in the United States, consists in the tendency to cause too great a proportion of our circulating medium to consist of paper, and too small proportion of it of gold and silver. This evil may be corrected more effectually and conveniently than in any other mode, by prohibiting the issue and circulation of small bills. This is one expedient to which other countries have found it necessary to resort for the correction of similar evils. The smallness of amount for which our banks have issued their notes, is almost without a parallel in the history of banking. In adopting this remedy, it is necessary we should proceed gradually, and our arrangements should be such as will allow time for the situation of the banks, and the state of things in the community, to accommodate themselves to the alteration.

COMMENTS.—The opposition editors are busily employed in commenting upon the letter of Mr. Van Buren, in which he accepts of the nomination tendered to him by the National Convention, as a candidate for the Presidency; but the style in which they speak of it is so very different that it is very obvious they write at random, and are not actuated by any common feeling, or any regard for principle or propriety. The Patriot of this city denounces it in the strongest terms, as an open avowal of the most odious sentiments, and such as should excite the most active opposition to his election, and the most decided hostility to his principles. It says:

We deem it one of the most extraordinary documents of the age. Sentiments are therein avowed, and inferences boldly thrown out which ought to, and we feel assured will, arouse the American people to a sense of their duty, and call forth a burst of indignation, which will roll over this land of liberty from the Passamaquoda to the Dahlonegga (where a new Branch Mint is to be established) and penetrate the interior of every dwelling, every log house and hamlet within the compass of this great Union.

The Chronicle, on the contrary declares that it is a non-committal letter, and affords no criterion from which to judge of his sentiments, or of the course he would be likely to pursue in case of his election. It alleges

It will be observed that he preserves the non committal style, promising only "to tread generally in the footsteps of president Jackson." We had entertained the opinion that he not only approved, but had dictated all the prominent acts of this administration—but it would seem that he deems a part only worthy of being followed out should he succeed.

The Richmond Whig takes a ground entirely different from them both, and alleges that the letter in itself is perfectly proper, and the sentiments expressed in it entirely correct; and places its opposition to his election upon the ground of objections to the man, and not to any thing contained in the letter, or any inference which can be drawn from any sentiment or opinion which is expressed in it. On the contrary it says,

The letter it must be confessed, is truly an admirable production. Taken by itself, disconnected with the practices of the writer, and conceded to be true and candid, it is calculated to leave a very favorable impresion.

The National Intelligencer takes still a different view of the matter, and places its opposition to him upon a very different foundation. The editors of that paper tell us that they have no objection to the man, alleging that they personally respect him, but will oppose his election because, in case of his success, he will maintain the principles, and carry out the measures of the present administration.

How, then, is the matter to be decided when doctors so decided disagree?

The Richmond Enquirer has the following information respecting our relations with France. Although not quite so late as that given in the preceding coulmns it is nevertheless of sufficient interest to be inserted here:

We have the pleasure of stating, that we have at this moment a P. S. before us written at Paris on the 22d April, 4 o'clock, by a gentleman, every way entitled to our confidence, who has the best opportunities of knowledge, and quickened by every motive, to obtain the best information on the subject—which states, that he had just seen some of the Deputies, who were the evening before assured by M. de Broglie, that the Ministers were perfectly satisfied with the Explanations already given by the American Government. The amendment was in fact considered as totally insignificant. It was said that an amicable note would be submitted at Washington, for the purpose of protecting Ministers against the Chambers—inviting the Government of the U. States *to confirm the Explanation which had already been given by Mr. Livingston.* It is also stated, that Mr. Serrurier made a similar statement to one of the deputies—It is moreover said, that Gen. Bernard is coming to the U. S., to arrange the terms of the Explantion.—No messenger could be more agreeable to us—none who better understands the pacific feelings and the true wishes of both countries.—None who is better calculated to conciliate the wishes of two nations, who are bound to each other by so many ties of alliance and of interest. All we ask of France is sheer justice. We offer her in return, a commerce in her richest productions, much more active and valuable to her, than any which she enjoys with any other nation. We have no doubt that Gen. Bernard will be received in the most liberal spirit—and how can we entertain a fear, that his visit will become the harbinger of the most amicable relations between the two countries.

Mr. Editor: I have heard more than once, an anecdote which at the present moment is of considerable interest At the time of the occupation of Paris by the allied troops, and when indemnities were settled without much formal negotiation on the part of the French, it is said that Lord Wellington intimated to the then American Minister at the Court of St. Cloud, that he would be happy to support with his immediate influence, (which was then potential,) the claim of our people against the French for spoliations of our commerce. Mr. Crawford, then the American minister, replied with courtesy, that he had no doubt of the justice and integrity of the French character, and that ultimately our demands would be liquidated; but that he could not think at the moment, when the French nation were overwhelemed with misfortune, of pressing these claims upon their immediate attention. This conduct, if the anecdote is true, speaks well for our national sympathies and magnanimity. Mr Crawford is now no more, and we cannot ascertain from him its truth; but perhaps some of the readers of your journal may be able in some way to confirm a circumstance so honorable and so striking in its character.—*N. Y. American.*

Give the people full information on any subject, we care not how intricate, and nineteen times out of twenty their verdict will be just, the character of a neighbor or nation may with equal safety be committed to their keeping.—The administration of General Jackson has fully proven this fact. A more bitter and violent opposition has not been experienced by any President since the foundation of the Republic, yet he has gone on from one degree of honor to another, unharmed and scatheless, as it were, amidst the very din and fire of war. And what has been the grand talisman that has carried him safely through so many trials and dangers? A simple, plain, blunt honesty of purpose, and the consequent confidence of the people. And are not Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun striking instances of a contrary course? Both men of resplendent talents, as all will admit, their overweening ambition has led them into deception, and their deception has forfeited to them the confidence of the people. The trite adage is equally applicable in politics as in morals, that under every circumstance and in every situation of life, "honesty is the best policy."—*Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.*

WHIG VENGEANCE.

The modern Whig papers and Whig patriots are exposing their aggravated feelings and disappointed expectations, in not being able to prevail on Col. R. M. Johnson to become their candidate, and a Bank advocate in the day of its power and their panic glory. Could they have prevailed upon Col. Johnson to desert his party, his friends, his principles and his country, he would have been immediately announced for the first office in the nation, and heralded as the greatest patriot in the world.

Finding, however, the gallant hero above their intrigues, beyond the reach of their promised friendship, they now assail him in the true character of defeated federalism, and malignant corruptionists. We are pleased with this course of the opposition. This course of personal and low abuse taught General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren who were their real friends—the defenders of their honest and well earned fame. Col. Johnson, if not already satisfied of the character of the enemies of the democracy, will now have an opportunity of understanding them.—*Western (O.) Hemisphere.*

We hope that this question is now settled in the Republican ranks, and that each and every one will go fully and spiritedly into the support of the nomination. For ourselves, we freely admit, that our predilections for Vice Presidency were decidedly in favor of Mr. Rives, and we should have been much gratified at his nomination. But this shall not prevent us from affording our most cordial, however humble, support, to the regular nominee, as well for the Vice Presidency as the Presidency. It has been the anxious aim of our political opponents for some time past, to divide and weaken us, but we hope they will not be suffered for a moment to prevail. Our safety depends upon adhering to the nomination. Both the gentlemen nominated are unfaultering Jacksonian Republicans, and will adhere to those principles and pursue that policy which has brought so much honor to our beloved country. Let us then banish all sectional feelings, and with a united effort give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, in favor of Mr. Van Buren as next President, and Col. Johnson as next Vice President of the United States.—*Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.*

With regard to the course which Mr. Van Buren intends to pursue if elected to the Executive office of the General Government he has said all in saying that he shall endeavor to tread in the footsteps of Andrew Jackson. No man ever had a nobler exemplar, and to emulate him is placing the mark of just ambition high enough. Mr. Van Buren will indeed have cause of happiness if he shall be able to perfect the work which General Jackson has so gloriously begun. He will then be associated with him in the benedictions of posterity, as he is associated with him in the applause of the democracy of the present day, and (a result scarcely less desirable) in the hatred and revilings of the baffled aristocracy.—N. Y. Evening Post.

HORNED SNAKES.

The accounts given of these reptiles are generally considered fabulous; but some of our fellow-citizens have lately had occular evidence that there are such "varments." We have been informed by two respectable gentlemen that Mr. John Scott of this county, while walking along the western declivity of the Blue Ridge a few weeks since, was astonished, almost to petrifaction, by seeing a snake, rolling down the hill in the form of a hoop, and, "for all the world," just like a hoop trundled by a school-boy, or any other boy. After rolling some distance, it ceased its circumgyrations; lost indeed, its gyrous form, and spread at full length upon the sod. Mr. Scott approached the spot and killed it; when, "mirable dictu!" wonderful to relate!—it had driven its tail some inches into the earth. The extremity of the tail resembled a spike, being very hard and tapering to a point. It is said, too, to be the virus or poison.

Another snake of the same kind was killed shortly afterwards, in the same neighborhood, by Mr. Jocil Perejoy. Both of these natural curiosities were taken but a few miles from this place.

One measured 6 ft 2½ins. and the other measured 5 feet 7 inches. Their circumference about that of a sizeable hoop-pole.

[Major Noah may rest assured that *this* is no *b ear* faced hoax.]

The poison emitted by these snakes is said to be remarkably strong—fatal alike to animal and vegetable life. We have heard of trees dying within 24 hours after being stung by the tail of these spiral serpents. It is said, too, that the spot of ground pierced by the above mentioned snake has been black ever since, and that for some distance around, vegetation is as scarce as in the vicinity of the celebrated Upas.—*Virginia* Free *Press.*

From the New Bedford Gazette.

The Earthquake.—The distressing intelligence from Chili of the destruction of the country around the city of Conception, produced great sensation in this town and vicinity. Talcahuana, the port of Conception, which has been entirely destroyed, was the place where many of the whaling ships in the Pacific Ocean have repaired and recruited; and the loss of the privileges which the port afforded is very great.

It was rumored there, during the first week in March that another mountain had burst forth in volcanic fury. The Andes and Cordilleras, now present numerous active volcanoes from Cape Horn to Mexico. And it is stated in Blackwell's Geology, that the whole range, in all probability owe their elevation to subterranean fire; for we have recent instances of the mighty power of this agent to upheave the crust of the Globe. During the earthquake in Chili in November, 1822, the whole line of coast running north and south from Valparaiso to the distance of one hundred miles, was raised above its former level; and the bottom of the sea was laid dry; and shells were discovered sticking to the rocks, some of which were not before known to exist in those seas. It is stated by an observer that the whole country from the coast to the foot of the Andes, and even far out at sea, was permanently raised by the earthquake; the greatest rise was about two miles from the shore. The earthquake was estimated to have extended over an area of one hundred thousand miles. The average rise of the land upon the coast was from two to five feet, at a distance of a mile from the shore inland the elevation was seven feet. Such were the efforts of the earthquake in 1822,—but perhaps quite incomparable with those of the one in 1835.

Longevity.—We notice a statement that a woman is to be seen at a Museum in a Western City, said to be of the great age of 161. If this be true, she must be older than any person whose death and age are recorded in this country. The oldest within our knowledge, was just 150. This was a woman too, and so have been perhaps half a dozen or so of the seniors next in order. We notice also the decease of a negro on one of the W. I. Islands between the ages of 120 and 130. The ages of these negroes are apt to be *uncertain*, but we have a fact, from a friend just dropped in from the South, which indicates with something like a definite plausibility, an extraordinary instance of longevity in a negro. He lived on a plantation near St. Mary's, and died about 18 months ago. Our informant's curiosity, on seeing him, was excited by his appearance, and by the statement of his fellows, that not one of them could remember the time when he had been called on *to work on the estate;* that is, he had been superannuated from time immemorial—probably 50 years at least. On enquiry of himself, he could remember but little. He stated, however, that in the Revoultion he had been *too old to fight;* his grandson "went asogerin" at that time, He also remembered '*the Deluge*', distinctly—referring to a memorable inundation which took place *about one hundred and twenty years* ago, when he must have been already grown up. In fact he was from 130 to 140 years of age, if not more. He still had good use of his eyes, and some teeth, and walked a mile and back again, on the occasion alluded to above, for the consideration of a prime quid of tobacco—doubtless a *quid pro quo.* This is a good story certainly; and what is better, it is true.—[N. Y. Jour. Com.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1835.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
OF KENTUCKY.

To our Patrons.—The period within which our subscribers may avail themselves by payment in advance of the reduced price for the semi-weekly Whig for the current year; namely, the 1st of July, is now near at hand; it therefore seems proper that we should call their attention to it. The reduction of the price of the weekly paper to two dollars, and of the semi-weekly to three dollars per annum, for the benefit of prompt payment, was never intended to impose a *precise* observance of the day of payment, but no departure from the terms *virtually* must be expected.

We learn with deep regret, from the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, that the venerable Chief Justice Marshall remains very unwell at his lodgings in that city.—*Bal. Am.*

An Affair of Honor took place yesterday afternoon at Govanstown woods, between Lieut. B. W. Wright, of the Navy, and George Styles, Esq. of Chestertown, Md. After an ineffectual fire, the former expressed himself satisfied, and the affair terminated.—*Bal. Gaz.*

North Carolina.—The venerable Nathaniel Macon was unanimously elected President of the Convention, now in session at Raleigh, to amend the Constitution of that State.—*Globe.*

The premium paid by Messrs. J. I. Cohen, Jr & Brothers, for the two million loan of the State of Maryland, bearing six per cent interest, and irredeemable for thirty-five years, was $16.40 for every hundred dollars. The State Treasurer issues bonds, and not certificates, for the loan.—*Balt. Amer.*

MR. VAN BUREN.

The truth is, their only ground of opposition to Mr. Van Buren is to be found, as we said before, in the fact of his continuing to be a firm fried of Jackson, and a tower of strength to his administration, against the assaults of those who have been laboring so hard for the last two or three years to pull it down. And this, the *only objection* urged against him by the Nullifiers, *recommends* him strongly to the support of the friends of Jackson, and the lovers of the constitution and Union in Georgia.—*Southern Banner.*

Whiggery is a dull article in New Je sey.—It has fallen from moderate to flat. The knowing ones are coming over to Van Buren by hundreds, and what we shall do, if the flood continues, we know not—certes, we shall carry ten counties in the State in the fall. We see no way to escape this result, unless the Bank pickles its friends at once.—*Trenton Emporium.*

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Orpheus, Capt. Bursley, we have received London papers to May 15th, and Liverpool to the 16th, both inclusive.

A large firm in Paisley, Scotland, (names not mentioned,) has failed. Debts estimated at £50,000 to £80,000 sterling.

The report of a great victory gained by the Queen's troops in Spain, over the Carlists, is not confirmed.

The United States frigate Constitution, with Mr. Livingston on board, arrived at Plymouth, England, on the 13th, bound to the United States. She was to remain there a few days.

Liverpool, May 16.—The ambassador from the United States to France, Mr. Livingston, is sojourning for a few days with his family at Plymouth. His Excellency arrived there on Wednesday, in the Constitution American frigate, 50 guns, 460 men, Capt Elliot, bound to the United States from Havre.

The frigate fired a Royal salute, which was answered by the Sans Josef guard-ship, Captain Falcon, C. B. the commander, having previously gone along side the Constitution. A royal salute was also fired from the batteries of the citadel in compliment to the American ambassador.

Liverpool, May 16.—*Events of the week.*—Parliament resumed business on Tuesday last, but it will be seen that nothing particular has been done. New writs were moved for different places which had become vacant either from vacation or elevation, and it is likely that nothing important will be introduced until all the Ministers are in their places. That will be early next week.

The young Queen of Portugal has consented to make the funeral meats furnish forth the weeding dinner, but we question much the policy of such indecent haste.

The news from Spain seem to warrant a hope that the hostile armies there will, in future, pay a little more attention to the laws of civilized warfare, if the term be not a contradiction. As yet neither party appears to have made much progress, but still there is no fear entertained of the Carlists being able to disturb the settled state of things.

Paris—or rather the Court of Peers—has been the scene, last week and this, of a very serious legal farce. The state prisoners were all arraigned for effect, it being understood that acquittal was to follow conviction. The Court was by this plan to get credit for magnanimity; but, as usual with Louis Philippe, the business was bungled.

At first there was a quarrel with the lawyers, which lasted a couple of months; and now there is a quarrel with the prisoners. With a strange want of order, they were arraigned in hundreds; and the prisoners, as if by consent, set up such a clamorous opposition, that they absolutely confounded their judges. Ultimately they are to be tried without being present; but some Peers protest against this, and we wait the result.

An attempt has been made at Lyons to blow up, by means of a petard, a house belonging to one of the principle witnesses in the great trial. There are, however, other reasons of private enmity existing against this individual, M. Damon, assistant Mayor of one of the suburbs of Lyons. The Reparateuo of Lyons complains that two men, arrested immediately after the explosion, and near it, were instantly set at liberty.

Spain.—The advices from Spain state that there appears to be no doubt but that the Constitutional forces under General Valdez have met with loss (though not to the extent of between 3,000 and 4,000 men, as stated early in the day) in their engagement with the Carlists, while endeavoring to dislodge them from the pass of Navarre. The information has, however, been sufficient to excite considerable alarm among the holders of Spanish securities; and the result has been a depression in their value.

WORTH TRYING.

In an English miscellany is the following: The danger of being suffocated by smoke to which persons are exposed who enter premises on fire, may be effectually obviated by tying a wet silk handkerchief single over the face. A gentleman, who lately tried the experiment, was enabled to remain in a room which was on fire in the most dense smoke, and work a small engine until he succeeded in extinguishing the flames.

Outrage.—A man was met by a ruffian in the streets of ——— who immediately knocked him down with his (☞) and with a (†) put a (.) to his existence. Such cold blooded murder is without a (||) in this (§) of our country.

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be offered, on TUESDAY, 30th June, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at Public Sale, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, that valuable tract or parcel of land, generally known as the Parvin Property, situated within a few miles of Easton, on the Choptank river, and adjoining the land of Mr. Joseph Martin, and that heretofore owned, by Cyrus Newlin, and now by Col. Hughlett. This valuable estate, which contains al out 650 acres, might be very advantageously divided into two farms, with a large proportion of wood and timber land to each, and possesses advantages for improvement, far beyond any that I know of in the county, having an abundance of Marl in every direction, of the richest quality and of easy access, and an inexhaustible source of vegetable matter, such as marsh mud, rich mould, &c Attendance given by

THEODORE DENNY, Agent
for Susanna Parvin.

june 20 ts

FOR SALE,

UPON a liberal credit, or exchange for land, that commodious DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, formerly the residence of Mrs. R. L. Kerr, in Easton.

FOR RENT, several Farms.—An Overseer wanted for the next year.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, June 20 3w

WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to rent a Farm; one of three or four fields of one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand corn hills each, would be preferred. It may probably be as well to say, that, to those to whom I am not known, satisfactory reference will be given.

LODMAN SHIELDS.

june 20 tf

Primary School Notice.

THE inhabitants of most of the school districts, having failed to comply with the law requiring them to meet in their respective districts to choose Trustees and Clerks; and the duty of appointing them having by law devolved upon the Commissioners for Talbot county; This is therefore to request, that such information will be given to the Commissioners on or before the 30th inst. by some portion of the inhabitants of each district, as will enable them to make such appointments as will be fit and acceptable. It being also requisite that School-houses, stationery, fuel, &c. be provided in each district, it is desirable that, the Commissioners be informed what districts are destitute, so that they may make the necessary levies therefor.

Per order,

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

june 20

Republic of Letters.

THE fifty second number of the Republic of Letters closed the first year of the work. It was commenced as an experiment—the liberal patronage it has received, as well as the favor bestowed upon other works of the like kind which has followed in its track, shows that the plan of the work is approved, and has given it a permanency which induces the publisher to make such improvement and alterations as he believes will be acceptable to subscribers, and give it a further claim, upon the reading community.

The publisher has the pleasure of stating that the work will hereafter be edited by

MRS. A. H. NICHOLAS.

In making the necessary selections for the Republic of Letters, Mrs. Nicholas will receive the aid and advice of

Washington Irving, Edward Everett,
Gulian C. Verplanck, Charles F. Hoffman,

The change in the form of the work, from quarto to octavo, has met with the approbation of all the subscribers with whom the publisher has been enabled to confer.

The work will be published weekly, as usual, at 6¼ cents each number, or three dollars per year to those who receive the work by mail and pay in advance.—Each number will contain 32 pages.

Postmasters throughout the United States are requested to act as Agents—the work will be charged to them $2,50 per year.

The first two volumes, comprising the first year, contain the following works, (each work being complete and entire) and may be had bound or in numbers:

The Man of Feeling, by Mackenzie.—The Vicar of Wakefield, by Goldsmith.—The Tales of the Hall, by Crabbe.—The Letters of Lady Wortley Montague.—Rasselas, by Dr. Johnson—Castle of Otranto, by Horace Walpole—The Old English Baron, by Clara Reeve.—Dr. Franklin's Life and Essays, by himself.—Lights & Shadows of Scottish Life.—The adventures of Gill Blas, from the French of Le Sage, by Smollet.—Julia de Roubigne, by Mackenzie—Mazeppa, by Lord Byron—The Tapestried Chamber by Walter Scott.—The Dream of Eugene Aram, by Hood.—Zeluco, by Dr. Moore—Essays, moral, economical, and political by the Lord Chancellor Bacon.—Chevy Chase.—L'Allegro, by Milton.—Il Penserero, by Milton.—Italian and Spanish Proverbs.—The history of Charles XII., by Voltaire,—Manfred, by Lord Byron,—Ah's Bride, A Tale by T. Moore, Esq.—Elizabeth, by Mad. Cotton,—Retaliation, by Goldsmith,—The man of the World, by Mackenzie—Gulliver's Travels, by Swift,—Essays on the Human Understanding, by Locke—Donquixote, by Gervatus—Memoirs of Prince Eugene, by himself, &c.—The Diary of an Invalid,—The Deserted Village, by Goldsmith,—Life of Henry Lord Bolingbroke—Belisarious, by Marmontel,—Pope's Essay on Man,—Collection of Apothegms, by Lord Bacon.

All communications relating to the work to be addressed, post paid, to the publisher.

GEORGE DEARBORN,
38 Gold street, New York.

june 20

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale on WEDNESDAY, 1st day of July next, at the late residence of Mary Ann Wrightson, deceased, in the Bay-side, all the personal estate of said deceased, (Negroes and Bank Stock excepted) consisting of household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, 2 carts, 1 old gig and harness, bacon and lard,—also, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and various other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Terms of Sale.—On all sums over five dollars a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, till paid;—for all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required, before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

JAS. L. WRIGHTSON, Adm'r.
of Mary A. Wrightson, dec'd.

june 20 ts

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE subscribers live in the State of Tennessee, and wish to purchase 30 or 40 young NEGROES. Families consisting of women and children would be preferable. Those persons having such to dispose of would do well to give us an early call, as we will remain but a short time on this shore. Any note or information left with Mr. Wheeler will be promptly attended to

JONATHAN WEBSTER,
JAMES H. WEBSTER.

june 20 3t*

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,
On Pratt Street, Baltimore, and on Choptank River, Caroline County, Md.

BY authority of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, I will offer at public sale on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 9th of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., all that Lot of Ground and Premises, No. 11, Pratt street, city of Baltimore, two doors below Charles street, and four doors above the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Depot. This lot is a parallelogram, fronting twenty-five feet on the south side of Pratt street, and extending back eighty feet to an alley twenty feet wide.—The improvements upon it consist of a three story BRICK HOUSE, with a two story back building attached thereto—the front is divided into two stores, and now occupied by Mr. John Simonson, Chair-maker, and Mr. D. Smith, Boot-maker. I understand this Property, from its location, is very valuable, and offers strong inducements to those who are disposed to invest their money in productive real estate. The title is in fee simple, clear of all ground rents, &c. Those who are disposed to purchase can examine the premises for themselves, or enquire for particulars of Peter Gould, Esq. South Charles street, near Pratt street

Under the same decree, I will also offer at public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 16th of July next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. that beautiful property situated on the Great Choptank river, Caroline county, Md., known as Richardson's or Gilpin's Point, now in the occupancy of Robert T. Keene, Esq. late Sheriff of said county. This tract contains about

360 ACRES,

of which a large portion is covered with valuable Timber, very convenient to navigable water. The improvements thereon consist of a large frame mansion house with kitchen, smoke-house, wash-house, quarters, &c., together with a large and commodious Store House, with a brick cellar; and there is also attached a substantial wharf recently rebuilt, upon which there is a very ample granary for the reception of the produce of the country, with valuable sheds and a carpenter shop appendant As a stand for the sale of goods, &c. this situation is not surpassed, perhaps, by any country place on the Eastern Shore. The quantity of grain and other produce received, is, I understand, quite sufficient to keep a bay vessel constantly employed in running it to market. Connected with this property there is a profitable Herring and Shad Fishery. This situation is highly desirable for business or pleasure, being about 12 miles from Easton and the same distance from Denton. The premises being supplied with a spring of never failing water, and remarkable for healthiness, may be considered amongst the most beautiful, pleasant and lucrative seats upon the Choptank river, and offer great temptations to purchasers. Those who are disposed to purchase can examine the property for themselves, or, for information, may enquire of Gen. Wm Potter, of Caroline, or of Robt. T. Keene, Esq on the premises.

According to the Terms of Sale of the above property, prescribed by the Decree, one-third of the purchase money is required to be paid on the day of sale, and the residue in two equal payments of one and two years, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond, with surety to be approved by the Trustee.

JAMES A. STEWART, Trustee.
Cambridge, June 13.

june 16 w3t

The Easton Whig, the Easton Gazette, and the Caroline Advocate, will insert the preceding advertisement weekly three times, and the American, Republican, and Patriot, Baltimore, will give it two semi-weekly and two weekly insertions, and charge the Cambridge Chronicle.

ATTENTION.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the farmers of Talbot county, that he will travel through the county during the latter part of the present and first of next month, to castrate colts.

Persons wanting his services, will please leave a note with Mr. Solomon Lowe in Easton stating the number of colts they want altered and their ages.

JAMES FICKEY.

june 13. 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 30th day of May 1835, by E. J. Peters, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro man, who calls himself ANTHONY MITCHELL, as a runaway—says he belongs to Luke Ware, in Baltimore County—said negro is about 28 years of age, 5 feet, 5½ inches high—has a scar on his forehead caused by a stone, a scar on his right hand, 2 scars on his left hand, and several scars on his legs. Had on when committed, light blue cassimere pantaloons, black cloth vest, cotton shirt, fine lace boots, and black fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore City & County Jail.

june 13 3w

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of a small Farm, pleasantly situated on a branch of the Choptank river, abounding in the best fish and oysters to be found in the waters of the Chesapeake Bay. The soil of this Farm is fertile and in a high state of cultivation. The neighbourhood agreeable,—and proverbially healthful. Such an opportunity for securing an eligible situation on the salts rarely occurs, and those disposed to purchase would do well to make an early application.

SAMUEL T. WATTS,
Ferry Neck.

june 13 3t*

MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.
RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
OF KENTUCKY.

IT has fallen to the humble lot of the undersigned to have presented to the American People a third edition of the Biographies of the two above named highly distinguished patriotic citizens, whose constant devotion to the best interests of our Government has led to their designation, as a testimony of the estimation in which their services are regarded by the People whom they have served, as candidates for the two first offices within the gift of a free, happy, and flourishing nation. This token of respect gives to the world additional proof that faithful services shall not go unrewarded.

The object of this appeal to the republican portion of our fellow citizens, is to obtain their co-operation in the circulation of an edition of 100,000 copies of the joint Biography of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, enlarged, revised, and corrected, so as to be valuable to every lover of his country, and like honorable to the distinguished citizens whom we, the people, intend still further to honor, by their elevation to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, in the election of 1836. Thus we shall perpetuate the principles of Jefferson, which have been so signally revived, nobly acted upon, and triumphantly carried out by Andrew Jackson, who, spurning all flattery, knew nothing but the People, the whole People, and their *respective rights*, regardless of their fortunes, whether *rich* or *poor!* thus rendering his name and his renown as durable as the "everlasting hills."

The arrangement of the volume will be as follows:

1*st Portrait of Andrew Jackson,*

To whom the volume will be inscribed, with an address by the Publisher.

2*d. Portrait of Martin Van Buren,*

To be followed by his Biography, enlarged including several valuable documents, illustrative of his public character, and exhibiting the magical powers of his gigantic mind, which has ever been revoted to sustain the rights of his country, and the country, and the glory and prosperity of his fellow-citizens.

3*d. Potrait of Richard M. Johnson,*

To be followed by his Biography, enlarged, including various speeches, Sunday Mail Reports, and other documents, illustrative of his long continued and highly valuable public life which has ever been devoted to the good of his country; including an authentic account of the fall of the renowned Indian worrior, Tecumseh, on the ever memorable 5th of October, 1813—with an engraved view of the battle field.

The work will be complete in one volume of about 400 pages. The price to be fixed at the moderate sum of one dollar,* neatly bound with cloth backs; or calf and gilt, with the additional expence of binding. The work which is now in a state of preparation, shall be such as to give entire satisfaction; as it is in the hands of gentlemen who have for nearly forty years been personally and intimately acquainted with the private and public life of the above named distinguished citizens.

The celebrated address of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, bearing testimony to the high character of Martin Van Buren; and the eloquent speech of the Hon. James Barbour, of Virginia, in the United States Senate, portraying the chivalry of Colonel Johnson on the field and in the councils of the nation.

As there is among our republican citizens, an extensive population of German origin, the work will appear simultaneously in both the English and the German languages. It will, therefore, be necessary for subscribers who wish to have the work in the German, to signify the same on the subscription book.

It will, in order to give prompt and extensive circulation to the work, be indispensable for all subscribers to *pay at the time of subscribing*—all money to be at a proper time forwarded with the list of signatures to the publishing committee—which will be duly made known by a notice in the Washington Globe.

***Democratic editors disposed to encourage the work, will confer a favor, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the subscriber, in giving publicity to the above and receiving subscriptions at their respective offices, to whom a reasonable per centage will be allowed.

The People's obedient servant,
WM. EMMONS.

Washinton City, June 1, 1835.

*The public must be aware the Engravings are worth nearly the price fixed for the book.

☞Subscriptions to the above work received at this office.

CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at Sinners' Hotel, Water street, at which place the subscribers can be found, or at their residence on Gallows Hill, near the Missionary Church—the house is white.

JAMES F. PURVIS, & CO.

may 29 Baltimore.

CASH IN MARKET.

CASH and the most liberal prices will be paid for 15 or 20 NEGROES, of both sexes, from 15 to 25 years old. Persons disposed to sell will please call on me at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton.

BENJ. F. COCHRAN.

june 2 tf

A CARD.

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

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others. oct 9.

The Stockholders

OF the house built for the Easton Hotel in 1816, are requested to meet in Easton on the 23d of June next.

EDWARD LLOYD.
J. M. LLOYD.
D. LLOYD.
Executors of Edw'd. Lloyd. deceased.

may 19

CARD.
I. I. HITCHCOCK,

LATE proprietor of the American Farmer Establishment, Baltimore, Md. having sold out that concern entire, will, within the next month (May,) open in Philadelphia an Agricultural and Horticultural Agency or Commission Office, for the purchase and sale chiefly of choice Domestic Animals of all kinds.

He will also keep on hand, (when they can be had) the seed of Gama Grass, and the Skinless Oats, and whatever other agricultural seed, especially grains and grasses, he can obtain, that may be new or peculiarly valuable. He will supply also in the proper season, the Morus Multicaulis, or new Chinese Mulberry, and the eggs of the Silk Worm.

He will also attend to the selection of fruit and ornamental Trees, Seeds and Plants, from the various Horticultural Establishments in and about Philadelphia.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

june 2

☞Editors with whom this paper is exchanged, will confer a favor on the advertiser by giving the above card an insertion or notice.

CLARK'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE
N. W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets.
(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)
Where have been sold
PRIZES—PRIZES—PRIZES!
in dollars millions of millions.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorised Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily, Tickets from one to ten dollars, Shares in proportion, are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail, *post paid*, or otherwise enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be thankfully received, and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, and the result given (when requested) immediately after the drawing. Please address

JOHN CLARK,
Old established Prize Vender, N. W. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum.

Baltimore, 1835.—may 16

SELLING OFF.

THE Subscriber intending to decline business in Easton, offers for sale his entire stock of goods on hand, at the most reduced prices for cash. Persons disposed to purchase will meet with

GOOD BARGAINS,

by calling at his store.

N. B. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as he wishes to close up his business as speedily as possible.

R. P. SPENCER.

May 19 tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
WILLIAM LOVEDAY

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his Store House in Easton, he thinks, as good and handsome a choice of.

SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS,

and on as good terms as he has ever been able to offer them; he therefore invites his friends and the public generally, to give him a call and see for themslves.

Easton, april 21

Valuable Mill seat and Land at
PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the MILL PROPERTY where he resides, situated on the navigable waters of Chester River, about three miles from Chester Town. There are one hundred and thirty acres of land—40 acres of prime arable land—40 acres of fine meadow and marsh, and the balance in wood. The improvements are a two story BRICK MILL, large frame FULLING MILL HOUSE, Fulling Mill and Carding Machine, a two story frame Dwelling—2 rooms on the lower floor and 4 above, Carriage House, Corn House and Stable. This property is now being repaired, but will be ready to be put in operation in a few days. The terms will be accommodating and possession given immediately if desired. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL RINGGOLD, jr.

june 9 tf

VENDUE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale on WEDNESDAY the 24th inst. at the late residence of Dr. Ennalls Martin, deceased, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, 1 double carriage, 2 milch cows, and other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Terms of Sale.—On all sums over five dollars a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.—On all sums of five dollars and under, the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M and attendance given by

JAMES G. MARTIN, Ex'r.
of Dr. Ennalls Martin, dec'd.

N. B.—The House and Lot in Easton, (the late residence of Dr. Ennalls Martin, dec'd.) advertised to be sold on the 9th inst., not having been disposed of on that day, will be offered for sale at the same time.

J. G. M., Ex'r.

june 13 ts

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

ONE bay Horse, 5 years old, feet white, and much scarred on the right ham by another horse. One brown Mare 10 years old, no mark only the hair rubbed off behind the ears with a yoke. The Mare paces under the saddle. A reward of five dollars will be given, if they are secured so that the subscriber may get them again.

JAMES PAINE.

june 16 3t*

Easton and Baltimore Packet

SCHOONER EMILY JANE.
ROBSON LEONARD—*Master.*

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors 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 Point and Baltimore on the 22d of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and continue to run on the above named days, during the season. Passage one dollar—and twenty-five cents for each meal. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere, at all times. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson & Son, or with Robt. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention.

The public's obd't serv't.

J. E. LEONARD.

feb 17 tf

Easton and Baltimore Pcket.
THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP
THOMAS HAYWARD,

WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 18th of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

The THOMAS HAYWARD was launched last Spring, and has run as a packet for one season, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords.

☞ Passage $1,00; and 25 cents for each meal.

Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscribers residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's obedient servant,

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

feb 10 tf

N. B. Orders for goods, &c. it is expected, will be accompanied with the cash; those not handed to the subscriber by Tuesday evening, will be received at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thos. H. Dawson & Son, where the subscriber will be in waiting until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. This request is made in order that the subscriber may be punctual to his hour of sailing.

Persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle by the last day of April, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer, as it is not convenient for me to give that personal attention I have hitherto done, being much absent from the county

S. H. B.

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in all its varieties at the shop next door to the Post Office, where he will attend to all orders in his line, with punctuality and dispatch.

Having served his time in one of the first establishments in Baltimore, and studied the art of Cutting to perfection, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may honor him with their patronage. He has made arrangements to receive the

FASHIONS

regularly, as they come out; and hopes from his untiring disposition to please, to merit and obtain a share of public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN SATTERFIELD.

may 16 tf (G)

NEW SPRING GOODS.
WILSON & TAYLOR

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have opened their usual supply of

SPRING GOODS,

to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

april 25 tf

WAS COMMITTED, to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 8th day of June, 1835, by James L. Maguire, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, a mulatto woman named ELIZABETH BUTLER, as a runaway—said woman is about 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, and has a small scar on her forehead—had on when committed a green bombazine riding dress, black silk apron, figured crape shawl, dark cotton stockings, and fine leather shoes—says she belongs to Hancock Lee, at the White Sulphur Springs, in Fauquier county, Virginia. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto woman is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

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

june 13 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 20th day of May, 1835, by Isaac Peacock, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the County of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself JACOB LEE, alias ISAAC MAXSFIELD, and says he belongs to Wm. Wetherall, in Gunpowder Neck. Said negro is about 40 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, has a scar on the back of his head, caused by a cut, and walks a little lame, caused by rheumatism. Had on, when committed, brown cloth pantaloons, brown spotted vest, white roundabout, cotton shirt, fine shoes and black fur hat. The owner, (if any) of the above described negro man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

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

june 13 3w

Gentlemen's Vade Mecum,

OR THE

SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COMPANION.

ON the third of January, 1835, was commenced in Philadelphia, a new periodical, bearing the above comprehensive title.—Its contents will be carefully adapted to the wants of that portion of the public who patronize Dramatic Literature, the Turf, Sporting and Fashions. From the growing wealth and increasing population of the United States, and the near assimilation of the national appetite with whatever promotes the rational Recreations of Life, it is presumed that this Journal,—possessing, as the projectors of it will, ample means to diversify its pages, &a determination to render them subservient to the formation of a correct taste in all matters relating to its design,—cannot fail to meet with a liberal and creditable support from an enlightened community in every quarter of the country. The difficulty of sketching out such a plan as might be fancifully strewed with any of the charms of novelty to ensure it popularity and encouragement, has been not the least embarrassing obstacle which the projectors of this work had to surmount in its inception. Feeling confidently assured, however, that its success is certain when its character become properly known, they have already incurred considerable expense in forming correspondents over the Union; and have also ordered regular supplies of the best selected English periodicals to assist in procuring materials for its columns.

It is not altogether feasible, when a new publication is completed, to present in detail to the public its prospective attractions. It is necessary, nevertheless, that its principle features should be drawn out, as it is by them that its merits, if it has any, shall be judged.—This is the more readily accomplished, he publishers being satisfied that whatever industry and a watchful zeal can effect in completing the filling up, will be done, and that they never will be found deficient or neglectful in the prosecution of this enterprize, and in striving to produce a beneficial and profitable result to themselves and to others.

THE DRAMA

Will form a material portion of the Gentlemen's Vade Mecum. It is intended to publish alternately, every week, an entire play and farce—to be selected with a single eye to their merits alone; a preference, however will be extended, in all cases, to native productions, when they can be attained. Independent criticisms, carefully excluding all invidious comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, will be regularly inserted—besides Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and Bon Mots, of prominent Comedians of the present and past ages, of which a rare and inexhaustible compilation is in store.

THE TURF.

A faithful record will be kept of all the Running and Trotting matches in this country and England. Biographies and correct Portraits of celebrated thorough-bred Horses will be published once a month. Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keeping, and diseases of this invaluable animal, will be particularly selected.

SPORTING

Under this occupation will be enumerated accounts of Shooting Matches, Pedestrian Feats, Gymnastic Excursions, Aquatic Excursions, Fishing, Gaming, &c. with Anecdotes of noted Dogs.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.

A quarterly review will be procured, explanatory of the various improvements and changes which costumes worn in the fashionable circles constantly undergo; by which it will be rendered an easy task for drapers and tailors at a distance, to suit their customers with the most approved colors and modern style of dress, at the earliest possible periods. Provided sufficient encouragement shall be given by this portion of the public, a full length engraving, illustrative of the same, will also be prepared and published.

MISCELLANY

Although the purpose of our sheet may appear to be confined to the four leading subjects which have been stated—we deem it proper to say that there will be, in addition to these, a considerable space allowed for Miscellaneous matters—such as Tales; Poetry; an Epitome of News; List of Hotels in this city, and Places of Amusement; Statistics; the Grain Market; Agriculture; Prices of Stocks; List of Broken Banks, Counterfeit Note Detector—also, the American Songster, consisting of popular airs, set to Music; and all other matters, regarding which an interest may be supposed to exist at home or abroad.

This work, then, as will be seen by the above explanation of its probable character, is particularly designed as a companion for the patrons of the Turf, the Drama, Sporting, the Fashions, &c. &c. It will prove, also,—all its publication of facts will be authentic,—a ready Record of Reference for Travelling gentlemen, and should consequently be kept in every hotel in the United States. It is worthy of notice, that its patrons, in the course of one year, will be furnised with fifty-two popular Plays and Farces the price of which, separately, at any of our bookstores, would be at least THIRTEEN DOLLARS! Here there is an absolute saving of ten dollars, in the purchase of a well-stored Dramatic Library—(to be had for an unprecedented small sum!)—not taking into consideration the multiplied variety which is to accompany it, without additional charge! Tailors who desire to procure early and correct information of the changes in dress, will find this an invaluable guide.

The "*Gentlemen's Vade Mecum*" will be published every Saturday, on fine imperial paper, of the largest class, at three dollars per annum, *payable in advance*.

By enclosing a Five Dollar Note to the publishers, postage paid, two copies of the paper will be forwarded to any direction ordered, for one year. It is respectfully requested that those who desire to subscribe for this Journal will forward their names immediately—the terms will be strictly adhered to.

Address
SMITH & ALEXANDER
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place,
Philadelphia.

☞ *Specimen numbers may be seen at the office of the Eastern Shore Whig.*

SYTHE CRADLING.

THE undersigned, grateful for past favors, informs his customers and the public generally that he has on hand a first rate assortment of the best materials for cradling Sythes, and is prepared to make or repair to order, on the most approved plan,

WHEAT CRADLES,

of either sprung or sawed stuff, provided early calls be made. He would also request such of his customers as have old Sythes that want repairs, to send them to his shop as soon as possible, to enable him to have them done in time.

The public's obedient servant,
JNO. B. FIRBANKS.
June 2 tf (G3w)

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS

MAKING.

THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgements to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a plater's shop, and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

With a large and extensive assortment of

MATERIALS,

embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best of workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carryalls,

or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GIGS, new and second hand,

of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also all kind of Steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of Silver plating done as low as it can be in the city.

The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz. smithing, plating and painting.

They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately, otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons. A. & H.

Jan 20 tf

The Easton Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advocate, will copy the above.

ARCADIA FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his farm adjoining the town of Easton, well known as

"ARCADIA."

This Farm contains about two hundred and fifty acres of land, and, in natural advantages, is not excelled by any in this section of country. The soil is well adapted to the growth of both wheat and corn—with a body of valuable meadow land. The soil of the meadow is a rich loam, free from gravel, vaying from one to two feet in depth, with a substratum of the richest SHELL MARL, from 3 to 6 feet in depth, and runs entirely through the farm.

There is a sufficiency of TIMBER for the use of the place, with proper care—The BUILDINGS are indifferent.

The location of this land, (adjoining the town of Easton,) the constitution of the soil, and its extraordinary natural sources of manure, render it one of the most desirable estates on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

If not sold before the first of September at private sale, it will then be offered at public sale at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on the following terms, viz. one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on or before the 1st of November next; one other fourth, with interest on the balance of the purchase money unpaid, on the first of November 1837, one other fourth with interest on the balance of the purchase money unpaid, on the 1st November, 1838, and the remaining fourth with interest thereon, on the 1st November 1839.—On the payment of the whole purchase money, or, on the passing of a bond with, satisfactory security for its payment, according to the above terms, a good and sufficient deed in fee simple will be made to the purchaser, and possession delivered at or before the end of the year, with the privilege of seeding wheat in proper season.

ROB'T. ROSE.
Easton Md.

june 6 ts

☞ The Baltimore American, and Delaware Gazette & Watchman, will insert the above once a week till sale, and send their accounts to this office for collection.

NOTICE.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and the public generally that he has on hand a quantity of

GOOD HOME-MADE SHOES,

CONSISTING OF IN PART AS FOLLOWS: VIZ

Gentlemen's fine Monroes.
Do do Shoes.
Women's Boots and Shoes.
Children's Shoes, cut different fashions.
Some good strong Coarse Shoes.

He is constantly making up work of all kinds adapted to the season, which he is determined to sell low for cash, bacon, hides, or tan-bark, provided the articles of trade are delivered at the time of making the purchase.

Those wishing to purchase on such terms will please call at his shop between McNeal and Robinson's Grocery, and Mrs. Gibbs's Millinery and Fancy Store, and directly opposite Ozmon & Shannahan's Cabinet Shop, where he may be found always ready to wait on those who may please to give him a call.

The public's humble serv't.
SOLOMON MERRICK.

april 4 tf

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either on executions or officer's fees, are informed that if speedy payment is not made, he will proceed according to law without respect to persons. He hopes this notice will be punctually attended to, otherwise he is determined to be punctual in executing to the utmost rigor of the law, all persons who are delinquent. Other notices have not been attended to, but this shall be.

JOS: GRAHAM, Shff.
march 21 tf

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

THE subscribers having entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the above business, beg leave to assure the public that all orders left at their Shop, opposite McNeal & Robinson's Store, will be strictly and faithfully executed.

Old Chairs, handsomely repainted,
Stands,
Imitations of wood, marble, &c.—also
Odd Fellows' Aprons and
Banners, neatly executed.

Orders from a distance specifying any of the above, will have immediate attention. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

E. S. HOPKINS,
JAS. HOPKINS.

P. S.—Edw'd. S. Hopkins continues to paint

PORTRAITS AND MINIATURES

at the shop back of Mr. John Wright's Shoe Store—likeness warranted and painting well executed. Those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity, will please to call early, as he wishes to pay a visit to the adjoining counties in a short time.

june 9 3w

The Thorough-bred Race Horse

UPTON,

SIX YEARS OLD NEXT SPRING,

WILL make another season at the same stands,—terms $8 and $12. For his pedigree in full, and extraordinary performance as a three year old, running his mile in 1m 53½s., 1m. 52s., 1m. 53s, 1m. 57s., 1m. 56s., against aged horses, at Lancaster, Pa. (run as Col. Selden's b. c.) See Am. Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, vol. 6, no. 6—vol. 5, page 54—do. no. 9, (cover) v. 2, p. 252—v. 4, p. 151 and 541, &c.

E. N. HAMBLETON,
T. TILGHMAN,

jan 31 tf

The Celebrated Horse

IVANHOE,

WILL be let to mares this season at four dollars the Spring's chance, two dollars the single leap, and seven dollars to insure a mare to be in foal. Season to commence at Easton on Tuesday the 7th April, inst. at the Trappe on Wednesday the 8th, at Marengo, in Miles River Neck, on Friday the 10th, and at St. Michaels on Monday the 13th, and he will be at the above stands on the above named days once in two weeks throughout the season.

IVANHOE was sired by Chester, best son of Mr. Hambleton's old Tom, out of an Oscar mare, is seven years old this Spring. He is a remarkably sure foal getter, and his colts will bear a comparison with the colts of any horse in the county (of the same age.)

FAYETTE GIBSON,
HENRY PRICE.

Talbot co. April 4th, 1835. tf

The Celebrated Hunting Horse,

GRAY MESSENGER,

FROM THE CITY OF WILMINGTON, DEL.

WILL stand for Mares this season at Centreville, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, commencing the 25th March, ult. He will stand at Easton on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday following, and at the Trappe on Friday and Saturday following, and at St. Michaels on Monday and Tuesday following, and will be at each of the above stands on the above days, every other week throughout the season, ending on the 4th of July next.

Messenger is in first rate condition and is ready to serve mares at the following reduced prices: $4 the single service, cash; $8 the season, payable the first of October next, but six dollars will be taken if paid by the 4th of July, at which time his term of service will expire; $12 to insure a mare with foal, payable the first of March, 1836, or as soon as she is ascertained to be in foal, but ten dollars will be taken if paid by the first of December next, and 25 cents to the groom, cash, for each mare. All persons putting mares to Gray Messenger to insure with foal and parting with them before it is ascertained whether they are with foal or not, must pay for the season.

Gray Messenger is a handsome gray, full sixteen and a half hands high, well proportioned, was got by Mr. Cooper's full-bred horse Messenger, of Pennsylvania, his grand sire was the noted imported horse Messenger, by Mr. Benger, in the year 1791, and landed at New York, his dam by Paymaster, his grand dam by the old independent horse Arabian. The Messenger stock for harness, saddle, fast trotters, long life, easy keeping and durability, stands unrivalled. This horse is allowed by good judges to be a first rate harness horse, perfectly gentle, and has fine action, and good bottom. His colts are highly approved by competent judges. It is unnecessary to say more, as the horse will show for himself. His stands will be at the stable of Mr. Wm. Simes in Centreville, and at the subscriber's stable in Easton, and at Capt. H. Dellahay's stable at the Trappe, and at Mr. W. Fairbanks's stable at St. Michaels The above named gentlemen will receive the names of all persons putting mares to Gray Messenger.

RICHARD C. LAIN.

March 25th, 1835—april 11 tf

N. B. The subscriber wishes to purchase a small quantity of good oats and corn blades, or good hay, for which he would pay a good price.

R. C. L.

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN CENTREVILLE & EASTON.

THE MAIL STAGE leaves Easton for Centreville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and arrives at Centreville about half past 5. Returning, leaves Centreville at 9 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Easton about half past 12 M.

Fare from Easton to Centreville,	$1,50
" " Easton to Wye Mills,	1,00
" " Wye Mills to Centreville,	50

All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

Easton, April 4, 1835.

The Philadelphia Journal, and

Literary Gazette.

A weekly newspaper, containing EIGHT large imperial pages, at the unprecedented low rate of TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance—TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS at the end of six months, or THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year.

The Journal will be devoted to Literature, Science, The Arts, and General News; embracing also Original Tales, Essays and Poetry, written spirited in style, together with choice selections from the most able foreign and American periodicals.

Any person who will procure FIVE yearly subscribers, and become responsible for the money, will be entitled to a copy gratis.

Agents will be allowed a discount of ten per cent, on all subscribers they obtain, by remitting or becoming responsible for the money.

☞ Companies of five persons, by paying $5 00 in advance, will be entitled to subscribe for six months; a single individual, for the same length of time will be charged $1 25.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, while the subscriber is in arrears.

Letters on business must invariably be addressed to the publishers, WM. SLOANAKER & Co., No. 374 Market street, (Girard Row) and unless containing remittances, *post paid.*

☞ Editors throughout the country, who publish our prospectus, and send it to us marked, will be entitled to an exchange for one year. may 5

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

EXTRA GLOBE.

THE undersigned propose to issue the first number of a new series of the Extra Globe, on Monday the 25th of May next, and to publish it weekly for six months, making twenty-six numbers; the last to contain an Index to the whole. It will be printed upon fine double-royal paper, made up in quarto form, like the Extra and Congressional Globes published by us last year. The 26 numbers will make 416 quarto royal pages.

It will contain the principal original articles of the Daily and Semi-Weekly Globes, notices of the public meetings, the elections, and public proceedings in every State in the Union in relation to the canvass for the next Presidency—a contest which the indications of the present year will go far to decide.

The first number will contain the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention, to be held at Baltimore on the 20th of next month. An excellent Reporter has already been engaged to report the proceedings of the Convention, and the Speeches which may be made on the occasion.

We request the favor of those friends to whom this Prospectus may be sent, to circulate it, for the purpose of obtaining subscribers. A copy of the work will be sent to the newspapers that copy this Prospectus.

Subscribers should forward their names in time to reach us before the 25th May. If they do not, we may not be able to furnish them with all the numbers; because the work is put at so low a price, that we cannot afford to reprint any numbers that may be exhausted.

TERMS.

One dollar per copy, in advance.

Eleven copies will be furnished for ten dollars; twenty-two copies for twenty dollars, and so on in proportion.

The price of this paper is so low, that we cannot afford to open accounts with those who subscribe for it. Therefore, no attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington, April 8, 1835.—apl 18

THE SILK CULTURIST.

THE Executive Committee of the Hartford county Silk Society, have commenced a monthly publication, called the Silk Culturist and Farmers Manual.

The object of the publication is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of the Mulburry Tree, in all its varieties—The rearing of Silk Worms—The production of Cocoons and the Reeling of Silk, in the most approved method. The importance of this knowledge will appear from the fact that the, nett profit of land devoted to the culture of Silk is double, if not triple, to that derived from any other crop which can be put upon it. It is also a fact, that every moderate farmer can raise several hundred dollars worth of Silk, without interfering with his ordinary agricultural operations. But in order to avail himself of this facility to obtain competency and wealth, which our soil and climate have given him, he must possess himself of information on the subject—for without it his attempts will be fruitless. It is, therefore, the object of the Committee to diffuse this information as extensively as possible: and at the cheapest rate. The publication will contain a complete manual or directory from sowing the seed to reeling the Silk, together with such facts and experiments, as will enable farmers to raise Silk and prepare it for market, without further knowledge or assistance. It will also contain interesting matter on agricultural subjects in general.

TERMS—The Culturalist will be published in monthly numbers of Eight Quarto Pages at FIFTY CENTS a year. No subscription will be received unless paid in *advance*, and for no less than a year.

Subscriptions received by F. G. COMSTOCK Secretary, Hartford, Conn., to whom also Communications may be addressed, which, post paid, will be attended to.

☞ Editors who will copy the above, shall receive the publication for one year.

Hartford, April, 1835—may 2

TO RENT

For the ensuing Year,

AND possession given on the first of January eighteen hundred and thirty-six, my FARM in Edmondson's Neck called "Cook's Hope," at present occupied by Mr. Barnett Parrott. Also, the Farm adjoining Perry Hall, called "Morlings," now in my own cultivation. To a suitable tenant the above farms will be leased on accommodating terms. Apply to MARIA ROGERS.

Perry Hall, 25th May, 1835.
may 26 tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SPENCER & WILLIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm will please make immediate payment to C. F. Willis, who is authorised to settle the same.

SAM'L. W. SPENCER,
C. F. WILLIS.

Easton, April 24th, 1835—april 25 tf

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by

SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

COURT WHEEL WRIGHTING & BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscribor, grateful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with in Easton, would most respectfully inform his customers and the public generally that he has bought Mr. A. Dodd out, and will carry on (by the assistance of Mr. Dodd, whom he has employed as his foreman) the Blacksmithing in connection with the Cart-wheel, Plough and Wagon Wrighting, at the stand on Dover street, heretofore occupied by Mr. Dodd, and a new shop immediately adjoining and built for the purpose, opposite the Lumber Yard of Sam'l. Mackey, Esq. Mr. Griffith, who is his foreman at the Wheel Wrighting will continue in his old shop on Washington street, and near the Coach Shop of Mr. John W. Millis, to receive orders and take in work for the accommodation of those who do not know where his new stand is. Any orders left with him or Mr. Dodd, will receive the same attention as if given to the subscriber.

He has and intends keeping on hand a large and general assortment of the very

BEST MATERIALS,

in his line, and is prepared to manufacture them at the shortest notice and on the most accommodating terms.

He intends keeping on hand a few Carts, ready made, and a variety of Wheels, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Cart and Plough Hames; also Axes, Grubbing-hoes, Mattoxes, Dung and Hay Forks, Iron Wedges, Singletrees ironed off, &c. &c. and all kinds of blacksmithing done as heretofore by Mr. Dodd, all of which will be disposed of low for cash or any kind of country produce, or good guaranteed paper, or on a liberal credit to punctual customers.

The public's obedient servant,
JNO. B. FIRBANKS.

april 4 tf (Geo3w)

SOLOMON BARRETT,

TAVERN KEEPER,

EASTON, MD.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hambleton, jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize his establishment.—His bar is well stocked with the choicest Liquors and his larder with the best provision the market will afford—his stables are in good order and well stocked with provender. He has in his employ careful ostlers and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

feb 3 tf

N. B. S.B will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapins, Oysters, and Wild Ducks.

THE FARMER'S & CITIZEN'S

RETREAT.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up the above named house, formerly occupied by Henry Clift, in the most pleasant, fashionable, and central part of the town of Easton, where he will at all times be found ready to wait on all those who may think proper to give him a call.

His table will be supplied with the best fare which the market will afford, and his bar furnished with the choicest liquors. His knowledge of the business together with his extensive acquaintance induce him to believe he will be sustained by a generous public.

The public's obedient servant,
CALEB BROWN.

N. B. Private parties can at all times be accommodated with private apartments and attentive servants; and he intends to keep at all times while in their season, Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. &c. C. B.

may 2 tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will on the first of April, open a house of public entertainment at that long established tavern house, the property of John Leeds Kerr, Esq. in the town of Easton, known by the name of the

UNION TAVERN.

He pledges himself to keep the best table the market will afford, good beds, and careful ostlers, and to bestow all the attention he is capable of, for the comfort and happiness of those who may favor him with a call. From his experience in that line of business for many years, and his untiring disposition to please, he flatters himself that those who may be good enough to give him a trial will become his patrons.

ELIJAH McDOWELL.

march 28 tf

REMOVAL

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HATS,

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.

To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the HIGHEST CASH prices.

ENNALLS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 10 tf

JOB PRINTING

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this office,

SUCH AS

Pamphlets,
Handbills, of every description,
Blanks, " "
Cards, &c. &c.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Montgomery County, Maryland, on the 6th inst. a negro man who calls himself JAMES, and says he belongs to James Ball, a blacksmith, Alexandria county, District Columbia—he appears to be about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, of dark complexion, he is a blacksmith and has a very sore leg.

The owner of the above described slave is requested to come forward and release him, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

R. R. WATERS, Sheriff.

june 16 3t

☞ The Globe, Washington City; Whig, at Easton; and the Citizen, Frederick-town, will publish the above three times and charge this (Free Press) office.

NOTICE.

BEING desirous of closing up all my accounts, I have placed my books in the hands of Joseph K. Neall, with instructions to close every account without exception. Those persons therefore who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call on Jos K. Neall, who has my books, at the office of Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. and who has my express orders to settle up my accounts by the first day of May next, otherwise all that remain unsettled on that day will be placed in the hands of an officer.

I still have and intend constantly to keep a large supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and materials for manufacturing, of the best quality, and will be glad to accommodate my customers and the public generally.

PETER TARR.

feb 3 tf (G)

NOTICE.

The Commissioners for Talbot county will sit in their office in the Court-house every Tuesday and Saturday for four successive weeks, commencing on Tuesday the 21st inst., to hear appeals. All persons having claims against Talbot county, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof on or before the 14th day of July next, as the levy will be closed on that day. Per order,

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

april 21

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers that he still continues to repair and manufacture TIN WARE in all its varieties, at the old stand on Washington street, next door to Ozment & Shannahan's Cabinet Maker's Shop. He has employed an

Experienced Workman,

from Baltimore, who makes "auld things a'maist as gude as new," and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount.

Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; muskrat, coon, rabbit, mink, and otter skins; geese, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.

Country merchants or others buying to sell again, will be furnished with any articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore. ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.

jan 10 tf

CLOCK & WATCH

MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an additional supply of

MATERIALS

in his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete, all of which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. The subscriber flatters himself from his experience in his line of business, and his assiduous attention to the same, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may see proper to give him a trial. He has also on hand

New Watches,
Watch Chains and Keys,
Silver Thimbles,
Silver Ever Pointed Pencils,
Razors, and Razor Straps,
Shaving and Tooth Brushes,
Penknives, Scissors,

and a variety of other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for CASH, or in exchange for old gold and silver. The subscriber returns his many thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and still hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a share of the public patronage.

The public's humble servant,
JAMES BENNY.

april 28 tf G

FOR ANNAPOLIS, EASTON AND CAMBRIDGE,

THE MARYLAND

WILL go to Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) & Easton on every Tuesday & Friday morning, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock, from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting.

N. B.—All beggage at the owner's risk.

L. G. TAYLOR.

may 5

NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS

HAS just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and is now opening a handsome assortment of

SADDLERY,

Selected with great care from the most recent importations, consisting in part of the following articles, to wit:

Hard Solder Bitts and Stirrups,
English Bridle Leathers,
Gig, Twig, and Shay Whips,
foreign and domestic,
Iron Traces, Plough Bitts,

Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Horse Nets, &c. together with every variety of article generally kept in Saddlery Establishments.

april 28 tf

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES. "THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE." VOL. I.---No. 48.

EASTON, MARYLAND. SEMI-WEEKLY. TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1835.

THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,
Printed and published by
RICHARD SPENCER,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

The semi-weekly, printed and published every Tuesday and Saturday morning, at four dollars per annum; if paid in advance, three dollars will discharge the debt, and, the weekly, on Tuesday morning, at two dollars and fifty cents; if paid in advance, two dollars will discharge the debt.

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance.

No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

POETRY.

From the Boston Traveller.

EVENING MELODIES.

BY O. W. W.

The Bird of Hope.

The Bird of Hope, in former days,
That waved his sunny wings,
Now seek no more the hand that plays,
Nor thrills the hart that sings;
The music which how many a tone
Of early joy imparted,
Hath left me now, to weep alone
That Bird so soon departed.

In former scenes, and earlier hours,
Wish dreams of silent love,
I turned from Youths enchanting flowers,
To that bright bird above;
But farther, farther from my view,
He shone o'er hill and river,
Till O! his wings of sunny hue,
Are lost to me forever.

—

The ride by moon'light.

O far from the smiles that illume the hall,
And far from the haunts of the gay,
O'er the slumbering flowers, and moss-covered wall,
My steed, we will hasten away;
The stars as they meet us—the moon as she peers
From her beautiful home in the skies,
Shall shine as they shone in our earlier years,
Ere Life had been shaded with sorrowful tears,
Or clouded with dark memories.

Away—like the breeze of the evening we rove,
We thrill at its musical sound,
My spirit is warmed by the moonlight boy,
And the magic of Nature around
I heed not, I ask not the smile of the gay,
I woo not the joy of the throng,
While the stars seem above me in beauty to play,
And music is calling my spirit away
To Youth and its exquisite song.

From the New York Knickerbocker for May.

OUR COUNTRY.

* * * * Our day, and our country in particular, have a tendency to extremes. In driving the chariot of reform, there is danger that we drive too furiously, and heat the axle, and set the whole on fire. In levelling the abuses of antiquity, there is dangern that we level its uses too, & dash down the very foundation of society. When we undertook to do a thing, in our heart to do it, we are not willing to stop when it is done. Again, in using a good thing, we often use it too much, and in following out an excellent principle, we often follow it too far. Take the society principle, for example, and see how far it is extended. If one ever doubted that man was a gregarious animal, he could not doubt it now. Every thing must now be done in flocks. The gregarious is the great principle. The difference between our state and the savage state, is, that in the savage state, there is but one flock, subsisting but for one purpose,—whereas in ours, the mighty herd, moving in masses, under one control, is now divided into myriads of flocks, called SOCIETIES,—into parties of every name, hue and character, purpose and description, in which men herd for various objects,—and many, alas! too many,—but to save themselves the trouble of seeing, thinking, acting for themselves. Hence, no man acts of himself! and by himself; but he sounds his horn, and summons around him his clansmen, & forms a society, a party, a flock. Whatever is to be done, must be done in such societies. A solitary man is a wonderful man, and luckey indeed is he, if he be not thought a fit tenant for a mad house. Is public opinion to be formed? First form a society,—tap the popular drum—muster your followers—call the roll—act in masses. No Peter the Hermit would, now-a-days, run over the earth, and act with individual, solitary enterprise. He would form a society, and stretch out here and branch off there.—Men must be herded as cattle are herded. All classes, all parties, all occupations, make use of societies for all purposes. They are formed for our heavenly as well as our earthly good. Religion has its thousands of societies.

Every denomination runs up its flag,—Baptists and Ana Baptists—Unitarians and Universalists,—Swedenborgians and Catholics,—Congregationalists and Methodists—Episcopalians and Arminians. Each has its newspaper,—each its schools, each its missionaries, and sub-societies. Each band its followers together, and rallies them under one flag. Temperance has its societies. Benevolence works by the social principle. Nothing can be done in religion, in morals, or in charity, without a society. So in business, men are herding together. Steam is managed in companies.—Mines are worked in companies. Swine are driven in companies. Millons of spinning jennies go in companies The Insurance Companies mock at the calamity of fire. Canals, Rail Roads, Trusts, Savings, Life Insurance Stocks—are all managed in companies. A man has a water-fall—away he goes and summons a dozen or twenty more,—and up go mills, manufactures, iron-works—all in companies. One has a thousand dollars, and so has another—then a third is summoned, and up springs a Bank, an Insurance Office, a Land Company, or—heaven knows what, such is the ingenuity of man! Why, pins are made in companies, so are needles—and so is every thing we see, touch, or use, from the buttons on our coat to the pegs in our shoes. There are card companies, thimble companies paper companies, and wafer companies. But the politician outdoes all.

What societies he has of nations, states, counties, towns, districts, wards, legislatures, twenty-four in number, all making laws,—and then the Federal government, legislating over all—with judiciary system, how numerous and how complex: and then his parties, conventions, caucuses,—how many and how various!—of Jacksonmen and Anti-Jackson, State Rights and Anti-State Rights, Federalists and Democrats, Nullifiers and Constitutionalists, Masons and Anti-Masons, Regular and Anti-Regular, Workingmen and Anti-Workingmen, Radicals and Conservatives, Tammany-men and Pewter-muggers, all at work, cleaving down and butchering each other, calling names, framing thunder-bolts, grinding out creeds, sawing off systems, roaring lustily for the public good and —— (do they not sometimes mean their own?)

It is a melancholy fact, that the single voice of a single man cannot be heard in the mighty uproar. His sole breath is but a mouthful of empty air, unless it swell the boisterous chorus. Hence men puff together, to raise a whirlwind, and make a storm. The gale that wafts us forward, has become so strong that we think we must go with it. The societies of the day—not thinking, individual men who make them up—are the winds that often form the gale of public opinion, and by this mighty gale, hundreds and thousand are often drifted, they know not where. The right-divine of feudal lords is tumbled down, but other lords, with other names, are springing up.—What hitherto could only be done by the pike, the spear, the sword, the gun, is now attempted by driving men in masses, in societies in parties of every hue and character.

Men so link themselves in bodies, and shackle themselves by laws, that they too often become but mere machines. The thinking principle, the magna charta of the soul, is frittered away amid endless pieces of social mechanism. The spirit of independence loses its sway—that spirit which, whenever it is necessary, enables man to defy the society, the mass, the flock—and then men are driven in herds, as other animals are! Such men are not Mahometans, but they would have been, if they had been born in Mahomet's land, or Turks, if on the Bosphorus, or filthy, ferocious cannibals, if New Zealand had given them birth. We must not forget, that machines are not made of wood, and iron, and brass alone.—They are made of bones, and joints, and muscles, too. The soldiers whom Bonaparte led to battle, whose bones are strewn from the walls of Moscow to the Pillars of Hercules, were but machines, no better than the spinning jennies that hum and hiss in every factory. So were the legions of Cæsar, with which he passed the Rubicon. So are the miserable victims of European despotism, that form the armies of the Autocrat, and execute his errands of vengeance. A free government will not make an African free, if others use him as their machine.—The thinking principle, that God has given him, *that* is the divine charter of his freedom, if he will but use it, and the moment he stifles that, or submits himself to the ambitious purposes of others, then he is the slave, *owned* as much as the negro who toils in a southern swamp.

I solemnly believe, there never was a people of so much daring as our countrymen—There is a glorious recklessness in all they do, which while one admires, he also trembles for The old English leaven of Hampden's day is ever working within us. Rebellion is a sort of a household word, and we have mammothfiers as well as State-nullifiers. Far better is this, than to have the blood curdling in our veins, and our necks ready to take the yoke of every tyrant. But, if I mistake not the signs of the times, we are getting into a sad habit of rebelling in mobs, and in societies instituted for the very purpose of rebellion—Rebellions become local, and meet with no response, save on the very spot of the rebellion. The mechanical system of the day is effecting this, and is one of the melancholy presages of the times. The machinery becomes too hot by friction in one place, & then the machinery takes fire, and burns and blazes It was not so in the Revolution. Rebellion then acted according to law. It assembled, reasoned, hesitated, deliberated and then resolved. It acted coolly, and with cautious moderation. When the Bostonians and Virginians first set the ball of the Revolution in motion, they did so in obedience to the voices of almost all their countrymen. But it is not so now. Men seem to raise mobs for the very sport of the thing, as they love to see a display of fire works, a rocket, or so. Rebellion is often very gravely talked of, as an affair involving no principle—Even philanthrophy loves a riot now and then. Religion's skirts are not always clear. The press, as the organ of some society, acts upon the mass as the exploding bomb that falls upon the magazine. Instead of being compelled to move the whole flock, but start the bell-weather, and you have a riot any day. Such is the power of the social organization of the day.

The glorious results of the daring of our countrymen on the ocean, in the forests, every where that an American flag can float, I have described in my former article. Be it my duty now to point out some of the dangers of this daring. The truth is, all speculations have been so abundantly realized—all prophecy has lagged so far behind history—that though we once called madmen mad, we now only call them inspired. The cry is, "Nothing is impossible," audacious as it is. The *aliquid immensum infinitumque* of Cicero, is the passion of the day—The Horatian '*Nil admirari*,' too, is on every man's banner. The power that Fulton vivified and subdued for man, is infecting the whole character of all our countrymen, and the destinies of our country, too. To him be the immortal honor of striking out a new link for our Union, in annihilating the distance, as it were, that separated State from State, and thus more firmly binding us together. But this power, at the same time, is acting upon mind as well as upon matter. It sends into the world such a flood of books, that we are overwhelmed by the very tide—There is so much to read that many read nothing. There is so much to think of, that we only *think*, to *think* we need not think at all. Alas! too, this new power is strengthening all the mischievous tendencies of the present day. As there is a steam power acting physically, so there is a steam power acting morally, intellectually, to which is given the name of EXCITEMENT—That creature, PUBLIC, is fed on this and over-fed, and, like all dainty epicures, thirst for spicier dishes and more fiery draughts.

The public, like some great beast, roars for food, reckless of what that food may be, provided only it be a highly seasoned dish. Even the wizard pen of the once mighty Scott has, with some, ceased to charm, and another Author has sprung up, carrying all before him; the "*thrilling* Bulwer," he is called. Such is the thirst for terror, such the panting to witness even the spilling of human blood, you see near highways thronged, even with women, to witness an execution! The bookseller will sell more of the pirate story than the proudest achievements of the human mind. This excitement enters our language—aye, the very construction of our sentences. Metaphors must not now be abstract, but of something that will satisfy the physical and mechanical cravings of the day—something that you can see, touch, handle, fumble over. Sentences must be short, not built in the regular way, for such nobody will read; but in the hop-skip-and-jump, startling style, set off with exclamations and interrogations; for whether you are read or heard, more depends upon the manner than the sentiments you utter. The dictionaries, in fact, are in a whirl. Words do not mean what they did before steam power came along. Our very mother tongue is on a rail road. Our politicians, editors, and lawyers, for example, call each other fools, ragamuffins, scoundrels, liars when all the time they mean, "We are a very clever set of fellows." Such is the reason why every thing is now done on the high pressure principle. Every body is for talking—none for hearing. You can't catch a friend long enough to tell him a story. You can hardly get a civil answer from a business man in business hours, unless there is a bargain in the way. Wall street is full of little 'steam locomotives, chattering of stocks, news, etc. whizzing, buzzing and puffing like the pipe of a Mississippi steamboat. Lawyers are codifying, that is *condensing*. Jeremy Bentham has been the great legal steam engine of the day. Abridgements, Encyclopedias, Reviews, are works in common use. Every thing must now be short. Men are heard and read by their length, according to what their speech measures, not by their calibre, or what they have to say. Even the sanctuary of the pulpit has been invaded, and the rule have cut down the three-hour sermons of our ancestors to 20 or 30 minutes. Literature, too, is measured by rule. Why, you by it as traders do a cord of wood; so much a volume—so much a page—so much a line! Imagination, like every thing else, is now mechanical. The lofty epic is built up like a 'grande block', *secundum artem*, as the conjurors say The bard goes to work carpenter-like. He scores off his paper for his verses, prepares here and there a pathetic speech, steals a lot of metaphors, then works himself into a fever—drinks his gin perhaps, as Byron did, or lashes his sides—and with his poetic affletus on, his hexameter or pentameter rule in one hand, and his rhyming dictionary in the other, (for now-a-days they even have a rhyming dictionary,) proceeds, "according to order," to erect his Iliad or his Odyssey, or to strut in the Milton: an periods of Paradise Lost. Even the sublime drama, that Shakspeare lit up with his pen of fire, is falling into machinery—into show, tinsel, scenery, noise, clap-trap, the gaudy melo-drama, and the of stupendous farce.

Poetry is not what it was, the musings of an exalted intellect—the breathings of an impassioned spirit, struggling with deep thoughts within. His eye "in fine frenzy rolling," is the happy phrase of another age. "Pandite Helicona, nunc Dace, canlusque movete," is no longer the invocation of the bard. Melpomene and Euterpe, with their sister muses, have fled from "the beautiful Pranesie, and the Lebae Aganaipe, to dwell on Hyperborean plains, by the tepid Amidus, or the storm-bearing Bosphorus. The whole character of poetry is changed. The 'silver-footed nymph' 'the rosy-fingered morn'—the expressions of a classic day, are found no more. That mysterious imaginary that peopled air, earth, and sea, with sweet creations, has also fled. Not now does poetry rush warm from the heart, trickling through the veins, as it were, and electrifying the pen,—but the poet is a sort of truculent Saracen, who gnashes his teeth, and spouts forth flame and fire. Apollo now marches with a corps of Berecyntian trumpeters, and Phrygian flute players. He wields Vulcan's sledge hammer, and knocks off rhyme and blank verse, full of stormful periods and volcanic paragraphs. Fancy,—abstract, unembodied fancy,—is incomprehensible now. "*Cui bono?*" Can we see it?" "Is it practical?" "What is the use of it?"—Such are the crys of our busy day. Virgil has gone, and Lucan is coming. Pathos, tenderness, beauty, grace—the thoughts that breathe—are sacrificed for the words that burn. Sublimity, therefore, is always clothing itself in terror.—Jupiter does not trust to his ambrosial locks, but brandishes his thunderbolt. Hence, the spirit of Poetry that lurks in every people, as the lightning lurks even in the cloudless sky, though it has almost ceased to break forth in verse often starts to life in prose, and is vividly clear in the achievements of the day. Poetry, in fact, has left language and is reigning in matter Instead of the pen it uses the pick axe. Instead of man, it inspires the steam-horse. The forest it is studding with villages. The country it is decking with beautiful farms. The mountain it dashes asunder, and the rocks it rends in twain. Over the river it is throwing the hanging bridge. The floods it dams and dikes, and lets not a drop of water run in vain. The winds have been made its servant. The tides and currents it has conquered Even the ocean, the proud, tumultuous ocean, swells and frets and roars in vain. The air alone, of the elements, shares empire with it. ENTERPRIZE, men call this spirit of the day, but it is poetry, with all the soul of poetry. It acts on matter, instead of mind. It speaks in works instead of words. In fact, the language of the day it cannot embody in its once graceful metre. The folds of verse are too tender for such rough words as tariff, jobbing, cuts, stumpage, snags sawyers, &c. Indeed, the last I have seen of the spirit of poetry, as embodied in language, was, as it died in the red blaze lighted up at its own funeral pyle—an effort so brilliant that it exhausted itself, when it flamed forth in the stormful Dythryambic of Bruce's address, the fearful warning of Lochiel, the stern outcry of Hohenlinden, or with the Laras, the Corsairs, and the Harolds of Byron:

Colors gigantum—
Unguibus, horribilique mala.

This poetic spirit, acting upon matter, and making nothing wonderful, has almost done away with the use of wonder as a word. That "nothing is wonderful," is a common saying. Almost Promethean audacity infuriates the age. Experiment is essaying every thing. The Patent Office in Washington is a curious Panorama of what men will attempt to do. Measurement is even applied to our heads to guage our intellects. The phrenologist decides upon our powers by our "developments,"—as if man himself was a piece of mechanism, full of a thousand little strings and cog wheels, called brains, and then at last he assumes to know what a man will do running his fingers through his hair! And then the audacity of steam, which steam boats, steam mills, and steam horses, with contrivances to make us sleep by steam, and even to catch fish by steam! So mechanical has the age become, that men seriously talk of flying machines, to go by steam,—not your air ballons, but real Dæualian wings, made of wood and joints, nailed to your shoulder,—not wings of feather and wax, like the wings of Icarus, who fell into the Creatan sea, but real, solid, substantial, rock maple wings, with wrought iron hinges, & huge concavities, to propel us through the air. A machine has been invented too for planting corn!—Machinery is getting into our schools. The schoolmaster works by it, with blocks, moving maps, diagrams, orreries, &c. Grammar is taught by pictures,—conjugations are done by wheels. The schoolmaster measures phrenologically, his boy-machine, and then brings his other machines to act upon his developements."

Our colleges are little more than mere machines, that grind out a bachelor of Arts in four years, whether he knows any thing or not. The sum of the statement is, that machinery is usurping the place of men; and men in defence are becoming machines. There is it, cannot be disguised, atendency to *matter* rather than *mind*. A few choice spirits keep alive the vestal fire, but the mass of our countrymen demand what is practical rather than what is intellectual. This is visible in the universal scramble for property, in the adoration felt for wealth, in the neglect of the fine arts, in the little reward that genius has hitherto received at the hands of our countrymen, while it is cherished every where else. But what more could be expected? We have just finished laying the foundation of an empire. We have had two wars to fight, fierce and bloody. The war whoop is not yet over. The infernal yell of the savage has just ceased to startle us. The musket is just laid down, and the pen, the pencil and chisel, begin to be taken up. The Great West is opening its rivers and prairies for a reading and a thinking population. Anon this will be the greatest book mart in the world.

We will kindle such a light on the American shore, as shall illuminate the earth. Do not here accuse me of prophecy.—Prophecy has ever done us injustice, and for very cowardice faltered behind the day. Imagination, even, cannot picture the destiny that awaits us, if we preserve our Liberty and our Union. God has promised a renowned existence, if we will but deserve it. He speaks this promise in the sublimity of nature. It resounds all along the crags of the Alleghanies. It is uttered in thunder at Niagara. It is heard in the roar of the oceans, from the great Pacific, to the rocky ramparts of the Bay of Fundy. His finger has written it on the broad expanse of our inland seas, and traced it out by the mighty Father of Waters. The august Temple in which we dwell was built for lofty purpoposes. Oh! that we may consecrate it to Liberty and Concord, and be found fit worshippers within its holy halls!

EMIGRATION.

BY THE ETTRICK SHEPHERD.

I know of nothing in the world so distressing as the last sight of a fine industrious independent peasantry taking the last look of their native country, never to behold it more. I have witnessed several of these scenes now, and I wish I may never witness another; for each of them has made tears burst every now and then into my eyes for days and nights, and all the while in that mood of mind that I could think about nothing else. I saw the children all in high spirits, playing together and amusing themselves with trifles, and I wondered if those dear innocents, in after life, would remember anything at all of the land of their nativity. They felt no regret, for they knew that they had no home but where their parents were; no staff or stay but on them. They were beside them, and attended to all their little wants, and they were happy. How different the looks of the parents! They looked backward toward their native mountains and glades with the most rueful expression of countenance. These looks can never be cancelled from my heart; and I noted always, that the older the men were, their looks were the more regretful and desolate. They thought, without doubt, of the tombs of their parents and friends whose heads they had laid in an honored grave; and that, after a few years of the toil and weariness collateral with old age, they were going to lay down their bones in a new world, a far distant clime, never to mix their ashes with those that were dearest to them. Alas! the days are gone that I have seen! It is long since emigration from the Highlands commenced; for, when clanship was abolished as far as government edicts could abolish it, poor Highlanders were obliged to emigrate. But never till now did the brave end intelligent borderers rush from their native country, all with symtoms of reckless despair. It is most deplorable. The whole of our most valuable peasantry and operative manufacturers are leaving us. All who have made a little money to freight them over the Atlantic, and procure them a settlement in America, Van Dieman's Land, or New oSuth Wales; are hurrying from us as from a place infected with the plague Every day the desire to emigrate increases, both in amount & intensity; in some parts of the country the movement is taking place to an immense extent. In the industrious village of Galashiels, fifty-two are already booked for transportation. In the town of Hawick, and its subordinate villages are double that number. My own brothers, sisters nephews, and neices, are all going away; and if I were not the very individual that I am, I should be the first to depart But my name is now so much identified with Scotland and Ettrick Forest, that though I must die as I lived, I cannot leave them.

But the little affecting story I set out with the purpose of telling, is not begun yet. I went the other year to see some particular friends on board the gallant ship, Helen Douglass, for the British settlements of America. Among the rest was Adam Haliday, a small farmer, who had lost his farm, and whom I had known intimately in my young days. He had a wife, and I think, nine sons and daughters; but his funds being short, he was obliged to leave his two oldest sons behind, until they themselves could procure the means of following him. An old pedlar, whom, I think they named Simon Ainslie, was there distributing little religious tracts among the emigrants gratis, and perhaps trying to sell some of his cheap wares. The captain & he and Mr. Nicholson, the owner of the vessel, myself and some others, were standing around the farther and sons, when the following interesting dialogue took place:

"Now, Aidie, my man, ye'er to behave yourself, and no be like a woman and greet. I canna bide to see the tears comin' papplin' ower thae manly young cheeks; for though you an' Jamie wad hae been my riches, my strength, an' shield in America, in helpin' me to clear my farm, it is out o' my power to take ye wi' me just now. Therefore be good lads, an' mind the thing that's good. Read your Bibles, tell aye the truth, an' be obedient to your masters; an' the next year, or the next again, you will be able to join your mother an' the bairns an' me, an' we'll a' work thegither to ane anither's hands."

"I dinna want to gang, father," said Adam, "until I can bring something wi' me to help you. I ken well how you are circumstanced, an' how ye hae been screwed at hame. But if there's siller to be made in Scotland in an honest way, Jamie an' me will join you in a year or twa wi' something that will do ye good."

By this time poor little James's heart was like to burst with crying. He was a fine boy, about fourteen. His father went to comfort him, but he made matters only the worse. "Hout, Jamie, dinna greet that gate, man, for a thing that canna be helpit," said he. "Ye ken how weel I wad hae likit to hae had ye wi' me, for the leaving ye is takin' the pith out o' my arm. But it's out o' my power to take ye just now; for, as it is, afore I win to the settlement I'll no hae a siller sixpence. But ye're young an' healthy, an' stout, an' gin ye be a good lad, wi' the blessing o' God ye'll soon be able to join your auld father an' mother, an' help them."

"But aince friends are partit, an' the half o' the globe at went them, there's but a sma' chance that they ever meet again," said poor, James, with the most disconsolate look. "I wad hae likit to hae gane wi' ye, an' helpit ye, an' wrought wi' ye, an' leev'd an' dee'd wi' ye. It is an awfu' thing to be left in a country where ane has nae hame to gang to whatever befa' him."

The old man burst into tears. He saw the prospect of helpless desolation, that preyed on his boy's heart, in the event of his being laid on a bed of sickness; but he had no resource. The boat came to the quay, which they were about to step; but word come with her that the vessel could not sail before high tide to morrow; so the family got one other night to spend together, at which they seemed excessively happy, though lodged in a hay-loft.

Having resolved to sail with the Helen Douglass as far as the Point of Cumberland, I attended the next day at the quay, where a great number of persons were assembled to take farewell of their friends. There were four boats lying ready to take the emigrants on board. The two brothers embraced their parents and sisters, and were just parting, rather decently, when the captain, stepping out of a handsome boat, said to Haliday, "Sir, your two sons are entered as passengers with me, so you need not be in such a hurry in taking farewell of them."

"Entered as passengers!" said Haliday; "why the poor fellows hae na left themselves a boddle in helpin, to fit out their mother an' me; how can they enter themselves as passengers?"

"They are entered, however," said the captain, "and both their fare and board paid for to Montreal, from which place you can easily reach your destination, but if any more is required, I am authorized to advance that likewise."

"An" wha is the generous friend that has done this?" cried Haliday, in raptures, the tears streaming from his eyes. "He has strengthened my arms, and encouraged my heart, and rendered me an independent man—at once, tell me wha is the kind good man—was it Mr. Hogg?"

The captain shook his head. "I am debarred from telling you Mr. Haliday," said he "let it suffice that the young men are franked; to Montreal. Here are both their tickets, and there are their names registered as *paid*."

"I winna set my fit aff the coast o' Scotland, sir," said Haliday, "until I ken wha has done this generous deed. If he should never be paid mair, he can be nae the waur o' an auld man's prayers night and morning; no, I winna set a fit into the boat—I winna leave the shores o' auld Scotland till I ken wha my benefactor is. Can I gang away without kenning wha the friend is that has rendered me the greatest service ever conferred on me sin' I was born? Na, na! I canna, captain; sae ye may just as weel tell me at aince."

"Then, since I must tell you, I must," said the captain; "it was no other than that old packman with the ragged coat."

"God bless him! God bless him!" fell, I think, from every tongue that was present. The mother of the young men was first at the old pedlar, and clapping her hands about his neck she kissed him again and again, even maugre some resistance. Old Haliday ran and took the pedlar by both hands, and in an ecstacy, mixed with tears and convulsive laughter, said, "Now, honest man, tell me your direction, for the first money that I can either win, or beg, or borrow, shall be sent to reimburse you for this. There was never sic a benefit conferred on a poor father an' mother sin" the world stood up. An' ye shall hae your money, good auld Christian—ye shall hae your siller!" exclaimed both of the young lads.

"Na, na, Aidie Haliday, say nae mair about the payment," just now, said the pedlar; "d' ye ken, man, I had sundry verra strong motives for this: in the first place, I saw that you *could not* do without the lads; an' mair than that, I am coming up amang my countrymen about New Dumfries an' Loch Eiry, to vend my wares for a year or twa, an' I wantit to hae ae house at ony rate where I wad be sure o' a night's quarters. I'll ca' for my siller, Aidie, an, I'm sure to get it, or value for't; an' if I dinna ca' for't be sure never to send it. It wad be lost by the way, for there's never ony siller reaches this frae America."

I never envied any man's feelings more than I did the old pedlar's that day when all the grateful family were hanging around him, and every eye turned on him with admiration.

A Gentleman in distress.—The other day a Philadelphian arrived in this city and took lodgings at one of the hotels. He walked out in the morning, and he was delighted with every thing he saw.—"What stir! What bustle! What an air of business and wealth!" He walked into Wall-street—it was industry. He promenaded up Broadway—it was magnificent He took round our fashionable squares—they were irresistible. He visited the Opera, Theatres, Niblo's, Adrien the Magician and the Philosophical Dogs. "I shall lose my senses," said he.

"You are more likely to lose your purse," said a dry fellow.

"Well," said the Philadelphian, "there is not such a thing as a poor man in this city—all appeared to be rich, full, abundant."

"Hem!" said the dry'un; "try again."

About eleven o'clock that night our Philadelphian was standing on the steps leading to the entrance of his hotel. He was winding up his watch. A tall, genteel fellow shot out from a shady corner and stept up to him. "will you," said he to the Philadelphian "help a gentleman in distress?"

"A gentleman in distress! Why, I thought there was no such thing in this great city. Go into Wall street—You can make $50,000 in a morning by speculating in rail road stocks, or lands in Illinois, or lots up town."

"Alas!" said the gentleman, "I have been there. I went into the exchange with $28,000—I came out with a half dollar and forty acres of rock on the top of the Alleghanies. So pray, let me have a half dollar to pay for my lodgings to-night."

The Philadelphian's heart melted—he pulled out his purse—he fumbled for a half dollar. The gentleman in distress first looked up the the street—then down. His glances were quick and rapid. He seized in a minute both the purse and watch of the other, and shot round the corner in a twinkling. In the hurry, however, the watch fell on the pavement. The Philadelphian ran—hallowed—stop to pick up the watch and lost all traces of the thief. "So this is the city," said he, where every man is a gentleman—every man rich I'll go back to Philadelphia to-morrow. We cheat and plunder one another to be sure, but we don't do it so quick as the gentleman in distress I will have to get a new chrystal for my watch and be hanged to him.

Will old Hays, or any of the police officers look after the gentleman indistress.—*N. Y. Paper.*

The Dying Declaraton of the Pirates.—The "Cath olic Sentinel," of Saturday, contains the following declaration of innocence, written in Spanish by Capt. GIBERT, and signed by his companions. The substance of it was delivered from the platform a few minutes before their execution, by the Rev. Mr. Curtin, one of the Catholic clergymen in attendence:—

'Americans! we, the undersigned, were reduced to this sad and ignominous fate by misfortune, not by guilt. In this world we have nothing to hope; but in the next we confidently expect salvation from the benign mercy of our heavenly Redeemer. Then, Americans, we declare to you with our dying breath, that we are innocent; and we now aver so in the hearing of that God before whom we must in a few moments appear;—but our souls will not, at that sacred tribunal, be charged with debasing the last act of our lives by the utterance of a falsehood. We speak the solemn truth;—we are not culpable,—and we reiterate here, under the gallows, what we declared on our trial, '*that we die innocent men.*' May God forgive those who brought us to this fatal end, as we now freely do; and we leave the world in peace with all men. Farewell, Americans!

PEDRO GIBERT,
ANGEL GARCIA,
MANUEL BOYGA,
JUAN MONTENEGRO,
MANUEL CASTILLO."

LUNACY NOT ALWAYS ATTENDED WITH LOSS OF MEMORY.—A young man, a confirmed lunatic, about 16 or 17 years old, now running about our streets, unguarded and unprotected, very often affords much amusement to men, women and children, by exibitions of his extraordinary memory. It is said that he can repeat, correctly, *any* chapter in the New Testament. A few days ago we heard him, with the book before us, recite several of the first chapters of St. Mathew, (the first of which is certainly the most difficult in the whole gospel,) without omitting or adding a solitary word or syllable. We also heard him at the same time recite, with equal accuracy and correctness, a number of psalms and hymns. But his memory does not only retain these, perhaps old school lessons, but seems equally retentive on every other subject—particularly the names of persons, things, and the many different places where he frequently hides or deposits parcels of his clothing, and the little toys and gewgaws which are occasionally given to him. Yet the mind of this young man, notwithstanding his apparently strong and healthful memory, is a perfect chaos. He is of *sound* memory but of *unsound* mind.

Philip Leech is the name of this young man, and his parents, we understand, live in the southern part of Preston county, Va., and are said to be in good circumstances. If this paragraph shall ever meet their eyes, we hope that the feelings of pride, if not of humanity and parental affection, will prompt them to send for their unfortunate son, and provide some means for his future pretection.—*Wellsburg Repub.*

THE PLANETS INHABITED.

We cannot discover any reason why all the planets should be provided with atmosphere, unless it was that they might all be habitable; but those planets claim our attention on another account. The axis of every planet, as far as we can discover, is inclined to the plane of its orbit. The effect of such inclination, like that of the earth, is a change of seasons—a change that seems to be calculated to increase the fruits of the soil for the benefit of man and beast. From the proofs already stated, and this additional circumstance, we infer, without hesitation, that the planets are all inhabited.—*Scientific Tracts*

[*From the Detroit Journal.*]

GREAT SPECULATIONS.—Buying and selling is the order of the day. Our city is filled with speculators who are all on tip toe. Several snug fortunes of from ten to twenty thousand dollars, have already been made. Gen. Cass has disposed of the front part of his farm, as far back as Larned street, for one hundred thousand dollars. Extensive improvements are rapidly making in Detroit:—Our city authorities are authorised to obtain a loan of one hundred thousand dollars, and ourselves think seriously of advertising FOR SALE a number of bad debts,

MR. JOHNSON'S ADDRESS.

To the Democratic Electors of the 17th Congressional District of New York.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Having been honored by being one of your representatives in the late Baltimore Convention, you will, I think, pardon me for submitting to you the following reflections:

Society is every where divided into two classes. The greater class constitutes the democracy; the smaller class the aristocracy. In every nation but ours, the smaller class controls the greater: hence, in our country, the smaller class deems the authority of the greater a species of political usurpation. Numerical strength, however, which in all countries constitutes the only element of natural power, constitutes also, with us, the only element of legal power. Hence our minority bear the double disadvantage of contending against both nature and law.

The weaker party is from necessity usually licentious in politics. Unable to defeat any measure, they are reckless what they oppose; and, unable to consummate any measures, they are reckless what they support. The majority is master of its own actions; but the minority, determined to disagree, can move only in opposition. Hence, when the majority, obeying the impulse of duty, points, as now, its head northeast, the minority, (like the baser extremity of a weathercock,) must point southwest. These are the ordinary characteristics of nearly all political minorities; but the minority with which we contend, from the peculiar difficulties of their position, and deeming themselves like deposed monarchs, deprived wrongfully of power, by mere brute force, are extraordinarily licentious. They seem to feel the maxim, that any warfare is justifiable against rebels. Hence their principles (if principles that may be called which has no principle) permit them (since they cannot rule) to derive an emasculate gratification in frustrating the majority: and for this end to lend themselves to any fraction of any party which is treacherous enough to receive such assistance, and numerous enough to render the treachery available.

To counteract an enemy thus inclined, a National Convention is admirably adapted; and in proportion to its efficacy are the misrepresentations against it of the minority; but their efforts, like the wind, which sought to dispossess a traveller of his cloak, only cause the People to press the institution more closely to their hearts.

In the selection of a Chief Magistrate, our national compact coerces the States to regard the preferences of each other,—a majority of all being necessary to a choice of President even by the House of Representatives. But the electoral colleges also, must regard each other's preferences, for should each State insist on a candidate of its own, we should find as many candidates as States. The three largest States would thus engross the Presidency, for they would perpetually originate the three highest candidates.

But though the constitution insists on concert, it says not how concert shall be attained. Equity has supplied the deficiency by inducing a concession that the President should be selected from alternate sections of the Union, and by the preference of the largest mass of the People.

To ascertain the preference, two modes have been adopted—a nomination by detached masses of citizens, and a nomination by a convention from all. The first mode exhibits nothing but the preferences of the nominating party, but it advances not a step towards concession to conflicting preferences.

A nomination by convention commenced in 1800. The convention was held at Philadelphia in May, and was composed of the republican members of Congress. Its first fruits was the election of Thomas Jefferson. Similar conventions gave to the nation James Madison and James Monroe; and subsequently, by a kindred convention, Andrew Jackson. National conventions have therefore originated our Presidents for the last thirty-six years, with the exception of the first term of Gen. Jackson, when the unequivocal voice of the People rendered a convention unnecessary, and with the further exception of four years, when Mr. Adams administered the office in opposition to a convention. What a lesson we may read in this simple recital! The only President elected in opposition to a convention—Mr. Adams! His diplomacy is connected with nearly all our treaties, and his life has run parallel with our whole history. Possessing, also, patriotism ardent and acknowledged;—a resolution steady, and a comprehension extensive, yet he failed utterly in satisfying the country, and it lay under his guidance, (and without fault of his,) like Sampson shorn.

Had Providence designed a contrast of men and circumstances to teach us the secret of our strength, that contrast could not be more striking than in Mr. Adams and General Jackson, and in the events of their administrations. To all human views, Mr. Adams, in his highly wrought statistical education, possessed every advantage for success; and Gen. Jackson in his simply military occupations, every disadvantage. I will not run an ungracious parallel between those distinguished individuals, but while every heart is glowing with gratulation at the position of our country, (with the Bank dead at its feet, and the Queen of Europe abashed at its rebuke,) we may see in the contrast to which I have alluded, (and with no abatement of our admiration for Gen. Jackson,) that to be a powerful nation at home or abroad, we must possess not merely a competent, but a popular President,—and to be popular, he must be the offspring of the democracy,—brought into being at their own time and in their own way, and hence feeling a moral obligation to comform to their views of government and policy. The more decidedly an administration is marked with party characteristics the more popular it will be, and hence more powerful and useful. A coalition administration is as ill adapted to our habits, as an amalgamation of religions, or a community of property. With all the energy of Gen. Jackson, we might have fallend is honored slaves into the arms of the Bank; and self condemned as the nation was by the dodging of the Senate and House of Representatives, we might have shrunk out of France, spurned from the offended presence of Louis Philip, had not in both cases, the people recognised in Gen. Jackson, the chosen representative of their own image.

After 1824, congressional conventions were superseded by conventions similar to that of Baltimore. They indicate opinions with more freshness than congressional conventions, and in the most fraternal manner, they enable every State to protect its local interests with its full constitutional strength.

Of the estimation in which the people hold such conventions, history furnishes a few instructive examples:

On the resignation of President Jefferson, two candidates devided the perferences of the Republican party, and, for a period, endangered its supremacy. In this dilemma, a convention on the 19th of January, 1808, was held at Washington, of all the Republican members of Congress, with the exception of 35. Ninety-four assembled, and they nominated Mr. Madison for the succession. Mr. Monroe not only acquiesced in this expressed will of the majority, but he subsequently strengthened the government of his competitor by conducting the Department of State.

The democracy of both candidates was unquestioned, and had Mr. Monroe resisted the regular nomination, he might have soothed his conscience by supposing that his election involved no change of national policy. Mr. Monroe reasoned more wisely. A woman who submits to be maintained by a libertine, and expects to preserve her purity, is not more ignorant of human nature, than a politician who submits to be elevated by his enemies, and expects to retain his party principles.

At the termination of Mr. Madison's second term, two candidates again divided the preferences of the party. A convention was held at Washington, March 16, 1816, of one hundred & nineteen members of Congress, being all the Republican members except nineteen. A strong disposition existed towards Mr. Crawford, Mr. Monroe received the nomination by a majority of eleven votes. The eventual elevation of Mr. Monroe well illustrates the Roman political axiom, "make haste slowly," for no man believes that Mr. Monroe would have been President in 1816, had he been a factious candidate in 1808.

Again the unsuccessful candidate acquiesced, and accepted office under his competitor. That Mr. Crawford gathered not the full fruits of his integrity, arose solely from a providential infliction, which many persons deemed overwhelming. The estimation, however, in which the public held his former acquiescence, may be read in the address to the people of the nominating convention of 1824. It says, "we must remind you, that the candidate whom we recommended, has established a peculiar claim to the esteem of the republican party, by his manly and disinterested conduct upon a former occasion, under the strongest temptation to become the instrument of compromising its integrity."

We will now turn to those who have refused to acquiesce in the will of the majority: In the convention of 1800, which nominated Thomas Jefferson for the Presidency, and Aaron Burr for Vice President, no diversity of opinion existed, as to the respective stations which these citizens were to occupy. When, however, by a defect in the constitution, the House of Representatives were to elect between Jefferson and Burr, a temptation was presented to Col. Burr of becoming instrumental "in compromising the integrity of his party."

Col. Burr's own views of what was due to the will of a majority, are found in his paper of December 17, 1801, to an honored gentleman then and now living in Baltimore, and which was published at the time. It says, "every man who knows me, ought to know that I would utterly disclaim all competition with Mr. Jefferson. My friends would dishonor my views, and insult my feelings by a suspicion, that I would submit to be instrumental in counteracting the wishes and expectations of the United States."

These declarations seemed explicit, but the eagle eye of party, deemed the close of the letter equivocal. The Presidential contest which ensued in the House of Representatives, laid a heavy hand on the political character of Col. Burr. If he really intended no competition with Mr. Jefferson, if a mere suspicion of such an intention has been sufficient to produce the events which compose the subsequent political history of Col. Burr, we may learn even more strongly than though he were guilty, the estimation in which the People hold an attempt to rush uncalled into their high places.

Even New York, from whose affection Col. Burr had derived his potency, forgot that she was a mother, when she thought he had forgotten to be a worthy son, and in 1804, when he was a candidate for her Chief Magistracy, he scarcely received a vote of all that had constituted his former supporters. His votes were of those who, in the language of their party, of two evils choose the least; meaning thereby, the candidate most repugnant to the majority of republicans.

I refer to these events historically. Col. Burr yet moves among us, the interesting and still brilliant relic of another age. Long may he remain! I would not rudely bend a hair of a head, so honored as his, by time and talent.

In 1812, another instance occurred of dissent from the decision of a Presidential Convention. The preferences of the democracy were divided between Mr. Madison, who was a candidate for re-election, and Mr. Clinton. A nominating convention met at Washington, May 17, 1812. Out of 133 republican members of Congress, only 82 would attend, and they voted unanimously for Mr. Madison. The friends of Mr. Clinton stigmatized this meeting as a convention of only Mr. Madison's supporters, and hence deemed Mr. Clinton misapplicated by its decision. The people thought differently. To fly a court, will not, in such a case, prevent a verdict.

The Legislature of N. York contained 91 republican members, of whom the whole, (excepting 4,) nominated, unanimously, Mr. Clinton, for the Presidency, eleven days after the Congressional nomination of Mr. Madison. In an address to the people of the U. S., they say, "we offer you a Chief Magistrate, whose republican principles you cannot doubt, and of whose competency and talents you are well convinced—gratify us by his election. He enjoys our utmost confidence. He inherits the blood, the principles, the firmness of that hero whom we and our fathers long delighted to honor—who was the guardian of our State when the enemy desolated our lands, and burned our towns—and whose valor and wisdom contributed eminently to the triumph of America. We urge these facts as a claim, but if we urged them even as a persuasive, what American heart, susceptible of feeling or gratitude, would repel our claim?"

The American people did repel the claim, indignantly and triumphantly. The American heart is tender in a good cause, but it is also adamantine when its rights are usurped.—Whether Mr. Clinton or Mr. Madison should be the President had become merged in the greater question—of whether, like the ancient English, we should enlist under the personal banners of a white rose and a red, or contend as heretofore under the stars of the Union.

The address in favor of Mr. Clinton said much, but it was cold in comparison with the fervor with which that extraordinary man was cherished by the State. I have seen him in our Senate when the slightest intimation of his judgment commanded the deference of the most sagacious of its members. He was young in comparison with many of his colleagues, but the most aged yielded him reverence.—Nature had formed him beautiful, and the constant indication of his superiority had given him the port of authority. His elevation was fearfully high, and, in an instant, he fell. A change so complete in the fortunes of an individual, a reversal so sudden, men seldom witness.

History records, of the first Brutus, that having as judge condemned to death his two sons for conspiring to place executive power where the Romans had not willed it; and having waited to see the young men stripped, beaten with rods, and beheaded, he retired from the tribunal to indulge in secret his parental feelings. So New York still loved Clinton amid her sternest inflictions. Yet not till years of peace, and the most signal benefactions could he regain power. Even then, while the splendor of his achievements rolled forward his triumphal car, it was cheered most by those whom in better days he had resisted; and amid their loudest plaudits, he must occasionally, like Napoleon, have mourned the absence of the more inspiring early cry "live the republic!"

Ostensibly, Mr. Clinton had but acquiesced in the wishes of the State, yet so accustomed were the people to sympathize with his desires, that with more justice than is at first apparent, they held him accountable for their own aberrations. The legislative members who nominated him were never blamed, for they but obeyed the wishes of their constituents. In accepting the nomination, the same palliation was not permitted to Mr. Clinton. The whole Union are the constituency of a President, and the commands of the Union can alone legitimate an aspiration to the office.

We thus discover that the two instances which have occurred, of opposition to the general will, have proceeded from New York. In both instances New York has also punished the defection till the sternest justice became satisfied; and now, by one of those retributions with which Providence delights occasionally to visit States, as well as individuals, the principles which her severities upheld are to be exercised for her benefit: thus proving that honesty is a good policy for nations as for men.

Still though New York honors the individual who is nominated for the Presidency, though he is emphatically her favorite son, (self-nurtured in her woodlands wild,) and one from whose services to the Union, she expects honor; she sent to the convention with no instructions, but to ascertain on whom the preferences of the nation rested, and him having ascertained she would support. And I err greatly if the individual who was nominated, would not have urged the convention to disregard him, if another person united the preference of a larger portion than he, of the republican party. Nay, he would not in such a case, have accepted the nomination. He would join no proceedings whose object was the frustration of the general will. So conscious of this, are his political enemies, that he has never been sullied by their support. Like the honest magnet, he repels as unequivocally as he attracts.

The North will never possess a candidate more entitled to the confidence of the South But he needs not my delineation, nor is his capacity the question before the nation; but rather whether democratic counsels shall continue to prevail, or party become a chaos. Should this occur, I fondly believe in the energies of the people to recover a healthful existence. Yet party confidence will have received an ungracious stab. Party confidence is the strongest bond of the Union. Like the relation of husband and wife, it destroys individualities. Instead of a southern interest, a western, and an eastern interest, it provides a general interest and makes the election of every President, the triumph, not of a section, but of the whole.

I have supposed that the antipathy which the people entertain for federalism,—the instinct by which they discover it, under whatever name it seeks concealment,—and the delusion which induces our opponents to persevere, and causes them (flattered by the smallest victories) to hope that they shall eventually subdue the majority, are all benevolent dispensations of Providence, to divert us from the fatal divisions to which we are exposed by local prejudices.

Finally, I will not speculate on improbable evils. The nomination of the Convention will be sustained, and with too feeble a resistance to yield patriotism the excitement of a contested triumph. The late elections in Virginia are an evidence of the haste with which the south will rush to the rescue of their character from the imputation, that conventions are obligatory only when southern men are to be nominated. The South will perform its duty, and the West; and this first serious attempt to show practically an unconquerable distrust and irreconcilableness between the great sections of the nation, will yield only another and a strong evidence, that our Union is too dear to the people, to be in danger from the ambition of individuals.

A. B. JOHNSON.

Utica, June 9, 1835.

THE APPEAL TO THE OFFICE HOLDERS.

Since Mr. Webster's recent visit to this city, the Editor of the Intelligencer has become affluent in editorial matter. His press is again teeming with the idea which buoyed up Mr. Clay for a time—"*Give us patronage and we will make ourselves popular.*" In a succession of numbers, under the head of "the prospect before us," this Gormand of the Treasury, with an eye of retrospect to the rich feasts he has enjoyed, appeals to all who live on office, and stimulates them by the grand principle, which is the soul of his party. It is monopoly.

This principle, which, in various forms, embodies all the classes at war with the toiling million, and striving to appropriate the fruits of their labors through the medium of some Government privilege, may always be safely looked to in whatever shape and wherever it appears, as the natural ally of the politicians who are hostile to popular rights—or in other words, to *equal rights*. It is a consciousness of this, that directs the editor of the Intelligencer in his present movement on the OFFICE HOLDERS.—While he adroitly addresses them as, in the main, supporters of the administration, and endeavors thus attach whatever of odium may belong to them, to the Republican Party; he is sensible that he appeals, for the most part, to the friends of his own cause, and that his arguments all tend to array the whole, as a class, against the principles of the Democracy.

If we look to the ranks of the two great parties in this country, we shall at once see towards which the office holders would most naturally gravitate. It is the boast of the opposition, that they are the "*good society*"—and accordingly, we find the predominance of the Federal party existed of old, as well as at present, in the towns and villages throughout the country. The merchants every where, with a few honorable exceptions—the professional classes universally, except where the strong virtue and patriotism of an individual is found to stand out against the pervading feeling of a *privileged order*—all who would live by the *great labor saving* machine—the Bank—the whole Legion of Usurers—the stock jobbers and speculators—the Scrip Nobility, in a word—whose talisman is paper to which a charm is imparted by law, to exhaust the powers of the laborer, and transfer the fruits of his toil, to swell the unwieldy bulk of indolence. These, as tribes, together with their dependents, (there are, however many noble exceptions) make up the anti-republican party of this country.

The majority which placed the present Chief Magistrate at the head of the Government, is composed of the industrious and intelligent classes, who derive their independence of all official station from the earth, as Farmers—or from a kindred and useful occupation, as Mechanics. The party votes which have been taken in towns, steamboats, stages, have always shown a preponderance in favor of the opposition. They, therefore, always triumphed before the election, and until the People from the mountains, and plains, and streams, came in and reported themselves at the polls.

Are these the classes who live by office, or are influenced by an expectation of office?—No; and hence it was that Mr. Clay's aphorism failed in its application The patronage of the Adams Administration could not make it popular. The opposition now attempt to improve upon this failure, and seek to turn the influence of the official corps, in every aspect, against the Administration. Is an officer dismissed, no matter for what cause, it is exclaimed against as proscription. When an appointment is made, every disappointed man is caressed, and the successful applicant denounced as unfit for his station—but still, as a class, the whole body of office holders are to be seduced into the service of the opposition by a direct appeal to their interests. They have it impressed upon them, that the Federal party is liberal of the people's money—that, as, it favors monopoly to build up distinctions of wealth and power in society for the purpose of prodocing the very inequality which is essential to the creation of an aristocracy in the Government, so it favors high salaries among the tax eaters, (as the office holders are called by Cobbett,) as the most direct means of effecting this aim in the Government at once, by raising the official corps into a privileged class, with emoluments disproportioned to their services.

However masked, this has always been the policy of the federal party—and, during the last session of Congress, the opposition pursued their plan with more than ordinary directness, by the introduction of a bill to make the tenure of office, to use the phrase of Mr. Calhoun, "*as stable as a freehold.*" It is to improve this movement for the benefit of his party, that the editor of the Intelligencer has commenced his labored essays, to convince every man who holds an office, that he ought to resist the success of a party which, he is told, threatens to make his living, a portion of the spoils of victory.

We shall examine some of the views taken by the Intelligencer on this subject.—*Globe.*

From the New Haven (Conn.) Register.

INSTRUCTIONS.

We have transferred to the columns of the Register, an article on the right of instructing representatives, in which will be found several extracts from a report formerly made by Mr. Leigh, the present Senator from Virginia, who then strongly maintained this old Republican doctrine. Mr. Leigh will have an opportunity soon to test his principles by his acts, for he will be instructed to vote for the expunging resolutions by the Legislature of his State, as certainly as that body will assemble. We believe that he will resign his seat, nor do we see how he can consistently do otherwise, unless he should change his course in the Senate, (which he is not likely to do,) and obey the will of his constituents. The federalists will try to persuade him to disregard the wishes of his State to attempt to play the master instead of the servant of the People. In this they will be consistent; their plan was at first to have Senators for life; foiled in their attempt to make a splendid government of this, in which men in office should be every thing, the People nothing—they have been trying ever since the Constitution was formed, to make that of it by construction, which they could not do in its creation. They began early to ingraft their monarchical doctrines upon the simple republican system, as it came from the hands of those who framed it. Hence, although the first words in the Constitution are, "We the People"—the Federalists inculcate the doctrine that "the People are their own worst enemies"—that "a national debt is a national blessing"—that those who are made by the Constitution representatives of the People of a State, are at liberty to disobey their wishes, inasmuch as "the representative is not bound by the will of his constituents." To these is now added another, to wit, that the President should be chosen, not by the People at the polls, the many, but by the members of Congress, the few; and that different candidates for President should be started in different sections, not with an expectation of their being elected by the People, but for the purpose of preventing a choice by the many, and throwing it upon Congress, the few—and those few entirely at liberty to disregard the wishes or instructions of their constituents.

It is against these and their kindred doctrines, that the Democracy of the country has hitherto contended, and is now contending. And it is well that our political contests should be frequently brought back to the first principles on which parties divided—that, as Mr. Jefferson once said, the ship of state should be brought from her wanderings "to the true republican tack."

Although the Federalists deride instructions which come from a republican State, yet wo betide the Senator who votes contrary to their wishes, where they have the majority. When J. Q. Adams, as a Senator from Massachusetts, felt it his duty to support the administration of Mr. Jefferson, the Federalists of that State were outrageous that he should go counter to their wishes—and Mr. Adams resigned his seat, that they might have an opportunity to elect some one else, to obey the will of the State, which he could not comply with. His course, in that respect was commended by all parties. The federalists thought it was right in that case—for it enabled them to send one who was thorough-going against the administration. When it makes in their favor, the right of instruction is the fairest thing in the world; but when it takes from their strength in the Senate, nothing in their estimation can be more clearly wrong and ridiculous.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

A REMARKABLE PROPHECY.

A strong suspicion naturally and justly attends the announcement of any prophetic declaration, after it has been fulfilled; and in all such cases very convincing evidence is required to satisfy the reader, or hearer, that the foretelling was actually prior to the performance In the case to which the attention of our readers is now invited, this evidence is abundant and conclusive; we have the best possible reason to know that the following prophecy was made long before its fulfilment, as it was published in this paper more than two years ago; and we remember it was made the subject of much sneering at the time. Mr. Evans, the man who made it, was accounted insane, not only by the public generally, but also by the legislatures of Pennsylvania and Maryland, to which he applied for aid for carrying into effect the projects set forth in the prophecy of which he not only perceived and maintained the practicability, but had actually devised the means. He finally obtained a patent for fourteen years; but he had no money—no capitalist had confidence enough in his projects to make advances—and the patent slumbered in his hands, without benefit to himself or the world. He died poor, neglected, and probably broken-hearted, like many an ingenious man before him. In using the word "prophecy," we do not mean to convey the idea that Evans possessed any supernatural gift or power of divination; what he foretold was merely the result of his sagacity, mechanical ingenuity, knowledge of the properties of steam, to the investigation of which a large portion of his life was devoted. As in the case of Arkright, who acquired fame and fortune by carrying into operation the inventions of others, while the inventors themselves remained unknown and unrewarded, later and more fortunate men have reaped the advantages to which Evans and others, his contemporaries, pointed out the way.

"The time will come when people will travel in stages moved by steam engines, from one city to another, almost as fast as the birds fly, fifteen or twenty miles an hour.

"A carriage will set out from Washington in the morning, the passengers will breakfast at Baltimore dine at Philadelphia, and sup at New York the same day.

"To accomplish this, two sets of rail-ways will be laid, so nearly level as not in any place to deviate more than two degrees from a horizontal line, made of wood or iron or smooth paths of broken stone or gravel, with a rail to guide the carriages, so that they may pass each other in different directions, and travel by night as well as day; and the passengers will sleep in these stages as comfortably as they now do in steamboats.

* * * * * * *

"A steam engine that consumes from a quarter to a half a cord of wood, will drive a carriage one hundred and eighty miles in twelve hours, with twenty or thirty passengers, and will not consume six gallons of water. The carriages will not be overloaded with fuel or water.

"These engines will drive boats ten or twelve miles per hour, and there will be many hundred steamboats running on the Mississippi, and other Western waters, as prophesied thirty years ago, by one who could predict them better than the poet can now. But the velocity of boats through the water can never be made to equal the velocity of carriages through air, because the resistance of water is eight hundred times the resistance of air.

"Posterity will not be able to discover why the legislature, or Congress did not grant the inventor such protection as might have enabled him to put in operation these great improvements sooner, he having asked neither money or a monopoly of any existing thing.

OLIVER EVANS."

We commend the following extract, from Bancroft's admirable History, to that part of the Republican Party who wish to do away with all "landmarks:"

We have less—far less to fear, to use the eloquent language of Mr. Bancroft—from the whirl wind of democracy than from the dry rot of despotism. It is better that we should experience occasional inconvenience from the warm out burstings of popular feelling, than sink into a decline and waste our liberties away in inaction. A fever may weaken us, but we can recover from it, but there is no hope when we have begun to waste in consumption. It is only the enemies of popular institutions who fear the effects of that political excitement which springs from free and fearless thought.

"The nature of man leaves every state of being imperfect; and democracy must have its foibles, its erors, and its regrets. Yet the instinct of the people is wiser than the sagacity of more haughty intelligence. I love to behold the spirit of popular liberty awake and vigorous; for sure I am, that propositions whether wild or wise, after passing through the ordeal of free discussion, can never take effect, unless the spirit of the people infuses into them vitality, and justice adopts them for her children. I fear the whirlwind of popular frenzy far less than the dry rot of luxury. I had rather lose the roof of my house in a transient storm, than the whole building by the decay of its foundation. Some of the best constitutions in the United States are the work of new beginners in the woods; the best legislative influence is the popular one."

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.

HENRY PROOF, residing in the north part of Madison county, Ohio, was struck dead by lightning, on the 31st ult. The occurrence took place about 5 or 6 miles from Darby Creek Post office, under the following circumstances. On the day above mentioned, he went, and bargained for, and took into his possession sixty-five head of young cattle. A part of the stipulated sum was paid down, and the balance was to be paid on Monday morning, at a neighbor's house. The individual from whom he purchased, helped him on the way some distance and returned home, and on the following morning according to agreement, set out for the neighbor's house, to receive the balance of his money. On his way, he found the body of PROOF and that of his horse, lying dead together; but a short distance from the place he left on the preceding day. The fluid had struck him on the fore part of his head tore his hat, past the left of his forehead, down his cheek and breast, entered the pommel of his saddle, passed down the side strap of the tree, through the pad and into the horse. Both had apparently died without a struggle. The deceased has left a wife and family, whose grief will doubtless be enhanced by the *circumstances* which attended his death.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

Among the prisoners tried and convicted at the late session of the Circuit Court for the County of Washington, was a respectable old man in appearance, by the name of Christopher Brown, who plead guilty to an indictment for stealing one cut-glass cruit and other articles from Alexander Ray, When asked by the court in the usual form, if he had any thing to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, according to law, he stepped forward a few paces, and with manifest contrition in his looks and deportment, addressed the court in the following correct and touching manner:

"May it please the Court, I am sensible that I have offended against the laws of God and my country, and I am truly ashamed of my conduct, and sincerely sorry for it. I am an old soldier now in the decline of life, and have, in time past, fought and bled for my country. I have got an honorable discharge from the army, which is now in my possession. All I can say, in extenuation of my conduct, is, that I was unfortunately inebriated at the time I committed the offence, having been unguardedly induced to drink too much, in company with a brother soldier whom I chanced to meet. I know I have done wrong (here the old man seemed much affected) and deserve punishment; but I hope the court will be pleased to take into their consideration, that I am now in the evening of life, and will pass upon me a merciful sentence."

At the close of the touching address, which seemed to affect the court and all who heard it, a petitition to the president in favor of the prisoner was immediately drawn up, and signed by the Court, the District Attorney, and almost every one present. In less than an hour the gentleman who waited upon the President with the petition, returned with a favorable answer, and the prisoner was soon after discharged—not however, before a collection, amounting to $19, was made for the poor man, to enable him to get clothing and to return to his family.

From the New York Transcript.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

An action for breach of promise, under somewhat novel circumstances, is appointed for trial on the first day of term at the ensuing sitting of the Circuit Court, before Judge Edwards. The plaintiff is a merchant of this city, of highly respectable standing and connexions—wealthy, and in extensive business. The defendant is a married lady, residing in the neighborhood of Hudson, of great personal attractions—young, gay, and accomplished. The alleged cause of action arises, we are informed, from a wanton & cruel breach of faith on the part of the lady, the particulars of which are briefly as follows:

In the early part of the present year, the plaintiff in the suit, who was then connected as a partner with a large commercial firm at N. Orleans, came to this city to purchase goods, and attend to other business transactions, and in the course of his pursuits he casually met the lady who now with her husband, is destined to figure as the defendants in the law proceeding referred to.—They met at the house of a mutual friend, at a party to which both were invited. She was then unmarried, and the introduction led, after several subsequent interviews, to reciprocal declarations of the most solemn and fervent attachment. Vows of an import so tender and affectionate had not been long exchanged, before our hero made proposals of marriage, which were readily accepted, on condition only, however, that he should leave the south and fix his residence in this part of the continent—she not being disposed to leave the bracing and healthy climate of the north for the bogs and morasses of New Orleans. Willing at any risk to oblige the fair object of his fond regards, and anxious to delay as little as possible the consummation of his earthly bliss, he completed his arrangements, bid his loved one adieu, and started, full of hope and joy, to settle his affairs at home, preparatory to quitting there, perhaps forever. He was not idle in making the necessary preparations for his return, and in three months after his departure he was again in New York,—ready to fulfil the important engagement he had so gladly entered into. In a few short weeks, however, what casualties may occur, what difficulties may intervene to mar the most brilliant prospect—to blast and ruin the most fervent and bright anticipations!—The female whom he had regarded as possessing an equ c parity, without dissembling and without guile,—in whom his soul's affection and warmest hopes were all concentrated—had, during his brief absence, given her hand to another, and, on his appearing to claim her as his own, had passed the bridal honey moon.

Such are the circumstances, as related to us, of the trial that is to take place during the next month at the Circuit Court of this city. If, indeed, it be true, that developments so extraordinary as we have adverted to will be made in the progress of the proceedings, they will excite a more lively interest among this community than for many years has been created by any *nisi prius* cause presented to a jury.

Liability of Postmasters.—The Philadelphia Times has the following:—

"The proprietor of this paper last week recovered judgment against a Postmaster for a paper not taken from his office, of which he neglected to inform him.—All Postmasters who do so, render themselves liable, and ought to be held accountable."

Every editor ought to publish this conspicuously, as well for the benefit of Postmasters as *themselves.*

The salary of our Envoy Extraordinary at Washington is £5,500 per annum, just £500 more than the salary of the President of the United States! Our Ambassador at Paris receives £10,000 per annum.

The salary of the Duke of Cumberland is £21,000 per annum. The "Illustrious by courtesy," draws annually an additional £6,000 upon the plea of defraying the expenses of the education of his own son Prince George.

There are 558 rectories, and 490 vicarages in the gift of the Crown.—*London paper.*

The Foot Race.—A foot race for five hundred dollars took place yesterday afternoon, at the Hunting Park Course. We learn that 13 persons started,—all properly equipped for the occasion. All but five gave up the contest shortly after passing the first mile, two others stopped at the end of the second mile, and the other three, STANNARD, the Connecticut boy, and BAREFOOT, an Iroquois Indian, and another, continued the three miles. For the first two miles and a half the Indian was considerably ahead of Stannard, but when within about half a mile of the goal, Stannard appeared to have received a new impetus, and came out about 12 yards ahead of his antagonist! The three miles were accomplished by the winner in 16 minutes and 2 seconds. He, of course, received the purse $400,—while the Indian, being second best, received $100—in conformity with the published arrangement.—Several thousand persons were present.

Ptolemy gazing out from his splendid palace upon the multitude of poor laborers, reclining at ease from their toils, upon the sunny banks of the Nile—exclaimed, "Miserable fate, that hath not allowed me to be one of them!"

Power of the Sword Fish.—The brig Fortune Capt. Perry, on her voyage from Monte Video to this port, was struck abaft the bulk head, and under the counter of the cabin, by a sword fish, which penetrated through very heavy copper and the oak plank, when the sword of the fish broke off. It was only discovered after the vessel had discharged her cargo, and become light, when it was observable about 12 ins. above the surface of the water. When it is remembered that the fish must have followed the vessel while she was sailing, and struck her aft, instead of meeting her, the amazing strength and ferocity of this fish is observable. The Fortune came up from Staten Island yesterday, and lies in the East River.—*N. Y. Times.*

GRAMMATICAL PUN.—During the present session of the Protestant Episcopal Convention, in this city, Mr. GRAMMER, a worthy and respectable member of the church, had gratuitously accommodated a number of the Delegates. This being mentioned in the hearing of a gentleman, he instantly replied, "Was it not a part of his *syntax?*" (sin-tax.)—*Nat. Intel.*

North Carolina.—The venerable Nathaniel Macon was unanimously elected President of the Convention, now in session at Raleigh, to amend the Constitution of that State.—*Globe.*

A GOOD HIT.

The editor of the Louisville Journal is remarkable for his successful sallies of wit, and pointed sarcasms. The following is his last:—

"The Louisville Journal professes to think that Mr. Clay can be elected to the Presidency, Is brother Prentice a fool" *Westchester Herald.*

No—we are not quite a fool, but, if the Editor of the Westchester Herald is our 'brother,' we are next akin to one.—*Louisville Journal*

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1835.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
OF KENTUCKY.

We congratulate our readers on the re-appearance of our old friend "OBSERVER." The last time we heard from him, was on the subject of the appointment of our Chief Judge; when he lifted the curtain and exposed some of the "WIRE WORKERS" or managers in making that appointment. The accuracy of *his observations* on that occasion, will give some weight to his speculations now; we hope they are not equally well founded.

To our friend "*Observer*" we will simply say that we will esteem it a special favor if he will come to our aid, and battle the watch with "a taxable Parent." We know his ability to meet any antagonist, and feel unwilling to deprive our readers of such *Observations* as we know he has made and will make in support of the people's rights.

Observer will recieve a paper containing the law by calling on our friend D. R.

FOR THE WHIG.

TRAPPE, June 22d, 1835.

Mr. Spencer—I don't often trouble you with my *observations;* it is only when I think I see, in the course of passing events, "a wheel working within a wheel," or rather, some secret machinations about to be put in operation, to deceive the people and cheat them out of their dearest rights, that I venture to obtrude myself upon public notice through the columns of a newspaper.

In the last Easton Gazette I note an advertisement from the County Commissioners requesting information from citizens in the different school districts, to assist them in carrying into operation the Primary School law for this county, in favor of which the people voted so unanimously at the last election. In the same paper is contained a long communication from "a taxable Parent" explaining and setting forth in strong and pointed language his objections to the law. The law, if I recollect right, was published in both the papers of this county, for some weeks previous to the election, in order that the people might read and understand it, and be prepared to vote on it. A large portion of the people did read the law, others had it explained to them, and it was adopted by an overwhelming majority of the people's votes.

Now, before the law has been carried into effect, before one dollar has been levied for the support of Primary Schools, we are called on to repeal it. I should not notice the communication of "a taxable Parent," *did I not know that it came from one of the leaders of the Federal party of this county, and that already, the wire workers among them have decreed that this law shall be repealed.*

I consider you, Mr. Spencer, the father of this law, and called on to defend it; if you do not, I will, as far as my ability will enable me, or at least, I will mark the movements of the leading Feds, and direct the public attention to their doublings and twistings to cheat and deceive the voters of Talbot out of the law adopted by their free suffrages.

Send me by the mail to-morrow a paper containing the law. If I am to answer "a taxable Parent" I wish to write "from the book."

OBSERVER.

Chief Judge BUCHANAN, we understand, has been instructed by his physicians, to refrain from judicial duties for a time.—*Balt. Gaz.*

If Judge White is a democrat, what can the whigs gain by electing him? If he pursues the course of the present Administration, will not the whigs oppose his administration as they oppose that of General Jackson? or are they so fond of opposition, that they will elect him merely for the purpose of opposing him? If they support him, believing him to be a democrat, it proves that they are dishonest in their opposition to the present Administration.

There are a few—a very few—a mere handful of the friends of the Administration in the South and West, who express themselves in favor of Judge White, and insist that he will carry out the doctrines and principles of the present Administration. The whigs, who pretend to admire the man, insist that he will pursue a directly opposite course. Now, we can not well conceive how he can satisfy both parties, and neither party will allow that the other is correct. Truly he stands in a most doubtful position. He comes before the People in a most questionable shape, and whether he wishes himself to be considered as a whig or a democrat, a supporter or an opponent of the Administration, it defies the ingenuity of any unprejudiced man to find out. Such a man cannot receive the honest support of either party. "Between two stools" he must fall to the ground.—*New York Times.*

Excellent.—Legitimate Reform—Beginning at the foundation—at woman—the source of every thing.—The ladies of Peterboro, New York, and Atkinson, Maine, have formed in each town an anti-corset society.

Entering into a pledge
Their bodies not to wedge,
Nor cramp, nor compress
With a tight laced dress.

In Peterboro three exquisites only held out and refused to sign.

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.

PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat.—A sale of 3000 bushels very prime red was made from store in the early part of the week, at $1.50 per bushel. Since then there have been but a few parcels at market, sales of which have ranged from $1.45 to $1.50 per bushel.

Corn.—On Monday the market opened at high prices for the few parcels offering, sales of white having been made at $1.00a$1.01, and of yellow at 97 cents. Subsequently the market became flat, and prices receded. The last sales were yesterday afternoon, of white at 95 cents, and of yellow at 90 cents. The latter price was offered for yellow this morning, and refused. We quote white to-day at 95 a — cents, and yellow at 90 cents.

Rye.—Sales in the early part of the week at 97 a 100 cents; we quote to-day at 95a97 cents.

Oats.—Sales of Md. Oats in the early part of the week at 53a55 cents, and yesterday a sale was made at 53 cents. We quote Md. to-day at 53 cents—none here.

From the Georgetown (D. C.) Metropolitan.

On Tuesday morning the interesting ceremony of "taking the veil" was performed at the Monastery in Georgetown when the following young ladies were admitted into this close union with the Roman Catholic Church: Miss Olivia Stonestreet (Sister Philomena); Miss Sarah Jenkins (Sister Clara Agnes); Miss Emeline Mc'Gary (Sister Theodosia.)

MARRIED.

On thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, Mr. David McMahan to Mrs Rebecca Bartlett, all of this county.

On the same day, by the same Mr. Edward Davis to Miss Elizabeth Bartlett, all of this county.

Public Sale of Valuable Property.

THE undersigned commissioners appointed by Talbot County Court, to value and divide the real estate of Samuel Yarnall, late of Talbot county deceased, by virtue of an order of said Court, will offer at public sale on TUESDAY the 21st of July, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, the following property, to wit: the Dwelling House and Plantation of the late Samuel Yarnall, situate within one mile of the town of Easton, directly on the road leading to Centreville. This Farm, by a resurvey caused to be made by the undersigned, contains the quantity of 147¼ acres of Land. The dwelling is a large and commodious brick house. This place from its vicinity to Easton and its pleasant situation, offers many inducements as a residence. The place will be shewn to any desirous of viewing it by Ennalls Roszell, Esq. now residing upon it. At the same time will be offered a Lot of ground near "Hook Town," containing 3¾ acres of Land—Also, a Lot of ground with the improvements thereon, situate on the west side of Washington street, adjoining the residence of the late Thos. Perrin Smith. This Lot has a comfortable Dwelling upon it and a front of 55 feet and runs back to West street. Also a town Lot situate on the south side of South street, numbered on the Town Plot as Lot No. 30;—also, another Lot near the above, numbered as Lot 34, on the Town Plot. These last named Lots are without any improvements upon them. Also, another Lot whereon Jerry Banning (negro) resides, the improvements thereon belonging to said Jerry. The above property will be sold separate and distinct. The terms of sale are one-third of the purchase money on the day of sale, the balance in two equal instalments of six and twelve months, secured by bond and sureties to be approved by the Commissioners, bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the payment of the whole purchase money a good and sufficient title clear of all incumbrance will be given. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, and attendance given by

EDWD. N. HAMBLETON,
JOHN EDMONDSON,
JOHN STEVENS,
JOHN M. G. EMORY,
SAML. T. KENNARD.
Commissioners.

june 23 ts

Agricultural Notice.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore will hold their next meeting at Otwell, the residence of Col. Ns. Goldsborough, on Thursday 25th inst. at 11 o'clock. A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.

june 23

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Montgomery County, Maryland, on the 6th inst. a negro man who calls himself JAMES, and says he belongs to James Ball, a blacksmith, Alexandria county, District Columbia—he appears to be about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, of dark complexion, he is a blacksmith and has a very sore leg.

The owner of the above described slave is requested to come forward and release him, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

R. R. WATERS, Sheriff.

june 16 3t

☞The Globe, Washington City; Whig, at Easton; and the Citizen, Frederick-town, will publish the above three times and charge this (Free Press) office.

NOTICE.

BEING desirous of closing up all my accounts, I have placed my books in the hands of Joseph K. Neall, with instructions to close every account without exception. Those persons therefore who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call on Jos. K. Neall, who has my books, at the office of Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. and who has my express orders to settle up my accounts by the first day of May next, otherwise all that remain unsettled on that day will be placed in the hands of an officer.

I still have and intend constantly to keep a large supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and materials for manufacturing, of the best quality, and will be glad to accommodate my customers and the public generally.

PETER TARR.

feb 3 tf (G)

FOR ANNAPOLIS, EASTON AND CAMBRIDGE

THE MARYLAND

WILL go to Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) & Easton on every Tuesday & Friday morning, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock, from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting.

N. B.—All beggage at the owner's risk.

L. G. TAYLOR.

may 5

NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS

HAS just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and is now opening a handsome assortment of

SADDLERY,

Selected with great care from the most recent importations, consisting in part of the following articles, to wit:
Hard Solder Bitts and Stirrups,
English Bridle Leathers,
Gig, Twig, and Shay Whips,
foreign and domestic,
Iron Traces, Plough Bitts,
Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Horse Nets, &c. together with every variety of article generally kept in Saddlery Establishments.

april 28 tf

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be offered, on TUESDAY, 30th June, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at Public Sale, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, that valuable tract or parcel of land, generally known as the Parvin Property, situated within a few miles of Easton, on the Choptank river, and adjoining the land of Mr. Joseph Martin, and that heretofore owned, by Cyrus Newlin, and now by Col. Hughlett. This valuable estate, which contains about 650 acres, might be very advantageously divided into two farms, with a large proportion of wood and timber land to each, and possesses advantages for improvement, far beyond any that I know of in the county, having an abundance of Marl in every direction, of the richest quality and of easy access, and an inexhaustible source of vegetable matter, such as marsh mud, rich mould, &c. Attendance given by

THEODORE DENNY, Agent
for Susanna Parvin.

june 20 ts

FOR SALE,

UPON a liberal credit, or exchange for land, that commodious DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, formerly the residence of Mrs. R. L. Kerr, in Easton.

FOR RENT, several Farms.—An Overseer wanted for the next year.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, June 20 3w

WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to rent a Farm; one of three or four fields of one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand corn hills each, would be preferred. It may probably be as well to say, that, to those to whom I am not known, satisfactory reference will be given.

LODMAN SHIELDS.

june 20 tf

Primary School Notice.

THE inhabitants of most of the school districts, having failed to comply with the law requiring them to meet in their respective districts to choose Trustees and Clerks; and the duty of appointing them having by law devolved upon the Commissioners for Talbot county; This is therefore to request, that such information will be given to the Commissioners on or before the 30th inst. by some portion of the inhabitants of each district, as will enable them to make such appointments as will be fit and acceptable. It being also requisite that School-houses, stationery, fuel, &c. be provided in each district, it is desirable that, the Commissioners be informed what districts are destitute, so that they may make the necessary levies therefor.

Per order,

THOS. C. NICOLS, Cl'k.
to the Commissioners for Talbot county.

june 20

TO RENT
For the ensuing Year,

AND possession given on the first of January eighteen hundred and thirty-six, my FARM in Edmondson's Neck called "Cook's Hope," at present occupied by Mr. Barnett Parrott. Also, the Farm adjoining Perry Hall, called "Morlings," now in my own cultivation. To a suitable tenant the above farms will be leased on accommodating terms. Apply to

MARIA ROGERS.

Perry Hall, 25th May, 1835.

may 26 tf

NOTICE.

The Commissioners for Talbot county will sit in their office in the Court-house every Tuesday and Saturday for four successive weeks, commencing on Tuesday the 21st inst., to hear appeals. All persons having claims against Talbot county, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof on or before the 14th day of July next, as the levy will be closed on that day. Per order,

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

april 21

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers that he still continues to repair and manufacture TIN WARE in all its varieties, at the old stand on Washington street, next door to Ozment & Shannahan's Cabinet Maker's Shop. He has employed an

Experienced Workman,

from Baltimore, who makes "auld things a'maist as gude as new," and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount.

Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; muskrat, coon, rabbit, mink, and otter skins; geese, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.

Country merchants or others buying to sell again, will be furnished with any articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore. ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.

jan 10 tf

To the Printers of the U. States.

J. SPITTALL,

Wood Letter Cutter and Engraver,

No. 21 FRANKLIN PLACE, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO the Printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of

WOOD LETTERS.

Wood Letters of every description, from four to thirty-four lines Pica, or upwards, made to order on the shortest notice.

ORNAMENTAL LETTERS.

Ornamental Letters of entirely new and most splendid patterns, for Heads of Newspapers, Title Lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer, to any size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose, which ensures the most exact adjustment.

Specimens will be published as early as possible.

ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

Executed with neatness and promptitude. Heads for Newspapers, Fac Similes, Ornamental and plain Rules, &c. &c. cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

Old cast metal cuts, ornaments, &c. engraved over, and made equal to new, for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to—All letters must be post paid.

☞Editors of papers in the country who will give the above advertisement a few insertions, and forward a paper containing the same to the advertiser, will be paid therefor in any of the above mentioned materials.

may 30

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale on WEDNESDAY, 1st day of July next, at the late residence of Mary Ann Wrightson, deceased, in the Bay-side, all the personal estate of said deceased, (Negroes and Bank Stock excepted) consisting of household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, 2 carts, 1 old gig and harness, bacon and lard,—also, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and various other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Terms of Sale.—On all sums over five dollars a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, till paid;—for all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required, before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

JAS. L. WRIGHTSON, Adm'r.
of Mary A. Wrightson, dec'd.

june 20 ts

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE subscribers live in the State of Tennessee, and wish to purchase 30 or 40 young NEGROES. Families consisting of women and children would be preferable. Those persons having such to dispose of would do well to give us an early call, as we will remain but a short time on this shore. Any note or information left with Mr. Wheeler will be promptly attended to.

JONATHAN WEBSTER,
JAMES H. WEBSTER.

june 20 3t*

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,
On Pratt Street, Baltimore, and on Choptank River, Caroline County, Md.

BY authority of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, I will offer at public sale on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 9th of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., all that Lot of Ground and Premises, No. 11, Pratt street, city of Baltimore, two doors below Charles street, and four doors above the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Depot. This lot is a parallelogram, fronting twenty-five feet on the south side of Pratt street, and extending back eighty feet to an alley twenty feet wide.—The improvements upon it consist of a three story BRICK HOUSE, with a two story back building attached thereto—the front is divided into two stores, and now occupied by Mr. John Simonson, Chair-maker, and Mr. D. Smith, Boot-maker. I understand this Property, from its location, is very valuable, and offers strong inducements to those who are disposed to invest their money in productive real estate. The title is in fee simple, clear of all ground rents, &c. Those who are disposed to purchase can examine the premises for themselves, or enquire for particulars of Peter Gould, Esq. South Charles street, near Pratt street.

Under the same decree, I will also offer at public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 16th of July next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. that beautiful property situated on the Great Choptank river, Caroline county, Md., known as Richardson's or Gilpin's Point, now in the occupancy of Robert T. Keene, Esq. late Sheriff of said county. This tract contains about

360 ACRES,

of which a large portion is covered with valuable Timber, very convenient to navigable water. The improvements thereon consist of a large frame mansion house with kitchen, smoke-house, wash-house, quarters, &c., together with a large and commodious Store House, with a brick cellar; and there is also attached a substantial wharf recently rebuilt, upon which there is a very ample granary for the reception of the produce of the country, with valuable sheds and a carpenter shop appendant. As a stand for the sale of goods, &c. this situation is not surpassed, perhaps, by any country place on the Eastern Shore. The quantity of grain and other produce received, is, I understand, quite sufficient to keep a bay vessel constantly employed in running it to market. Connected with this property there is a profitable Herring and Shad Fishery. This situation is highly desirable for business or pleasure, being about 12 miles from Easton and the same distance from Denton. The premises being supplied with a spring of never failing water, and remarkable for healthiness, may be considered amongst the most beautiful, pleasant and lucrative seats upon the Choptank river, and offer great temptations to purchasers. Those who are disposed to purchase can examine the property for themselves, or, for information, may enquire of Gen. Wm. Potter, of Caroline, or of Robt. T. Keene, Esq on the premises.

According to the Terms of Sale of the above property, prescribed by the Decree, one-third of the purchase money is required to be paid on the day of sale, and the residue in two equal payments of one and two years, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond, with surety to be approved by the Trustee.

JAMES A. STEWART, Trustee.

Cambridge, June 13.

june 16 w3t

The Easton Whig, the Easton Gazette, and the Caroline Advocate, will insert the preceding advertisement weekly three times, and the American, Republican, and Patriot, Baltimore, will give it two semi-weekly and two weekly insertions, and charge the Cambridge Chronicle.

ATTENTION.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the farmers of Talbot county, that he will travel through the county during the latter part of the present and first of next month, to castrate colts.

Persons wanting his services, will please leave a note with Mr. Solomon Lowe in Easton stating the number of colts they want altered and their ages.

JAMES FICKEY.

june 13. 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 30th day of May 1835, by E. J. Peters, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro man, who calls himself ANTHONY MITCHELL, as a runaway—says he belongs to Luke Ware, in Baltimore County—said negro is about 28 years of age, 5 feet, 5½ inches high—has a scar on his forehead caused by a stone, a scar on his right hand, 2 scars on his left hand, and several scars on his legs. Had on when committed, light blue cassimere pantaloons, black cloth vest, cotton shirt, fine lace boots, and black fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore City & County Jail.

june 13 3w

The Stockholders

OF the house built for the Easton Hotel in 1816, are requested to meet in Easton on the 23d of June next.

EDWARD LLOYD.
J. M. LLOYD.
D. LLOYD.
Executors of Edw'd. Lloyd. deceased.

may 19

CARD.

I. I. HITCHCOCK,

LATE proprietor of the American Farmer Establishment, Baltimore, Md. having sold out that concern entire, will, within the next month (May,) open in Philadelphia an Agricultural and Horticultural Agency or Commission Office, for the purchase and sale chiefly of CHOICE DOMESTIC ANIMALS of all kinds.

He will also keep on hand, (when they can be had) the seed of Gama Grass, and the Skinless Oats, and whatever other agricultural seed, especially grains and grasses, he can obtain, that may be new or peculiarly valuable. He will supply also in the proper season, the Morus Multicaulis, or new Chinese Mulberry, and the eggs of the Silk Worm.

He will also attend to the selection of fruit and ornamental Trees, Seeds and Plants, from the various Horticultural Establishments in and about Philadelphia.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

june 2

☞Editors with whom this paper is exchanged, will confer a favor on the advertiser by giving the above card an insertion or notice.

CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE

N. W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets.

(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)

Where have been sold

PRIZES—PRIZES—PRIZES!

in dollars millions of millions.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorised Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily, Tickets from one to ten dollars, Shares in proportion, are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail, *post paid*, or otherwise enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be thankfully received, and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, and the result given (when requested) immediately after the drawing. Please address

JOHN CLARK,

Old established Prize Vender, N. W. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum.

Baltimore, 1835.—may 16

SELLING OFF.

THE Subscriber intending to decline business in Easton, offers for sale his entire stock of goods on hand, at the most reduced prices for cash. Persons disposed to purchase will meet with

GOOD BARGAINS,

by calling at his store.

N. B. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as he wishes to close up his business as speedily as possible.

R. P. SPENCER.

May 19 tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his Store House in Easton, he thinks, as good and handsome a choice of.

SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS,

and on as good terms as he has ever been able to offer them; he therefore invites his friends and the public generally, to give him a call and see for themslves.

Easton, april 21

Valuable Mill-seat and Land at
PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the MILL PROPERTY where he resides, situated on the navigable waters of Chester River, about three miles from Chester Town. There are one hundred and thirty acres of land—40 acres of prime arable land—40 acres of fine meadow and marsh, and the balance in wood. The improvements are a two story BRICK MILL, large frame FULLING MILL HOUSE, Fulling Mill and Carding Machine, a two story frame Dwelling—2 rooms on the lower floor and 4 above, Carriage House, Corn House and Stable. This property is now being repaired, but will be ready to be put in operation in a few days. The terms will be accommodating and possession given immediately if desired. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL RINGGOLD, jr.

june 9 tf

VENDUE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale on WEDNESDAY the 24th inst. at the late residence of Dr. Ennalls Martin, deceased, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, 1 double carriage, 2 milch cows, and other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Terms of Sale.—On all sums over five dollars a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.—On all sums of five dollars and under, the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M and attendance given by

JAMES G. MARTIN, Ex'r.
of Dr. Ennalls Martin, dec'd.

N. B.—The House and Lot in Easton, (the late residence of Dr. Ennalls Martin, dec'd.) advertised to be sold on the 9th inst., not having been disposed of on that day, will be offered for sale at the same time.

J. G. M., Ex'r.

june 13 ts

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

ONE bay Horse, 5 years old, feet white, and much scarred on the right ham by another horse. One brown Mare 10 years old, no mark only the hair rubbed off behind the ears with a yoke. The Mare paces under the saddle. A reward of five dollars will be given, if they are secured so that the subscriber may get them again.

JAMES PAINE.

june 16 3t*

Easton and Baltimore Packet

SCHOONER EMILY JANE.

ROBSON LEONARD—*Master.*

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors 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 Point and Baltimore on the 22d of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and continue to run on the above named days, during the season. Passage one dollar—and twenty-five cents for each meal. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere, at all times. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson & Son, or with Robt. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention.

The public's obd't serv't.

J. E. LEONARD.

feb 17 tf

Easton and Baltimore Pcket.

THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP

THOMAS HAYWARD.

WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 18th of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

The THOMAS HAYWARD was launched last Spring, and has run as a packet for one season, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords.

☞ Passage $1,00; and 25 cents for each meal.

Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscribers residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's obedient servant,

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

feb 10 tf

N. B. Orders for goods, &c. it is expected, will be accompanied with the cash; those not handed to the subscriber by Tuesday evening, will be received at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thos. H. Dawson & Son, where the subscriber will be in waiting until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. This request is made in order that the subscriber may be punctual to his hour of sailing.

Persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle by the last day of April, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer, as it is not convenient for me to give that personal attention I have hitherto done, being much absent from the county

S. H. B.

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in all its varieties at the shop next door to the Post Office, where he will attend to all orders in his line, with punctuality and dispatch.

Having served his time in one of the first establishments in Baltimore, and studied the art of Cutting to perfection, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may honor him with their patronage. He has made arrangements to receive the

FASHIONS

regularly, as they come out; and hopes from his untiring disposition to please, to merit and obtain a share of public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN SATTERFIELD.

may 16 tf (G)

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILSON & TAYLOR

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have opened their usual supply of

SPRING GOODS,

to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

april 25 tf

WAS COMMITTED, to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 8th day of June, 1835, by James L. Maguire, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, a mulatto woman named ELIZABETH BUTLER, as a runaway—said woman is about 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, and has a small scar on her forehead—had on when committed a green bombazine riding dress, black silk apron, figured crape shawl, dark cotton stockings, and fine leather shoes—says she belongs to Hancock Lee, at the White Sulphur Springs, in Fauquier county, Virginia. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto woman is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

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

june 13 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 20th day of May, 1835, by Isaac Peacock, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the County of Baltimore, a negro man, who calls himself JACOB LEE, alias ISAAC MAXSFIELD, and says he belongs to Wm. Wetherall, in Gunpowder Neck. Said negro is about 40 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, has a scar on the back of his head, caused by a cut, and walks a little lame, caused by rheumatism. Had on, when committed, brown cloth pantaloons, brown spotted vest white roundabout, cotton shirt, fine shoes and black fur hat. The owner, (if any) of the above described negro man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

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

june 13 3w

SYTHE CRADLING.

THE undersigned, grateful for past favors, informs his customers and the public generally that he has on hand a first rate assortment of the best materials for cradling Sythes, and is prepared to make or repair to order, on the most approved plan,

WHEAT CRADLES,

of either sprung or sawed stuff, provided early calls be made. He would also request such of his customers as have old Sythes that want repairs, to send them to his shop as soon as possible, to enable him to have them done in time

The public's obedient servt,
JNO. B. FIRBANKS.

june 2 tf (G3w)

Gentlemen's Vade Mecum,

OR THE

SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COMPANION.

ON the third of January, 1835, was commenced in Philadelphia, a new periodical, bearing the above comprehensive title.—Its contents will be carefully adapted to the wants of that portion of the public who patronize Dramatic Literature, the Turf, Sporting and Fashions. From the growing wealth and increasing population of the United States, and the near assimilation of the national appetite with whatever promotes the rational Recreations of Life, it is presumed that this Journal,—possessing, as the projectors of it will, ample means to diversify its pages, & a determination to render them subservient to the formation of a correct taste in all matters relating to its design,—cannot fail to meet with a liberal and creditable support from an enlightened community in every quarter of the country. The difficulty of sketching out such a plan as might be fancifully strewed with any of the charms of novelty to ensure it popularity and encouragement, has been not the least embarrassing obstacle which the projectors of this work had to surmount in its inception. Feeling confidently assured, however, that its success is certain when its character become properly known, they have already incurred considerable expense in forming correspondents over the Union; and have also ordered regular supplies of the best selected English periodicals to assist in procuring materials for its columns.

It is not altogether feasible, when a new publication is completed, to present in detail to the public its prospective attractions. It is necessary, nevertheless, that its principle features should be drawn out, as it is by them that its merits, if it has any, shall be judged.—This is the more readily accomplished, the publishers being satisfied that whatever industry and a watchful zeal can effect in completing the filling up, will be done, and that they never will be found deficient or neglectful in the prosecution of this enterprize, and in striving to produce a beneficial and profitable result to themselves and to others.

THE DRAMA

Will form a material portion of the Gentlemen's Vade Mecum. It is intended to publish alternately, every week, an entire play and farce—to be selected with a single eye to their merits alone; a preference, however will be extended, in all cases, to native productions, when they can be attained. Independent criticisms, carefully excluding all invidious comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, will be regularly inserted—besides Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and Bon Mots, of prominent Comedians of the present and past ages, of which a rare and inexhaustible compilation is in store.

THE TURF.

A faithful record will be kept of all the Running and Trotting matches in this country and England. Biographies and correct Portraits of celebrated thorough-bred Horses will be published once a month. Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keeping, and diseases of this invaluable animal, will be particularly selected.

SPORTING

Under this occupation will be enumerated accounts of Shooting Matches, Pedestrian Feats, Gymnastic Exercises, Aquatic Excursions, Fishing, Gaming, &c. with Anecdotes of noted Dogs.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.

A quarterly review will be procured, explanatory of the various improvements and changes which costumes worn in the fashionable circles constantly undergo; by which it will be rendered an easy task for drapers and tailors at a distance, to suit their customers with the most approved colors and modern style of dress, at the earliest possible periods. Provided sufficient encouragement shall be given by this portion of the public, a full length engraving, illustrative of the same, will also be prepared and published.

MISCELLANY

Although the purpose of our sheet may appear to be confined to the four leading subjects which have been stated—we deem it proper to say that there will be, in addition to these, a considerable space allowed for Miscellaneous matters—such as Tales; Poetry; an Epitome of News; List of Hotels in this city, and Places of Amusement; Statistics; the Grain Market; Agriculture; Prices of Stocks; List of Broken Banks, Counterfeit Note Detector—also, the American Songster, consisting of popular airs, set to Music; and all other matters, regarding which an interest may be supposed to exist at home or abroad.

This work, then, as will be seen by the above explanation of its probable character, is particularly designed as a companion for the patrons of the Turf, the Drama, Sporting, the Fashions, &c. &c. It will prove, also,—all its publication of facts will be authentic,—a ready Record of Reference for Travelling gentlemen, and should consequently be kept in every hotel in the United States. It is worthy of notice, that its patrons, in the course of one year, will be furnised with fifty-two popular Plays and Farces the price of which, separately, at any of our bookstores, would be at least THIRTEEN DOLLARS! Here there is an absolute saving of ten dollars, in the purchase of a well-stored Dramatic Library—(to be had for an unprecedented small sum!)—not taking into consideration the multiplied variety which is to accompany it, without additional charge! Tailors who desire to procure early and correct information of the changes in dress, will find this an invaluable guide.

The "*Gentlemen's Vade Mecum*" will be published every Saturday, on fine imperial paper, of the largest class, at three dollars per annum, *payable in advance*.

By enclosing a Five Dollar Note to the publishers, postage paid, two copies of the paper will be forwarded to any direction ordered, for one year. It is respectfully requested that those who desire to subscribe for this Journal will forward their names immediately—the terms will be strictly adhered to.

Address
SMITH & ALEXANDER
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place,
Philadelphia.

☞ *Specimen numbers may be seen at the office of the Eastern Shore Whig.*

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS

MAKING.

THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgements to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a plater's shop, and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

With a large and extensive assortment of

MATERIALS,

embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best of workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carryalls,

or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GIGS, new and second hand,

of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also all kind of Steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of Silver plating done as low as it can be in the city.

The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz. smithing, plating and painting.

They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately, otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons. A. & H.

Jan 24 tf

The Easton Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advocate, will copy the above.

ARCADIA FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his farm adjoining the town of Easton, well known as

"ARCADIA."

This Farm contains about two hundred and fifty acres of land, and, in natural advantages, is not excelled by any in the section of country. The soil is well adapted to the growth of both wheat and corn—with a body of valuable meadow land. The soil of the meadow is a rich loam, free from gravel, varying from one to two feet in depth, with a substratum of the richest SHELL MARL, from 3 to 6 feet in depth, and runs entirely through the farm.

There is a sufficiency of TIMBER for the use of the place, with proper care—The BUILDINGS are indifferent.

The location of this land, (adjoining the town of Easton,) the constitution of the soil, and its extraordinary natural sources of manure, render it one of the most desirable estates on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

If not sold before the first of September at private sale, it will then be offered at public sale at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on the following terms, viz. one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on or before the 1st of November next; one other fourth, with interest on the balance of the purchase money unpaid, on the first of November 1837, one other fourth with interest on the balance of the purchase money unpaid, on the 1st November, 1838; and the remaining fourth with interest thereon, on the 1st November 1839.—On the payment of the whole purchase money, or, on the passing of a bond with, satisfactory security for its payment, according to the above terms, a good and sufficient deed in fee simple will be made to the purchaser, and possession delivered at or before the end of the year, with the privilege of seeding wheat in proper season.

ROB'T. ROSE.
Easton Md.

june 6 ts

☞ The Baltimore American, and Delaware Gazette & Watchman, will insert the above once a week till sale, and send their accounts to this office for collection.

NOTICE.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and the public generally that he has on hand a quantity of

GOOD HOME-MADE SHOES,

CONSISTING OF IN PART AS FOLLOWS: VIZ

Gentlemen's fine Monroes.
Do do Shoes.
Women's Boots and Shoes.
Children's Shoes, cut different fashions.
Some good strong Coarse Shoes.

He is constantly making up work of all kinds adapted to the season, which he is determined to sell low for cash, bacon, hides, or tan-bark, provided the articles of trade are delivered at the time of making the purchase.

Those wishing to purchase on such terms will please call at his shop between McNeal and Robinson's Grocery, and Mrs. Gibbs's Millinery and Fancy Store, and directly opposite Ozmon & Shannahan's Cabinet Shop, where he may be found always ready to wait on those who may please to give him a call.

The public's humble serv't.
SOLOMON MERRICK.

april 4 tf

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either on executions or officer's fees, are informed that if speedy payment is not made, he will proceed according to law without respect to persons. He hopes this notice will be punctually attended to, otherwise he is determined to be punctual in executing to the utmost rigor of the law, all persons who are delinquent. Other notices have not been attended to, but this shall be.

JOS: GRAHAM, Shff.

march 21 tf

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN CENTREVILLE & EASTON.

THE MAIL STAGE leaves Easton for Centreville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and arrives at Centreville about half past 5. Returning, leaves Centreville at 9 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Easton about half past 12 M.

Fare from Easton to Centreville,	$1.50
" " Easton to Wye Mills,	1,00
" " Wye Mills to Centreville,	50

All Baggage at the risk of the owners.
Easton, April 4, 1835.

HOUSE, SIGN, ORNAMENTAL AND FANCY PAINTING.

THE subscribers having entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the above business, beg leave to assure the public that all orders left at their Shop, opposite McNeal & Robinson's Store, will be strictly and faithfully executed.

Old Chairs, handsomely repainted,
Stands,
Imitations of wood, marble, &c.—also
Odd Fellows' Aprons and
Banners, neatly executed.

Orders from a distance specifying any of the above, will have immediate attention. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

E. S. HOPKINS,
JAS. HOPKINS.

P. S.—Edw'd. S. Hopkins continues to paint PORTRAITS AND MINIATURES at the shop back of Mr. John Wright's Shoe Store—likeness warranted and painting well executed. Those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity, will please to call early, as he wishes to pay a visit to the adjoining counties in a short time.

june 9 3w

The Thorough-bred Race Horse

UPTON,

SIX YEARS OLD NEXT SPRING,

WILL make another season at the same stands,—terms $8 and $12. For his pedigree in full, and extraordinary performance as a three year old, running his mile in 1m 53½s., 1m. 52s., 1m. 53s., 1m. 57s., 1m. 56s., against aged horses, at Lancaster, Pa. (run as Col. Selden's b. c.) See Am. Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, vol. 6, no. 6—vol. 5, page 54—do. no. 9, (cover) v. 2, p. 252—v. 4, p. 151 and 544, &c.

E. N. HAMBLETON,
T. TILGHMAN,

jan 31 tf

The Celebrated Horse

IVANHOE,

WILL be let to mares this season at four dollars the Spring's chance, two dollars the single leap, and seven dollars to insure a mare to be in foal. Season to commence at Easton on Tuesday the 7th April, inst. at the Trappe on Wednesday the 8th, at Marengo, in Miles River Neck, on Friday the 10th, and at St. Michaels on Monday the 13th, and he will be at the above stands on the above named days once in two weeks throughout the season.

IVANHOE was sired by Chester, best son of Mr. Hambleton's old Tom, out of an Oscar mare, is seven years old this Spring. He is a remarkably sure foal getter, and his colts will bear a comparison with the colts of any horse in the county (of the same age.)

FAYETTE GIBSON,
HENRY PRICE.

Talbot co. April 4th, 1835. tf

The Celebrated Hunting Horse,

GRAY MESSENGER,

FROM THE CITY OF WILMINGTON, DEL.

WILL stand for Mares this season at Centreville, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, commencing the 25th March, ult. He will stand at Easton on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday following, and at the Trappe on Friday and Saturday following, and at St. Michaels on Monday and Tuesday following, and will be at each of the above stands on the above days, every other week throughout the season, ending on the 4th of July next.

Messenger is in first rate condition and is ready to serve mares at the following reduced prices: $4 the single service, cash; $8 the season, payable the first of October next, but six dollars will be taken if paid by the 4th of July, at which time his term of service will expire; $12 to insure a mare with foal, payable the first of March, 1836, or as soon as she is ascertained to be in foal, but ten dollars will be taken if paid by the first of December next, and 25 cents to the groom, cash, for each mare. All persons putting mares to Gray Messenger to insure with foal and parting with them before it is ascertained whether they are with foal or not, must pay for the season.

Gray Messenger is a handsome gray, full sixteen and a half hands high, well proportioned, was got by Mr. Cooper's full-bred horse Messenger, of Pennsylvania, his grand sire was the noted imported horse Messenger, by Mr. Benger, in the year 1791, and landed at New York, his dam by Paymaster, his grand dam by the old independent horse Arabian. The Messenger stock for harness, saddle, fast trotters, long life, easy keeping and durability, stands unrivalled. This horse is allowed by good judges to be a first rate harness horse, perfectly gentle, and has fine action, and good bottom. His colts are highly approved by competent judges. It is unnecessary to say more, as the horse will show for himself. His stands will be at the stable of Mr. Wm. Simes in Centreville, and at the subscriber's stable in Easton, and at Capt. H. Dellahay's stable at the Trappe, and at Mr. W. Fairbanks's stable at St. Michaels The above named gentlemen will receive the names of all persons putting mares to Gray Messenger.

RICHARD C. LAIN.

March 25th, 1835—april 11 tf

N. B. The subscriber wishes to purchase a small quantity of good oats and corn blades, or good hay, for which he would pay a good price.

R. C. L.

MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.
RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
OF KENTUCKY.

IT has fallen to the humble lot of the undersigned to have presented to the American People a third edition of the Biographies of the two above named highly distinguished patriotic citizens, whose constant devotion to the best interests of our Government has led to their designation, as a testimony of the estimation in which their services are regarded by the PEOPLE whom they have served, as candidates for the two first offices within the gift of a FREE, HAPPY, and FLOURISHING NATION. This token of respect gives to the world additional PROOF that faithful services shall not go unrewarded.

The object of this appeal to the republican portion of our fellow citizens, is to obtain their co-operation in the circulation of an edition of 100,000 copies of the joint Biography of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, enlarged, revised, and corrected, so as to be valuable to every lover of his country, and like honorable to the distinguished citizens whom WE, THE PEOPLE, intend still further to honor, by their elevation to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, in the election of 1836. Thus we shall perpetuate the principles of Jefferson, which have been so signally revived, nobly acted upon, and TRIUMPHANTLY carried out by ANDREW JACKSON, who, spurning all flattery, knew nothing but the PEOPLE, the WHOLE PEOPLE, and their *respective rights*, regardless of their fortunes, whether *rich* or *poor!* thus rendering his NAME and his RENOWN as durable as the "EVERLASTING HILLS."

The arrangement of the volume will be as follows:

1*st Portrait of Andrew Jackson,*

To whom the volume will be inscribed, with an address by the Publisher.

2*d. Portrait of Martin Van Buren,*

To be followed by his Biography, enlarged including several valuable documents, illustrative of his public character, and exhibiting the magical powers of his gigantic mind, which has ever been devoted to sustain the rights of his country, and the country, and the glory and prosperity of his fellow-citizens.

3*d. Potrait of Richard M. Johnson,*

To be followed by his Biography, enlarged, including various speeches, SNUDAY MAIL REPORTS, and other documents, illustrative of his long continued and highly valuable public life which has ever been devoted to the good of his country; including an authentic account of the fall of the renowned Indian worrior, TECUMSEH, on the ever memorable 5th of October, 1813—with an engraved view of the battle field.

The work will be *complete in one volume of about 400 pages.* The price to be fixed at the moderate sum of one dollar, neatly bound with cloth backs; or calf and gilt, with the additional expence of binding. The work which is now in a state of preparation, shall be such as to give entire satisfaction; as it is in the hands of gentlemen who have for nearly forty years been personally and intimately acquainted with the private and public life of the above named distinguished citizens.

The celebrated address of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, bearing testimony to the high character of Martin Van Buren; and the eloquent speech of the Hon. James Barbour, of Virginia, in the United States Senate, portraying the chivalry of Colonel Johnson on the field and in the councils of the nation.

As there is among our republican citizens, an extensive population of German origin, the work will appear simultaneously in both the English and the German languages. It will, therefore, be necessary for subscribers who wish to have the work in the German, to signify the same on the subscription book.

It will, in order to give prompt and extensive circulation to the work, be indispensable for all subscribers to *pay at the time of subscribing*—all money to be at a proper time forwarded with the list of signatures to the publishing committee—which will be duly made known by a notice in the Washington Globe.

***Democratic editors disposed to encourage the work, will confer a favor, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the subscriber, in giving publicity to the above and receiving subscriptions at their respective offices, to whom a reasonable per centage will be allowed.

The People's obedient servant,
WM. EMMONS.

Washinton City, June 1, 1835.

*The public must be aware the Engravings are worth nearly the price fixed for the book.

☞ Subscriptions to the above work received at this office.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SPENCER & WILLIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm will please make immediate payment to C. F. Willis, who is authorised to settle the same.

SAM'L. W. SPENCER,
C. F. WILLIS.

Easton, April 24th, 1835—april 25 tf

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by

SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

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

JAMES F. PURVIS, & CO.

may 29 Baltimore.

CASH IN MARKET.

CASH and the most liberal prices will be paid for 15 or 20 NEGROES, of both sexes, from 15 to 25 years old. Persons disposed to sell will please call on me at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton.

BENJ. F. COCHRAN.

june 2 tf

A CARD.

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

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others. oct 9.

THE SILK CULTURIST.

THE Executive Committee of the Hartford county Silk Society, have commenced a monthly publication, called the Silk Culturist and Farmers Manual.

The object of the publication is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree, in all its varieties—The rearing of Silk Worms—The production of Cocoons and the Reeling of Silk, in the most approved method. The importance of this knowledge will appear from the fact that the nett profit of land devoted to the culture of Silk is double, if not triple, to that derived from any other crop which can be put upon it. It is also a fact, that every moderate farmer can raise several hundred dollars worth of Silk, without interfering with his ordinary agricultural operations. But in order to avail himself of this facility to obtain competency and wealth, which our soil and climate have given him, he must possess himself of information on the subject—for without it his attempts will be fruitless. It is, therefore, the object of the Committee to diffuse this information as extensively as possible: and at the cheapest rate. The publication will contain a complete manual or directory from sowing the seed to reeling the Silk, together with such facts and experiments, as will enable farmers to raise Silk and prepare it for market, without further knowledge or assistance. It will also contain interesting matter on agricultural subjects in general.

TERMS—The Culturalist will be published in monthly numbers of Eight Quarto Pages at FIFTY CENTS a year. No subscription will be received unless paid in *advance*, and for no less than a year.

Subscriptions received by F. G. COMSTOCK Secretary, Hartford, Conn., to whom also Communications may be addressed, which, post paid, will be attended to.

☞ Editors who will copy the above, shall receive the publication for one year.

Hartford, April, 1835—may 2

Republic of Letters.

THE fifty second number of the Republic of Letters closed the first year of the work. It was commenced as an experiment—the liberal patronage it has received, as well as the favor bestowed upon other works of the like kind which has followed in its track, shows that the plan of the work is approved, and has given it a permanency which induces the publisher to make such improvement and alterations as he believes will be acceptable to subscribers, and give it a further claim, upon the reading community.

The publisher has the pleasure of stating that the work will hereafter be edited by

MRS. A. H. NICHOLAS.

In making the necessary selections for the Republic of Letters, Mrs. Nicholas will receive the aid and advice of

Washington Irving, Edward Everett,
Gulian C. Verplanck, Charles F. Hoffman,

The change in the form of the work, from quarto to octavo, has met with the approbation of all the subscribers with whom the publisher has been enabled to confer.

The work will be published weekly, as usual, at 6¼ cents each number, or three dollars per year to those who receive the work by mail and pay in advance.—Each number will contain 32 pages.

Postmasters throughout the United States are requested to act as Agents—the work will be charged to them at $2,00 per year.

The first two volumes, comprising the first year, contain the following works, (each work being complete and entire) and may be had bound or in numbers:

The Man of Feeling, by Mackenzie.—The Vicar of Wakefield, by Goldsmith.—The Tales of the Hall, by Crabbe.—The Letters of Lady Wortley Montague.—Rasselas, by Dr. Johnson—Castle of Otranto, by Horace Walpole—The Old English Baron, by Clara Reeve.—Dr. Franklin's Life and Essays, by himself.—Lights & Shadows of Scottish Life.—The adventures of Gil Blas, from the French of Le Sage, by Smollet.—Julia de Roubigne, by Mackenzie—Mazeppa, by Lord Byron—The Tapestried Chamber by Walter Scott.—The Dream of Eugene Aram, by Hood.—Zeluco, by Dr. Moore—Essays, moral, oeconomical, and political by the Lord Chancellor Bacon.—Chevy Chase.—L'Allegro, by Milton.—Il Penserero, by Milton.—Italian and Spanish Proverbs.—The history of Charles XII., by Voltaire.—Manfred, by Lord Byron,—Ali's Bride, A Tale by T. Moore, Esq.—Elizabeth, by Mad. Cotton,—Retaliation, by Goldsmith,—The man of the World, by Mackenzie—Gulliver's Travels, by Swift,—Essays on the Human Understanding, by Locke—Donquixote, by Gervatus—Memoirs of Prince Eugene, by himself, &c.—The Diary of an Invalid,—The Deserted Village, by Goldsmith,—Life of Henry Lord Bolingbroke—Belisarious, by Marmontel,—Pope's Essay on Man,—Collection of Apothegms, by Lord Bacon.

All communications relating to the work to be addressed, post paid, to the publisher.

GEORGE DEARBORN,
38 Gold street, New York.

june 20

CART WHEEL WRIGHTING & BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber, grateful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with in Easton, would most respectfully inform his customers and the public generally that he has bought Mr. A. Dodd out, and will carry on (by the assistance of Mr. Dodd, whom he has employed as his foreman) the Blacksmithing in connection with the Cart-wheel, Plough and Wagon Wrighting, at the stand on Dover street, heretofore occupied by Mr. Dodd, and a new shop immediately adjoining and built for the purpose, opposite the Lumber Yard of Sam'l. Mackey, Esq. Mr. Griffith, who is his foreman at the Wheel Wrighting will continue in his old shop on Washington street, and near the Coach Shop of Mr. John W. Millis, to receive orders and take in work for the accommodation of those who do not know where his new stand is. Any orders left with him or Mr. Dodd, will receive the same attention as if given to the subscriber.

He has and intends keeping on hand a large and general assortment of the very

BEST MATERIALS,

in his line, and is prepared to manufacture them at the shortest notice and on the most accommodating terms.

He intends keeping on hand a few Carts, ready made, and a variety of Wheels, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Cart and Plough Hames; also Axes, Grubbing-hoes, Mattoxes, Dung and Hay Forks, Iron Wedges, Singletrees ironed off, &c. &c. and all kinds of blacksmithing done as heretofore by Mr. Dodd, all of which will be disposed of low for cash or any kind of country produce, or good guaranteed paper, or on a liberal credit to punctual customers.

The public's obedient servant,
JNO. B. FIRBANKS.

april 4 tf (Geo3w)

SOLOMON BARRETT,

TAVERN KEEPER,

EASTON, MD.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hambleton, jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize his establishment.—His bar is well stocked with the choicest Liquors and his larder with the best provision the market will afford—his stables are in good order and well stocked with provender. He has in his employ careful ostlers and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

feb 3 tf

N. B. S. B will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapins, Oysters, and Wild Ducks.

THE FARMER'S & CITIZEN'S

RETREAT.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up the above named house, formerly occupied by Henry Clift, in the most pleasant, fashionable, and central part of the town of Easton, where he will at all times be found ready to wait on all those who may think proper to give him a call.

His table will be supplied with the best fare which the market will afford, and his bar furnished with the choicest liquors. His knowledge of the business together with his extensive acquaintance induce him to believe he will be sustained by a generous public.

The public's obedient servant,
CALEB BROWN.

N. B. Private parties can at all times be accommodated with private apartments and attentive servants; and he intends to keep at all times while in their season, Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. &c. C. B.

may 2 tf

NOTICE

THE subscriber will on the first of April, open a house of public entertainment at that long established tavern house, the property of John Leeds Kerr, Esq. in the town of Easton, known by the name of the

UNION TAVERN.

He pledges himself to keep the best table the market will afford, good beds, and careful ostlers, and to bestow all the attention he is capable of, for the comfort and happiness of those who may favor him with a call. From his experience in that line of business for many years, and his untiring disposition to please, he flatters himself that those who may be good enough to give him a trial will become his patrons.

ELIJAH McDOWELL.

march 28 tf

REMOVAL

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HATS,

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.

To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the HIGHEST CASH *prices*.

ENNALLS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 10 tf

CLOCK & WATCH

MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an additional supply of

MATERIALS

in his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete, all of which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. The subscriber flatters himself from his experience in his line of business, and his assiduous attention to the same, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may see proper to give him a trial. He has also on hand

New Watches,
Watch Chains and Keys,
Silver Thimbles,
Silver Ever Pointed Pencils,
Razors, and Razor Straps,
Shaving and Tooth Brushes,
Penknives, Scissors,

and a variety of other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for CASH, or in exchange for old gold and silver. The subscriber returns his many thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and still hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a share of the public patronage.

The public's humble servant,
JAMES BENNY.

april 28 tf G

JOB PRINTING

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this office,

SUCH AS

Pamphlets,
Handbills, of every description,
Blanks, " "
Cards, &c. &c.

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES. "THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE." VOL. I.---No. 49.

EASTON, MARYLAND. SEMI-WEEKLY. SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1835.

THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,
Printed and published by
RICHARD SPENCER,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

The semi-weekly, printed and published every Tuesday and Saturday morning, at four dollars per annum; if paid in advance, three dollars will discharge the debt, and, the weekly, on Tuesday morning, at two dollars and fifty cents; if paid in advance, two dollars will discharge the debt.

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance.

No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

POETRY.

MASSACHUSETTS TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The *Twenty third Anniversary* took place on Sabbath evening, at the Old South Church. The following Hymn, composed by L. M. Sargent, was sung on the occasion:

God gave the gift to man;
But man, with fatal skill,
Insensate, form'd the plan
To change the good for ill:
The poison, tortured from the cane,
Like Sampson, hath its thousands slain.

God gave the golden grain
To hungry man, for food;
But querulous and vain,
He spurn'd the proffer'd good;
And Egypt's slothful sons, athirst,
Drew forth the drowsy beverage first.

God gave the clustering vine;
Ingenious man, perverse,
Exchang'd the blood for wine,
And wrought Cannan's curse:
The Patriarch, who had safely past
The Deluge, was overwhelm'd at last,

The madness came by wine
That wrought Belshazzar's fall;
And caus'd the hand divine
To write upon the wall,—
Scoffer; thy royal race is run!
Thy work of wickedness is done!

To the earth, the cup be hurl'd,
That holds an adder's sting;
And let us pledge the world,
With nectar from the spring;
That hence, like Rechab's ancient line,
*Though Prophets urge, we drink no wine.

*Jeremiah, ch. 35.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

REMINISCENCES OF THE LAST WAR.

MAJOR GENERAL SCOTT.

Extracts of a letter from Washington, 9th April, 1835.

Our countryman, Gen. Scott, left here this morning for his Head-Quarters in New York. He has been very laboriously engaged here for the last two weeks, in discussing and explaining before a Board of Officers, his system of discipline for the Army of the U. States, which he has prepared with great care, in obedience to a resolution of Congress passed the session before the last. The work, of itself, I am informed, will do him much honor, and will add greatly to his military fame. He has been laboriously employed in preparing it, for the last 15 or 18 months, and has brought into it many valuable principles from the French, Russian, German, and Prussian Authors, as well as from the English. It was *unanimously* sanctioned by the Distinguished Board of Officers to whom it was submitted, without any alteration. Among these Officers, were Gen. Macomb, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Gen. Jesup, Gen. Towson, Gen. Roger Jones, Gen. Gibson, Gen. Fenwick, Gen. Wool, and Col. Croghan. That his military work consisting of 3 volumes, should have met with the unanimous approbation of such men, could not have been otherwise than extremely gratifying to him.

That it would have been well done, is what every one expected; for what work, as a soldier, did ever Scott undertake that was not *well performed?* His gallant comrades, composing this Board, who have seen him so often in trying circumstances, when his military skill and talents were fully tested, can answer the question. *His work*, at Chippewa, never was surpassed in *style*, on this continent—or that of Bridgewater, in the heroic energy with which the business of the evening was despatched. The first, you recollect, was performed in an open field, on an extensive plain, under a clear, bright sun, in July. It was a fair open-field fight, of two highly-disciplined armies, led on by as gallant Officers, on both sides, as ever appeared upon the field of battle. The skilful military movements of Scott, upon this plain, united to the heroic courage of his officers and men, whom he had himself disciplined and drilled and prepared for battle, achieved this brilliant victory over superior numbers.

"Such was the battle of Chippewa, (says his biographer,) as it appeared to the eye of a scientific soldier. But we have heard it described by others who viewed it with an unpractised and less military eye, as one of the most brilliant spectacles which could well be conceived. The day was clear and bright, the sun still high in the Heavens; the plain such as might have been selected for a parade or a tournament; the troops on both sides, though not numerous, admirably disciplined; the Generals leading on their columns in person; the glitter of the arms in the sun; the precision and distinctness of every movement, were all calculated to carry the mind back to the scenes of ancient story or poetry—to the plains of Latium or of Troy, and all those recollections which fill the imagination with images of personal heroism and romantic valor. This victory was achieved, be it remembered, over British troops, highly disciplined and superior in numbers to those commanded by Scott, of more than one third.—This fact was fully and satisfactorily ascertained after the battle. "It was attended with the most important consequences. It gave to the Army a confidence in their own skill and prowess, and dissipated at once the dread which had been inspired by the military reputation of their veteran antagonists. It was to the Army what the victory of Capt. Hull had been to the Navy: and the confidence which it thus inspired was surely most justly founded, for every man felt that the victory had been gained by superior skill and discipline: it was not the fruit of any accidental mistake or confusion in the enemy's army; or one of these moments of temporary panic on one side, or excitement on the other, which sometimes give a victory to irregular courage over veteran and disciplined valor.

In his official report, Gen. Scott says of this gallant Brigade, "that every man and of every grade evinced an ability to meet even a greater shock than that encountered, with like success—This was most conspicuous in the very crisis of the action. Conduct universally good leaves little room for discrimination.—To mention them in the order of their rank, (I know of no other in this case,) majors Jesup, Leavenworth and M'Neil, and Capt. Townson, deserve every thing which conspicious skill and gallantry can hope from a grateful country."

"To have formed his troops "says the writer above alluded to, "at once to such unformity of excellence—to have as it were struck out at a heat such perfection of discipline, is a degree of military merit which can gain no lustre from the eulogium of 'the book-learned theorist.' When this talent is united to personal courage and with that presence of mind and quickness of preception and decision, which enable their possessor to wield at will the weapons he has thus formed, there is nothing wanting to complete the character of an accomplished General.

The inspiring effects of this victory to the American troops, was 20 days afterwards most gloriously displayed in the celebrated and most bloody battle of Bridgewater, in which Scott lost in killed and wounded, nearly one half his Brigade; and after having 2 horses killed under him was most severely wounded himself, and was carried off the field steaming with blood.—He was shot through the shoulder with a musket ball about 10 o'clock at night, just before the final close of the action.—The battle commenced about half an hour before sunset, and was fought principally by a bright moonlight, within sound of the great falls of Niagara. The heroic courage displayed by the troops on both sides in this desperate and sanguinary conflict—the roar of artillery mingling with that of the magnificient cataract—the time in the evening when the battle was fought, all united to make it a scene more highly calculated to inspire feelings of the moral sublime, than almost any other that we can bring before our imaginations.—The following is the interesting account given of it by the accomplished writer before alluded to. After describing the previous movements of the Army he proceeds: "Notwithstanding their superiority of numbers, General Scott resolved on an attack; waiting only to communicate this information to the commanding General, he advanced upon them, and by the time the message had been delivered, the action had been commenced, and had already become close and general some time before the remainder of the division had crossed the Chippewa."

The enemy had already 1500 men in the line; the remainder of Drummond's army were on the march from Fort George: and arrived successively at intervals of 15 or 20 minutes. Of the line in view, the left rested on the road, between which and the river, there was a space of 2 paces in breadth, covered by woods. Maj. Jesup, sustained by Col. Brady, was ordered to penetrate this wood, and to turn the enemy's left wing. The action now opened in front on the part of Scott's artillery and his two remaining battalions. The dragoons were not engaged on either side. The enemy, finding that he was far out-flanked on his right, threw forward two battalions to take our army on the left. These were promptly beaten out of the field. At the same moment the action was desperately contested in front by Towson and Col. Brady, whilst Jesup completely succeeded in turning the enemy's left, taking prisoner Major Gen. Reall and several other officers on the rear and then charged back through the enemy's line, cutting off a portion of that wing, and showing himself again to his own army in a blaze of fire. The action which had commenced half an hour before sunset, had now lasted until about half after eight. The enemy's right wing had been beaten out of the field, his left turned and cut off; his centre alone remained firm, resting on a height considerably above the general elevation of the ridge, and supported by nine pieces of artillery. But fresh battalions were joining the enemy every instant from below. Such was the state of the action when Major General Brown arrived with the reserve, after the battle had thus raged for an hour and ferty minutes. The remainder of the action, after General Brown had assumed the command, cannot be better related than in his own words.

"Apprehending," says he, "that these corps" (those of Scott's brigade) "were much exhausted, and knowing that they had suffered severely, I determined to interpose a new line with the advancing troops, and thus disengage Gen. Scott, and hold his brigade in reserve. Orders were accordingly given to Gen. Ripley. The enemy's artillery occupied a hill, which gave him great advantages, and was the key of the whole position. It was supported by a line of infantry. To secure the victory, it was necessary to carry the artillery, and seize the height. This duty was assigned to Col. Miller, who advanced steadily and gallantly to his object, and carried the height and the cannon. Gen. Ripley brought up the 23d (which had faltered) to his support, and the enemy disappeared from before them.—The enemy, rallying his forces, and, as is believed, having received reinforcements, now attempted to drive us from our position, and regain his artillery. Our line was unshaken, and the enemy was repulsed. Two other attempts, having the same object, had the same issue. Gen. Scott was again engaged in repelling the former of those, and the last I saw of him on the field of battle, he was near the head of his column, and giving to its march a direction that would have placed him on the enemy's right. Having been for some time wounded, and being a good deal exhausted by loss of blood, it became my wish to devolve the command on Gen. Scott, and retire from the field; but, on inquiring, I learned that he was disabled by wounds. I, therefore, kept my post, and had the satisfaction to see the enemy's last effort repulsed."

About the time at which Gen. Brown says he "saw Scott for the last time," Gen. Scott had, at the head of his column, twice charged the enemy. He had, through the whole action, exposed his person in the most dauntless manner. He was finally disabled by a wound from a musket ball, through his right shoulder, which he received at about half past 10, just before the final close of the action. He had been wounded two hours before, in the left side, had lost two horses, killed under him, and his aid, Lieut. Worth, and his Brigade Major, Smith, had both been wounded by his side.—The total loss of his brigade was 490 in killed and wounded, out of 920, including in this number more than 30 officers.

"During this engagement the moon shone bright and clear, but for more than two hours the hostile lines were within twenty yards of each other, and so frequently intermingled, that officers would often order an enemy's platoon.

"Such was the battle of Bridgewater, as it is called.—But why of Bridgewater? It was fought near the mighty cataract of Niagara, and within the sound of its thunders. Let it, then, be called the battle of Niagara, for it is worthy of that name.

"This battle was, in proportion to the numbers engaged, the most sanguinary, and decidedly the best fought, of any action which ever took place on the American continent. "We had no such fighting in our war," as one of the bravest soldiers of the Revolution often said to the writer of this article. The repeated charges and actual contest with the bayonet, are alone sufficint to render this battle remarkable. The actual fight with the bayonet is, in fact, a thing of very rare occurrence. We have heard, on good authority, that Gen. Moreau has said, that ke never saw it to any extent more than twice—one side or the other almost always breaking before the bayonets crossed. Some of the captive officers of the enemy have declared, that there our troops exhibited, not only the most undaunted bravery, but a proficiency in tactics and military skill which would have done honor to veterans. In particular, the charge of Col. Miller has been represented by one of those gentlemen, who had served in Spain, as having surpassed any thing of the kind he ever saw, except the storming of St. Sebastian's.

"This is neither the occasion, nor the place, to expatiate at large on the gallant bearing of those who fought, and those who fell, on that signal day. Yet, in drawing up this hasty sketch of the military life of Gen. Scott, it was with pleasure that we have sometimes turned aside from the exploits of our hero, to catch a hasty glance at those of his brave companions in arms. Feeble and worthless as this tribute may be, we are yet proud to contribute our mite, to pay to patriotism and valor the debt the nation owes. Glory was the prize for which they fought, and their country must bestow it.

"On the very day in which this action took place, by a singular coincidence, Brigadier-General Scott was appointed by the President, a Major General by brevet. His wounds, which are still open,* were for some time exceedingly painful and dangerous, and obliged him to retire, for a time, from actual service.—As soon as he was convalescent, he was appointed to the command of the 10th military district, where he is now stationed. Besides his military rank, he has received every testimonial of respect and gratitude, which his country could bestow. Among these, are a vote of thanks and a medal from Congress; a sword presented by the citizens of his native place, Petersburg; a sword and vote of thanks from the Legislature of Virginia; and his name has been given to a new county of that State. In addition to these civil honors, he has lately received a literary one from Princeton College, which was conferred in a manner equally flattering to himself and honorable to the Institution."

At the late commencement of that college, held in September last, whilst the customary collegiate exercises were performing, the trustees were accidentally informed that Gen. Scott had that moment alighted at the opposite tavern on his way to Baltimore. It was instantly proposed to invite him to the commencement. A deputation of the trustees was accordingly sent over, who soon returned with the General. He was respectfully received by the trustees, and seated among them on the stage. The audience expressed the strongest symptoms of a disposition to break forth into tumultuous applause; which was with difficulty restrained, by a sense of the decorum due to the place and the occasion. The valedictory orator now ascended the stage; it happened that the subject of his oration was the character of a patriotic and heroic soldier, in which he had introduced an apostrophe to an imaginary personage, whom he depicted as a bright example of military virtue. With admirable presence of mind and great elegance of manner, the young orator suddenly turned and addressed this to Scott. The effect was electrical, bursts of long, reiterated, and unrestrainable applause burst forth on all sides. Even grave and learned divines, men whose studies and habits of mind were little in unison with feelings of this nature, were hurried away and overcome by the animating and kindling sympathy which surrounded them With some difficulty, the tumult of applause was hushed and the President rose to confer the doctorates in law and divinity, and other honorary degrees.

In the meanwhile, one of the trustees had proposed to the rest, that an honorary degree should be conferred on their illustrious visitant. It was asked whether Gen. Scott's literary acquirements was such as to render this compliment appropriate. A gentleman from Virginia, to whom he was personally known, replied, (as is the fact,) that besides possessing the general information of a well educated man, he was remarkable for his accurate and extensive acquaintance with English literature.

The proposal was instantly assented to and communicated to the President, who concluded the list of literary honours by announcing that the honorary degree of Master of Arts, was conferred on Maj. Gen. Winsfield Scott. It is unnecessary to add that the building again rang with the enthusiastic applause of the audience. This compliment, so spontaneous, so appropriate, so well timed, was worthy of a college which can boast of numbering in the long list of her sons many of the most brilliant and distinguished men of their country in every walk of public life.

Felix prole virum———
———Centam complexa nepotes.
Omnes cælicolas, omnes supera alta tenementes. V.

*This sketch of Gen. Scott, was written in 1814.

AFFLICTING OCCURRENCE.

It has never fallen to our lot to record an event calculated more to draw forth the sympathies of an intelligent community, than is related in the following particulars, which we have gathered from our informant. On Saturday evening last, about twi-light, four young persons, (two the sons of Mr. John Huston, of Nottingham township, in this county,) went into Morton's mill dam on Miago Creek, for the purpose of bathing. One of the sons, Daniel, by some means, slipped into deep water; his struggling brought to his assistance Robert McMullen, who lived in the family of Mr. Huston, who, in the attempt to pull his comrade out, fell in with him. The other brother now endeavored to rescue the two, but in the attempt, fell in also. The fourth and last, (name not ascertained) by extraordinary exertions, succeeded in extricating the third, when the vital spark had well nigh fled. The first two mentioned, had sunk, and when raised by the neighbors, some short time after, were closely embraced in each others arms. All efforts to resuscitate them were unavailable—death had finished his work. The ages of the deceased, we learn, were from 14 to 17 years.—*Monongahela Patriot.*

From the Knickerbocker Magazine for June.

THE VICTIM OF A PROOF-READER.

"Foul murder hath been done—lo! here is the *proof!*" Old Play.

"Oh, for the good old times of Typography, when operatives in the art could render the ancients,—when Caxton translated; 'Ye Seyge of Troye,' from the language of Greece! Would that in this latter age, when Champollion has deciphered the hieroglyphics of Egypt,—when the spirit of inquiry is every where abroad, some one might be found, who could continue to shelter from typical aggression a writer for the press!

"I am the victim of a proof reader. The blunders of others and not my own, have placed me in a state of feeling akin to purgatory. Ever since I began to shave for a beard, I have been more or less afflicted with the *cacoethes scribendi*,—and I flatter myself that I have not always been unsuccessful in my *writings*. But my *printed* efforts have neither been honorable to my genius, nor grateful to my vanity—'on the contrary, they have been quite the reverse.' I have had the sweetest poems turned into thrice-sodden stupidity; sentences in prose, on which I doated in manuscript, have been perused in a deep pespiration, and with positive loathing in print. All this has arisen from a conspiracy which seems to have been framed against me by all the typograpical gentlemen of the country. It is true, I write what Mrs. Malaprop might call an illegible hand; for to the pitiful minutiæ of crossing *t's* and dotting *i's*, I never could descend. I have often given directions to publishers, that if a word was otherwise 'past finding out,' they should count the marks,—but the plan failed, as have indeed all my plans for *correct habits* of thought before the public. If this narrative shall prove to be correctly printed, it will be the first article from my pen that has ever met with such an honour, and I shall be proportionably pleased.

"Like all other mortals, I am penetrable to the arrows of Cupid. My heart is not encased [illegible] of Rhinoceros, or the bull hides of Ajax, consequently I am what they call in romances, a susceptible person. When I was nineteen, I fell in love, and as I found prose too tame a medium, too staid a drapery for my thoughts, what could I do, but express to my fair one my passion in song? She was a beautiful creature,—a delicious arrangement of flesh and blood,—a country parson's daughter, with excellent tastes and accomplishments. She was fond of poetry, and so was I. This circumstance sent my fancy a wool gathering, for tropes, figures, and emblems. Young ladies have a passionate admiration for genius, and I determined to show that I was not deficient in that particular: that I belonged of right to those who merited the saying, '*poeta nascitur non fit.*' During the spring of 18—, I was attacked with a perfect incontinence of rhyme. My lady love was always my theme. But of all my compositions none satisfied me save the following which I produced with great *limæ labor*, and studious care. I think poorly enough of it now. Mr. Neal would call it *twattle*, and so do I.

"TO EMILY B———."

"Dear Girl! an angel sure thou art,—
The muse of every spell
Which brings one transport to my heart,
And bids my bosom swell.

"And oh, carnation on thy cheek
Its richest lustre lends,
And thy blue eyes forever speak
A welcome to thy friends.

"Alas! if fate should bid us part,
Life would be nought with me;
A load would rest upon my heart,
Without a smile from thee.

"Where shall I meet a leaf so fair
In Nature's open page?
With thee the beauteous flower compare,
And e'ven my grief assuage?

"Forgive, my love, this hasty lay,
And let its numbers be
Sweet monitors, that day by day,
Shall bid thee think of me!"

"This production I sent to the village newspaper. I waited a long week, to see it appear. Finally, the important Wednesday arrived. I hastened to the office,—but the affair was not published. I glanced with a hurried eye over the damp sheet, and found a notice at last, commencing with three stars, turned up and down. It read thus:

"The tribute to Emily, by 'J. S.' is unavoidably postponed until our next, by a press of advertisements for which we are thankful—since we do that kind of business, as likewise all sorts of job work, on the most reasonable terms,—blanks, cards, handbills, and other legal documents, being executed by us at the shortest notice. Not to digress, however, we should say to 'J. S.' let him cultivate his talent; he has tremendous powers, but he writes a bad hand. He should make his penmanship like his poetry,—*perfect.*"

"I had the curiosity to look into the advertising columns to see what envious thing of traffic had displaced my lines. There were but three advertisements,—a sheriff's sale, a stray cow, and a wife eloped from bed and board. I read the sheriff's notice with that deep interest which these documents excite. It discoursed of lands, messuages, and tenements, designated 'by a line, beginning at the north-west corner of Mr. Jenkin's cow-house,—running thence north 75 chains, 14 links, thence east twenty-nine chains eleven links, to a stake and stones,'—and so on, to the end of the chapter.

"Yet the notice filled me with exceeding great delight. I sent it to Emily: I told her that 'J. S.' was myself, but begged her not to mention it to a third person. She kept her secret as women usually do. In three days it was all over town, that I had a piece, 'that I had made out of my head,' coming forth in the next week's newspapers, addressed to Emily Brinkerhoff.

"Never did seven days roll more slowly round than the week's interval which followed the foregoing notice, in the publication of the Elucidator of Freedom, and Toscin of the People.' When it *did* finally come out, I sent Emily an affectionate note, with a copy of the paper, assuring her that the poem contained my real sentiments. I determined not to read it myself until I visited her in the evening. By great self-denial I kept my resolve, and when the young moon arose, bent my steps towards the mansion of my mistress.

"She received me coldly. I was surprised and abashed. 'What is the matter, Em.,' I tenderly inquired: did you get my billet-doux and the verses to-day?'

"'Yes—they came safe.'

"Well,—how did you like them?

"The note was kind and good,—but the verses were foolish, ridiculous nonsence'

"I was thunderstruck. I asked to see the paper. Emily arose and handed it to me, and sitting down by the vine-clad window, patted her little foot angrily on the floor.

"I opened the Elucidator and Toscin, and read my poem. Solomon of Jerusalem!—what inhuman butchery—what idiotcy!—But I will give the effusion as it was printed, 'and shame the *Devil.*"

"TO EMILY B———.

"Dear Girl! an angel sour thou art,—
The mule of every spell;
That brays o'er trumpets to my heart,
And bids my bosom swell.

"And oh darnation o'er thy cheek
Its rudest blister bends;
And thy blear eyes forever speak
A welcome to thy friends.

"Alas! if fate should bind us fast,
Life would be rough with me;
A toad would rush upon my heart,
Without a smile from thee.

"Where could I meet a lamp so fair
In Nature's open passage
With then the borbarous flower compare
And own my grief a saussage

"Forgive my bore, this nasty lay,
And let its numbers be
Sweet monitors, that drdy dry,
Shall bid the think of me!" J. S.

"When I had read this diabolical mass of stuff over, I flew into an uncontrollable rage. In the blindness of my chagrin, I depreciated the judgment of Miss Emily; I thought every body could see the errors, and detect them as readily as I did; and I said to my young friend that she must have been very stupid or inattentive not to see how the poem *ought* to read. This roused in her bosom, all the blood of all the Brinkerhoffs.' She handed me my hat, and pointed significantly to the door. I went out at the aperture thus indicated, and have never darkened it since. Emily is now the wife of a Connecticut schoolmaster, who blows the pitchpipe and leads the choir on Sunday, in her father's church.

"This was my first passion, and my last except that into which I have been roused every time I have sent a piece to be published. Yet I still love to console my dreary bachelorship, by writing, and seeing my thoughts in print,—but I despair of ever seeing them rightly uttered. Fate, in that regard, is against me, and probably always will be.

"JOHN SMITH."

Habits of the Turtle.—The following is an extract from a paper called "The Turtlers," and is the result of observations made by Audubon, when on a visit to the Tortugas, "a group, of islands lying about 80 miles from Key West, and the last that seem to defend the Peninsula of the Floridas:"

On first nearing the shores, and mostly on fine calm moonlight nights, the turtle raises her head above the water, being still distant about thirty or forty yards from the beach, looks around her, and attentively examines the objects on shore. Should she observe nothing likely to disturb her intended operations, she emits a loud hissing sound, by which such of her many enemies as are unaccustomed to it are startled, and so are apt to remove to another place, although unseen by her. Should she hear any noise, or perceive indications of danger, she instantly sinks and goes off to a considerable distance; but should every thing be quiet she advances slowly towards the beach, crawls over it, her head raised to the full stretch of her neck, and when she has reached a place fitted for the purpose, she gazes all around in silence. Finding "all well," she proceeds to form a hole in the sand, which she effects by removing it from under her body, with her hind flappers, scooping it out with so much dexterity that the sides seldom if ever fall in. The sand is raised alternately with each flapper, as with a large ladle, until it has accumulated behind her, when, supporting herself with her head and forepart on the ground fronting her body, she, with a spring from each flapper sends the sand around her, scattering it to the distance of several feet. In this manner the hole is dug to the depth of eighteen inches, or sometimes more than two feet. This labor I have seen performed in the short period of nine minutes. The eggs then are dropped one by one, and disposed in regular layers, to the number of one hundred and fifty, and sometimes nearly two hundred. The whole time spent in this part of the operation may be about twenty minutes. She now scrapes the loose sand back over the eggs, and so levels and smooths the surface, that few persons, on seeing the spot could imagine any thing had been done to it.—This accomplished to her mind, she retreats to the water with all possible despatch, leaving the hatching of the eggs to the heat of the sand. When a turtle, a loggerhead for example, is in the act of dropping her eggs, she will not move although one should go up to her, or even seat himself on her back; for it seems that at this moment she finds it unnecessary to proceed at all events, and is unable to intermit her labor. The moment it is finished, however, off she starts; nor would it then be possible for one, unless he were as strong as Hercules, to turn over and secure her.

"To upset a turtle on shore one is obliged to fall on his knees, and, placing his shoulder before her fore arm, gradually raise her up by pushing with great force, and then with a jerk throw her over. Sometimes it requires the united strength of several men to accomplish this; and if the turtle should be of very great size, as often happens on the coast, even handspikes are employed. Some turtlers are so daring as to swim up to them while lying asleep on the surface of the water, and turn them over in their own element, when however, a boat must be at hand to secure their prize. Few turtles can bite beyond their fore legs, and few when once turned over, can, without assistance, regain their natural position; but notwithstanding this, their flappers are generally secured by ropes so as to render their escape impossible.

"Persons who search for turtlers' eggs are provided with a light skiff, cane or gun rod, with which they go along the shores, probing the sand near the tracks of the animals, which however cannot always be seen on account of the winds and heavy rains, that often obliterate them. The nests are discovered not only by men, but beasts of prey, and the eggs are collected or destroyed on the spot in great numbers, as on certain parts of the shore hundreds of turtles are known to deposite their eggs within the space of a mile. They form a new hole each time they lay, and the second is generally dug near the first, as if the animal were quite unconscious of what had befallen it. It will be readily understood that the numerous eggs seen in a turtle on cutting it up could not be all laid the same season.—The whole number deposited by an individual in one summer, may amount to 400; whereas if the animal is caught on or near her nest, as I have witnessed, the ramaining eggs all small, without shells, and as it were threaded like so many beads exceed 3,000. In an instance where I found that number, the turtle weighed near four hundred pounds. The young, soon after being hatched, when scarcely larger than a dollar, scratch through and take to the sea.—*Audubon's Arnithological Biography.*

Great Failure in Scotland.—The circumstance of the principal partners in an old established firm in Paisley which did business to a considerable extent, throughout the three kingdoms having absconded, leaving heavy debts behind them has created a great sensation in this city and in other places with which they were connected. The debts owing by the firm in question by rumor are estimated variously at from £50,000 to 80,000 sterling, and a great number of manufactures and others who were in the habit of supplying them with goods, have lost their all by this abrupt stoppage—others have already been reduced to bankruptcy. Several of the Banking Companies are likewise serious losers by the transaction. A correspondent writes us that the members of the firm who have absconded went from Manchester by the railway, and left the train when half way to Liverpool taking a heavy box, supposed to contain sovereigns, along with them, and that in about two hours afterwards they embarked at Liverpool for New York, Mr. Miller, the active messenger at arms belonging to this city has been despatched [illegible] to New York, at the high engagement of £150, independent of his expenses and a commission on what property he may recover.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

A COMMON CHARACTER.

"There are certain ladies, (says Hannah Moore,) who from being faithful or frugal, are reckoned excellent wives, and who, indeed, make a man every thing but *happy*. They acquit themselves, perhaps, of the great points of duty, but in so ungracious a way as clearly proves they do not find their pleasure in it. Lest in account of merit they should run too high, they allow themselves to be unpleasant in proportion as they are useful, not considering that it is almost the worst sort of domestic immorality to be disagreeable."

And, she might have added, there are certain gentlemen, who, if they do not absolutely cudgel their wives, or who, instead of speaking, content themselves with *looking* daggers at them, are reckoned very excellent husbands. Man lives in, and is too apt to live *for* the world—woman lives for her husband who is necessarily *all* to her. He should, therefore, when he crosses his threshold, forget every thing but his family, and devote what time his avocations allow to the wife who devotes her whole time to him. Bad wives are generally made so by bad husbands, or by husbands, who, though not positively cruel, "forget that it is almost the worst kind of domestic immorality" to be inattentive to a wife; for slight and neglect is doubly disagreeable where affection should be reciprocated instead of coldly received.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A YOUNG LADY.

The following particulars are from the New York Courier and Enquirer of Thursday.

"On the 14th of April a young lady by the name of Permelia Bundy, left the residence of Simon Levine, her uncle, No. 59, South Front street, Philadelphia, for New Paltz, on a visit, in charge of a German merchant, who went on business to New York, and who resided next door to Mr. Levine.

She arrived in New York, and on the next day took passage on board of a steamboat for Poughkeepsie; since which time no tidings have been heard of her. She is about 17 years old, light complexion, dark red hair, and about a middle sized woman. She was well clothed, and had a trunk, band-box, and cloak, and rings in her ears. About ten days after she started from Philadelphia, Mr. Levine wrote to her parents informing them of her departure, and hoping that she had arrived safe.

About six weeks after the letter was mailed it arrived in this place, which is about two days journey from Philadelphia. Immediately on the receipt of the letter, her parents went to Philadelphia to look for their daughter, and have returned home without being able to collect any information respecting her long absence. The man who had the charge of her took her on board of a steamboat and paid her passage, and gave her the ticket and went ashore to get $20 exchanged for her in N. Y. bills, and before he returned with the money the boat left the wharf, and she was left with only fifty cents and her ticket and clothes.—The money has been forwarded to her parents who received it; but no trace of her can be discovered.

Editors of papers will confer a favor on a family grieving for their daughter, by giving this an insertion."

From the Monthly Magazine.

THE DEATH OF MARSHAL NEY.

Much has lately been said, both in England and France, respecting the death of Marshal Ney, but with the particulars of that dereadful tragedy, few of our readers, we suspect, are fully conversant. With the strictest adherence to historical accuracy, we shall therefore give a brief and succinct narrative of the facts, more particularly as regards the Duke of Wellington's connexion with it. It will be necessary to give a short review of the events which preceded it.

Michel Ney was born at Sarre Louis in 1769, and entered when a mere youth into a regiment of hussars, in which he had risen to the rank of *sous officers* when the revolution of 1789 was effected. During the sanguinary wars waged by nearly the whole of Europe against the French republic, he served in every campaign, and for his good conduct, talent, and patriotism, was made general of brigade in 1796. In the following year he commanded a division under the celebrated Hoche, and subsequently under Schaumberg, Massena, and Moreau, contributing in no slight degree to the gaining of the glorious battle of Hohenlinden.

In 1804 he was, for his distinguished merit, created a Marshal of the empire by Napoleon, and the following year gained the battle of Elchingen, in Suabia, for which he was created Duke of that name. Marshal Ney subsequently commanded a division at the decisive battle of Jena, with the most signal success, but as it would occupy too much space to enumerate all the invaluable and glorious services he rendered his country during his life, we shall only add that the terrible battle of the Moskwa, in Rusia, Ney commanded the centre with his usual talent and success, for which the Emperor conferred on him the *title of* Prince of the Moskwa, observing at the same time, "*Le Marechal Ney est le brave des braves*—his soul is of tempered steel!"

After the disastrous campaign of 1814, finding it was no longer possible for Napoleon to continue to reign, he was one of the first generals who submitted to the Bourbons, who soon after created him a Peer of France.

In 1815 he was at Coudreaux when Napoleon landed from Elba; he immediately received orders from the Bourbon Government to assemble a military force at Besancon, with which he marched towards Lyons; but some proclamations from Napoleon having reached the troops at the same time that intelligence arrived of his triumphal entry into that city, Ney, yielding to the desire of the entire army and a united people, declared for the Emperor, who in a few days again occupied the Tuilleries.

During the hundred days, Marshal Ney used every exertion to save France from a second invasion; and, two days previous to the decisive battle of Waterloo, seriously checked the Anglo-Belgian army commanded by the Duke of Wellington, in the actions of Ligny and Quatre Bras.

After the defeat and partial destruction of the French army by the allies, Ney proceeded to Paris, where he gave a true statement of the disaster in the Chamber of Peers; and being averse to the new order of things, retired from public life.

In the meanwhile the English and Prussian armies approached Paris, where the remains of the French army had rallied, and being reinforced by several divisions not engaged at Waterloo, it still presented, with the national guard, a very imposing force; but Napoleon having signified his intention to abdicate, a convention for the capitulation of Paris was agreed to between the Duke of Wellington and Marshal Blucher, on the one side, and the Governor of Paris on the other, to the effect that private property should be respected, and *no person be molested for their past political or other conduct.* By virtue of this convention Louis XVIII. entered the capital, and was a second time proclaimed King of France.

Notwithstanding the above convention, Marshal Ney was arrested on the 24th of July, and thrown into prison, accused of having contributed to the revolution of the 20th of March, or, in other words, having aided the return of Napoleon. A court martial was summoned to try him, Marshal Moncey being appointed President; Moncey, however, nobly refused to sit in trial on such a man, *for which he was imprisoned three months in the chateau of Ham.*

The presidentship now fell by seniority upon Marshal Jourdan, who accepted it, and with Marshals Massena, Mortier, and Augereau, and three lieutenant-generals, composed the court-martial, which in its second sitting declared itself incompetent to try the prisoner, and immediately dissolved itself, to the undisguised delight of the French people, with whom Ney was, as he merited to be, highly popular.

An ordinance of the King next directed that he should be tried before the Chamber of Peers; and so great was the interest excited by the approaching mock trial, that, in addition to the capital being surrounded by the English army, (during Ney's trial and execution, be it observed, the English were the only foreign troops remaining in Paris,) special commissioners of police were appointed, the press was rigorously restrained from alluding to it, men were selected from each regiment of the line, for their opinions, for the service of Paris, the national guards were removed from the principal posts, patroles traversed the town in all directions, and the city was filled with gendarmerie, plainly indicating the apprehensions of the Government, lest the coldblooded murder should be prevented.

About the beginning of December the Peers assembled in the palace of the Luxembourg, which was surrounded constantly by two thousand men, and immediately proceeded to the trial of Ney, who was ably defended by the celebrated advocates and deputies, M. M. Berryer and Dupin; but it was evident that the accused could have no hope of justice from a tribunal of which three-fourths of the members were enraged aristocrats, rendered poor and vindictive by their long emigration from France, and now eager for victims on whom to wreak their vengeance.

Marshal Ney was fully aware of his position, and though he allowed his advocates to defend him, he appealed, as he hoped, to a more impartial and independent power, previous to the trial.

The Duke of Richelieu, as minister, demanded Ney's condemnation in the *name of Europe;* he told the Chamber they owed the world a signal reparation, and must not allow the prisoner a longer impunity.

Against these expressions M. M. Berryer and Dupin vehemently protested, and produced the convention of Paris as a complete defence; this the president refused to allow to be heard, and ordered them to continue the defence *without reference to that document!*

Marshal Ney, on hearing this, rose and said, "*I forbid* my counsel to defend me more: my judges, I well knew, were long since determined: I am accused against the faith of treaties, and the law of nations, and you will not let me justify myself. I appeal to Europe and to posterity!"

His advocates, nevertheless, made one more attempt to save him, by showing that Sarre Louis was included in the territory ceded to Prussia; and consequently, Ney was not a subject of France; but he refused to allow the plea, and indignantly exclaimed, "Never—I am a Frenchman in my heart, and a Frenchman I will die!"

While the Chamber was still affecting to deliberate, Ney returned to his room: he appeared to be supported by a feeling of deep resolution: he embraced his defenders, who had nobly exerted themselves, exclaiming, "It is all over, my dear friends, we shall meet each other in another world!"

He ate his dinner calmly, and with appetite; and observing that a small knife was an object of uneasiness and attention to the persons charged to guard him, he exclaimed:

"Do you think that I fear death?" and with a smile threw the knife away.

We now come to the Duke of Welling'on's share in this transaction, to which we entreat our readers to pay great attention; and in particular to the following letter, upon which the unfortunate Ney had placed so much reliance:

"To his Grace the Duke of Wellington, *Generalissimo* of the Allied Armies, &c.

"Your Excellency cannot be ignorant of the gross violation which has taken place in my person of the Convention of Paris, on the faith of which the French army laid down its arms, and I remained in France.

"It was on the following articles I relied; and now appeal to you, not for justice, but simply as the only party to that Convention remaining in Paris, who possesses the power to see that solemn engagement enforced:

"'ARTICLE 12. Private persons and property shall be equally respected. The inhabitants, and *all* individuals who shall be in the capital, shall continue to enjoy their rights and liberties, without being disturbed or called to account, either as to the situations *they hold or may have held*, or as to *their conduct or political opinion*

"'ARTICLE 15. If difficulties arise in the execution of any one of the articles of the present Convention, the interpretation of it shall be made *in favor of the French army* and of the city of Paris.'"

"Without these terms, is there a human being who believes I would not have died sword in hand joined and supported by all the brave and virtuous that remained in France?

"It is then in direct contradiction to this capitulation I am now under arrest; and as a soldier, an Englishman, and an honorable man, I demand of *you* my instant and unqualified liberation. MICHEL NEY."

After several visits to the Tuilleries, his grace found leisure, in the intervals of his splendid entertainments at the Palais de l'Elysee Bourbon, to reply to the unfortunate writer. His answer must ever be considered as a stain upon the national character. With the casuistry worthy of a pettifogging lawyer, he observed, that the 12th article applied only to the military authority established in Paris; and was *not intended to tie up the hands of the French Government.*

That this was a most treacherous and jesuitical interpretation of the 12th article, must alone be evident to every unbiassed mind; but a few moments' consideration will place its injustice in a still stronger light.

Marshal Ney was clearly included in the terms of article 12, for he had his residence in the capital, in law and fact. The army and the inhabitants of Paris, possessing a certain force, stipulated with the generals of the allied armies for their safety and inviolability. The competency of that force being thus admitted, terms were assented to, which precluded all further resistance. But can it for a moment be supposed that the object of the besieged was to obtain a mere temporary protection—a respite for forty-eight hours? and that the same army which had kept in awe hundred thousand men, surrendered at discretion to a government the nation abhorred, and which had not a soldier at its command without the cooperation of the allies.

Such a Machiavelian doctrine is contrary to all reason, and such a principle once established might cover the earth with scaffolds. England, who prides herself on her advanced state of civilization, cannot suffer such detestable maxims to be promulgated, and must view with horror their advocate and author.

Ney was informed of his sentence late at night, and was hurried to execution early the next morning. The sentence was carried into effect on the 7th of December, 1815, in a clandestine manner, near the observatory, for all who were in any way connected with this detestable transaction, appear to have been ashamed of it.

When Ney reached the place of execution, he walked firmly from the coach to the fatal spot, and refusing to have his eyes blinded, calmly faced the detachment: taking off his hat with his left hand, he exclaimed, "*Je proteste solemnellement devant Dieu et devant les hommes de l'iniquite de mon jugement—histoire me juggera.*" Then placing his hand upon his heart, he added, "Soldiers straight to the heart—*Vive le France—feu!*" He fell dead upon the spot, twelve balls having taken effect. Thus perished one of the gratest men France could boast, exhibiting to the last moment that undaunted courage which had ever distinguished him in battle. It needed not wait for *posterity*, as Ney predicted—the justice of his death is already decided.

As the noble and patriotic Armand Carrel, the most talented political writer in France, boldly stated to the peers, many who had condemned Ney being of the number, when sitting in judgement on the National, for breach of privilege, "Time has pronounced; at the present period the judges have more need of being reinstated in public opinion than the victim!" After having been violently interrupted by the President, he continued—"If among the members who voted for the death of Marshal Ney who sit in this assembly, there is one who considers himself aggrieved let him summon me to this bar; I shall glory in being the first man of the revolution of 1830, who came here to protest, in the name of indignant France, against that abominable assassination!"

This feeling is deep, and we may say universal, among our neighbors; it cannot of course, be expected that the Duke of Wellington, as commander merely of the invading allied forces, could be popular in France; still his name would pass without indignant remark, were it not a lamentable error in his otherwise glorious career.

(*I solemnly protest before God and man against the iniquity of my sentence—History will judge me!)

Translated for the Globe from the Bordeaux Memorial Bordelais.

WHAT EFFECT WILL THE AMENDMENT OF M. VALAZE PRODUCE IN THE UNITED STATES?

The amendment of M. Valaze, which has been adopted by the Chamber, will, if we mistake not, produce a singular impression in America. It will not be viewed there as a difficulty, whatever Mr. Livingston or those who speak for him, may say on the subject. It will merely be considered as a proof of inconsistency, which the Chamber might as well have dispensed with giving.

This amendment requires that the twenty-five millions of francs should not be paid until the American Government shall have given to France satisfactory explanations as to what were its intentions in preferring its claims,—Now there are two contradictions in this; not on the part of the opposition, which appears not to have comprehended a word of the whole matter, but of the majority, which in all other points, has well understood the nature of the affair in question. During the whole course of the discussion, these two principles have been admitted:

1. That a demand made by a creditor, even in offensive terms, cannot relieve an honest debtor from the obligation of paying what he owes, but only gives him a right to demand satisfaction from the claimant, after the acquittal of the debt.

2. That in fact the President's Message cannot be considered an affront offered to France, as, it having been annulled by the Senate which is *essentially* a part of the Executive, and by the House of Representatives, it was only a formal act of Mr. Jackson—an act disavowed by the American nation in all that could appear to be hostile, and therefore unworthy of engaging the attention of France for an instant.

On these two principles the whole discussion seems to have been founded. Who does not then see the contradiction of M. Valaze's amendment. To resolve that no payment should be made until the United States shall have *given satisfaction for the outrage* committed by them against us, is to act at once against both the principles which had formed the basis of the whole question. It is, in the first place, supposing that an insult had been given after having acknowledged that none was given. In the second place, it is a moral admission, that an offence on the part of the creditor may be considered as full payment of a just debt; for, if there be any meaning in M. Valaze's amendment, it must be, that the twenty-five millions should not be paid, in case the United States should refuse the explanation about to be demanded of them—a conclusion at once absurd and dishonorable.

Thus it plainly appears, that there are two inconsistencies in this vote. That the opposition did not perceive it, is not at all extraordinary; but the majority, which had, until this moment, given proofs of great sagacity, and had not allowed itself to be taken unawares by any of those sophisms prepared with so much care and skill, should have discovered the blunder we now point out.

It is probable that many members may have had no other object in voting for the amendment, than to stop the torrent of idle words which would have ensued in case it had not been passed, and which, by the by, has not been wanting, even as things are. They may moreover have thought that the Americans would easily see the harmlessness of this vote, and be certain that it would bring on no serious difficulties between the two countries; it was doubtless chiefly from this consideration that they were induced so easily and readily to throw this sop to the patriots of the taverns and reading rooms.

We are of their opinion on this last point.—In America, where people reflect and act consistently, this instability of opinion will be easily understood, and they will not be so silly as to get in a passion, when the French Envoy asks for the explanations required by the amendment of M. Valaze. These explanations will be very simple; it will only be necessary to read the resolutions by which Congress, without having been required, has tlready avowed its pacific and conciliatory intentions, and there the matter will end. It is not the serious consequences to which the Chamber amendment may lead, which disturbs us. We only wish that the Representatives of France would begin to take less notice of all these noisy requisitions, coming not from the part of the public which thinks before its speaks, which knows how to be consistent, and whose opinion is alone worthy to be considered. This becomes the more necessary when affairs are in question, the determination of which may give to strangers a pretext for accusing us of inconsistency of character, or of puerile susceptibility.

AWFUL TORNADO AT NEW BRUNSWICK.

It will be seen by the annexed statement, which we copy from the New York Commercial of Saturday afternoon, that the town of New Brunswick, in New Jersey, has been visited by a most dreadful storm which caused the loss of several lives and did much injury to property:—

AWFUL TORNADO.

Yesterday afternoon New Brunswick, and its vicinity, were visited with a most destructive storm which destroyed much property, and injured several persons, some of whom we learn will not recover from the wounds they have received.

Postcript, one o'clock.—The steamboat Napoleon has just come in, & we have learnt from the captain and passengers the following particulars. Imperfect, we are satisfied, for as often as the captain would attempt to give us some information, he would be interrupted by a question from one of the by-standers, who would ask, "is such a house safe?" "Captain do you know if Mr. —— was injured," &c.

The storm (a perfect whirlwind,) commenced at Middle Bush, about four miles from New Brunswick, where it did much damage—thence to Piscataway, a neat little village situated on the Raritan, distance about three and a half miles from New Brunswick, consisting of about twenty dwellings, all of which were destroyed, with the exception of three. It then entered New Brunswick by Church, Neilson, Schureman, and Burnett streets, carrying destruction before it.—We have not been able to ascertain the names of the occupants or the sufferers.

As near as we can ascertain, fifty dwelling houses are destroyed, and a vast number much injured. Three persons were killed, and from one hundred to one hundred and fifty wounded. The names of the killed are, the widow Van Arshdale, Henry Boerum, Esq. an officer of the Navy, and a son of Judge Boerum, and a youth named Bayard, son of Dr. Bayard.

We have heard of many narrow escapes, but have not time to detail them. A wagon and pair of horses were proceeding up one of the streets, when the storm approached—it was so violent that the horses refused to proceed. The gentlemen seeing the danger, sprung from the wagon, and as soon as he reached the ground, the wagon was torn from the horses and broken to atoms.

A letter which we have seen says, "From Griggs' downwards, a considerable distance, there is scarcely a house left standing. Many of the houses also in Liberty and Richmond streets are either prostrated or unroofed."

The Methodist Church was grately injured, and the roof of the Bank blown off.

At the top of the hill, the large houses built by Dr. Janeway, in the occupancy of the Kirkpatrick family were unroofed.

Captain Fisher, of the Napoleon, saw the storm approaching as he was going up the Raritan, and so portentous did it appear, that he brought the boat to under the lee of the bank.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE RIGHT OF INTRUCTION.

The cloud is not yet dissipated. Mystification is still the order of the day. We have not yet met with one man who can undertake to say, whether the Governor has or has not communicated to Mr. Leigh the certificate of his election. The law says, *So soon* as any election shall be made of Senators for this Commonwealth, the Clerk of the House of Delegates shall notify the same to the Governor, who shall cause a credential to be made out and the seal of the Commonwealth affixed thereto, shall sign the same, and cause it to be delivered to each Senator," Why call upon the Clerk, *so soon*, to notify the fact to the Governor, if the Governor, is not forthwith to notify it to the Senator? Has the Governor done it, or has he not? If he has not, why has he not? At all events, how does it happen, that in a Republic, so open and so removed from all secrecy and diplomacy as ours is, is a simple fact like this veiled from the public eye? How comes it to pass, that any thing like mystification should be observed among a People, so generally above board as the Virginians are?

We were asked the other day, how did it happen, that the Whigs were so anxious to precipitate the election of a Senator, on the very first week of the last session—that they assigned as a reason for it, that Virginia ought always to have a Senator ready—and yet, when the election was made, the credential was not communicated—the office was not accepted—the Senator was not in fact *in esse?* We leave the problem to the solution of those, who best understand it.

We cannot yet believe, with one of our correspondents, that "Mr. Leigh is not going to resign"—or rather, is going to accept. Let the Whig or the Compiler take what ground they may, we will not believe that they speak the wishes of Mr. Leigh. We will not permit ourselves to think, that he will subscribe to such sophistries of such counsellors, as the following from the Compiler:

"But Mr. Leigh knows too well what is due to himself—what is due to the great principles of civil liberty—to suffer himself to be driven from his post by political harpies, until it is clearly demonstrated, that he will not be allowed to maintain those principles for which Virginia has always contended," &c. "Let the Legislature instruct him to oppose the present Bank, or any other national Bank, and he can obey in perfect accordance with his own sentiments and those of the State. Let him be instructed to oppose appropriations to internal improvement by Congress, and he obeys with perfect consistency. Let them instruct him to oppose a tariff for protection, and he can obey readily and conscientiously. Let him be instructed upon any one of the great constitutional questions upon which Virginia has based her action, and he can represent her truly, faithfully, ably. But when he is instructed to surrender all these—to debase himself and the noble Old Dominion, for whose glory and prosperity he has labored so faithfully, then he cannot obey. When he shall be instructed to make her a tributary to a set of jugglers and knaves; to bow her neck to Martin Van Buren's yoke; to prostrate her principles at the foot stool of a despot, to give an indiscriminate and undistinguishing support to all the measures of a reckless administration: to go for men instead of principles—the hungry pack may get his place, to gorge the appetite of some unprincipled cormorant. Not until all this shall have been done, can "the party" be gratified—not until they have so far degraded themselves, and their State, as to direct him to vote for Benton's *expunging* resolution, need they fix their heart upon his seat."

And let him draw hair breadth distinctions like these! Let him set himself up to instruct principals as to what points they may instruct him, and on what points they may not—to screen his violation of the principles of his own report under such pretexts and subterfuges as these—to act with the Southards and the Mangums, and to fritter away this great Virginia right of instruction—he may indeed retain his seat, but he will lose all the confidence which can give it any sort of value. He will hold it amid all the storms of public indignation. He may say to his friends, like the Mexican chief who was thrown upon a pile of burning cinders, "Dost thou think that I am lying on a bed of roses?"

MR. JEFFERSON & COL. JOHNSON.

The Albany Evening Journal, a strong Federal print, (the conductor of which, however, has always shown himself to have a better discernment than his brethern, as to the intelligence and magnanimity of the American character,) gives this caution to those of his contemporaries at present engaged in the fierce and indecent persecution of Col. Johnson:

"If the whig papers [says the Evening Journal] really wish to second the efforts of the Albany Regency and promote the election of Mr. Van Buren, they can in no way so effectually do so, as by writing and publishing just such attacks upon Col. Johnson. Gen. Jackson's enemies contributed largely to his success as a candidate for the Presidency, by their attacks upon his wife.—Messrs. Calhoun, Ingham, Branch, and Berrien, were politically and literally used up in their silly quarrel with Mrs. Eaton. And now the opponents of Mr. Van Buren are doing him the favor, and themselves the wrong, of assailing the '*domestic relations*' of Col. Johnson. * * * Formerly the papers were filled with the ribaldry about Mr. Jefferson's '*black Sal*,' all of which benefitted him and his party, and injured their opponents. Col. Johnson has a strong hold of the confidence and sympathies of the voting people, and all that is said about his '*black wife*,' and '*mulatto daughters*,' will but swell the vote of the office holders' ticket."

The editor of the Evening Journal should have congratulated himself upon an evident improvement in his party since the days of Black Sal. He cannot but remember that they once made furious attacks on Mr. Jefferson's *red breeches.* Now, to our certain knowledge for years, in his young days, Col. Johnson wore a flaming *red waistcoat.* His friends protested against it as odd—as in bad taste—as altogether *outre* for an otherwise plain Republican farmer, however tolerable in a city fop But it was all in vain. The Colonel would wear his red waistcoat; and we cannot but mention it as a proof of the great improvement in the Federal prints since the days of the red breeches, that they have not disinterred this freak of the scarlet waistcoat, and made it a *burning shame* in the young bachelor, sufficient of itself to expunge from the hearts of his countrymen, all memory of a million of generous actions—his anxious care of the interests of every poor and unfortunate man who ever appealed to him in his private or public character—his philanthropic labors, which have led the way to the relief of the imprisoned debtor in almost every State of the Union—his ardent, unhesitating devotion to his country, which hurried into the midst of its enemies, to drain his very heart in its cause. How can such a man be forgiven his red jacket, when the author of the declaration of independence was not allowed to wear his red breeches with impunity?—*Globe.*

MARTIN VAN BUREN.—The following is copied from the New York Evening Post:—

"We have spoken of the ticket which the Baltimore Convention has presented for the suffrages of the democracy of the United States as the result of the deliberations of that body. Yet this phrase is scarcely accurate with regard to Mr. Van Buren. The unanimous nomination of that distinguished statesman, that consistent democrat, and honest man, was not the result of *deliberation* in the Convention—it was a prompt and cordial response of that body to the spontaneous and enthusiastic acclaim of the people, requiring that he and none but he, should be placed before them as a candidate worthy to succeed the illustrious man, with the imperishable measures of whose administration he is so nobly and inseparably identified.

The Baltimore Convention was in truth, "a packed Convention." It was packed by the Democracy of the Union; and the verdict it has rendered is that which it was previously instructed by the Democracy to pronounce. At every town, district, and county meeting, in every state of the Confederacy, save only two, what name have the Democracy whispered as that of a suitable candidate for the office of Chief Magistrate, other than the name of Van Buren? In every town, and in every hamlet, throughout this wide country, wherever two or three have been gathered together, his services have been discussed, and his merits admitted.

One sentiment pervades the entire democracy of the country, or a sentiment so general and pervading, that the solitary exceptions, here and there, are two significant, too feeble, too few and far between, to deserve to be taken into the account. Those who dissent from the general voice claim to be democrats, but they consort with the enemy, and belong to our party only in name. The democrats of the Jefferson school, the friends of the great doctrine of Equal Rights, those who are governed by the principles which Andrew Jackson has done so much to illustrate and advance, have been truly represented by their servants in the Convention, and will support as one man, the candidates they have chosen."

The Whigs of the South have been very much shattered by the Waterloo defeat they have received in Virginia. They are beaten horse, foot, and dragoons—and they are at some loss upon whom to rally as their candidate. They begin to fear that Judge White is not strong enough for a leader. Some of them talk of going back to their first love, Mr. Clay. "Nothing is more certain—(says "Fair Play" in the last Romney Intelligencer)—nothing is more certainly known, than that H. Clay is by far the strongest man in opposition to the elevation of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency—and under what leader can the opposition rally with so much justice to itself and to him? Then what is it that prevents it: Why, Calhounism, and Calhounism alone. Does not every intelligent man in the Union see, know, and feel, that this is the fact? But to make the case still more sure in favor of Van Buren, Judge White has been conjured into a candidate for the special benefit of Calhounism. Can any man of common sense suppose that Mr. Van Buren will lose the vote of any State, because Judge White is a candidate, either in the East or in the West?

"Judge White can never be acknowledged as the leader of the National Republicans; they will never compromise their principles for the purpose of electing him to the Presidency; and the Whig party is greatly in error, when it supposes that the Jacksonites did not, at the recent elections, fight under the banner of Van Buren; but is much nearer the truth, when it states that the Whigs had 'no leader at all'—and why had they no leader? With the Whig, Leigh was a short time ago to be the leader—now it must be White, and who will be the next? I say to the very able Editors of that paper, that Judge White has no hold on the political affections, or prejudicies if they please, of either of the great parties in Virginia, nor ever can have."

"The Democratic party, as it is called, will cast him off—and the National Republicans will not take him as their leader, either in his character of Jacksonism or Calhounism. They have their leaders; and these leaders are known to Virginia—to the Union—aye, to the world." —*Rich. Enq.*

From the Baltimore Republican.

OPINIONS.

The editor of the Chronicle alleges that the flag of his party is too White to permit even a dark border to encompass it. This is a mere matter of taste, about which there is no disputing. He may go for the lilly of France, the blue cockade, and the palmetto button of South Carolina, or the White flag of Tennessee, according to his liking; but we prefer the broad stripes and bright stars of the Union, and choose to see upon our flag something more than the cheerless blank of clear white, which displays nothing but the resemblance of the snow-clad plains and the ice-bound streams of winter. But according to our notion, the *white* flag of our neighbor is surrounded by a very *sable* prospect. He tells us that he is willing to accept of converts. Judging from the facts and circumstances which are within the knowledge of every man, we should consider his declaration entirely true. He professes a willingness to support Judge White as a candidate for the Presidency, whom he has denounced as a tory, a collar man, and supple tool of the President, and to whom he has applied various other hard names. He has applauded, and appeared willing to join in alliance with Messrs. McDuffie, Calhoun, Hayne, Preston, &c. whom he has denounced as disorganizers, who were plotting a dissolution of the Union, and who merited the fate of traitors. He is acting in concert with the editor of the United States Telegraph, whom he has charged with being actuated by the most perverse purposes, and almost incapable of speaking the truth upon any subject of a political nature. Seeing all these things, it is but natural to conclude that he is very willing to accept of converts of any character, and upon almost any terms.

From the Mississippian.

THE "PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE."

The papers of the North, friendly to Mr. Webster, because the Legislature of Massachusetts nominated him, call him the "*people's candidate;*" and as Judge White has been nominated in a similar manner, the Tennessee presses head their columns with "*Judge White, the People's candidate,*" in glaring capitals. The Judge, however, so far as nominations are concerned, has a little the advantage of Mr. Webster. He has not only been nominated by the Legislature of a State, but by a caucus of members of Congress from Tennessee, eight in number, we believe. As for ourselves, we make no objections to this or any other fair method of bringing a candidate before the people, but we do object to the inconsistencies of Judge White's friends. They say he is emphatically the "*people's candidate*"—they advocate his election upon the ground that he is opposed to caucuses and conventions and nominations from any other source than the people themselves, and oppose Martin Van Buren, because they affirm he will be nominated by the Baltimore Convention, and is a "*caucus candidate*"—while their favorite candidate, so far from being the "*people's candidate*, is the nominee of as beggarly a *caucus* as perhaps ever assembled for the accomplishment of so important an object as the nomination of an individual for the Presidency of the United States. We say a beggarly caucus, for it was composed of only a *part* of the Tennessee delegation. A few members of Congress from Judge White's *own State*—his colleagues—met in caucus to devise ways to bring him before the people as a candidate, and make him President. They addressed him a letter, inquiring whether or not he would consent that his name should be used. He consented; and from that moment—and before the Albama Legislature acted on the subject—before meetings were held even in Tennessee by the people, or his name much more than mentioned in connexion with the Presidency—has he been a candidate. He was not brought out by the people. He is the candidate of a caucus, smaller and more contemptible in numbers than any caucus of a similar kind of which we have any knowledge. And these are the men who are setting up their nominee as the "*anticaucus*" and "people's candidate," when he is the offspring of the poorest and most meagre caucus that ever had an existence.

From the St. Louis Com. Bulletin, May 20.

PETRIFIED BUFFALO.

This extraordinary curiosity was discovered about two years since, by some trappers belonging to Capt. Bent's company, lying on the side of one of the beaver dams of the Rio Grande of the North, (a stream emptying itself into the gulf of California) whose waters, it is said, possesses the petrifying qualities to an eminent degree, its shore abounding in specimens of various animal & vegetable productions in a petrified state. The petrified Buffalo is discribed, by those who have seen it, to be a perfect in its petrifaction as when living, with the exception of a hole in one of the sides, about four inches in diameter, around which the hair has been worn off probably by the friction of the water, in which it must have lain for ages past to have produced such a phenomenon. The hair on the hump and shoulders, neck, forehead and tail, though concerted into almost a smooth surface, may be easly discerned. The horns, eyes, nostrils, mouth and legs, are as perfect in their stone as in their pristine state.

The country in which this rare specimen was found, is inhabited by the Euteaux, a roving tribe of savages, who subsist, a great portion of their lives, on insects, snakes, toads, roots, &c. This tribe being particularly hostile to the whites, renders the acquisition of this curiosity an undertaking not a little hazardous; notwithstanding this, and many other difficulties to be surmounted, such as distance, expenses, &c. our enterprising citizen, Capt. Charles Bent, contemplates procuring and bringing it to the United States with him, on return from Santa Fe during the ensuing autumn. We heartily wish him success in his praiseworthy undertaking.

Extract from Mrs. Butler's Journal.

I believe, too, that women are more religious than men, because they have warmer and deeper affections. There is nothing surely on earth that can satisfy and utterly fulfil the capacity for loving which exists in every woman's nature. Even when her situation in life is such as to call forth and constantly keep in exercise the best affections of her heart, as a wife, and a mother, it still seems to me as if more would be wanting to fill the measure of yearning tenderness, which, like an eternal fountain, gushes upon every woman's heart; therefore, I think it is that we turn, in the plenitude of our affections, to that belief which is a religion of law, and where the broadest channel is open to receive the devotedness, the clinging, the confiding trustfulness, which are idolatry when spent upon creatures like ourselves, but become a holy worship when offered to heaven. Nor is it only from the abundance and overflowing of our affections that we are devout; 'tis not only from our capacity of loving, but also from our capacity of suffering that our piety springs.

Woman's physical existence, compared with that of man, is one of incessant endurance. This in itself begets a necessity for patience, a seeking after strength, a holding forth of the hands for support; thus the fragile frame, the loving heart, and the ignorant mind, are in us sources of religious faith. But it often happens that those affections, so strong, so deep, so making up the sum and substance of female existence, instead of being happily employed, as I have supposed above, are converted into springs of acute suffering.

These wells of feeling hidden in the soul, upon whose surface the slightest smile of affection falls like sunlight, but whose very depths are stirred by the breath of unkindness, are too often unvisited by the kindly influence of kindred sympathies, and go wearing their own channels deeper, in silence and in secrecy, and in infinite bitterness—undermining health, the the joy of life, and making existence one succession of burden-bearing days, and toilsome, aching heavy hours. It is in this species of blight, which falls upon many women, that any religious faith becomes a refuge and a consolation, more especially that merciful and compassionate faith whose words are, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." To that rest betakes itself the wearied spirit, the wounded heart; and it becomes a blessing beyond all other blessings; a source of patience, of fortitude, of hope, of strength, of endurance; a shelter in the scorching land—a spring of water in the wilderness.

NATURAL PHENOMENA.—The following phenomenon must have been as curious as beautiful. It is readily explained, upon the philosophical principle of refraction of the rays of light upon humid air, and the consequent magnifying effect produced; by which the apparent distances and dimensions were increased.

"We saw from our office windows yesterday morning, says the Gloucester, Mass. Telegraph, a sight which, had we lived and seen it in the superstitious days of our ancestors, would have made our very hair stand on end with terror. It was a large vessel, under a press of canvass, apparently sailing in the air at an elevation of not less than a hundred feet from the water, directly across the mouth of our harbour. Knowing, however, how to account for it on natural principles, it filled our mind only with delight. The sun was shining very brightly at the time—the image of the vessel reflected in the mist above her was perfect, and as she passed swiftly by, coursing through the air "like a thing of life," we thought it one of the most beautiful "pictures" we ever beheld."

OLD FRIENDS.—During the last visit of the U. S. ship United States, at Vourla, Capt. Dacres, the former commander of the Guerriere, came into that port in command of the English line-of-battle-ship Edinburgh. He immediately, upon his introduction to Captain Ballard, inquired after his old friend, Com. Hull.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1835.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
OF KENTUCKY.

ECONOMY.—For the first time we believe since our state has had an existence, the Governor and Council have ordered *all the laws of a public character* to be printed in one newspaper in each county, where a newspaper is printed. The printing of the public laws passed by Congress, in one or two newspapers in each state, has been thought important by the general government, because the people had no other means of obtaining a knowledge of them, but under our State government where every Senator and Delegate to the Legislature, every magistrate, every member of the Levy Court or county Commissioners, every member of the Orphans' Court, the Register of Wills, and Clerk of the County Court, together with sundry other public officers, is furnished with a copy of the Laws in phamplet form, to which any individual may have access at any time, to publish the laws in the newspapers, except on special occasions, is wholly unnecessary and uncalled for. With regard to the manner in which this order is executed, we will only remark, in every county of the state, we believe, except Cecil, a federal paper has been found to catch this crumb of state executive patronage,& in Cecil, it forms the *sugar and water*, the *pap* on which the *infant* "CECIL WHIG" is to be nourished, *when it shall have been brought into existence.*

Poor old mother MARY is now in a sad state of depletion. How will she bear all these hungry bantlings fastening themselves on her bosom in this her day of weakness, to draw out the last drop of her substance? Would it not have been better to have kept off these *hungry Dogs* until our old mother had gained a little strength from the *Rail Road and Canal sop!*

NONCOMMITTAL.—We hear frequently from the PIEBALDS the cry of noncommittal raised against Mr. Van Buren. By the Nullifiers of the South, the ultra Democrats and State Rights men, he is charged with leaning towards Federalism, with being the advocate of a high tariff, and with being at heart a Bank man; that he only wants the Bank located in Wall street, New York, instead of Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to make him a thoroughgoing Bank man. On the other hand, by the Federalists in New England, he is opposed on the ground of his opposition to a high tariff, to works of internal improvement by the federal government, and to the Bank of the United States. With the former he is too Federal, too latitudinarian in his construction of the Constitution, with the latter he is too Democratic, too strict in his principles of construction. He is charged, at one time, with being opposed to free suffrage, at another, with being an agrarian, a reducer of all ranks to a common level. Because he refuses to go with the Nullifiers of South Carolina, to the total annihilation of the Federal Constitution, he is denounced by them as a Federalist; because he refuses to go with Mr. Webster in support of a high tariff, in support of works of internal improvement by the General Government, and in support of a national Bank, by the Federalists of New England he is denounced for shaping his course to secure the vote of the Democratic South.

The truth is, the course of Mr. Van Buren is the only safe, the only judicious and patriotic course; he avoids the two extremes. It is the only course which can secure the rights of the States, while it preserves unimpaired the legitimate powers of the Federal Government. He is noncommittal, because he refuses to adopt the ultra principles as well of Hartford Convention Federalism as of South Carolina Nullification. Long may he be preserved from committing either himself or his friends by a union with the supporters of such dangerous doctrines!

But if his principles are so vague and uncertain, as the *Piebalds* would have us believe, he would seem to be the very man on whom they should unite. By their own accounts all the heterogeneous materials of which their boasted Whig Coalition is formed, might *honestly unite* in his support. By a large portion of their party, if we are to believe what they daily and hourly assert, he is believed to be a friend to the bank, to internal improvement, and to a high tariff. Those who believe this and advocate these measures might *honestly* give him their support, while those who think him noncommittal might *honestly* take him as the least of evils (to use their favorite expression) among the available candidates. Have they a candidate on whom the whole Piebald forces can unite, without a greater sacrifice on the part of some of their members? If so, who is he?

The Editor of the Kent Bugle talks of the non committal character of Mr. V. B's letter accepting the nomination of the Baltimore Convention. Let Mr. Mathews hoist his own flag, before he cries out *noncommittal*. Will he go with the Federalists of New England, in favor of Webster, the Bank, a high tariff, and internal improvement, the true and legitimate offspring of a latitudinarian construction, or will he go with Judge White *the supporter of all the corruptions* of the present administration? Will he take sides with the Southern *Nullifying Whigs* or with the Northern *Blue Light Whigs?*—Is he for a *high Tariff*, or against *any Tariff for protection?* Is he for or against any bank of the U. S., for or against that construction of the Federal Constitution which claims the power to construct works of internal improvement of any and every character? When you give your readers a view of your own principles, Mr. Matthews, when you let them know under what flag you fight, you may then cry out "*noncommittal.*" Perhaps you wait for a caucus, not a caucus of delegates "*fresh from the people*" but a caucus fresh from the *leaders of the people.*

We are gratified to perceive that ROBERT J. WALKER, Esq. is appointed by the Governor of Mississippi to supply the vacancy which occurs by the expiration of the term of George Poindexter. This Executive appointment was rendered necessary by the refusal of the Senate of Mississippi to go into election at the last session.—*Globe.*

We understand that Dr. SAMUEL MOORE has resigned the office of Director of the Mint of the United States, to take effect on the first of the next month, and that ROBERT M. PATTERSON, M. D., of the University of Virginia ,has been appointed to succeed him.—*ib.*

From the Globe of yesterday.

We are gratified to have it in our power to announce that EDWARD LIVINGSTON, Esq. late Minister Plenipotentiary to France, reached New York on the 23d inst. in the Frigate Constitution. We understand that his latest communications have been received at the State Department. We have reason to believe they have given entire satisfaction to the Executive, as they will doubtless to the American People when made public. Mr. Livingston is hourly expected in this city. He will be received every where with the demonstrations of cordial affection and respect, that distinguished his reception at New York.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

LANDING OF MR. LIVINGSTON.

The Frigate Constitution, Commodore Elliot, came up this morning, fired a salute and anchored in the North River. Mr. Livingston and his family came ashore in a lieutenant's barge, under a second salute, and landed on the steps at Castle Garden. A great crowd had assembled on the Battery, who gave the Minister a very cordial reception, and accompanied him to the house of a friend at the lower end of Greenwich street, From the steps, Mr. Livingston addressed his fellow-citizens in a brief speech, which was answered by hearty cheers. He expressed the satisfaction he felt at the cordial reception which had been given him, and assured his countrymen, that during his absence it had been his constant desire to secure the rights and maintain the honor of the United States. He then withdrew to a window in the chamber, and a friend announced, that in consequence of fatigue, it would be impossible for Mr. L. at that time to receive his fellow citizens individually, but it was expected that the Corporation of the city would make a speedy arrangement for that purpose.

We are glad to learn from the conversation of Mr. Livingston, that his return to the United States is not to be taken as an evil omen Among the reasons for it is the desire to put the President in possession of his views more fully than he could well do by letter. He has not perceived among the people or in the government of France, any hostile disposition towards us. On the whole, we find nothing to shake our often expressed confidence, that our affairs with France will be brought to a satisfactory and friendly issue. Mr. Livingston will soon repair to Washington, and no doubt government will in some way put the people in possession of the impressions made by his statements.

Anthracite Ashes.—The Philadelphia U. S Gazette says, "a lot of land, clay and sand, was coverd over with ashes from anthracite coal, and clover seed sown upon it in abundance. The clover, after waiting a little while longer than usual, sprung up like an ill weed and about two weeks since presented a luxuriance of growth exceeding any thing of the kind we ever saw. The clover had the appearance of tall pea vines, so rank had it shot up—If anthracite ashes have such virtues, it would be well for the public generally to understand it."

AN ANTIQUE.—There was shewn to us yesterday a silver coin, received in the course of business at the Patriotic Bank, in the neighborhood of our office, which would be considered a rarity any where, but is particularly a curiosity here, turning up as it does in the general current of circulation. It is a shilling piece *of the reign of Queen Elizabeth*,, of England, and of course was coined somewhere between the year 1558 and the year 1603, before a white man had ever set foot in any part of the territory now covered by the whole United States. There is every probability that it came out in the pocket of one of the first settlers of this country from England, for aught we know in that of the valiant Captain Smith,& has been in tardy circulation ever since, or perhaps reposited in some family collection whence it has lately escaped, in one of the peninsulas of Virginia or Maryland. Be that as it may, the appearance of it calls up in the mind involuntarily associations of an interesting character.—The British Revolution is of modern date, compared with *this coin.* Since it issued from the British mint, and passed current among the contemporary servants and subjects of the Virgin Queen, the Stewarts, the Cromwells, William the Prince of Orange, Anne, and all the Georges, have successively swayed the realm of England and descended to the tomb. For more than a hundred years after this piece of silver became money, public debt was unknown in England! It is as old as the first newspaper ever published, and was in circulation before potatoes had ever been eaten, or tea drank, in England, or in any part of Europe.—*Nat. Intel.*

THE WHALEMEN'S MAIL.—Capt. Townsend of the ship Nile, states that on the 1st of Dec. 1834, in lat 43 51 S. lon. 77 40 W. he saw a whale—lowered two boats and killed him. When about to make fast for the purpose of towing him to the ship, the Albatross, as usual flocked in great numbers around—and he observed on the neck of one of them a leather bag fastened with a piece of wire. The boat's crew caught the bird, and the sailor's jack-knife soon revealed the contents of the mail bag, which were as follows.

"Ship Braganza, Capt. Baker, of New Bedford for the "Pacific Ocean—52 days out—no oil."

The Tower of Skulls.—They took us to see a most remarkable edifice, called Burjer Roos, which as its name implies, is a tower entirely constructed of human skulls, reposing in regular rows on intervening layers of bones of the appertaining bodies. This curious tower stands close to the sea, at a little distance from the fort or Berjes-Sook, and is at present 20 feet in height, and at its base ten feet in diameter, but tapering at its summit: with these data, knowing what space is occupied by a skull, a calculation might easily be made of the number of men which were required to build it; though there appears no doubt that it was formerly, as the natives assert, much wider and higher. No tradition is preserved of its origin except that the skulls are those of Christians * * *. To preserve it, it is occasionally covered with a coat of mortar; but when I saw it, a great part of this had fallen down, and exposed to view the ghastly grinning skulls.

[*Temple's Excursions in Algiers*

The United States Telegraph charges the National Intelligencer with a disposition to support Mr. Van Buren. We hope the charge is unfounded. Of all political wishes which we entertain, the leading one is that the United States Bank's presses and Senators will remain where they are. While open enemies we know how to deal with them; but the moment the wolf puts on his disguise, there is danger.—*Trenton Emp.*

A CANCER.—Mr. Thomas Tyrell, of Missouri, advertises that a cancer upon his nose, which had been treated without success by Dr. Smith of New Haven, and the ablest surgeons in the Western country, had been cured in the following manner: He was recommended to use a strong potash, made of the ashes of red oak bark boiled down to the consistence of molasses, to cover the cancer with it, and in about an hour afterwards cover it with a plaster of tar, which must be removed after a few days, and if any protuberances remain in the wound apply more potash to them, and the plaster again, until they shall disappear, after which heal the wound with common salve. Cautery and the knife had been previously used in vain. This treatment effected a speedy and perfect cure.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

MODERN DEFINITIONS.—*Marriage*; the gate through which the happy lover leaves his enchanted visions and returns to earth.

Jury.—Twelve prisoners in a box to try one or more at a bar.

Young Attorney.—A useless member of society who often goes where he has no business to be, because he has no business where he ought to be.

Beauty.—An optical delusion.

From the Baltimore American of Wednesday.

PRICE CURRENT.

GRAIN.—There have been but two lots of wheat at market, this week, one of 900 bushels prime Maryland red, which was sold at $1.45, and the other a parcel of 2000 bushels from Illinois, which is held at $1.50.—There has been no white Corn at market this week.—Small sales of yellow, yesterday and to-day, at 92 a 93 cts. White is worth at 93a95 cts. The market is bare of Marylnd Oats—last sales at 53a55 cts. We quote Rye at 95a97 cts.

S. K. LYON, M. D.
DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the citizens of Easton, and will be happy to wait on those who may require his services, either at his room at Mr. Lowe's Hotel, or at their dwellings.

Dr. Lyon is aware that the best recommendation any professional man can have is the favorable opinion of his employers: Nevertheless, he takes the liberty of adding to this advertisement, an extract from the Lynchburg Virginian, published in 1833.

"Dr. Lyon comes amongst us highly recommended as a medical man and an experienced and successful Dentist, having been formerly Lecturer on the principles of Dental Surgery in the Western College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and having testimonials of his professional skill from Professors of that institution, and Dr. Chapman of Philadelphia," &c.

june 27 tf

LUMBER YARD

THE SUBSCRIBERS are about to establish a
LUMBER YARD
IN EASTON,

IN which they intend keeping all the various kinds of Plank, Scantling, Shingles, &c. that may be wanted, and from which they expect to be able to supply all those who may be disposed to purchase, with as good lumber and at prices *fully* as low as it can be obtained in the Baltimore market, without the addition of freight.

They have already received from Port Deposite and elsewhere, and now offer for sale at their yard in Easton, an excellent lot of
4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 White Pine Plank,
Cypress Shingles and Scantling.

They also intend keeping a part of the above at Easton Point, for the accommodation of those who may wish to be supplied by water.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the above will please call on William Loveday, who will attend to the business.

WM. H. GROOME,
WM. LOVEDAY.

june 27 eo4t

WAS COMMITTED, to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 15th day June 1835, by W. A. Schaffer, Esq. a Justice of the peace in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro man, as a runaway, who calls himself SAMUEL MINA, says he is free and was raised by Wm. Brown, Esq. a laywer in Harrisburg, Pa.—Said negro is 5 feet 6½ inches high, age about 21 years has a scar on the end of his little finger on the left hand. Had on when committed, a drab monkey jacket, white drilling pantaloons, summer vests, red linsey shirt, fine shoes, and white fur hat. The owner (if any) of said negro is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dishearged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore City & county Jail

June 27 3w

O. I. O. F.

THERE will be a procession of the Odd Fellows in Centreville, Q. Ann's County on the 4th July next which will be accompanied by a band of music from Baltmore.

An address will be delivered by P. F. Thomas Esq. on the merits of the institution. Members of the adjacent Lodges are respectfully solicited to attend.

Papers friendly to the institution will confer a favour by giving the above a publication.

N. CRISP—Sec.

June 27, 1835.

JOB PRINTING.

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this office,
SUCH AS
Pamphlets,
Handbills, of every description,
Blanks, " "
Cards, &c. &c. &c.

Public Sale of Valuable Property.

THE undersigned commissioners appointed by Talbot County Court, to value and divide the real estate of Samuel Yarnall, late of Talbot county deceased, by virtue of an order of said Court, will offer at public sale on TUESDAY the 21st of July, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, the following property, to wit: the Dwelling House and Plantation of the late Samuel Yarnall, situate within one mile of the town of Easton, directly on the road leading to Centreville. This Farm, by a resurvey caused to be made by the undersigned, contains the quantity of 147¼ acres of Land. The dwelling is a large and commodious brick house. This place from its vicinity to Easton and its pleasant situation, offers many inducements as a residence. The place will be shewn to any desirous of viewing it byEnnalls Roszell, Esq. now residing upon it. At the same time will be offered a Lot of ground near "Hook Town," containing 34 acres of Land—Also, a Lot of ground with the improvements thereon, situate on the west side of Washington street, adjoining the residence of the late Thos. Perrin Smith. This Lot has a comfortable Dwelling upon it and a front of 55 feet and runs back to West street. Also a town Lot situate on the south side of South street, numbered on the Town Plot as Lot No. 30;—also, another Lot near the above, numbered as Lot 34, on the Town Plot. These last named Lots are without any improvements upon them. Also, another Lot whereon Jerry Banning (negro) resides, the improvements thereon belonging to said Jerry. The above property will be sold separate and distinct. The terms of sale are one-third of the purchase money on the day of sale, the balance in two equal instalments of six and twelve months, secured by bond and sureties to be approved by the Commissioners, bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the payment of the whole purchase money a good and sufficient title clear of all incumbrance will be given. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, and attendance given by

EDWD. N. HAMBLETON,
JOHN EDMONDSON,
JOHN STEVENS,
JOHN M. G. EMORY,
SAML. T. KENNARD.
Commissioners.

june 23 ts

NOTICE.

BEING desirous of closing up all my accounts, I have placed my books in the hands of Joseph K. Neall, with instructions to close every account without exception. Those persons therefore who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call on Jos. K. Neall, who has my books, at the office of Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. and who has my express orders to settle up my accounts by the first day of May next, otherwise all that remain unsettled on that day will be placed in the hands of an officer.

I still have and intend constantly to keep a large supply of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and materials for manufacturing, of the best quality, and will be glad to accommodate my customers and the public generally.

PETER TARR.

feb 3 tf (G)

WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to rent a Farm; one of three or four fields of one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand corn hills each, would be preferred. It may probably be as well to say, that, to those to whom I am not known, satisfactory reference will be given.

LODMAN SHIELDS.

june 20 tf

ARCADIA FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his farm adjoining the town of Easton, well known as

"ARCADIA."

This Farm contains about two hundred and fifty acres of land, and, in natural advantages, is not excelled by any in this section of country. The soil is well adapted to the growth of both wheat and corn—with a body of valuable meadow land. The soil of the meadow is a rich loam, free from gravel, vaying from one to two feet in depth, with a substratum of the dchest SHELL MARL, from 3 to 6 feet in riepth, and runs entirely through the farm. There is a sufficiency of TIMBER for the use of the place, with proper care—The BUILDINGS are indifferent.

The location of this land, (adjoining the town of Easton,) the constitution of the soil, and its extraordinary natural sources of manure, render it one of the most desirable estates on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

If not sold before the first of September at private sale, it will then be offered at public sale at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on the following terms, viz. one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on or before the 1st of November next; one other fourth, with interest on the balance of the purchase money unpaid, on the first of November 1837, one other fourth with interest on the balance of the purchase money unpaid, on the 1st November, 1838, and the remaining fourth with interest thereon, on the 1st November 1839.—On the payment of the whole purchase money, or, on the passing of a bond with, satisfactory security for its payment, according to the above terms, a good and sufficient deed in fee simple will be made to the purchaser, and possession delivered at or before the end of the year, with the privilege of seeding wheat in proper season.

ROB'T. ROSE.
Easton Md.

june 6 ts

☞The Baltimore American, and Delaware Gazette & Watchman, will insert the above once a week till sale, and send their accounts to this office for collection.

Valuable Mill-seat and Land at
PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the MILL PROPERTY where he resides, situated on the navigable waters of Chester River, about three miles from Chester Town. There are one hundred and thirty acres of land—40 acres of prime arable land—40 acres of fine meadow and marsh, and the balance in wood. The improvements are a two story BRICK MILL, large frame FULLING MILL HOUSE, Fulling Mill and Carding Machine, a two story frame Dwelling—2 rooms on the lower floor and 4 above, Carriage House, Corn House and Stable. This property is now being repaired, but will be ready to be put in operationt in a few days. The terms will be accommodadting and possession given immediately if desired. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL RINGGOLD, jr.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE subscribers live in the State of Tennessee, and wish to purchase 30 or 40 young NEGROES. Families consisting of women and children would be preferable. Those persons having such to dispose of would do well to give us an early call, as we will remain but a short time on this shore. Any note or information left with Mr. Wheeler will be promptly attended to.

JONATHAN WEBSTER,
JAMES H. WEBSTER.

june 20 3t*

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be offered, on TUESDAY, 30th June, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at Public Sale, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, that valuable tract or parcel of land, generally known as the Parvin Property, situated within a few miles of Easton, on the Choptank river, and adjoining the land of Mr. Joseph Martin, and that heretofore owned, by Cyrus Newlin, and now by Col. Hughlett. This valuable estate, which contains about 650 acres, might be very advantageously divided into two farms, with a large proportion of wood and timber land to each, and possesses advantages for improvement, far beyond any that I know of in the county, having an abundance of Marl in every direction, of the richest quality and of easy access, and an inexhaustible source of vegetable matter, such as marsh mud, rich mould, &c Attendance given by

THEODORE DENNY, Agent
for Susanna Parvin.

june 20 ts

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale on WEDNESDAY, 1st day of July next, at the late residence of Mary Ann Wrightson, deceased, in the Bay-side, all the personal estate of said deceased, (Negroes and Bank Stock excepted) consisting of household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, 2 carts, 1 old gig and harness, bacon and lard,—also, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and various other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Terms of Sale.—On all sums over five dollars a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, till paid;—for all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required, before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

JAS. L. WRIGHTSON, Adm'r.
of Mary A. Wrightson, dec'd.

june 20 ts

Primary School Notice.

THE inhabitants of most of the school districts, having failed to comply with the law requiring them to meet in their respective districts to choose Trustees and Clerks; and the duty of appointing them having by law devolved upon the Commissioners for Talbot county; This is therefore to request, that such information will be given to the Commissioners on or before the 30th inst. by some portion of the inhabitants of each district, as will enable them to make such appointments as will be fit and acceptable. It being also requisite that Schoolhouses, stationery, fuel, &c. be provided in each district, it is desirable that, the Commissioners be informed what districts are destitute, so that they may make the necessary levies therefor.

Per order,
THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.
to the Commissioners for Talbot county.

june 20

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers that he still continues to repair and manufacture TIN WARE in all its varieties, at the old stand on Washington street, next door to Ozment & Shannahan's Cabinent Maker's Shop. He has employed an

Experienced Workman,

from Baltimore, who makes "auld things a'maist as gude as new," and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount.

Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; muskrat, coon, rabbit, mink, and otter skins; geese, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.

Country merchants or others buying to sell again, will be furnished with any articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore. ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.

jan 10 tf

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in all its varieties at the shop next door to the Post Office, where he will attend to all orders in his line, with punctuality and dispatch.

Having served his time in one of the first establishments in Baltimore, and studied the art of Cutting to perfection, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may honor him with their patronage. He has made arrangements to receive the

FASHIONS

regularly, as they come out; and hopes from his untiring disposition to please, to merit and obtain a share of public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN SATTERFIELD.

may 16 tf (G)

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILSON & TAYLOR

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have opened their usual supply of

SPRING GOODS,

to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

april 25 tf

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Montgomery County, Maryland, on the 6th inst. a negro man who calls himself JAMES, and says he belongs to James Ball, a blacksmith, Alexandria county, District Columbia—he appears to be about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, of dark complexion, he is a blacksmith and has a very sore leg.

The owner of the above described slave is requested to come forward and release him, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

R. R. WATERS, Sheriff.

june 16 3t

☞The Globe, Washington City; Whig, at Easton; and the Citizen, Frederick-town, will publish the above three times and charge this (Free Press) office.

CLARK'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE
N. W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets.
(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)

Where have been sold

PRIZES—PRIZES—PRIZES!
in dollars millions of millions.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorised Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily, Tickets from one to ten dollars, Shares in proportion, are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail, *post paid*, or otherwise enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be thankfully received, and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, and the result given (when requested) immediately after the drawing. Please address

JOHN CLARK,
Old established Prize Vender, N. W. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum.

Baltimore, 1835.—may 16

SELLING OFF.

THE Subscriber intending to decline business in Easton, offers for sale his entire stock of goods on hand, at the most reduced prices for cash. Persons disposed to purchase will meet with

GOOD BARGAINS,

by calling at his store.

N. B. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as he wishes to close up his business as speedily as possible.

R. P. SPENCER.

May 19 tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his Store House in Easton, he thinks, as good and handsome a choice of.

SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS,

and on as good terms as he has ever been able to offer them; he therefore invites his friends and the public generally, to give him a call and see for themslves.

Easton, april 21

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
On Pratt Street, Baltimore, and on Choptank River, Caroline County, Md.

BY authority of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, I will offer at public sale on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 9th of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., all that Lot of Ground and Premises, No. 11, Pratt street, city of Baltimore, two doors below Charles street, and four doors above the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Depot. This lot is a parallelogram, fronting twenty-five feet on the south side of Pratt street, and extending back eighty feet to an alley twenty feet wide.—The improvements upon it consist of a three story BRICK HOUSE, with a two story back building attached thereto—the front is divided into two stores, and now occupied by Mr. John Simonson, Chair-maker, and Mr. D. Smith, Boot-maker. I understand this Property, from its location, is very valuable, and offers strong inducements to those who are disposed to invest their money in productive real estate. The title is in fee simple, clear of all ground rents, &c. Those who are disposed to purchase can examine the premises for themselves, or enquire for particulars of Peter Gould, Esq. South Charles street, near Pratt street.

Under the same decree, I will also offer at public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 16th of July next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. that beautiful property situated on the Great Choptank river, Caroline county, Md., known as Richardson's or Gilpin's Point, now in the occupancy of Robert T. Keene, Esq. late Sheriff of said county. This tract contains about

360 ACRES,

of which a large portion is covered with valuable Timber, very convenient to navigable water. The improvements thereon consist of a large frame mansion house with kitchen, smoke-house, washhouse, quarters, &c., together with a large and commodious Store House, with a brick cellar; and there is also attached a substantial wharf recently rebuilt, upon which there is a very ample granary for the reception of the produce of the country, with valuable sheds and a carpenter shop appendant. As a stand for the sale of goods, &c. this situation is not surpassed, perhaps, by any country place on the Eastern Shore. The quantity of grain and other produce received, is, I understand, quite sufficient to keep a bay vessel constantly employed in running it to market. Connected with this property there is a profitable Herring and Shad Fishery. This situation is highly desirable for business or pleasure, being about 12 miles from Easton and the same distance from Denton. The premises being supplied with a spring of never failing water, and remarkable for healthiness, may be considered amongst the most beautiful, pleasant and lucrative seats upon the Choptank river, and offer great temptations to purchasers. Those who are disposed to purchase can examine the property for themselves, or, for information, may enquire of Gen. Wm. Potter, of Caroline, or of Robt. T. Keene, Esq on the premises.

According to the Terms of Sale of the above property, prescribed by the Decree, one-third of the purchase money is required to be paid on the day of sale, and the residue in two equal payments of one and two years, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond, with surety to be approved by the Trustee.

JAMES A. STEWART, Trustee.
Cambridge, June 13.

june 16 w3t

The Easton Whig, the Easton Gazette, and the Caroline Advocate, will insert the preceding advertisement weekly three times, and the American, Republican, and Patriot, Baltimore, will give it two semi-weekly and two weekly insertions, and charge the Cambridge Chronicle.

FOR SALE,

UPON a liberal credit, or exchange for land, that commodious DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, formerly the residence of Mrs. R. L. Kerr, in Easton.

FOR RENT, several Farms.—An Overseer wanted for the next year.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, June 20 3w

THE SILK CULTURIST.

THE Executive Committee of the Hartford county Silk Society, have commenced a monthly publication, called the Silk Culturist and Farmers Manual.

The object of the publication is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of the Mulburry Tree, in all its varieties—The rearing of Silk Worms—The production of Cocoons and the Reeling of Silk, in the most approved method. The importance of this knowledge will appear from the fact that the, nett profit of land devoted to the culture of Silk is double, if not triple, to that derived from any other crop which can be put upon it. It is also a fact, that every moderate farmer can raise several hundred dollars worth of Silk, without interfering with his ordinary agricultural operations. But in order to avail himself of this facility to obtain competency and wealth, which our soil and climate have given him, he must possess himself of information on the subject—for without it his attempts will be fruitless. It is, therefore, the object of the Committee to diffuse this information as extensively as possible: and at the cheapest rate. The publication will contain a complete manual or directory from sowing the seed to reeling the Silk, together with such facts and experiments, as will enable farmers to raise Silk and prepare it for market, without further knowledge or assistance. It will also contain interesting matter on agricultural subjects in general.

TERMS—The Culturalist will be published in monthly numbers of Eight Quarto Pages at FIFTY CENTS a year. No subscription will be received unless paid in *advance*, and for no less than a year.

Subscriptions received by F. G. COMSTOCK Secretary, Hartford, Conn., to whom also Communications may be addressed, which, post paid, will be attended to.

☞ Editors who will copy the above, shall receive the publication for one year.

Hartford, April, 1835—may 2

Republic of Letters.

THE fifty second number of the Republic of Letters closed the first year of the work. It was commenced as an experiment—the liberal patronage it has received, as well as the favor bestowed upon other works of the like kind which has followed in its track, shows that the plan of the work is approved, and has given it a permanency which induces the publisher to make such improvement and alterations as he believes will be acceptable to subscribers, and give it a further claim, upon the reading community.

The publisher has the pleasure of stating that the work will hereafter be edited by

MRS. A. H. NICHOLAS.

In making the necessary selections for the Republic of Letters, Mrs. Nicholas will receive the aid and advice of

Washington Irving, Edward Everett,
Gulian C. Verplanck, Charles F. Hoffman,

The change in the form of the work, from quarto to octavo, has met with the approbation of all the subscribers with whom the publisher has been enabled to confer.

The work will be published weekly, as usual, at 6¼ cents each number, or three dollars per year to those who receive the work by mail and pay in advance.—Each number will contain 32 pages.

Postmasters throughout the United States are requested to act as Agents—the work will be charged to them $2,50 per year.

The first two volumes, comprising the first year, contain the following works, (each work being complete and entire) and may be had bound or in numbers:

The Man of Feeling, by Mackenzie.—The Vicar of Wakefield, by Goldsmith.—The Tales of the Hall, by Crabbe.—The Letters of Lady Wortley Montague.—Rasselas, by Dr. Johnson—Castle of Otranto, by Horace Walpole—The Old English Baron, by Clara Reeve.—Dr. Franklin's Life and Essays, by himself.—Lights & Shadows of Scottish Life.—The adventures of Gil Blas, from the French of Le Sage, by Smollet.—Julia de Roubigne, by Mackenzie—Mazeppa, by Lord Byron—The Tapestried Chamber by Walter Scott—The Dream of Eugene Aram, by Hood.—Zeluco, by Dr. Moore—Essays, moral, economical, and political by the Lord Chancellor Bacon.—Chevy Chase.—L'Allegro, by Milton.—Il Penserero, by Milton.—Italian and Spanish Proverbs.—The history of Charles XII., by Voltaire,—Manfred, by Lord Byron,—Ah's Bride, A Tale by T. Moore, Esq.—Elizabeth, by Mad. Cotton,—Retaliation, by Goldsmith,—The man of the World, by Mackenzie—Gulliver's Travels, by Swift,—Essays on the Human Understanding, by Locke—Donquixote, by Gervatus—Memoirs of Prince Eugene, by himself, &c.—The Diary of an Invalid,—The Deserted Village, by Goldsmith,—Life of Henry Lord Bolingbroke—Belisarious, by Marmontel,—Pope's Essay on Man,—Collection of Apothegms, by Lord Bacon.

All communications relating to the work to be addressed, post paid, to the publisher.

GEORGE DEARBORN,
38 Gold street, New York.

june 20

To the Printers of the U. States.

J. SPITTALL,

Wood Letter Cutter and Engraver,

No. 21 FRANKLIN PLACE, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO the Printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of

WOOD LETTERS.

Wood Letters of every description, from four to thirty-four lines Pica, or upwards, made to order on the shortest notice.

ORNAMENTAL LETTERS.

Ornamental Letters of entirely new and most splendid patterns, for Heads of Newspapers, Title Lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer, to any size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose, which ensures the most exact adjustment.

Specimens will be published as early as possible.

ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

Executed with neatness and promptitude. Heads for Newspapers, Fac Similes, Ornamental and plain Rules, &c. &c. cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

Old cast metal cuts, ornaments, &c. engraved over, and made equal to new, for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to—All letters must be post paid.

☞ Editors of papers in the country who will give the above advertisement a few insertions, and forward a paper containing the same to the advertiser, will be paid therefor in any of the above mentioned materials.

may 30

NOTICE.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and the public generally that he has on hand a quantity of

GOOD HOME-MADE SHOES,

CONSISTING OF IN PART AS FOLLOWS: VIZ

Gentlemen's fine Monroes.
Do do Shoes.
Women's Boots and Shoes.
Children's Shoes, cut different fashions.
Some good strong Coarse Shoes.

He is constantly making up work of all kinds adapted to the season, which he is determined to sell low for cash, bacon, hides, or tan-bark, provided the articles of trade are delivered at the time of making the purchase.

Those wishing to purchase on such terms will please call at his shop between McNeal and Robinson's Grocery, and Mrs. Gibbs's Millinery and Fancy Store, and directly opposite Ozmon & Shannahan's Cabinet Shop, where he may be found always ready to wait on those who may please to give him a call.

The public's humble serv't.

SOLOMON MERRICK.

april 4 tf

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either on executions or officer's fees, are informed that if speedy payment is not made, he will proceed according to law without respect to persons. He hopes this notice will be punctually attended to, otherwise he is determined to be punctual in executing to the utmost rigor of the law, all persons who are delinquent. Other notices have not been attended to, but this shall be.

JOS: GRAHAM, Shff.

march 21 tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SPENCER & WILLIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm will please make immediate payment to C. F. Willis, who is authorised to settle the same.

SAM'L. W. SPENCER,
C. F. WILLIS.

Easton, April 24th, 1835—april 25 tf

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by

SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

SYTHE CRADLING.

THE undersigned, grateful for past favors, informs his customers and the public generally that he has on hand a first rate assortment of the best materials for cradling Sythes, and is prepared to make or repair to order, on the most approved plan,

WHEAT CRADLE,

of either sprung or sawed stuff, provided early calls be made. He would also request such of his customers as have old Sythes that want repairs, to send them to his shop as soon as possible, to enable him to have them done in time

The public's obedient servant,

JNO. B. FIRBANKS.

june 2 tf (G3w)

CASH IN MARKET.

CASH and the most liberal prices will be paid for 15 or 20 NEGROES, of both sexes, from 15 to 25 years old. Persons disposed to sell will please call on me at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton.

BENJ. F. COCHRAN.

june 2 tf

A CARD.

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

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others. oct 9.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 20th day of May, 1835, by Isaac Peocock, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the County of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself JACOB LEE, alias ISAAC MANSFIELD, and says he belongs to Wm. Wetherall, in Gunpowder Neck. Said negro is about 40 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, has a scar on the back of his head, caused by a cut, and walks a little lame, caused by rheumatism. Had on, when committed, brown cloth pantaloons, brown spotted vest white roundabout, cotton shirt, fine shoes and black fur hat. The owner, (if any) of the above described negro man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

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

june 13 3w

WAS COMMITTED, to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 8th day of June, 1835, by James L. Maguire, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, a mulatto woman named ELIZABETH BUTLER, as a runaway—said woman is about 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, and has a small scar on her forehead—had on when committed a green bombazine riding dress, black silk apron, figured crape shawl, dark cotton stockings, and fine leather shoes—says she belongs to Hancock Lee, at the White Sulphur Springs, in Fauquier county, Virginia. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto woman is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

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

june 13 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 30th day of May 1835, by E. J. Peters, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro man, who calls himself ANTHONY MITCHELL, as a runaway—says he belongs to Luke Ware, in Baltimore County—said negro is about 28 years of age, 5 feet, 5½ inches high—has a scar on his forehead caused by a stone, a scar on his right hand, 2 scars on his left hand, and several scars on his legs. Had on when committed, light blue cassimere pantaloons, black cloth vest, cotton shirt, fine lace boots, and black fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore City & County Jail.

june 13 3w

SOLOMON BARRETT,

TAVERN KEEPER,

EASTON, MD.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hambleton, jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize his establishment.—His bar is well stocked with the choicest Liquors and his larder with the best provision the market will afford—his stables are in good order and well stocked with provender. He has in his employ careful ostlers and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

feb 3 tf

N. B. S. B will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapins, Oysters, and Wild Ducks.

THE FARMER'S & CITIZEN'S

RETREAT.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up the above named house, formerly occupied by Henry Clift, in the most pleasant, fashionable, and central part of the town of Easton, where he will at all times be found ready to wait on all those who may think proper to give him a call.

His table will be supplied with the best fare which the market will afford, and his bar furnished with the choicest liquors. His knowledge of the business together with his extensive acquaintance induce him to believe he will be sustained by a generous public.

The public's obedient servant,

CALEB BROWN.

N. B. Private parties can at all times be accommodated with private apartments and attentive servants; and he intends to keep at all times while in their season, Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. &c. C. B.

may 2 tf

NOTICE

THE subscriber will on the first of April, open a house of public entertainment at that long established tavern house, the property of John Leeds Kerr, Esq. in the town of Easton, known by the name of the

UNION TAVERN.

He pledges himself to keep the best table the market will afford, good beds, and careful ostlers, and to bestow all the attention he is capable of, for the comfort and happiness of those who may favor him with a call. From his experience in that line of business for many years, and his untiring disposition to please, he flatters himself that those who may be good enough to give him a trial will become his patrons.

ELIJAH McDOWELL.

march 28 tf

CLOCK & WATCH

MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an additional supply of

MATERIALS

in his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete, all of which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. The subscriber flatters himself from his experience in his line of business, and his assiduous attention to the same, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may see proper to give him a trial. He has also on hand

New Watches,
Watch Chains and Keys,
Silver Thimbles,
Silver Ever Pointed Pencils,
Razors, and Razor Straps,
Shaving and Tooth Brushes,
Penknives, Scissors,

and a variety of other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for CASH, or in exchange for old gold and silver. The subscriber returns his many thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and still hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a share of the public patronage.

The public's humble servant,

JAMES BENNY.

april 28 tf G

REMOVAL

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HATS,

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.

To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the HIGHEST CASH *prices.*

ENNALLS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 10 tf

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

JAMES F. PURVIS, & CO.

may 29 Baltimore.

The Celebrated Hunting Horse,

GRAY MESSENGER,

FROM THE CITY OF WILMINGTON, DEL.

WILL stand for Mares this season at Centreville, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, commencing the 25th March, ult. He will stand at Easton on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday following, and at the Trappe on Friday and Saturday following, and at St. Michaels on Monday and Tuesday following, and will be at each of the above stands on the above days, every other week throughout the season, ending on the 4th of July next.

Messenger is in first rate condition and is ready to serve mares at the following reduced prices: $4 the single service, cash; $8 the season, payable the first of October next, but six dollars will be taken if paid by the 4th of July, at which time his term of service will expire; $12 to insure a mare with foal, payable the first of March, 1836, or as soon as she is ascertained to be in foal, but ten dollars will be taken if paid by the first of December next, and 25 cents to the groom, cash, for each mare. All persons putting mares to Gray Messenger to insure with foal and parting with them before it is ascertained whether they are with foal or not, must pay for the season.

Gray Messenger is a handsome gray, full sixteen and a half hands high, well proportioned, was got by Mr. Cooper's full-bred horse Messenger, of Pennsylvania, his grand sire was the noted imported horse Messenger, by Mr. Benger, in the year 1791, and landed at New York, his dam by Paymaster, his grand dam by the old independent horse Arabian. The Messenger stock for harness, saddle, fast trotters, long life, easy keeping and durability, stands unrivalled. This horse is allowed by good judges to be a first rate harness horse, perfectly gentle, and has fine action, and good bottom. His colts are highly approved by competent judges. It is unnecessary to say more, as the horse will show for himself. His stands will be at the stable of Mr. Wm. Simes in Centreville, and at the subscriber's stable in Easton, and at Capt. H. Dellahay's stable at the Trappe, and at Mr. W. Fairbanks's stable at St. Michaels The above named gentlemen will receive the names of all persons putting mares to Gray Messenger.

RICHARD C. LAIN.

March 25th, 1835—april 11 tf

N. B. The subscriber wishes to purchase a small quantity of good oats and corn blades, or good hay, for which he would pay a good price.

R. C. L.

The Thorough-bred Race Horse

UPTON,

SIX YEARS OLD NEXT SPRING,

WILL make another season at the same stands,—terms $8 and $12. For his pedigree in full, and extraordinary performance as a three year old, running his mile in 1m 53½s., 1m. 52s., 1m. 53s, 1m. 57s., 1m. 56s., against aged horses, at Lancaster, Pa. (run as Col. Selden's b. c.) See Am. Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, vol. 6, no. 6—vol. 5, page 54—do. no. 9, (cover) v. 2, p. 252—v. 4, p. 151 and 544, &c.

E. N. HAMBLETON,
T. TILGHMAN,

jan 31 tf

The Celebrated Horse

IVANHOE,

WILL be let to mares this season at four dollars the Spring's chance, two dollars the single leap, and seven dollars to insure a mare to be in foal. Season to commence at Easton on Tuesday the 7th April, inst. at the Trappe on Wednesday the 8th, at Marengo, in Miles River Neck, on Friday the 10th, and at St. Michaels on Monday the 13th, and he will be at the above stands on the above named days once in two weeks throughout the season.

IVANHOE was sired by Chester, best son of Mr. Hambleton's old Tom, out of an Oscar mare, is seven years old this Spring. He is a remarkably sure foal getter, and his colts will bear a comparison with the colts of any horse in the county (of the same age.)

FAYETTE GIBSON,
HENRY PRICE.

Talbot co. April 4th, 1835. tf

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN CENTREVILLE & EASTON.

THE MAIL STAGE leaves Easton for Centreville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and arrives at Centreville about half past 5. Returning, leaves Centreville at 9 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Easton about half past 12 M.

Fare from Easton to Centreville,	$1.50
" " Easton to Wye Mills,	1,00
" " Wye Mills to Centreville,	50

All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

Easton, April 4, 1835.

HOUSE, SIGN, ORNAMENTAL AND FANCY PAINTING.

THE subscribers having entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the above business, beg leave to assure the public that all orders left at their Shop, opposite McNeal & Robinson's Store, will be strictly and faithfully executed.

Old Chairs, handsomely repainted,
Stands,
Imitations of wood, marble, &c.—also
Odd Fellows' Aprons and
Banners, neatly executed.

Orders from a distance specifying any of the above, will have immediate attention. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

E. S. HOPKINS,
JAS. HOPKINS.

P. S.—Edw'd. S. Hopkins continues to paint PORTRAITS AND MINIATURES at the shop back of Mr. John Wright's Shoe Store—likeness warranted and painting well executed. Those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity, will please to call early, as he wishes to pay a visit to the adjoining counties in a short time.

june 9 3w

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

ONE bay Horse, 5 years old, feet white, and much scarred on the right ham by another horse. One brown Mare 10 years old, no mark only the hair rubbed off behind the ears with a yoke. The Mare paces under the saddle. A reward of five dollars will be given, if they are secured so that the subscriber may get them again.

JAMES PAINE.

june 16 3t*

CART WHEEL WRIGHTING & *BLACKSMITHING.*

THE subscriber, grateful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with in Easton, would most respectfully inform his customers and the public generally that he has bought Mr. A. Dodd out, and will carry on (by the assistance of Mr. Dodd, whom he has employed as his foreman) the Blacksmithing in connection with the Cart-wheel, Plough and Wagon Wrighting, at the stand on Dover street, heretofore occupied by Mr. Dodd, and a new shop immediately adjoining and built for the purpose, opposite the Lumber Yard of Sam'l. Mackey, Esq. Mr. Griffith, who is his foreman at the Wheel Wrighting will continue in his old shop on Washington street, and near the Coach Shop of Mr. John W. Millis, to receive orders and take in work for the accommodation of those who do not know where his new stand is. Any orders left with him or Mr. Dodd, will receive the same attention as if given to the subscriber.

He has and intends keeping on hand a large and general assortment of the very

BEST MATERIALS,

in his line, and is prepared to manufacture them at the shortest notice and on the most accommodating terms.

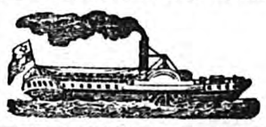
He intends keeping on hand a few Carts, ready made, and a variety of Wheels, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Cart and Plough Hames; also Axes, Grubbing-hoes, Mattoxes, Dung and Hay Forks, Iron Wedges, Singletrees ironed off, &c. &c. and all kinds of blacksmithing done as heretofore by Mr. Dodd, all of which will be disposed of low for cash or any kind of country produce, or good guaranteed paper, or on a liberal credit to punctual customers.

The public's obedient servant,

JNO. B. FIRBANKS.

april 4 tf (Geo3w)

FOR ANNAPOLIS, EASTON AND CAMBRIDGE



THE MARYLAND

WILL go to Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) & Easton on every Tuesday & Friday morning, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock, from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting.

N. B.—All beggage at the owner's risk.

L. G. TAYLOR.

may 5

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS

MAKING.

THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgements to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a plater's shop, and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

With a large and extensive assortment of

MATERIALS,

embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best of workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carryalls,

or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GIGS, new and second hand,

of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also all kind of Steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of Silver plating done as low as it can be in the city.

The public's obedient servants,

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz. smithing, plating and painting.

They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately, otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons. A. & H.

Jan 20 tf

The Easton Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advocate, will copy the above.

ATTENTION.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the farmers of Talbot county, that he will travel through the county during the latter part of the present and first of next month, to castrate colts.

Persons wanting his services, will please leave a note with Mr. Solomon Lowe in Easton stating the number of colts they want altered and their ages.

JAMES FICKEY.

june 13. 3w

Easton and Baltimore Packet

SCHOONER EMILY JANE.

ROBSON LEONARD—*Master.*

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors 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 Point and Baltimore on the 22d of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and continue to run on the above named days, during the season. Passage one dollar—and twenty-five cents for each meal. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere, at all times. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson & Son, or with Robt. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention.

The public's obd't serv't.

J. E. LEONARD.

feb 17 tf

Easton and Baltimore Pcket.

THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP

THOMAS HAYWARD,

WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 18th of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

The THOMAS HAYWARD was launched last Spring, and has run as a packet for one season, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords.

☞ Passage $1,00; and 25 cents for each meal.

Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscribers residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's obedient servant,

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

feb 10 tf

N. B. Orders for goods, &c. it is expected, will be accompanied with the cash; those not handed to the subscriber by Tuesday evening, will be received at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thos. H. Dawson & Son, where the subscriber will be in waiting until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. This request is made in order that the subscribet may be punctual to his hour of sailing.

Persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle by the last day of April, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer, as it is not convenient for me to give that personal attention I have hitherto done, being much absent from the county

S. H. B.

NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS

HAS just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and is now opening a handsome assortment of

SADDLERY,

Selected with great care from the most recent importations, consisting in part of the following articles, to wit:

Hard Solder Bitts and Stirrups,
English Bridle Leathers,
Gig, Twig, and Shay Whips,
foreign and domestic,
Iron Traces, Plough Bitts,

Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Horse Nets, &c. together with every variety of article generally kept in Saddlery Establishments.

april 28 tf

CARD.

I. I. HITCHCOCK,

LATE proprietor of the American Farmer Establishment, Baltimore, Md. having sold out that concern entire, will, within the next month (May,) open in Philadelphia an Agricultural and Horticultural Agency or Commission Office, for the purchase and sale chiefly of CHOICE DOMESTIC ANIMALS of all kinds.

He will also keep on hand, (when they can be had) the seed of Gama Grass, and the Skinless Oats, and whatever other agricultural seed, especially grains and grasses, he can obtain, that may be new or peculiarly valuable. He will supply also in the proper season, the Morus Multicaulis, or new Chinese Mulberry, and the eggs of the Silk Worm.

He will also attend to the selection of fruit and ornamental Trees, Seeds and Plants, from the various Horticultural Establishments in and about Philadelphia.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

june 2

☞ Editors with whom this paper is exchanged, will confer a favor on the advertiser by giving the above card an insertion or notice.

TO RENT

For the ensuing Year,

AND possession given on the first of January eighteen hundred and thirty-six, my FARM in Edmondson's Neck called "Cook's Hope," at present occupied by Mr. Barnett Parrott. Also, the Farm adjoining Perry Hall, called "Morlings," now in my own cultivation. To a suitable tenant the above farms will be leased on accommodating terms. Apply to MARIA ROGERS.

Perry Hall, 25th May, 1835.

may 26 tf

NOTICE.

The Commissioners for Talbot county will sit in their office in the Court-house every Tuesday and Saturday for four successive weeks, commencing on Tuesday the 21st inst., to hear appeals. All persons having claims against Talbot county, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof on or before the 14th day of July next, as the levy will be closed on that day. Per order,

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

april 21

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES. "THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE." VOL. I.---No. 50.

EASTON, MARYLAND. SEMI-WEEKLY. TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1835.

THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,

Printed and published by

RICHARD SPENCER,

PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

The semi-weekly, printed and published every Tuesday and Saturday morning, at four dollars per annum; if paid in advance, three dollars will discharge the debt, and, the weekly, on Tuesday morning, at two dollars and fifty cents; if paid in advance, two dollars will discharge the debt.

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance.

No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

MR. VAN BUREN'S OPINIONS.

Letter from Mr. VAN BUREN to SAMUEL GWIN, Esq., of Mississippi, originally published in the Richmond Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1834.

DEAR SIR:—I owe you an apology for not having sooner acknowledged the receipt of your obliging letter of 26th May. My opinions on the subject of Congress over slave property in the Southern States, are so well understood by my friends, that I am surprised that an attempt to impose upon the public respecting them should be hazarded.

The subject is, in my judgment, exclusively under the control of the State Governments; and I am not apprised, nor do I believe that a contrary opinion, to an extent deserving consideration, is entertained in any part of the United States. The charge, therefore, to which you have had the goodness too call my attention, that I "am in favor of the interference by Congress, in manumitting your slave property," is destitute of foundation: so far from it, I do not see on what authority the Generel Government could interfere, without a change of the Constitution, even at the instance of either or all of the slave holding States.

With great respect, and regard, I am, dear sir, very truly, yours,

M. VAN BUREN.

TO SAMUEL GWIN, Esq., Clinton, Mississippi.

Letter from the Hon. SILAS WRIGHT, Senator in Congress from New York, to THOMAS RITCHIE, Esq., originally published in the Richmond Enquirer.

MY DEAR SIR—Your letter come to my hands at the moment of my departure from this place, and my reply to it must of necessity be brief:

You inform me "that many of the administration members of the Virginia Legislature are anxious to know Mr. Van Buren's opinions on the questions—Whether he thinks it would be politic to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia? and whether the Constitution of the United States gives Congress a right to interfere with the relation between master and slave in any of the States?"

My knowledge of his sentiments upon the points referred to, enable me to answer your questions without reserve, and I do so with pleasure.

The Constitution of the United States does not, in the opinion of Mr. Van Buren, give to Congress the right to interfere with the relation between master and slave in any of the States, and he would consider it highly impolitic for that body to pass a law abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia.

Letter from B. F. BUTLER, Esq., of New York, Attorney General of the U. States, to HUGH A. GARLAND, Esq., of Mecklenburgh, Virginia; also originally published in the Richmond Enquirer.

MARCH, 1835.

DEAR SIR:—I avail myself of the first moment, in which I could properly enter on such a task, to fulfil the promise made to you on the receipt of your letter, of the 16th instant, requesting for public use, information concerning the course and opinions of Mr. Van Buren, on various subjects indicated in your letter. Having also received letters from other highly respectable citizens of Virginia, containing similar applications, I shall include in the present communication, (which you are at liberty to lay before the public, if you think proper,) a full reply to their queries, as well as to your own. Lest, however, I should be tempted to violate the proprieties which ought to be observed on such occasions, by a citizen of another State, I shall confine myself to a simple statement of facts, without stopping to discuss any question of principle or policy connected with them, but leaving it to those who may do me the honor to read my remarks, to form their own judgment upon every such topic.

The points in respect to which, as I infer from your letter and from other sources of information, erroneous impressions still prevail in your State, in regard to the conduct and opinions of Mr. Van Buren, and on which you desire to be more fully informed, are—

The part taken by him in relation to the late war with Great Britain:

His coure on the Missouri Question, and his opinions in respect to the domestic institutions of the Southern States:

His course and opinions on the subject of the Tariff; and particularly in relation to that of 1828:

His course and opinions in regard to Internal Improvements, by the General Government:

And his views in relation to the present Bank of the United States, and the establishment of any similar institution.

I. *The Late War.* The charge of opposition to the late war, was first extensively put forward during Mr. Van Buren's absence from the country, in the hope probably, that it might assist in breaking the effect of his rejection by the Senate. In its original form, it imputed to him, in broad and unmeasured terms, a general opposition, not only to the measure when adopted, but to its prosecution and support. In this form, however, it was short-lived. His friends in New York readily produced from the legislative records of the State, an array of authentic facts, which proved beyond dispute or cavil that from November, 1812, until the termination of the contest, he had taken a very distinguished part in support of all the war measures adopted by that State. This exposition has not, it seems, been sufficient to silence the imputation altogether, although it has evidently given to it a more qualified character—a character, I am sorry to say, indicative of an unwillingness to withdraw an accusation against a political opponent, however irrefragable the evidence by which it is disproved.

In any form the charge may assume, and to any extent, it is grossly unjust.

The fact most frequently referred to in support of this accusation, and I believe the only one on which much reliance is placed by those who make it, is the support given by Mr. Van Buren in 1812, to Mr. Clinton, as a candidate for the Presidency, in opposition to Mr. Madison. Let me first advert to the circumstances attending this fact, for the purpose of enabling you to decide how far the inferences which have been drawn from it, are well founded. Mr. Van Buren was elected in April, 1812, a member of the Senate, of this State, by the Republicans of the then Middle District of New York. His legal term of service did not commence until July, 1815, nor his actual service until November following. In the meantime, the Republican members of the Legislature of New York, elected in the spring of 1811, had resolved, during their session in the spring of 1812, to meet in Convention, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency. Their numerical strength in the two Houses, was nearly one hundred. Of this number, eighty-seven met in Convention on the 29th of May, 1812, and unanimously nominated Mr. Clinton, who, on being informed of the nomination, accepted it. Mr. Van Buren was not then a member of the Legislature, nor was he in any way connected with these proceedings. He, however, concurred in the propriety of supporting the nomination thus made and accepted—and at the session of the Legislature, held in November, 1812, in conjunction with a majority of the Republican members of each branch, he took a decided part in the support of Presidential electors, who were voted for as friendly to Mr. Clinton, and who ultimately gave him the vote of the State.

The Republican members of the Legislature of 1811-12, who brought forward Mr. Clinton as a candidate, had been themselves nominated and chosen, by the Republican electors of their several counties and districts, in the manner usually adopted in New York, and were considered the Representatives of the Democracy of the State. They and their constituents had supported the Administration of Mr. Jefferson, and that also of Mr. Madison, in all the great questions of public policy connected without foreign relations. The great mass of them, so far from being opposed to belligerant measures against Great Britain, were in favor of a more decided policy than had been pursued towards her.

In regard to Mr. Van Buren, this was peculiarly the case. There was probably no person in the State, of his own age, who had given a more efficient support to the measures of the General Government, during the whole period of the restrictive system, than himself. His contemporaries of all parties, in the county of his residence, might be appealed to as witnesses on this point. He was an open and decided advocate of all the strong measures proposed against Great Britain, during the session of Congress of 1811-12, the war included. Having been born and reared in the same town—having been, from July, 1812, until after the peace, an inmate of his family, I am able to speak on this subject, from personal knowledge. No man of character, acquainted with his course and opinions in 1812, will venture to assert that he ever expressed a doubt as to the justice of the war, or the expediency of engaging in it, at the time it was declared.

In supporting the nomination of Mr Clinton, Mr. Van Buren consulted what he believed to be the wishes of the Republicans of his State. His efforts, however, were confined to New York. With those made by the friends of Mr. Clinton, in other States, he had no concern.—And though, in the choice of electors, Mr. Clinton ultimately received the votes of the Federal members of the Legislature of New York, and was also supported by that party in other States, Mr. Van Buren's relations to it were entirely unaltered. The hostility towards him, of the federalists as a party, in the county in which he then resided, was as decided and as violent, during the year 1812, as it had been before, or was afterwards. Indeed it has never been withdrawn, nor suspended, from the commencement of his political career to the present day. Occasional exceptions might be made in regard to individuals, but not enough to vary the general result.

Upon the whole, it is submitted to the judgment of intelligent and candid men, that whether the support of Mr. Clinton was right or wrong, there is nothing in the mere fact of that support, under the circumstances stated, to sustain the imputation of opposition to the war.

Let me now give you a summary of Mr. Van Buren's public course in the Legislature of New York, so far as it bears upon this point. As has been stated, he took his seat in the Senate of New York, in November, 1812.

Until the adoption of the new constitution in 1821, the Governor, instead of a message, delivered a speech to the Legislature, at the opening of each session. An answer was made to this speech, by each House, in which the views of the majority upon the prominent political questions of the day, were set forth, and thus made the subject of discussion, before any legislative measures in respect to them, were matured. Committees were appointed to prepare the answer, a majority of whom would, it was supposed, be most able and willing to present faithfully the views of the minority of their respective houses, and the strongest man of the minority was usually selected to offer a substitute. Although this was Mr. Van Buren's first appearance in any legislative body, he being, with perhaps a single exception, the youngest man that had, up to that time, been elected to the Senate, he was placed upon the committee, and prepared and reported the answer to the Government's speech. This answer was published by friends on the occasion referred to. It vindicated the war, and urged a vigorous prosecution of it. This, you will observe, was at the very session at which electors were chosen friendly to Mr. Clinton.

At the ensuing session of the Legislature, which commenced in January, 1813, the political relations previously existing between Mr. Clinton and Mr. Van Buren were dissolved, and never again resumed. The disastrous results of the preceding year had then begun to press heavily on the country, and especially on the State of New York. Her course in respect to the war became, therefore, a matter of the first importance. Mr. Van Buren, from the commencement of his legislative career, gave to all war measures the most decided and vigorous support; independently of his speeches and votes on the floor of the Senate, he took a leading part in the re-nomination of Governor Tompkins, and was appointed by the meeting to prepare an Address to the Republican Electors in support of this nomination. In this paper, he went at large into the causes and grounds of the war; and vindicated, with much force of reasoning, and with all the fervor of youthful patriotism, the indispensable duty and high justice of the measure. In the recent compilation of Mr. Emmons, which you may have seen, you may find copious extracts from this address; no man, I think, can read them without a deep conviction of the writer's sincerity and zeal.

In April, 1813, Governor Tompkins was re-elected; but the Federalists obtained a majority of the House of Assembly. During the next session of the Legislature, which commenced in January, 1814, Mr. Van Buren was again conspicuous in support of war, and as the popular branch was in the hands of the opposition, the course of the Senate became doubly important. He assisted in carrying through the Senate several measure intended to aid the General Government in the prosecution of the war, which were rejected by the other House; and in the public conferences to which these differences between the two Houses led, he was one of the principal speakers on the part of the Senate. At the special session of the Legislature of New York, held in September, 1814, his efforts, though not more zealous were more efficient & useful, the democratic party having in the meantime regained their ascendency in the Assembly. This session had been convened by Executive proclamation, in consequence of the new character which had been given to the war during the year, & of the exposed condition of the State. The answer of the Senate to the speech of the Governor, again prepared by him as Chairman of the Committee, and which you will also find in the compilation of Mr. Emmons, reaffirmed the justice of the contest on our part, adverted to the eventful nature of the crisis, its dangers, and its duties, and pledged to the State and Union the active co-operation of the Senate. I think, on perusing it, you will agree that it was in keeping with the character and exigency of the times.

During this special session, Mr. Van Buren matured, brought forward, and defended in debate, several war measures of the strongest character. Of these the most prominent was, "An act to authorize the raising of troops for the defence of the State" which passed both houses, and being approved by the Governor, became a law on the 24th of October, 1814. It authorized the Governor to place at the disposal of the General Government 12,000 men for two years, to be raised by suitable classifications of the militia of the State; but with such improvements in its details as to avoid many of the inequalities and other objectionable features of the former system of militia drafts. This law has been truly characterized by Col. Benton, in his late letter to the Committee of the Mississippi Convention, "as the most energetic war measure ever adopted in this country." "In the Legislature it encountered the most strenuous opposition, which was continued after the adjournment of that body, and until the restoration of peace. A copy of it was, very soon after its introduction, delivered to Mr. Monroe, then Secretary of War, and it would seem to have suggested to that gentleman some portion of the plan submitted by him to Congress, in his report of the 15th of October, 1814

At the ensuing session of the Legislature, which commenced in January, 1815, Mr. Van Buren again took the lead in support of the war; and was actually engaged, as Chairman of a Committee appointed on his motion to consider whether any additional provisions were necessary to carry the Classification Law into immediate and successful operation, in the deliberations of that Committee, when the news of peace was received at the seat of Government.*

Other particulars might be mentioned, but it is believed that those which have been stated are abundantly sufficient to enable you to decide on the accuracy and fairness of the charge under review.

II. *The Missouri Question* was finally disposed of before Mr. Van Buren entered Congress; he, of course, had no participation in the proceedings of that body, on the subject. But to implicate him in the discredit which, in the South, has attached itself to those proceedings, his opponents have referred, so far as my observation has extended, to three acts, in which he, in a greater or less degree, participated; viz: the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Albany; which was held upon that subject—certain resolutions of the Legislature of New York, of which he was a member—and his support of the late Rufus King, for the office of U. S. Senator.

In the former of these matters, they charge him to have been the chief actor—with what propriety, let the following brief statement of facts determine: On the 14th of December, 1819, a meeting of the citizens of Albany was held to consider the propriety of restricting the extension of slavery west of the Mississippi; Mr. Van Buren had no agency in originating this meeting, and did not attend it. No step was taken by the meeting, except to appoint a committee, consisting of gentlemen belonging to each of the political parties by which the State was then divided, (the friends and the opponents of the administration of Gov. Clinton,) to convene a future and more general meeting. Mr. Van Buren's name was placed on the committee; and on being subsequently applied to, he consented that his name might be used for that purpose. A meeting was called for the 21st of the same month, but Mr. V. B. being on that day absent from the city on professional business, had no further connexion with the meeting or its proceedings. A series of resolutions was adopted by the meeting, expressive of its opinions upon the subject in several aspects, and a committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress, in conformity to the sentiments contained in those resolutions, and to cause the same to be presented to that body, in the name and on behalf of the meeting. Mr. Van Buren was also placed on this committee. The memorial was forthwith reported to the meeting, and adopted; and on Mr. Van Buren's return to the city, he was invited to co-operate with the highly respectable members of the committee, and to sign the memorial which had been prepared by it This he refused to do. He sincerely depreciated the existence of slavery in the United States, and was willing to concur in any measure to prevent its extension west of the Mississippi, consistent with the constitution, and not calculated to disturb the settlement of the question of slavery, made by that instrument, nor to endanger the rights and securities of slave owners. But he was not willing to unite in any course of proceedings from which such results might reasonably be apprehended; nor to join in any denunciation, political or otherwise, against the people of the south. Notwithstanding his great personal respects for the other members of the committee, as well as those whose names appeared in the proceedings of the meeting, he could not approve the spirit by which the resolutions adopted by it were characterized. The memorial was, therefore, sent on without his signature. His refusal to sign it was soon after followed by a correspondence on the subject between the late Henry T. Jones, Esq. a counsellor at law, of the city of Albany, (the gentleman who had applied to Mr. Van Buren for the use of his name in calling the meeting,) and Mr. Van Buren. The original letter of Mr. Jones, and the original draft of Mr. Van Buren's reply, are now in my possession. These are in the following words:

"ALBANY, January, 19, 1820.

"To the Hon. M. Van Buren:

"SIR:—I am informed that you declined signing the resolutions which were sent to Washington, upon the subject of the Missouri Question, upon the ground that you never authorized your name to be used as one of the committee on that occasion.

"Before any steps were taken on the subject, I called upon you myself, to learn if you was willing to be one of that committee. You replied that you was so much occupied, that you could not attend to it—I remarked that there were enough do to the business, and that we only wished for your name—in answer to which you observed, that you had no objection to our making use of your name. If you have forgotten this conversation, Mr. Duer, who was present, will undoubtedly be able to refresh your memory. I think that your refusal to sign your name should have been grounded upon other reasons, than want of authority to use it.

"You must be sensible, sir, that I care nothing about this affair, any farther, than that it places me in an unpleasant situation; and I presume, in justice to me, you will retract the assertion, that you did not authorize the use of your name.

"Respectfully yours, &c

"HENRY T. JONES.

"P. S. I should call on you, but you are so occupied that it is difficult to find you disengaged."

"January 20th, 1820.

"SIR: you had my permission to use my name as a committee to call a meeting of our citizens to express their opinion on the Missouri Question, and the propriety of your doing so has not been questioned by me. You surely cannot suppose, that the use of my name for that purpose, imposed on me an obligation to sign whatever memorial might be agreed upon by the meeting. Being out of town when it was held, and having had no hand in forming or adopting the memorial, I declined signing it. My reasons for doing so, further than you are concerned in calling the meeting, I presume it is not your intention to inquire into.

"Yours respectfully,

"M.V. BUREN.

"HENRY T. JONES, Esq."

These are the facts in regard to the Albany meeting. I leave you to judge of the measure of justice which has been extended to Mr. Van Buren, by the statements on the subject which has been so extensively circulated in your State.

The attention of the Legislature was called to the Missouri case, then under the consideration of Congress, by the message of Governor Clinton at the commencement of the session, and an expression of their opinion in respect to it, earnestly recommended. A resolution was introduced in the House of Assembly, by a friend of the State Administration, and after undergoing some modification in that body, was adopted by it, by which our Senators were instructed, and our Representatives requested, "to oppose the admission, as a State in the Union, of any territory not comprised within the original boundary of the United States, without making the prohibition of slavery therein an indispensable condition of admission."

The resolution was then sent to the Senate, of which body Mr. Van Buren was a member, where it was also passed, but without a division or debate. M. Van Buren had no agency in bringing the subject before the Legislature. He was, however, in his place when it passed, and did not oppose it, and must, therefore, undoubtedly be regarded as having gone with his State, at the time it was adopted, to the extent of the expression thus made by the Legislature.

In regard to Mr. Van Buren's support of Mr. King for United States Senator in 1820, it has been already truly stated by Mr. Ritchie in the Enquirer, that it had no reference whatever to the Missouri Question. To enable you to understand correctly the circumstances connected with this point, I must give you a brief reference to the local politics of New York. The Legislature was then divided into three parties—the Federalists, the Republicans friendly to the Administration of Governor Clinton, and the Republicans friendly to the Administration of the General Government, but opposed to that of Governor Clinton. Of this latter party, Mr. Van Buren was, and had been for years, a prominent member. Several attempts were made in the session of 1819, to elect a Senator. But as three candidates were voted for: Mr. King by the Federalists, Mr. J. C. Spencer by the friends, and Mr S. Young by the opponents, of Governer Clinton, and as each party adhered to its own candidate, these attempts were unsuccessful. At the next session of the Legislature, in January 1820, all parties united in the support of Mr King. Colonel Young, who had been supported the previous year by Mr. Van Buren, and who was himself a member of the State Senate, withdrew his name, and united in support of Mr. King. That gentleman, accordingly, received every vote in the Senate, and all but three in the popular branch. So far as Mr. V. B. was concerned in this matter, his reasons are on record. Before the meeting of the Legislature, he addressed a communication, published in pamphlet form, to his political friend in that body, advising them to vote for Mr. King, and stated without reserve his reasons for such advice. This appeal was extensively circulated at the time, and a copy of it has recently been transmitted to Mr. Ritchie. You will find, by referring to it, that its support of Mr. King was in no way connected with the Missouri Question and that although many of the arguments urged by it in favour of electing Mr. King were of a general nature, some of them were founded on considerations growing out of the local divisions then existing in New York, and one of the strongest, on the very zealous and efficient support given by him to Governor Tompkins and the country, at the most gloomy period of the war.

Mr. Van Buren's *opinions* in regard to the power of Congress over the relation of master and slave in the States, and to the expediency of agitating in Congress, the question of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, have already been stated in a letter from a friend of his, recetly published in the Richmond Enquirer. In a word, the opinions of Mr. Van Buren in regard to these two points, are in unison with those of the great mass of the intelligent and reflecting people of the Middle and Eastern States. And I take this occasion to vindicate, not only Mr. Van Buren, but my fellow citizens of all parties in the North, from the injustice which I fear is too often done them in your quarter of the Union, in reference to those points. So far as my knowledge of the subject enables me to speak, the great mass of our people, including all our leading politicians, entertain the like sentiments with those above stated. Many facts might be referred to in support of this statement. I have only time and room for two or three. In a letter written by Mr. Webster, in May, 1830, in reply to a communication addressed to him by John Bolton, Esq., for the very purpose of eliciting evidence of northern sentiment on this subject, Mr. Webster says: "In my opinion, the domestic slavery of the southern States is a subject within the exclusive control of the States themselves; and this, I am sure is the opinion of the whole North. Congress has no authority to interfere in the emancipation of slaves, or in the treatment of them in any of the States. This was so resolved by the House of Representatives, when Congress sat in this city, (New York,) in 1790, on the report of a committee, consisting almost entirely of northern members; and I do not know an instance of the expression of a different opinion in either House of Congress, since, I cannot say particular individuals might not possibly be found who suppose that Congress may possess some power over the subject; but I do not know any such persons, and if there be any, I am sure they are few. The servitude of so great a portion of the population of the South is, undoubtedly, regarded at the North as a great evil, moral and political; and the discussions upon it, which have recently taken place in the Legislatures of the several slaveholding States, have been read with very deep interest. It is regarded, nevertheless, as an evil, the remedy for which lies with those Legislatures themselves, to be provided and applied according to *their* own sense of policy and duty. The imputations which you say, and say truly, are constantly made against the North, are, in my opinion, entirely destitute of any just foundation." If it be even admitted, that there are more persons at the North, who claim that Congress possess some power upon the subject, than Mr. Webster supposed, still I have not the slightest doubt but the substantial, operative, and controlling sentiment of the North, is such as he described it. Among the political party with which I have always been associated, I hazard nothing in saying, that there exists the greatest unanimity. There is, therefore, no ground for apprehension upon this point.

In regard to the other branch of the subject, (the question of abolition in the District of Columbia,) the case is substantially the same, though its nature is entirely different. It is true that petitions from the North have, for several sessions been presented to Congress, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District; and I am aware how much you apprehend from this mode of agitating the subject. But I submit to you, whether the course which has hitherto been pursued in respect to those applications, is not sufficient to counteract what ever effect their presentation may have produced. One or two facts will place the matter in a clear light. When the late President Adams, in 1832, presented to the House of Representatives several petitions which had been committed to his charge, asking, among other things, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, he expressed his views upon that branch of the petitions, in the following explicit and strong terms: "As to the other prayer of the petitions, the abolition by Congress of slavery in the District of Columbia, it had occurred to him that the petitions might have been committed to his charge, under an expectation that it would receive his countenance and support. He deemed it therefore, his duty to declare that it would not. Whatever might be his opinion of slavery in the abstract, or of slavery in the District of Columbia, it was a subject which he hoped would not be discussed in that House; if it should be he might perhaps assign the reason why he could give it no countenance or support. At present, he would only say to the House, and to the worthy citizens who had committed their petition to his charge, that the most salutary medicines, unduly administered, were the most deadly of poisons."

The petitions were referred to the Committee on the District, who reported against any inteference, until the wisdom of the State Governments shall have devised some practicable means of diminishing or eradicating the evil complained of. This report was adopted by the House, without a division. I pass over the interval between that period and the last session, without other notice than simply to remind you, that no ground was taken during that interval, inconsistent with what has been stated. At the last session, a similar petition presented to the House of Representatives, was ordered to be laid on the table, by a vote of more than two thirds of the members. In the Senate, a course similar in its results has been invariably pursued. The petitions have been referred, without debate, to the Committee on the District of Comlumbia, and no further action has been had upon them.

In reference to this whole subject, there is another and still more impressive fact, which ought not to be overlooked. During that crisis of unprecedented political excitement thro' which we have just passed, although almost every other matter was drawn by the force of circumstances, into the vortex of party, every question connected with the peculiar institutions and interests of the South was kept out of it, apparently by common consent; and although the names of several southern gentlemen have, during the present canvass, been brought before the public as candidates for the Presidency, and their respective merits more or less discussed, I am yet to see the first instance in which their supposed opinions upon this point, have been made at the North the subject of observation. Do not these facts, my dear sir, when taken in connexion with other indications of popular sentiment, which will readily occur to you, afford the strongest evidence of the considerate and liberal spirit with which the great body of the people of the North are disposed to deal with this delicate subject? I am not insensible to the deep interest which you so naturally take in it, nor wanting in respect to that degree of sensitiveness, which, I am free to admit, is, in some degree, inseparable from your condition. But in view of the facts which have been stated, may it not be suggested that the liberality and forbearance of the reflecting portion of our northern population, ought to be met in a corresponding temper, by their brethren of the South; and that in this way good men on both sides, acting for their country, and practising reciprocal forbearance, may prevent any serious detriment to the harmony and permanence of our political confederacy?

III. *The Tariff.* Mr. Van Buren's views upon the subject of the Tariff were stated without reserve, when a candidate for the Vice Presidency, in October, 1832, in a letter to a committee appointed by a public meeting at Shocco Springs, North Carolina. In that letter he thus expressed himself—and nothing has since occurred to change the opinions he then entertained:

"Although my official acts in relation, to the protective system, might well be regarded as rendering the avowal unnecessary, I think it, nevertheless, proper to say, that I believe the establishment of commercial regulations, with a view to the encouragement of domestic products, to be within the constitutional power of Congress. Whilst, however, I entertain this opinion, it has never been my wish to see the power in question exercised with an impressive inequality upon any portion of our citizens, or for the advantage of one section of the Union at the expense of another; on the contrary, I have at all times believed it to be the sacred duty of those who are intrusted with the Administration of the Federal Government, to direct its operations in the manner best calculated to distribute, as equally as possible, its burdens and blessings among the several States and the People. My views upon this subject were, several years ago, spread before the People of this State, and have since been widely diffused through the medium of the public press. My object at that time was to invite the attention of my immediate constituents to a dispassionate consideration of the subject in its various bearings, being well assured that such an investigation would bring them to a standard, which, from its moderation and justice, would furnish the best guarantee for the true interests of all. If, as has been supposed, those views have contributed in any degree to produce a state of feeling so much to be desired, I have reason to be gratified with the result.

"The approaching, and if the policy of the present Executive is allowed to prevail, the certain and speedy extinguishment of the national debt, has presented an opportunity for the more equitable adjustment of the Tariff, which has been already embraced by the adoption of a conciliatory measure, the spirit of which will, I doubt not, continue to be cherished by all who are not desirous of advancing their private interest at the sacrifice of those of the public, and who place a just value upon the peace and harmony of the Union.

"The protective system, and its proper adjustment, became a subject of frequent and unnecessary consideration whilst I formed a part of the cabinet; and the manner in which the President proposed to carry into effect the policy in relation to imports, recommended in his previous messages, has since been avowed, with that frankness which belongs to his character. To this end he recommended "a modification of the tariff, which should produce a reduction of the revenue to the wants of the Government, and an adjustment of the duty upon imports, with a view to equal justice in relation to all our national interests, and to the counteraction of foreign policy, so far as it may be injurious to those interests."

"In these sentiments I fully concur; and I have been thus explicit in the statement of them, that there may be no room for misapprehension as to my own views upon the subject. A sincere and faithful application of these principles to our legislation, unwarped by private or political design, a restriction of the wants of the Government to a simple and economical administration which is consistent with the purity and stability of the republican system; a preference in encouragement given to such manufactures as are essential to the national defence, and its extension to others in proportion as they are adapted to our country, and of which the raw material is produced by ourselves with a proper respect for the rule which demands that all taxes should be imposed in proportion to the ability and condition of the contributors, would, I am convinced, give ultimate satisfaction to a vast majority of the People of the United States, and to arrest that spirit of discontent, which is now unhappily prevalent, and which threatens such extensive injury to the institutions of our country."

Mr. Van Buren's personal feelings have been at all times adverse to the high tariff policy; and while he has always endeavored, in the discharge of his official duties, to carry into effect the wishes of his immediate constituents, he has left no proper occasion unimproved to moderate their demands, and to bring their wishes to the standard spoken of in the above extract. It is not to be doubted that his efforts in this respect have largely contributed to the change of public opinion, which has taken place in his own State, on this interesting subject. In the month of July, 1827, he attended a meeting held in the city of Albany, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the Harrisburg Convention, and addressed the meeting on the whole subject, and particularly in explanation of the course previously pursued by himself. This speech, which was published and extensively circulated, ultimately produced great effect on public sentiment in New York.

In voting for the tariff law of 1828, he acted in obedience to explicit instructions from the Legislature of his State; and although, as Col. Benton has correctly stated, in his late letter, he felt much repugnance to many of the provisions of that bill, he did not feel himself at liberty to disregard the wishes and directions of his constituents. On this point, I have only to add, that no man, acquainted with public opinion as it then existed in New York, could doubt the actual conformity of the instructions referred to, to the sentiments of the great body of the People. I was myself at the time a mem-

*The original draft of the Classification Law, in the hand-writing of Mr. Van Buren, is still on file in the office of the Clerk of the Senate of New York, with the following endorsement, also in the hand-writing of Mr. Van Buren:

"The original Classification Bill, to be preserved as a memento of the patriotism, intelligence, and firmness, of the Legislature of 1814—15.

M. V. B., Albany, Feb. 15, 1815."

ter of the Assembly; and although I had refused, in December, 1827, to sign a memorial to Congress, praying for additional protective duties, which was circulated among my constituents, and very generally signed by them, I was yet so entirely satisfied of the unanimity and zeal with which they had embarked in the effort, that I felt myself bound to vote, and did accordingly vote for the resolution of instructions Whether either of us erred, in thus conforming to the wishes of those whose interests were committed to our care, is a point which I am content to leave without comment to your decision.

IV. *Internal Improvements.*—The vote given by Mr. V. B. in favour of the erection of gates upon the Cumberland road, is usually referred to by his opponents in the South, as furnishing the standard of his opinions concerning the powers of the Federal Government upon the subjects of Internal Improvements; and is not unfrequently made the subject of the most vehement denunciations. Either from the unexceptable character of his political career, or some other cause, it has usually so happened, that in the points in which he has been most bitterly assailed, he has, in the sequel, been found to be least vulnerable. I deceive myself greatly, if such shall not ultimately be the case in the present instance. In a note to a speech delivered by Mr. Van Buren in the Senate of the United States, on the powers of the Vice President, and in which he gives his views at large upon constitutional principles, and condemns, in the strongest terms, the latitudinarian opinions of the then existing administration, upon the subject of Internal Improvements, he thus speaks of the vote in question, and of his official course upon the subject in general.

"Mr. Van Buren is by no means certain that in this respect he himself has been altogether without fault. At the very first session after he came into the Senate, the knowledge of the perpetual drain that the Cumberland Road was destined to prove upon the public Treasury, unless some means were taken to prevent it, and a sincere desire to go at all times, as far as he could consistently with the constitution, to aid in the improvement and promote the prosperity of the western country, had induced him, without full examination, to vote for a provision authorizing the collection of toll on this road. The affair of the Cumberland Road, in respect to its reference to the constitutional powers of this Government, is a matter entirely *sui generes.* It was authorized during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, grew out of the disposition of the territory of the United States through which it passed. He has never heard an explanation of the subject (although it has been a matter of constant reference) that has been satisfactory to his mind. All that he can say is, that if the question were again presented him, he would vote against it; and that his regret for having done otherwise, would be greater, had not Mr. Monroe, much to his credit, put his veto upon the bill; and were it not the only vote in the course of seven years' service, which the most fastidious critic can torture into an incosistency with the principles which Mr. V. B. professed to maintain, and in the justice of which he is every day more and more confirmed."—*Note to Mr. Van Buren's speech in relation to the right of the Vice President to call to order, &c.*

No one will doubt, that, if the journals of the Senate for seven years to which he refers, or for the residue of the period which he served in that body, could show a single other vote inconsistent with the opinion which, upon full examination, he had thus adopted and avowed, it would long since have been forthcoming. The charge of latitudinarian opinions on this point, rest then on a single vote, given at the time and under the circumstances stated, and never repeated during his legislative service. What the state of this question was, at the period of General Jackson's accession to the Presidency, and how much has since been done to explode error and correct abuse, is too well understood to require elucidation. From the moment when the Maysville road bill first came under the consideration of the Executive, until the present day, Mr. Van Buren has been a devoted and active supporter of the reforms which President Jackson has actually effected, and of those he has endeavored to effect, upon this great subject. Whilst a member of his cabinet, as one of his coadjutors and constitutional advisers, and since that connexion was dissolved, by all the means which his situation has allowed him to employ, this support has been openly and firmly given. In the letter from Mr. Van Buren to the North Carolina Committee, already referred to, his views upon this subject are fully stated by himself:

"Internal Improvements are so diversified in their nature, and the possible agency of the Federal Government in their construction so variable in its character and degree, as to render it not a little difficult to lay down any precise rule that will embrace the whole subject. The broadest and best defined division is that which distinguishes between the direct construction of works of internal improvement by the General Government, and pecuniary assistance given by it to such as are undertaken by others. In the former, are included the right to make and establish roads and canals within the States, and the assumption of as much jurisdiction over the territory they may occupy, as is necessary to their preservation and use; the latter is restricted to simple grants of money in aid of such works, when made under State authority.

"The Federal Government does not, in my opinion, possess the power first specified; nor can it derive it from the State in which such works are to be constructed. The money power, as it is called, is not so free from difficulty. Various rules have, from time to time, been suggested by those who properly appreciate the importance of precision and certainty in the operations of the federal power. But they have been so frequently infringed upon by the apparently unavoidable action of the Government, that a final and satisfactory settlement of the question has been prevented. The wide difference between a definition of the power in question upon paper, and its practical application to the operations of Government, has been sensibly felt by all who have been intrusted with the management of public affairs. The whole subject was reviewed in the President's Maysville message. Sincerely believing that the best interests of the whole country, the quiet, not to say the stability of the Union, and the preservation of that moral force which, perhaps as much as any other, holds it together, imperiously required that the destructive course of legislation upon that subject, then prevalent, should, in some proper and constitutional way, be averted, I throughout, gave to the measure of which that document was an exposition, my active, zealous, and anxious support.

"The opinions declared by the President in the Maysville and his succeeding annual message, as I understand them, are as follows: 1st. That Congress does not possess the power to make and establish a road or canal within a State, with a right of jurisdiction to the extent I have stated; and that if it is the wish of the people that the construction of such works should be undertaken by the Federal Government, a previous amendment of the constitution conferring that power, and defining and restricting its exercise, with reference to the sovereignty of the State, is indispensible. 2d. And intimation of his belief that the right to make appropriations in aid of such internal improvements as are of a national character, has been so generally acted upon, and so long acquiesced in by the federal and States Governments, and the constituents of each, as to justify its exercise; but that it is, nevertheless, highly expedient that even such appropriations should—with the exception of such as relate to light-houses, beacons, buoys, public piers, and other improvements in harbors and navigable rivers of the United States, for the security and facility of our foreign commerce—be deferred, at least until the national debt is paid. 3d. That if it be the wish of the People that the agency of the Federal Government should be restricted to the appropriation of money, and extended in that form in aid of such undertakings, when carried on by State authority, then the occasion, the manner and the extent of the appropriation, should be made the subjects of constitutional regulation."

"In these views I concurred, and I likewise participated in the difficulties which were encountered and expressed by the President, in adopting the principles which concedes to the Federal Government the right to make appropriations in aid of works which might be regarded as of a national character; difficulties which arose as well from the danger of considering mere usage the foundation of the right, as from the extreme uncertainty of the best rule that had ever been adopted, or that could, in the absence of a positive constitutional provision, be established. The reasons on which these objections were founded, are so fully stated in the document referred, to & have been so extensively promulgated, that it is unnecessary for me to repeat them here. Subsequent reflection and experience have confirmed my apprehensions of the injurious consequences which would flow from the resumption of appropriations for internal improvements, with no better rule for the government of Congress than that of which I have spoken; and I do not hesitate to express it, as my opinion, that the general and true interests of the country would be best consulted by withholding them, with the exceptions which I have already referred to, until some constitutional regulation upon the subject has been made.

"In this avowal, I am certainly not influenced by feelings of indifference, much less of hostility to internal improvements. As such, they can have no enemies. I have never omitted to give them all the proper aid in my power, for which, by the way, I claim no particular merit, as I do not believe there is an honest and sane man in the country who does not wish to see them prosper; but their own construction, and the manner in which, and the means by which they are to be effected, are quite different questions. Rather than again expose our legislation to all the corrupting influences of those scrambles and combinations in Congress, which have been heretofore witnessed, and the other affairs of the country, to the injurious effects unavoidably resulting from them, it would, in my opinion, be infinitely preferable to leave works of the character spoken of, and not embraced in the exception which has been pointed out, for the present, to the supports upon which they have reposed with so much success for the last two years, viz: State efforts, and private enterprise. If the great body of the People become convinced that the progress of these works should be accelerated by the federal arm, they will not refuse to come to some proper constitutional arrangement upon the subject. The supposition that an equitable rule, which pays a proper respect to the interests and condition of the different States, could fail to receive, ultimately, the constitutional sanction, would be doing injustice to the intelligence of the country. By such a settlement of the question, our political system, in addition to the other advantages derived from it, would in relation to this subject at least, be relieved from those dangerous shocks, which spring from diversities of opinion upon constitutional points of deep interest, and, in the meantime, the resources of the country would be best husbanded by being left in the hands of those by whose labor they are produced."

It will be perceived, from the above extract, that in the opinions thus expressed by Mr. Van Buren, he went even beyond the grounds taken in the Maysville message. In that celebrated document, the President expressed an opinion, that appropriations for objects which might be deemed to be a national character, should, with certain enumerated exceptions, be deferred until the national debt was paid, and that in the meantime the occasion, the manner, and extent of such appropriations, should be made the subjects of general regulation by law. Mr. Van Buren in 1832 went one step further, and declared his opinion, that appropriations for improvements, even of this nature, ought to be withheld until an amendment of the Constitution, expressly authorizing and regulating them, should be made. In his last message, the President, upon a further view of the whole ground, has also adopted and announced substantially the same conclusion.

V. *The Bank of the United States.*—Mr. Van Buren's opinions in regard to the Bank of the United States, were expressed in the Senate of the United States in 1828—repeated in his letter to the Shocco Springs Committee, whilst a candidate for the Vice Presidency—and have been so freely uttered by him, that there cannot, I think, be occasion to say much upon that subject. But to close the door to cavil, I state, 1st. That he holds that Congress does not possess the power to establish a National Bank, in any of the States of the Union, nor to establish, in such States, the Branch of any Bank located in the District of Columbia. And 2d. That he is, therefore, decidedly opposed to the establishment of a National Bank in any of the States; and is also opposed to the establishment of any such Bank in the District of Columbia, as unnecessary and inexpedient, and as liable to a great proportion of the abuses which have, in his opinion, been practised in the existing Bank.—The most sedulous efforts have been made to propagate the belief, that, in their opposition to the present Bank, Mr. Van Buren and his New York friends have been mainly influenced by the desire of transferring the institution from Philadelphia to N. York—or to use the language of the day, from Chestnut street to Wall street; and your State has been a principal theatre for this attempt. Nothing, I assure you can be more unjust towards Mr. Van Buren and his political friends than this imputation. I am fully warranted in pronouncing it to be so, by frequent and free personal communications with Mr. V. B. by all the facts and circumstances which have come to my knowledge since the subject of the Bank has been under discussion. Fortunately for the cause of truth, this matter need not be left to rest alone upon testimony of this character. On the 30th of January, 1834, Mr. Wright, of New York, the personal and political friend of Mr. Van Buren, declared, in his place in the Senate of the U. S., what he understood to be the opinions of the Democracy of N. York, upon this head. The concurrence of Mr. Van Buren in these views, was freely expressed and very generally understood by all parties in Congress. The production of any act or declaration of his, or any of his friends in Congress, inconsistent with these opinions, may be safely challenged. But this is not all. In the middle of January, 1834, after the pressure in the money market had become quite severe, and after Mr. Clay's resolutions had been for some days under discussion, and the debate had begun to assume its most exciting character, Mr. Van Buren was informed, that a meeting of a few of the business men of the city of New York, composed both of friends and opponents of the existing Bank in that city, had been held at the residence of one of the most respectable citizens to deliberate upon the existing crisis; and that, under the impression that a Bank might be so constituted as to obviate the President's objections, they had ultimately agreed to unite in a memorial to Congress, for a new Bank to be established in the city of N. York. These proceedings were announced to Mr. Van Buren, by Mr. Thomas Seffern, a highly respectable merchant, and personal and political friend, who had for a moment, yielded his assent to this plan, in a letter dated the 12th of January, 1834, which was received on the 14th, and replied to next day. I am enabled to give you a copy of this letter. It will speak for itself:

"WASHINGTON, Jan. 15th, 1834.

"Dear Sir:—I received last evening your letter of the 12th inst., in which you apprize me of your intention to unite with some of the friends of the present Bank, in an application to Congress for the incorporation of a new one, to have its principal seat at New York. I will not conceal from you, my dear sir, my regret that you should have been able to bring your mind to this conclusion. The right to make such an application is certainly open to all our citizens, and I have surely no disposition to prevent or embarrass its exercise. Those who know me, will not, I am confident, suspect me of such presumption. But, as it has been thought proper to advise me, in advance of the contemplated movement, I should be wanting in candor and I think in duty also, if I left you for a moment uninformed of my sentiments upon this subject. The application of which you speak, could serve no other purpose than to aid the existing Bank in the efforts it is making to obtain an extension of its charter, and to expose the motives of the opponents of the Bank who unite in it, to the imputation (doubtless in the present case an unjust one) of having been influenced in their opposition by selfish motives. Of this, I have not the slightest doubt. And without having communicated with the members, or laying claim to information that is not open to all attentive observers, I cannot hesitate in believing, that it would be impossible to obtain a dozen votes in favor of such a proposition, in both branches of the National Legislature. At all events, I think it proper to say to you, that it could not receive either countenance or support from me. I could not act otherwise without a departure from principles which I sincerely entertain, which have been avowed to the people before my election, and which I feel it to be a sacred duty to maintain inviolate.

It is not possible that any one could take a deeper interest in the welfare of your city, or feel more pride in its unexampled success and present prosperity, than I do. All that I can in fure with propriety accomplish, to carry it forward to that still greater elevation which is its unavoidable destiny, I stand ready to perform. The support of the proposed measure is not of that character; and will not, I am persuaded, upon reflection, be desired at my hands, either by yourself or by the great body of your citizens. I have formed a very erroneous estimate of the character of the friends of the Administration in New York, among whom, with great pleasure, I recognise yourself, if, upon a full view of the circumstances, they can be induced to bring in question, in this way, the purity and disinterestedness of the stand which they have so nobly taken in support of the President, in his patriotic efforts to rid the country of an institution so formidable and dangerous, and which is obviously seeking to make an issue of power between its government, and that which the people have established.

"I am, my dear sir, very cordially yours,
M. VAN BUREN."

The sentiments contained in his answer to Mr. Suffern, were avowed in conversation by Mr. Van Buren without reserve. Understanding from Col. Benton, during the debate on Mr. Clay's resolutions, that attempts had been to impress him with the belief that Mr. Van Buren and the New York delegation entertained the selfish views of which I am speaking, the Vice President forthwith placed in his hands a copy of his letter to Mr. Suffern, with permission to show it to whomsoever he pleased. Before quitting this subject, it is due to Mr Suffern, & the few political friends who acted with him, to state that, having begun to doubt the propriety of the step they were about taking, they had, before the receipt of Mr. Van Buren's letter, suspended all further proceedings; and that they ultimately abandoned it entirely, and have ever since, so far as I can learn, been among the decided opponents of any National Bank.

Having thus given you the facts upon the several points mentioned in your letter, and in the other communications addressed to me, I have only to add, that I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

COL. JOHNSON'S LETTER.

We are obliged to Mr. Stevenson for the following interesting correspondence. Col. Johnson's reply was received on Sunday last—and we hasten to lay it before the public. He now abjures all National Banks under every modification—and declares his determination to carry out the principles of the Jefferson school, and the precepts of the present Administration. He pays a warm and handsome tribute to the exalted talents and sound principles of Mr. Rives—and with a modesty equal to his liberality, attributes the preference of the Convention only to his own greater age and longer public service, and not to any superior qualifications of his own. He significantly avers, that his "highest political ambition will be more than satisfied," by the office to which he has thus been nominated. For one, we are most anxious to do Col. Johnson full justice—to *extenuate* nothing from the services he has rendered to his country—to respect the blood he has freely shed in her struggle—nor to set down aught in malice. We lend him a liberal, even though it may not be a favorable, ear—and most cheerfully do we give the use of our columns to the following Exposition, for the consideration of the others. It is well understood that Colonel Johnson is not the man whom we prefer for the Vice President—but he has to be heard.

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MAY 23, 1835.

SIR: A convention of Republican delegates from various parts of the Union, for the purpose of selecting suitable candidates for the offices of President, and Vice President assembled in Baltimore on the 20th inst. & agreed to present to their country, your name for that of Vice President. We have been requested to communicate to you this nomination, and your acceptance of the same. We take pleasure in performing this duty, and respectfully solicit an answer at such a time as may suit your convenience to give one.

With sentiments of high esteem and respect, we have the honor to be your obedient servants,

A. STEVENSON, *President.*
JAS. FENNER,
EDWARD CONDIT,
UPTON S. HEATH,
R. STRANGE,
J. B. NEVITT,
FRANKLIN CANNON,
Vice Presidents of the National Convention.

To RICHARD M. JOHNSON, Esq., of Kentucky.

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GREAT CROSSINGS, 9th June, 1835.

Gentlemen: I have had the honor to receive your letter, informing me that I have been nominated by the recent Republican Convention at Baltimore, as a candidate for the office of Vice President.

For this expression of confidence from the Republican party of the Union, I have not language to express my gratitude. For the exalted talents, pure character, and sound principles of the gentleman, whose name was brought in competition with mine, no man can have a higher respect than myself; and had he been preferred by the Convention, it would have afforded me the highest pleasure to give him my cordial support. To my greater age and longer public service, and not to superior qualifications, can I attribute the preference of the Convention; and if any injury should accrue to the Republican cause from that preference, no man will deplore it more than myself. As, however the Convention were undoubtedly better qualified to judge on that point, than one or a few individuals possibly can be, I have but to accept the proffered nomination, and resign myself to the will of the People, as it may be expressed at the polls. The gratification I feel at the honor done me is not unmingled with regret—a regret, arising not from the preference of another by a portion of the Convention, but from the error under which they appear to have labored in relation to my political principles. I do not know myself, if my pinciples do not accord with those of Thomas Jefferson, the Patriarch of Republicanism, and his disciples who constituted the late Convention. During almost the whole period comprised in the Administrations of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, I was a member of Congress and gave them my cordial support. From the earliest moment, I uniformly acted with the Republican party, founded on the principles asserted by Virginia in 1798, and never withheld my support on any occasion, from either of the distinguished men, who, in succession, became the representatives of these principles at the head of the Government, save only in the struggle of 1814, '15, and '16, for the establishment of a National Bank. President Madison then, and many of my Republican associates in Congress, who concurred with me in principle, felt themselves constrained to yield up their objections to what they considered the highest law—public necessity. I continued to believe the remedy worse than the disease. I had voted against the recharter of the old Bank of the United States, in 1811, from a conviction of its dangerous tendencies as well as its unconstitutionality Upon the same grounds I felt constrained to vote against the establishment of the present Bank in 1816, although advocated by the Administration to which I was attached.

I voted against the bill to recharter this Bank in 1832. In 1834, I voted for Mr. Polk's resolution, declaring, that the Bank of the United States ought not to be rechartered, and I defended the President's measure in regard to the removal of the Public Deposites, at every point at which it was assailed, with a view to sever the connexion between the Government and the Bank, and to make sure of a final deliverance from the Institution. Indeed, I have never wavered in my opinion against its constitutionality, and have never seen the moment when I would have given my vote for any similar institution. I cannot conceive how the opinion got abroad that I was in favor of the Bank, or of any such unconstitutional monopoly, unless it be from the circumstance that I did not, with the ardor of younger politicians, pledge myself against every possible substitute for the present Bank. General Jackson, in one of his annual messages, suggested the outline of a substitute without stockholders, or power to make loans, as I understood it; and in his veto message, he declared that he could have furnished a plan which would not be liable to constitutional objections. Many of his friends believed that it would be absolutely necessary to have some substitute, and suggested a variety of schemes. To all these I listened, without giving my assent to any; and never for a moment did I harbor a thought of proposing or supporting any one, except in the event of failure in the experiment to use the S. Banks; & then only such a scheme as should be entirely free from constitutional objections, and have the approbation of the Administration and the Republican party.

The recent developements of the power of doing mischief possessed by a National Bank, and the uncontrollable tendency to use this power to direct the politics of the country, have satisfied me that no such institution should be tolerated, under any circumstances. The facility and success with which the public business has recently been done through the State Banks, have, in my opinion, proved that a National institution is as unnecessary as it is unsafe and unconstitutional.

In relation to the tariff, my views appear also not to be understood. At the close of the last war, the general sentiment seemed to prevail among our eminent statesmen, especially those who had supported the Government in that conflict; that it was the true policy of the Government so to regulate the tariff, as to promote the establishment of manufactures, within our borders. In this opinion, many of the statesmen from the South united with those of the middle and western States. Without being distinguished as a peculiar advocate of the course of legislation which grew up under these circumstances, I gave it my support in pursuance of public opinion. As soon, however, as I perceived the dangers which were likely to grow out of this species of legislation pushed to excess, I became an advocate for the reduction of the tariff, and voted for every proposition having that end in view, down to and including the compromise, which, was made at the session of 1832-3. That compromise ought to be considered by all good citizens as putting an end to the question. No prudent and patriotic man will, I am sure, ever attempt a renewal of that species of legislation. For myself, I can sincerely say, that I should consider any attempt of that sort as savouring of enmity to the government, inasmuch as it is unnecessary as a measure of policy, and would certainly revive a controversy more dangerous to our Union than any other which has arisen since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. The preservation of the Union, and the harmony of its members, are incomparably more important than any system of legislation which regards only the pecuniary interests of a portion of the people.

The same remarks are applicable in a great degree, to the subject of internal improvements. In relation to them, it may also be observed, that the success of the several States, in their prosecution, and the great local interests vested in them, together with the considerations that the States manage their concerns with more care and economy than the General Government, are persuasive arguments against Federal interference in them hereafter, beyond such works as are universally conceded to be of a National character.

In fine, I consider the views of President Jackson, on the Tariff and Internal Improvements, as founded in true wisdom; and as far as I may hereafter be enabled, it will be my earnest endeavors to give them efficacy in the administration of the Government.

On these leading subjects, I felt it my duty to touch, because it seems to have been erroneously apprehended by some, that I would be disposed to use the influence of high official station, to restore an expiring Monopoly, and certain mischievous systems of policy which experience has exploded. It is mortifying to me, that such an impression should have obtained any credience whatever, since the steady, though not boisterous support, which I have given to the President in his persevering and successful warfare on those systems. So far from entertaining any such design or desire, I look upon myself as selected by the Convention, for the purpose of aiding to make permanent the principles and policy in the administration of our Government, which have recently been sanctioned by such decided marks of public approbation, and to which I am pledged alike by inclination and duty.

On other subjects, a public life of thirty years' uninterrupted activity has, I trust, been sufficient to enable my countrymen to understand my principles and my motives of action. I believe no man will charge me with dereliction of duty towards my country. In devotion to my country, no one will say that I have been wanting; and I trust that mine has not been "a faith without works." My constituents have never charged me with neglect of *their interests, collectively or individually;* and, to an American citizen, complaining of wrong, and asking the aid of a friend, wherever residing, or however poor, unknown and humble, I have never turned a deaf ear, or refused to labor for him, as for a brother. To this faithfulness, and these exertions to be useful, more than to any extraordinary qualifications in me, do I attribute the honor which the Convention have done me; and should the People respond favorably to the recommendation of that body, my highest political ambition will be more than satisfied. It will be a confirmation, by the voice of my whole country, of the repeated proofs of approbation, given by the people of my own State, to the well-meant labors of a life devoted to the service of the nation.

But, whatever may be the fate of the recommendation which I have received from the kind partiality of the members of the convention, coming from almost every State in the Union, as the representatives of the Democratic Party, with which it has been my pride to act, throughout my public career, I shall ever cherish with the most affectionate recollections, a deep sense of the obligation they have conferred.

You will please, gentlemen, to accept the assurances of my high respect and consideration, while I remain, most respectfully, your friend and fellow citizen,

R. M. JOHNSON.

To Messrs. ANDREW STEVENSON, *President.*
JAMES FENNER,
EDW. CONDIT,
UPTON S. HEATH,
ROB. STRANGE,
J. B. NEVITT,
FRANKLIN CANNON,
Vice Presidents.

From the Baltimore Chronicle

THE TORNADO.

The late severe Tornado which visited New Brunswick, has been more destructive than we had apprehended. It is supposed that near one hundred and fifty houses were destroyed, and that the loss of property may be estimated at one hundred thousand dollras. Several lives were lost, and many persons seriously injured

The storm was most terrific, and has not left a tree or house standing in its passage. It first made its appearance with the falling of ice, and on reaching the hill at New Brunswick, it remained, says the Brunswick Times, apparently fixed for a minute or two, presenting the appearance of a pillar of fire—its base resting on the earth, and its top reaching a mass of black clouds.

We copy the following account from the New York Gazette:

Among the extraordinary occurrences, which took place on this melancholy occasion, the fate of the son of William G. Dunham (a small lad) was the most singular.

He was taken off the piazza of the house corner of New and George streets, carried in the air a distance of three hundred yards and landed on the wharf at Burnet street, having only sustained a slight injury in one of his arms. On being questioned as to his feelings, he stated that he recollected passing through the top of a willow tree, and that the sensation produced by being carried up in the whirlpool was like that of being pulled in contrary directions.

A bedstead was taken from the third story of a house in Schureman street, carried a distance of two hundred yards, and landed in Burnet street, without having sustained the slightest injury. A carpet bag and some bedding were carried from, the garret of Dr. Janeway's house to the river, a distance of nearly half a mile. Some of the roofs were conveyed across the river and canal into the woods, where they were collected together by a party of Penobscot Indians, who were living there, for the purpose of erecting shanties. A cow was killed in the street, which a woman had been milking a few seconds before.

After leaving New Brunswick, the tornado passed down the river a short distance, then took a course across the river and passing over the farm of James T. Dunn, tore up several trees by the roots, laid all his out buildings in ruins, without doing the slightest damage to his dwelling. It then passed down to the farm of Joel Randal, and carried away part of the roof and gable end of his dwelling.—Thence its course was over Piscataway, a small town, containing about a dozen houses, situated two miles from New Brunswick. Here, every building except two in the place, including the Episcopal Church, was demolished. We regret to add, that Mr. Thomas W Harper, of New York, was killed by being struck on the head with a beam.—We understand that Mr. H. had just received the deed of some property which he had been purchasing, and that his visit to Piscataway was for the purpose of making some arrangements respecting it. He was a silver-smith, residing at 31 Rose street, and has left a large family.

The tornado then passed on towards Perth Amboy, where one building was destroyed, and spent its fury on Staten Island, as stated above.

Having gone through with the details of this melancholy affair, we now present our readers with the remarks of a friend who was an eye witness of the whole scene, and which will enable them to form a correct idea of this awfully sublime spectacle. He says:—The first intimation I had of the tornado's approach, was the wind blowing in from both sides of the house in which I was sitting. Immediately the cry of fire was raised—I ran to the corner of the street and perceived in a westerly direction at about half a mile's distance a black column moving onward, not very rapidly, which had something the appearance of a smothered fire, and was mistaken for it. I saw what it was and ran into the house and closed all the windows before it reached us. The whole atmosphere was filled with fragments of timber, &c.—in a moment the house opposite was unroofed, as if it had been covered with paper. The house in which I was, being at the edge of the current, escaped uninjured, save that a rafter from the roof of a house about half a mile distant, thirty feet long, struck the edge of the window tearing away the brick work and demolishing the sash and passed into the wall of the room.

The track of the Tornado was from North-west to southeast, and from a minute investigation of its effects, does not appear to have been of the nature of a whirlwind ordinarily so called. The violence appears to have been produced not from a whirling motion, but from two currents rushing towards each other—at the same time having an onward motion. In the centre of the track the force appears to have been upwards, with something of a whirling movement. The facts which substantiate this opinion are these. In the town wherever a building has been moved, if it was at the edge of the current, its direction was inwards if at the centre, onwards. But these effects are more strongly marked in the woods, where the direction of almost every tree accords with this statement—at the extreme edge the trees are nearly at right angles with the course, sloping more as you proceed towards the centre, where there is some confusion, but the direction is almost invarial ly with the current.

A gentleman of our acquaintance, who happened to be in New Brunswick during the tornado, remarked to us, that previous to its commencement, the atmosphere was usual heavy, and respiration was with the greatest oppression. There was, said he, many a mysterious dread, or supernatural feeling of something unusual about to occur.

When the intelligence of the disaster reached Princeton, several of the Professors of the College immediately proceeded to the scene of devastation. They made a minute examination of the spot visited by the tornado, and will doubtless furnish the public with an interesting scientific statement on the subject of this occurrence—the like of which has never before occurred in this latitude.

As some persons may be disposed to doubt the account respecting the lad Dunham, we will merely state that during a whirlwind which occurred in Burgundy in 1755, the particulars of which are given by Abbe Richard, it is stated that "two men were enveloped in the whirlwind and carried to a distance, without experiencing any injury; a young shepherd was lifted high in the air, and thrown upon the banks of the river—yet his fall was not violent the whirlwind having placed him on a verge where it ceased to act." The case of the shepherd is precisely similar to that of young Dunham, and in fact the whole account of the above mentioned tornado which took place in the town of Mirabeau, bears a surprising similarity to the one we have just related."

COL. JOHNSON.

The virulence with which this patriot and statesman has been assailed, and the libels with which the opposition prints are teeming against him, only prove that his weight is felt and his influence dreaded throughout the confederacy. His calumniators know they can make no unfavourable impression in the west—but they imagine his popularity may be effected in the east and south, by charges which are as false as they must be disgusting. In due season the persecutors of the Colonel will be put down by "a plain unvarnished tale"—by a statement of facts that will enable every reflecting man to appreciate his private as well as public conduct.

We could reply to the ribald essays of the Journal—which are too obscene for perusal—but it would be a waste of labor and of time. The general character of that print, and the rancour and obscenity displayed in the articles to which we refer for bid supposition that attacks on the hero of the Thames can fail to increase his well earned popularity.

The single fact, that he represented a district in Congress for twenty-eight years, the population of which is second to none in the Union in point of virtue, intelligence, and retirement, sufficiently manifests that he is not obnoxious to the charges urged against him.—*Louisville (Ky.) Advertiser.*

The London Morning Chronicle says—"We understand that Washington Irving receives from his publisher, in England, six hundred pounds, ($2,664 64) for each of the volumes of his Miscellanies, with the privilege of being permitted to print them at the same time in America."

The Presidential Election.—If there is any thing which should unite the friends of the Constitution and the Union in one joint and determined effort to defeat the plans of the combination, it is the fact of their determination to defeat the will of the People in the choice of a Chief Magistrate. Upon that subject they make no concealment of their purpose; but openly avow their intention of defeating the Republican candidate, and thereby bringing the election into the House of Representatives; where, by intrigue and management, they hope to make Daniel Webster President of the United States.—*Standard of the Union.*

AN ANGEL CAUGHT.—The Magazine and Advocate says, that while the Mormon prophet, Jo Smith, was in Ohio, engaged in proselyting people to the faith of the "Golden Bible," he sought to give additional solemnity to the baptismal rite, by affirming that on each occasion an angel would appear on the opposite side of the streams and there remain till the conclusion of the ceremoy The rite was administered in the evening in Grand River, near Painesville, not by the prophet in person, but by his disciples. In agreement with the prediction of the prophet, on each occasion a figure in white was seen on the opposite bank, and the faith of the faithful was thereby greatly increased. Suspicions, as to the incorporeal nature of the reputed angel, at length induced a company of young men (unbelievers of course) to examine the quality of the ghost, having secreted themselves they awaited its arrival. Their expectations were soon realized, by its appearance in its customary position, and rushing from their lair, they succeeded in forcing it into the stream, and although its efforts to escape were powerful, they succeeded in bringing it in triumph to the opposite side of the stream, when who should this supposed inhabitant of the upper world be but the Mormon prophet.—*Rochester Republican.*

THE CHOLERA.—This disease is wending its way up the Mississippi and Ohio River. The St. Louis Republican of the 10th says, that it prevails to some extent in several towns in Illinois and Missouri. The city of St. Louis is "nearly free from the disease." The Maysville Eagle of the 11th gives an account of several deaths in that place by the disease. Two cases have terminated fatally in Wheeling—the persons arrived there with the disease from a steamboat, and died in a few hours afterwards.—*Balt. Chron.*

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1835.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
OF KENTUCKY.

We perceive by last Saturday's Baltimore papers, that Mr. Livingston passed through that city, on his way to Washington on Friday last. We may therefore expect, very soon, some official information (or at least such as may be considered on *authority*) in relation to our affairs with France.

We have devoted a large portion of this morning's paper, to an *expose* of the views and opinions of Mr. Van Buren in reference to the great questions of policy which now agitate the country. The position in which this distinguished statesman now stands, a candidate for the suffrages of the people for the highest elective office on earth, not only justifies, but calls for, the most minute inquiry into his political opinions. The article commences with the first page. The importance of the subject will be a sufficient aplogy for its length.

We offer to our readers this morning the letter of Col. Johnson, accepting the nomination of the Baltimore Convention. As might have been expected, the old hero of the Thames seems a little indignant that the orthodoxy of his political faith should have been questioned at this late period of his political life. That a man who had formed his principles on the basis of the Kentucky resolutions of '99, and while too, the spirit of these resolutions was yet in its vigor, that one who had served in Congress under, and had sustained with an unwavering hand, the Democratic administrations of Jefferson and Madison, who still, unconscious of a change, continued his support of the principles of '98, as carried out by the present administration, should, after near 30 years of his life, thus spent in the councils of the nation, have the soundness of his principles called in question, seems indeed enough to startle one. Yet such has been the fact. Seduced by the ambitious spirits in Congress who had fought shoulder to shoulder with him during the war, Col Johnson, like many others of his Democratic brethren, had measurably lost sight of his landmarks. He was fast gliding into the *liberal construction* in which the American System had its origin, without perceiving that it was of the same parentage of the Alien and Sedition laws. This bantling, so specious in appearance, was not recognised as next of kin to those odious monsters; and it was not until the Democracy of the South had stripped it of its alluring garb, and Old Hickory had exposed it by expelling it from the halls of Congress, that the Democracy of the country at large saw the true character of its birth and parentage.

But, although incautious in some of his actions, Col. Johnson has shown himself in the general, the stedfast friend and supporter of the great principles of the doctrines of '98, and pledges himself, if elected, to carry them out, as far as may be in his power, in any administration of which he may be a member. Would to God, that all who call themselves Democrats, were as honest and consistent in support of their principles, as Col. R. M. Johnson.

We cannot forbear from inviting public attention to the "GRAND MECHANICAL EXHIBITION" and display of "OPTICAL ILLUSIONS" advertised in our columns this morning. We have not had an opportunity of conversation with the individual exhibiting these specimens of art, nor can we speak from any knowledge we have of the particular exhibitions now offered to the citizens of Talbot; but if they approach in grandeur & beauty, those of a similar character which we have witnessed in the Cities, they will afford a rich treat to the sight and imagination of the beholder.

But what constitutes the chief excellence of such exhibitions, is the total absence of every thing which can offend the most moral or religious feeling. They consist in an astonishing display of the unlimited inventive powers and ingenuity of the human mind, as creditable to the Exhibiter as gratifying to the Visiter.

From Saturday's Baltimore American.

The Citizens' Union Line steamboat landed her passengers from Philadelphia at two o'clock yesterday afternoon in Baltimore—thus making the trip between the two cities in the short space of only eight hours.

The Hon. Mr. LIVINGSTON, late Minister to France, was among the passengers. He proceeded immediately to Washington.

Yellow Fever and Cholera at New Orleans.—Letters were received yesterday at the Merchants' Exchange Reading Room, stating that the Cholera and Yellow Fever had broken out at New Orleans about the 6th of June.—*N. Y. Herald.*

We see it stated in some of the papers that one of the conditions upon which Judge White is to receive the support of the piebald leaders is, that he votes against expunging or rescinding Mr. Clay's condemnatory resolution of the President. We shall see.—Mississippian.

TO THE PUBLIC.

An exposition of the rise, progress and principles of the Methodist Protestant Church, will be made (God willing) at the Methodist Protestant Meeting House in Easton, on Thursday evening next, at 8 o'clock. Among other matters Mr. Wesley's letter declaring his hostility to republicanism in the Methodist societies, the Rev. Ezekiel Cooper's plea and arguments in favor of a lay delegation in the church, and the Rev. Bishop Emory's and others appeal against the powers of the Methodist Bishops will be reviewed. The expositor, however, promises that whenever it shall become necessary to introduce the government of the Methodist Episcopal, or any other church, the reference will be respectful and the facts relied upon will be chiefly taken from their own publications. There shall not be a word intentionally uttered which ought to give offence to any denomination. A fair, candid, and respectful discussion of the government of any church, should not be offensive to any of its members. Besides, any member of a church will be at full liberty to controvert any statement which may be made, or to reply to the whole exposition, provided Christian moderation and proper courtesy be observed. The object of the exposition is not to proke controversy, but to place the government of the Methodist Protestant Church, and the causes of separation, fairly before the public. This has never yet been done in Easton, since the adoption of the constitution and discipline of the church. A short history was once given of the conventional articles.

If the night should be unfavorable, the next fair night will be embraced.

Easton, June 27th, 1835.

Fourth of July Celebration.

To the patriotic citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties:

Deeply impressed with the importance of fostering in our minds the remembrance of the glorious FOURTH OF JULY '76, the birth-day of Independence to America, and more fully to express our veneration for those who originated our Grand Charter of Liberty, we, the undersigned, are authorised, as the Committee of Arrangement, to notify such of our fellow citizens as may choose to participate with us, that a public dinner will be served up by Mr. Elijah McDowell, at his Hotel in the town of Easton, on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the fifty-ninth anniversary of our Republic.

Gentlemen of all political parties have come forward and proposed a joint celebration on this occasion; it is therefore particularly and emphatically understood that this is no party device, but a patriotic effort where all liberal and independent men may unite in offering their spontaneous testimony to the blessings which we enjoy under this high bequest.

THOMAS H. JENKINS,
J. BOZMAN KERR,
SAM'L. W. SPENCER,
PERRY ROBINSON,
ROBERT M. WILLSON,
ADAM CLENDENNIN,
WILLIAM H. CURTIS.

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.

PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat.—A lot of good Maryland red was sold in the early part of the week at $1.45 per bushel. A parcel of about 1800 bushels good Western, was sold at $1.48. A sale of a parcel of Susquehanna red was made to-day at $1.46. The wheat harvest has been partially commenced in the region bordering on the Rappahannock, and supplies from that quarter will begin to appear in about ten days. A beautiful specimen of Rappahannock white, in the ear, was shown to us yesterday.

Corn.—The sales throughout the week have been at 95 a 97 cents per bushel for white, and at 92 cents for yellow—We quote the same rates to-day.

Rye.—We quote at 95a97 cts.

Oats.—A parcel of Susquehanna was sold on Wednesday at 55 cts, and yesterday two parcels of Susquehanna and one of Maryland were sold at 53 cts. We quote Virginia at 47a48 cts.

A Temperance address will be delivered in the M. E. Church in Easton, on Saturday next, the Fourth day of July, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Anniversary of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday Schools in Easton, will be held in the M. E. Church, on 5th of July at 3 o'clock P. M. The Sunday Schools in this place and all others throughout the county, are respectfully invited to attend. An Address may be expected on the occasion.

NOTICE.

GREEN TURTLE will be served up on Saturday next, (the 4th July,) at the Union Hotel.

ELIJAH McDOWELL.

june 30

S. K. LYON, M. D.
DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the citizens of Easton, and will be happy to wait on those who may require his services, either at his room at Mr. Lowe's Hotel, or at their dwellings.

Dr. Lyon is aware that the best recommendation any professional man can have is the favorable opinion of his employers: Nevertheless, he takes the liberty of adding to this advertisement, an extract from the Lynchburg Virginian, published in 1833.

"Dr. Lyon comes amongst us highly recommended as a medical man and an experienced and successful Dentist, having been formerly Lecturer on the principles of Dental Surgery in the Western College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and having testimonials of his professional skill from Professors of that institution, and Dr. Chapman of Philadelphia." &c.

june 27 tf

O. I. O. F.

THERE will be a procession of the Odd Fellows in Centreville, Q. Ann's County on the 4th July next which will be accompanied by a band of music from Baltimore.

An address will be delivered by P. F. Thomas Esq. on the merits of the institution. Members of the adjacent Lodges are respectfully solicited to attend.

Papers friendly to the institution will confer a favour by giving the above a publication.

N. CRISP—Sec.

June 27, 1835.

WAS COMMITTED, to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 15th day June 1835, by W. A. Schaffer, Esq. a Justice of the peace in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro man, as a runaway, who calls himself SAMUEL MINA, says he is free and was raised by Wm. Brown, Esq. a laywer in Harrisburg, Pa.—Said negro is 5 feet 6½ inches high, age about 21 years has a scar on the end of his little finger on the left hand. Had on when committed, a drab monkey jacket, white drilling pantaloons, summer vests, red linsey shirt, fine shoes, and white fur hat. The owner (if any) of said negro is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be disbearged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore City & county gail

June 27 3w

GRAND MECHANICAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
Conflagration of Moscow,

That was received with such universal approbation at Baltimore, together with a variety of optical illusions, and interesting variety.

THE inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity are respectfully informed that on this evening, (Tuesday) and on every evening during the week, the above curiosities will be exhibited at the MASONIC HALL.

The Grand Mechanical Exhibition of the
CONFLAGRATION OF MOSCOW.

☞This view of Moscow is copied from an accurate Sketch.

DESCRIPTION

On the extreme left of the picture, are seen three edifices with windows illuminated—they constitute the "Infants' or Foundling Hospital." At the time of the conflagration, they were occupied as a Hospital, and for this reason, lights are seen in these, while the rest of the Picture is wrapt in darkness. This Hospital contained 4,000 Russian Soldiers, wounded at the battle of Borodino, who, being unable to escape, perished in the flames!

In front of it is seen the Cathedral Church of St. Joan, with its lofty dome, from which Napoleon removed the Golden Cross.

About the centre of the city is seen the great Stone Bridge, in front of which is the Wooden Dock and Bridge, over which the Military pass.

The front of the view is occupied by the Battlements and Towers of the Kremlin—a Fortification of immense strength, containing within its precincts, the Imperial Palace, State Buildings, Churches, &c.

☞No pains or expense has been spared in improving upon past experiments with a view to render this, in all respects, the most finished and effective Panorama of the kind. At the rising of the curtain, the city is wrapt in darkness; relieved only by the moon, and a few twinkling stars, and the glimmering torches of the Russian incendiaries. A small flame, at first scarcely perceptible, appears upon the horison, which gradually spreads, until the Conflagration envelopes the entire city, and all the scenery glows with a brilliant red glare, in lieu of the pale green light at first reflected from the moon. The martial music of Napoleon's Troops at first heard in the distance gradually steals upon the ear, until these are seen crossing the Bridge, when it is so managed as to aid the optical illusion. The eager flight of the citizens with their treasures, the triumphal march of the imperial army, the rolling smoke, and ever increasing ocean of flame, the falling of Steeples, the pealing of the Alarums, and tolling of the Convent and Church Bells, the Military Music, the brisk and rattling "Feu de joi" of the Infantry, the hollow sounding of distant cannon, are so executed and combined, as to convey an accurate idea of a scene which it is impossible to describe. Finally,

A MINE EXPLODES!

Beneath the Palace of the Kremlin, and this stupendous edifice, with its lofty Towers and Battlements, becomes a heap of smoking ruins.

The evening's entertainments will commence with the

PHANTASMAGORIA,
Comprising upwards of 50 objects.

OPTICAL ILLUSIONS.

Octaplaiseoptogon, or combination of 8 Mirrors, producing upwards of 500 reflections of one object; thus, if 9 tapers are lighted, and 2 or 3 live animals, (mice &c.) are introduced, it will have the appearance of avenues of endless length, beautifully illuminated with 4500 tapers, and innumerable thousands of mice. An inspection only can explain the imposing effect produced. It is the only one ever made in this country.

A Splendid Cosmorama, with 25 beautiful views in Europe.

A Splendid Phantasmagoria, with a great variety of interesting subjects.

A Superb Miniature Theatre, with scenes, curtains, &c. complete—a beautiful little article.

A great variety of Kaleidoscopes, shewing endless changes of variegated stars, and other objects.

A beautiful Artificial Egg, with moving objects and views—an interesting article combining the wonders of the Microscope.

A very pretty Magic Lanthern will be displayed—with numerous figures.

Magic Swans, Fish, &c.

The Fantascope, an astonishing Optical Illusion, shewing a variety of vagaries, dancing round a globe in constant succession.—Frogs running, snakes in perpetual motion &c.

A Splendid Gallery of Pictures, comprising upwards of 500 well selected Drawings, Lithographs, Copperplate and Wood Cuts, arranged round the room.

The whole to conclude with the Conflagration of Moscow.

The museum will be open from 10 o'clock till 4.

☞Tickets 50 cents—Children half price, which will entitle those visiting the Exhibition to admission gratis to the Museum, on the following days from 10 to 4 o'clock.

Doors open at half past 7—commence at 8 o'clock.

LUMBER YARD

THE SUBSCRIBERS are about to establish a
LUMBER YARD
IN EASTON,

IN which they intend keeping all the various kinds of Plank, Scantling, Shingles, &c. that may be wanted, and from which they expect to be able to supply all those who may be disposed to purchase, with as good lumber and at prices *fully* as low as it can be obtained in the Baltimore market, without the addition of freight.

They have already received from Port Deposite and elsewhere, and now offer for sale at their yard in Easton, an excellent lot of

4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 White Pine Plank,
Cypress Shingles and Scantling.

They also intend keeping a part of the above at Easton Point, for the accommodation of those who may wish to be supplied by water.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the above will please call on William Loveday, who will attend to the business.

WM. H. GROOME,
WM. LOVEDAY.

june 27 eo4t

JOB PRINTING.

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this office,
SUCH AS
Pamphlets,
Handbills, of every description,
Blanks, " "
Cards, &c. &c. &c.

Public Sale of Valuable Property.

THE undersigned commissioners appointed by Talbot County Court, to value and divide the real estate of Samuel Yarnall, late of Talbot county deceased, by virtue of an order of said Court, will offer at public sale on TUESDAY the 21st of July, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, the following property, to wit: the Dwelling House and Plantation of the late Samuel Yarnall, situate within one mile of the town of Easton, directly on the road leading to Centreville. This Farm, by a resurvey caused to be made by the undersigned, contains the quantity of 147¼ acres of Land. The dwelling is a large and commodious brick house. This place from its vicinity to Easton and its pleasant situation, offers many inducements as a residence. The place will be shewn to any desirous of viewing it by Ennalls Roszell, Esq now residing upon it. At the same time will be offered a Lot of ground near "Hook Town," containing 3¾ acres of Land—Also, a Lot of ground with the improvements thereon, situate on the west side of Washington street, adjoining the residence of the late Thos. Perrin Smith. This Lot has a comfortable Dwelling upon it and a front of 55 feet and runs back to West street. Also a town Lot situate on the south side of South street, numbered on the Town Plot as Lot No. 30;—also, another Lot near the above, numbered as Lot 34, on the Town Plot. These last named Lots are without any improvements upon them. Also, another Lot whereon Jerry Banning (negro) resides, the improvements thereon belonging to said Jerry. The above property will be sold separate and distinct. The terms of sale are one-third of the purchase money on the day of sale, the balance in two equal instalments of six and twelve months, secured by bond and sureties to be approved by the Commissioners, bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the payment of the whole purchase money a good and sufficient title clear of all incumbrance will be given. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, and attendance given by

EDWD. N. HAMBLETON,
JOHN EDMONDSON,
JOHN STEVENS,
JOHN M. G. EMORY,
SAML. T. KENNARD.
Commissioners.

june 23 ts

NOTICE.

BEING desirous of closing up all my accounts, I have placed my books in the hands of Joseph K. Neall, with instructions to close every account without exception. Those persons therefore who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call on Jos K. Neall, who has my books, at the office of Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. and who has my express orders to settle up my accounts by the first day of May next, otherwise all that remain unsettled on that day will be placed in the hands of an officer.

I still have and intend constantly to keep a large supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and materials for manufacturing, of the best quality, and will be glad to accommodate my customers and the public generally.

PETER TARR.

feb 3 tf (G)

WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to rent a Farm; one of three or four fields of one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand corn hills each, would be preferred. It may probably be as well to say, that, to those to whom I am not known, satisfactory reference will be given.

LODMAN SHIELDS.

june 20 tf

ARCADIA FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his farm adjoining the town of Easton, well known as

"ARCADIA."

This Farm contains about two hundred and fifty acres of land, and, in natural advantages, is not excelled by any in this section of country. The soil is well adapted to the growth of both wheat and corn—with a body of valuable meadow land. The soil of the meadow is a rich loam, free from gravel, vaying from one to two feet in depth, with a substratum of the richest SHELL MARL, from 3 to 6 feet in depth, and runs entirely through the farm. There is a sufficiency of TIMBER for the use of the place, with proper care—The BUILDINGS are indifferent.

The location of this land, (adjoining the town of Easton,) the constitution of the soil, and its extraordinary natural sources of manure, render it one of the most desirable estates on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

If not sold before the first of September at private sale, it will then be offered at public sale at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on the following terms, viz. one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on or before the 1st of November next; one other fourth, with interest on the balance of the purchase money unpaid, on the first of November 1837, one other fourth with interest on the balance of the purchase money unpaid, on the 1st November, 1838, and the remaining fourth with interest thereon, on the 1st November 1839.—On the payment of the whole purchase money, or, on the passing of a bond with, satisfactory security for its payment, according to the above terms, a good and sufficient deed in fee simple will be made to the purchaser, and possession delivered at or before the end of the year, with the privilege of seeding wheat in proper season.

ROB'T. ROSE.
Easton Md.

june 6 ts

☞The Baltimore American, and Delaware Gazette & Watchman, will insert the above once a week till sale, and send their accounts to this office for collection.

Valuable Mill seat and Land at
PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the MILL PROPERTY where he resides, situated on the navigable waters of Chester River, about three miles from Chester Town. There are one hundred and thirty acres of land—40 acres of prime arable land—40 acres of fine meadow and marsh, and the balance in wood. The improvements are a two story BRICK MILL, large frame FULLING MILL HOUSE, Fulling Mill and Carding Machine, a two story frame Dwelling—2 rooms on the lower floor and 4 above, Carriage House, Corn House and Stable. This property is now being repaired, but will be ready to be put in operationt in a few days. The terms will be accommodadting and possession given immediately if desired. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL RINGGOLD, jr.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE subscribers live in the State of Tennessee, and wish to purchase 30 or 40 young NEGROES. Families consisting of women and children would be preferable. Those persons having such to dispose of would do well to give us an early call, as we will remain but a short time on this shore. Any note or information left with Mr. Wheeler will be promptly attended to.

JONATHAN WEBSTER,
JAMES H. WEBSTER.

june 20 3t*

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be offered, on TUESDAY, 30th June, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at Public Sale, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, that valuable tract or parcel of land, generally known as the Parvin Property, situated within a few miles of Easton, on the Choptank river, and adjoining the land of Mr. Joseph Martin, and that heretofore owned, by Cyrus Newlin, and now by Col. Hughlett. This valuable estate, which contains about 650 acres, might be very advantageously divided into two farms, with a large proportion of wood and timber land to each, and possesses advantages for improvement, far beyond any that I know of in the county, having an abundance of Marl in every direction, of the richest quality and of easy access, and an inexhaustible source of vegetable matter, such as marsh mud, rich mould, &c Attendance given by

THEODORE DENNY, Agent
for Susanna Parvin.

june 20 ts

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale on WEDNESDAY, 1st day of July next, at the late residence of Mary Ann Wrightson, deceased, in the Bay-side, all the personal estate of said deceased, (Negroes and Bank Stock excepted) consisting of household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, 2 carts, 1 old gig and harness, bacon and lard,—also, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and various other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Terms of Sale.—On all sums over five dollars a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, till paid;—for all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required, before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

JAS. L. WRIGHTSON, Adm'r.
of Mary A. Wrightson, dec'd.

june 20 ts

Primary School Notice.

THE inhabitants of most of the school districts, having failed to comply with the law requiring them to meet in their respective districts to choose Trustees and Clerks; and the duty of appointing them having by law devolved upon the Commissioners for Talbot county; This is therefore to request, that such information will be given to the Commissioners on or before the 30th inst. by some portion of the inhabitants of each district, as will enable them to make such appointments as will be fit and acceptable. It being also requisite that School-houses, stationery, fuel, &c. be provided in each district, it is desirable that, the Commissioners be informed what districts are destitute, so that they may make the necessary levies therefor.

Per order,

THOS. C. NICOLS, Cl'k.
to the Commissioners for Talbot county.

june 20

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers that he still continues to repair and manufacture TIN WARE in all its varieties, at the old stand on Washington street, next door to Ozment & Shannahan's Cabinent Maker's Shop. He has employed an

Experienced Workman,

from Baltimore, who makes "auld things a'maist as gude as new," and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount.

Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; muskrat, coon, rabbit, mink, and otter skins; geese, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.

Country merchants or others buying to sell again, will be furnished with any articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore. ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.

jan 10 tf

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in all its varieties at the shop next door to the Post Office, where he will attend to all orders in his line, with punctuality and dispatch.

Having served his time in one of the first establishments in Baltimore, and studied the art of Cutting to perfection, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may honor him with their patronage. He has made arrangements to receive the

FASHIONS

regularly, as they come out; and hopes from his untiring disposition to please, to merit and obtain a share of public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN SATTERFIELD.

may 16 tf (G)

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILSON & TAYLOR

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have opened their usual supply of

SPRING GOODS,

to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

april 25 tf

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Montgomery County, Maryland, on the 6th inst. a negro man who calls himself JAMES, and says he belongs to James Ball, a blacksmith, Alexandria county, District Columbia—he appears to be about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, of dark complexion, he is a blacksmith and has a very sore leg.

The owner of the above described slave is requested to come forward and release him, otherwise he will be discharged according to law,

R. R. WATERS, Sheriff.

june 16 3t

☞The Globe, Washington City; Whig, at Easton; and the Citizen, Frederick-town, will publish the above three times and charge this (Free Press) office.

CLARK'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE
N. W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets.
(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)

Where have been sold

PRIZES—PRIZES—PRIZES!
in dollars millions of millions.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorised Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily, Tickets from one to ten dollars, Shares in proportion, are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail, *post paid*, or otherwise enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be thankfully received, and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, and the result given (when requested) immediately after the drawing. Please address

JOHN CLARK,

Old established Prize Vender, N. W. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum.

Baltimore, 1835.—may 16

SELLING OFF.

THE Subscriber intending to decline business in Easton, offers for sale his entire stock of goods on hand, at the most reduced prices for cash. Persons disposed to purchase will meet with

GOOD BARGAINS,

by calling at his store.

N. B. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as he wishes to close up his business as speedily as possible.

R. P. SPENCER.

May 19 tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his Store House in Easton, he thinks, as good and handsome a choice of.

SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS,

and on as good terms as he has ever been able to offer them; he therefore invites his friends and the public generally, to give him a call and see for themslves.

Easton, april 21

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
On Pratt Street, Baltimore, and on Choptank River, Caroline County, Md.

BY authority of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, I will offer at public sale on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 9th of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., all that Lot of Ground and Premises, No. 11, Pratt street, city of Baltimore, two doors below Charles street, and four doors above the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Depot. This lot is a parallelogram, fronting twenty-five feet on the south side of Pratt street, and extending back eighty feet to an alley twenty feet wide.—The improvements upon it consist of a three story BRICK HOUSE, with a two story back building attached thereto—the front is divided into two stores, and now occupied by Mr. John Simonson, Chair-maker, and Mr. D. Smith, Boot-maker. I understand this Property, from its location, is very valuable, and offers strong inducements to those who are disposed to invest their money in productive real estate. The title is in fee simple, clear of all ground rents, &c. Those who are disposed to purchase can examine the premises for themselves, or enquire for particulars of Peter Gould, Esq. South Charles street, near Pratt street.

Under the same decree, I will also offer at public sale, on the premises; on Thursday, the 16th of July next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. that beautiful property situated on the Great Choptank river, Caroline county, Md., known as Richardson's or Gilpin's Point, now in the occupancy of Robert T. Keene, Esq. late Sheriff of said county. This tract contains about

360 ACRES,

of which a large portion is covered with valuable Timber, very convenient to navigable water. The improvements thereon consist of a large frame mansion house with kitchen, smoke-house, wash-house, quarters, &c., together with a large and commodious Store House, with a brick cellar; and there is also attached a substantial wharf recently rebuilt, upon which there is a very ample granary for the reception of the produce of the country, with valuable sheds and a carpenter shop appendant. As a stand for the sale of goods, &c. this situation is not surpassed, perhaps, by any country place on the Eastern Shore. The quantity of grain and other produce received, is, I understand, quite sufficient to keep a bay vessel constantly employed in running it to market. Connected with this property there is a profitable Herring and Shad Fishery. This situation is highly desirable for business or pleasure, being about 12 miles from Easton and the same distance from Denton. The premises being supplied with a spring of never failing water, and remarkable for healthiness, may be considered amongst the most beautiful, pleasant and lucrative seats upon the Choptank river, and offer great temptations to purchasers. Those who are disposed to purchase can examine the property for themselves, or, for information, may enquire of Gen. Wm. Potter, of Caroline, or of Robt. T. Keene, Esq on the premises.

According to the Terms of Sale of the above property, prescribed by the Decree, one-third of the purchase money is required to be paid on the day of sale, and the residue in two equal payments of one and two years, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond, with surety to be approved by the Trustee.

JAMES A. STEWART, Trustee.
Cambridge, June 13.

june 16 w3t

The Easton Whig, the Easton Gazette, and the Caroline Advocate, will insert the preceding advertisement weekly three times, and the American, Republican, and Patriot, Baltimore, will give it two semi-weekly and two weekly insertions, and charge the Cambridge Chronicle.

FOR SALE,

UPON a liberal credit, or exchange for land, that commodious DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, formerly the residence of Mrs. R. L. Kerr, in Easton.

FOR RENT, several Farms.—An Overseer wanted for the next year.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, June 20 3w

THE SILK CULTURIST.

THE Executive Committee of the Hartford county Silk Society, have commenced a monthly publication, called the Silk Culturist and Farmers Manual.

The object of the publication is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of the Mulburry Tree, in all its varieties—The rearing of Silk Worms—The production of Cocoons and the Reeling of Silk, in the most approved method. The importance of this knowledge will appear from the fact that the nett profit of land devoted to the culture of Silk is double, if not triple, to that derived from any other crop which can be put upon it. It is also a fact, that every moderate farmer can raise several hundred dollars worth of Silk, without interfering with his ordinary agricultural operations. But in order to avail himself of this facility to obtain competency and wealth, which our soil and climate have given him, he must possess himself of information on the subject—for without it his attempts will be fruitless. It is, therefore, the object of the Committee to diffuse this information as extensively as possible: and at the cheapest rate. The publication will contain a complete manual or directory from sowing the seed to reeling the Silk, together with such facts and experiments, as will enable farmers to raise Silk and prepare it for market, without further knowledge or assistance. It will also contain interesting matter on agricultural subjects in general.

TERMS—The Culturalist will be published in monthly numbers of Eight Quarto Pages at FIFTY CENTS a year. No subscription will be received unless paid in *advance*, and for no less than a year.

Subscriptions received by F. G. COMSTOCK Secretary, Hartford, Conn., to whom also Communications may be addressed, which, post paid, will be attended to.

☞ Editors who will copy the above, shall receive the publication for one year.

Hartford, April, 1835—may 2

Republic of Letters.

THE fifty second number of the Republic of Letters closed the first year of the work. It was commenced as an experiment—the liberal patronage it has received, as well as the favor bestowed upon other works of the like kind which has followed in its track, shows that the plan of the work is approved, and has given it a permanency which induces the publisher to make such improvement and alterations as he believes will be acceptable to subscribers, and give it a further claim, upon the reading community.

The publisher has the pleasure of stating that the work will hereafter be edited by

MRS. A. H. NICHOLAS.

In making the necessary selections for the Republic of Letters, Mrs. Nicholas will receive the aid and advice of

Washington Irving, Edward Everett,
Gulian C. Verplanck, Charles F. Hoffman,

The change in the form of the work, from quarto to octavo, has met with the approbation of all the subscribers with whom the publisher has been enabled to confer.

The work will be published weekly, as usual, at 6¼ cents each number, or three dollars per year to those who receive the work by mail and pay in advance.—Each number will contain 32 pages.

Postmasters throughout the United States are requested to act as Agents—the work will be charged to them $2,50 per year.

The first two volumes, comprising the first year, contain the following works, (each work being complete and entire) and may be had bound or in numbers:

The Man of Feeling, by Mackenzie.—The Vicar of Wakefield, by Goldsmith.—The Tales of the Hall, by Crabbe.—The Letters of Lady Wortley Montague.—Rasselas, by Dr. Johnson—Castle of Otranto, by Horace Walpole—The Old English Baron, by Clara Reeve.—Dr. Franklin's Life and Essays, by himself.—Lights & Shadows of Scottish Life.—The adventures of Gil Blas, from the French of Le Sage, by Smollet.—Julia de Roubigne, by Mackenzie—Mazeppa, by Lord Byron—The Tapestried Chamber by Walter Scott—The Dream of Eugene Aram, by Hood.—Zeluco, by Dr. Moore—Essays, moral, economical, and political by the Lord Chancellor Bacon.—Chevy Chase.—L'Allegro, by Milton.—Il Penserero, by Milton.—Italian and Spanish Proverbs.—The history of Charles XII., by Voltaire,—Manfred, by Lord Byron,—Abi's Bride, A Tale by T. Moore, Esq.—Elizabeth, by Mad. Cotton,—Retaliation, by Goldsmith,—The man of the World, by Mackenzie—Gulliver's Travels, by Swift,—Essays on the Human Understanding, by Locke—Donquixote, by Gervatus—Memoirs of Prince Eugene, by himself, &c.—The Diary of an Invalid,—The Deserted Village, by Goldsmith,—Life of Henry Lord Bolingbroke—Belisarious, by Marmontel,—Pope's Essay on Man,—Collection of Apothegms, by Lord Bacon.

All communications relating to the work to be addressed, post paid, to the publisher.

GEORGE DEARBORN,
38 Gold street, New York.

june 20

To the Printers of the U. States.

J. SPITTALL,

Wood Letter Cutter and Engraver,

No. 21 FRANKLIN PLACE, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO the Printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of

WOOD LETTERS.

Wood Letters of every description, from four to thirty-four lines Pica, or upwards, made to order on the shortest notice.

ORNAMENTAL LETTERS.

Ornamental Letters of entirely new and most splendid patterns, for Heads of Newspapers, Title Lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer, to any size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose, which ensures the most exact adjustment.

Specimens will be published as early as possible.

ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

Executed with neatness and promptitude. Heads for Newspapers, Fac Similes, Ornamental and plain Rules, &c. &c. cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

Old cast metal cuts; ornaments, &c. engraved over, and made equal to new, for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to—All letters must be post paid.

☞ Editors of papers in the country who will give the above advertisement a few insertions, and forward a paper containing the same to the advertiser, will be paid therefor in any of the above mentioned materials.

may 30

NOTICE.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and the public generally that he has on hand a quantity of

GOOD HOME-MADE SHOES,

CONSISTING OF IN PART AS FOLLOWS: VIZ

Gentlemen's fine Monroes.
Do do Shoes.
Women's Boots and Shoes.
Children's Shoes, cut different fashions.
Some good strong Coarse Shoes.

He is constantly making up work of all kinds adapted to the season, which he is determined to sell low for cash, bacon, hides, or tan-bark, provided the articles of trade are delivered at the time of making the purchase.

Those wishing to purchase on such terms will please call at his shop between McNeal and Robinson's Grocery, and Mrs. Gibbs's Millinery and Fancy Store, and directly opposite Ozmon & Shannahan's Cabinet Shop, where he may be found always ready to wait on those who may please to give him a call.

The public's humble serv't.

SOLOMON MERRICK.

april 4 tf

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either on executions or officer's fees, are informed that if speedy payment is not made, he will proceed according to law without respect to persons. He hopes this notice will be punctually attended to, otherwise he is determined to be punctual in executing to the utmost rigor of the law, all persons who are delinquent. Other notices have not been attended to, but this shall be.

JOS: GRAHAM, Shff.

march 21 tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SPENCER & WILLIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm will please make immediate payment to C. F. Willis, who is authorised to settle the same.

SAM'L. W. SPENCER,
C. F. WILLIS.

Easton, April 24th, 1835—april 25 tf

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by

SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

SYTHE CRADLING.

THE undersigned, grateful for past favors, informs his customers and the public generally that he has on hand a first rate assortment of the best materials for cradling Sythes, and is prepared to make or repair to order, on the most approved plan,

WHEAT CRADLES,

of either sprung or sawed stuff, provided early calls be made. He would also request such of his customers as have old Sythes that want repairs, to send them to his shop as soon as possible, to enable him to have them done in time

The public's obedient servant,

JNO. B. FIRBANKS.

june 2 tf (G3w)

CASH IN MARKET.

CASH and the most liberal prices will be paid for 15 or 20 NEGROES, of both sexes, from 15 to 25 years old. Persons disposed to sell will please call on me at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton.

BENJ. F. COCHRAN.

june 2 tf

A CARD.

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

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others. oct 9.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 20th day of May, 1835, by Isaac Peacock, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the County of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself JACOB LEE, alias ISAAC MAXSFIELD, and says he belongs to Wm. Wetherall, in Gunpowder Neck. Said negro is about 40 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, has a scar on the back of his head, caused by a cut, and walks a little lame, caused by rheumatism. Had on, when committed, brown cloth pantaloons, brown spotted vest white roundabout, cotton shirt, fine shoes and black fur hat. The owner, (if any) of the above described negro man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

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

june 13 3w

WAS COMMITTED, to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 8th day of June, 1835, by James L. Maguire, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, a mulatto woman named ELIZABETH BUTLER, as a runaway—said woman is about 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, and has a small scar on her forehead—had on when committed a green bombazine riding dress, black silk apron, figured crape shawl, dark cotton stockings, and fine leather shoes—says she belongs to Hancock Lee, at the White Sulphur Springs, in Fauquier county, Virginia. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto woman is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

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

june 13 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 30th day of May 1835, by E. J. Peters, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro man, who calls himself ANTHONY MITCHELL, as a runaway—says he belongs to Luke Ware, in Baltimore County—said negro is about 28 years of age, 5 feet, 5½ inches high—has a scar on his forehead caused by a stone, a scar on his right hand, 2 scars on his left hand, and several scars on his legs. Had on when committed, light blue cassimere pantaloons, black cloth vest, cotton shirt, fine lace boots, and black fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore City & County Jail.

june 13 3w

SOLOMON BARRETT,

TAVERN KEEPER,

EASTON, MD.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hambleton, jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize his establishment.—His bar is well stocked with the choicest Liquors and his larder with the best provision the market will afford—his stables are in good order and well stocked with provender. He has in his employ careful ostlers and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

feb 3 tf

N. B. S. B. will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapins, Oysters, and Wild Ducks.

THE FARMER'S & CITIZEN'S

RETREAT.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up the above named house, formerly occupied by Henry Clift, in the most pleasant, fashionable, and central part of the town of Easton, where he will at all times be found ready to wait on all those who may think proper to give him a call.

His table will be supplied with the best fare which the market will afford, and his bar furnished with the choicest liquors. His knowledge of the business together with his extensive acquaintance induce him to believe he will be sustained by a generous public.

The public's obedient servant,

CALEB BROWN.

N. B. Private parties can at all times be accommodated with private apartments and attentive servants; and he intends to keep at all times while in their season, Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. &c. C. B.

may 2 tf

NOTICE

THE subscriber will on the first of April, open a house of public entertainment at that long established tavern house, the property of John Leeds Kerr, Esq. in the town of Easton, known by the name of the

UNION TAVERN.

He pledges himself to keep the best table the market will afford, good beds, and careful ostlers, and to bestow all the attention he is capable of, for the comfort and happiness of those who may favor him with a call. From his experience in that line of business for many years, and his untiring disposition to please, he flatters himself that those who may be good enough to give him a trial will become his patrons.

ELIJAH McDOWELL.

march 28 tf

CLOCK & WATCH

MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an additional supply of

MATERIALS

in his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete, all of which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. The subscriber flatters himself from his experience in his line of business, and his assiduous attention to the same, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may see proper to give him a trial. He has also on hand

New Watches,
Watch Chains and Keys,
Silver Thimbles,
Silver Ever Pointed Pencils,
Razors, and Razor Straps,
Shaving and Tooth Brushes,
Penknives, Scissors,

and a variety of other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for CASH, or in exchange for old gold and silver. The subscriber returns his many thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and still hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a share of the public patronage.

The public's humble servant,

JAMES BENNY.

april 28 tf G

REMOVAL

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HATS,

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.

To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the HIGHEST CASH *prices*.

ENNALLS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 10 tf

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

JAMES F. PURVIS, & CO.

may 29 Baltimore.

The Celebrated Hunting Horse,

GRAY MESSENGER,

FROM THE CITY OF WILMINGTON, DEL.

WILL stand for Mares this season at Centreville, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, commencing the 25th March, ult. He will stand at Easton on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday following, and at the Trappe on Friday and Saturday following, and at St. Michaels on Monday and Tuesday following, and will be at each of the above stands on the above days, every other week throughout the season, ending on the 4th of July next.

Messenger is in first rate condition and is ready to serve mares at the following reduced prices: $4 the single service, cash; $8 the season, payable the first of October next, but six dollars will be taken if paid by the 4th of July, at which time his term of service will expire; $12 to insure a mare with foal, payable the first of March, 1836, or as soon as she is ascertained to be in foal, but ten dollars will be taken if paid by the first of December next, and 25 cents to the groom, cash, for each mare. All persons putting mares to Gray Messenger to insure with foal and parting with them before it is ascertained whether they are with foal or not, must pay for the season.

Gray Messenger is a handsome gray, full sixteen and a half hands high, well proportioned, was got by Mr. Cooper's full-bred horse Messenger, of Pennsylvania, his grand sire was the noted imported horse Messenger, by Mr. Benger, in the year 1791, and landed at New York, his dam by Paymaster, his grand dam by the old independent horse Arabian. The Messenger stock for harness, saddle, fast trotters, long life, easy keeping and durability, stands unrivalled. This horse is allowed by good judges to be a first rate harness horse, perfectly gentle, and has fine action, and good bottom. His colts are highly approved by competent judges. It is unnecessary to say more, as the horse will show for himself. His stands will be at the stable of Mr. Wm. Simes in Centreville, and at the subscriber's stable in Easton, and at Capt. H. Dellahay's stable at the Trappe, and at Mr. W. Fairbanks's stable at St. Michaels The above named gentlemen will receive the names of all persons putting mares to Gray Messenger.

RICHARD C. LAIN.

March 25th, 1835—april 11 tf

N. B. The subscriber wishes to purchase a small quantity of good oats and corn blades, or good hay, for which he would pay a good price

R. C. L.

The Thorough-bred Race Horse

UPTON,

SIX YEARS OLD NEXT SPRING,

WILL make another season at the same stands,—terms $8 and $12. For his pedigree in full, and extraordinary performance as a three year old, running his mile in 1m 53½s., 1m. 52s., 1m. 53s, 1m. 57s., 1m. 56s., against aged horses, at Lancaster, Pa. (run as Col. Selden's b. c.) See Am. Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, vol. 6, no. 6—vol. 5, page 54—do. no. 9, (cover) v. 2, p. 252—v. 4, p. 151 and 544, &c.

E. N. HAMBLETON,
T. TILGHMAN,

jan 31 tf

The Celebrated Horse

IVANHOE,

WILL be let to mares this season at four dollars the Spring's chance, two dollars the single leap, and seven dollars to insure a mare to be in foal. Season to commence at Easton on Tuesday the 7th April, inst. at the Trappe on Wednesday the 8th, at Marengo, in Miles River Neck, on Friday the 10th, and at St. Michaels on Monday the 13th, and he will be at the above stands on the above named days once in two weeks throughout the season.

IVANHOE was sired by Chester, best son of Mr. Hambleton's old Tom, out of an Oscar mare, is seven years old this Spring. He is a remarkably sure foal getter, and his colts will bear a comparison with the colts of any horse in the county (of the same age.)

FAYETTE GIBSON,
HENRY PRICE.

Talbot co. April 4th, 1835. tf

MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN CENTREVILLE & EASTON.

THE MAIL STAGE leaves Easton for Centreville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and arrives at Centreville about half past 5. Returning, leaves Centreville at 9 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Easton about half past 12 M.

Fare from Easton to Centreville,	$1.50
" " Easton to Wye Mills,	1,00
" " Wye Mills to Centreville,	50

All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

Easton, April 4, 1835.

HOUSE, SIGN, ORNAMENTAL AND FANCY PAINTING.

THE subscribers having entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the above business, beg leave to assure the public that all orders left at their Shop, opposite McNeal & Robinson's Store, will be strictly and faithfully executed.

Old Chairs, handsomely repainted,
Stands,
Imitations of wood, marble, &c.—also
Odd Fellows' Aprons and
Banners, neatly executed.

Orders from a distance specifying any of the above, will have immediate attention. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

E. S. HOPKINS,
JAS. HOPKINS.

P. S.—Edw'd. S. Hopkins continues to paint PORTRAITS AND MINIATURES at the shop back of Mr. John Wright's Shoe Store—likeness warranted and painting well executed. Those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity, will please to call early, as he wishes to pay a visit to the adjoining counties in a short time.

june 9 3w

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

ONE bay Horse, 5 years old, feet white, and much scarred on the right ham by another horse. One brown Mare 10 years old, no mark only the hair rubbed off behind the ears with a yoke. The Mare paces under the saddle. A reward of five dollars will be given, if they are secured so that the subscriber may get them again.

JAMES PAINE.

june 16 3t*

CART WHEEL WRIGHTING & *BLACKSMITHING.*

THE subscriber, grateful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with in Easton, would most respectfully inform his customers and the public generally that he has bought Mr. A. Dodd out, and will carry on (by the assistance of Mr. Dodd, whom he has employed as his foreman) the Blacksmithing in connection with the Cart-wheel, Plough and Wagon Wrighting, at the stand on Dover street, heretofore occupied by Mr. Dodd, and a new shop immediately adjoining and built for the purpose, opposite the Lumber Yard of Sam'l. Mackey, Esq. Mr. Griffith, who is his foreman at the Wheel Wrighting will continue in his old shop on Washington street, and near the Coach Shop of Mr. John W. Millis, to receive orders and take in work for the accommodation of those who do not know where his new stand is. Any orders left with him or Mr. Dodd, will receive the same attention as if given to the subscriber.

He has and intends keeping on hand a large and general assortment of the very

BEST MATERIALS,

in his line, and is prepared to manufacture them at the shortest notice and on the most accommodating terms.

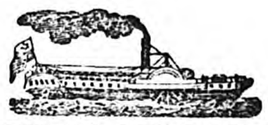
He intends keeping on hand a few Carts, ready made, and a variety of Wheels, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Cart and Plough Hames; also Axes, Grubbing-hoes, Mattoxes, Dung and Hay Forks, Iron Wedges, Singletrees ironed off, &c. &c. and all kinds of blacksmithing done as heretofore by Mr. Dodd, all of which will be disposed of low for cash or any kind of country produce, or good guaranteed paper, or on a liberal credit to punctual customers.

The public's obedient servant,

JNO. B. FIRBANKS.

april 4 tf (Geo3w)

FOR ANNAPOLIS, EASTON AND CAMBRIDGE



THE MARYLAND

WILL go to Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) & Easton on every Tuesday & Friday morning, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock, from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting.

N. B.—All beggage at the owner's risk.

L. G. TAYLOR.

may 5

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS

MAKING.

THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgements to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a plater's shop, and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

With a large and extensive assortment of

MATERIALS,

embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best of workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carryalls,

or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GIGS, new and second hand,

of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also all kind of Steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of Silver plating done as low as it can be in the city.

The public's obedient servants,

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz. smithing, plating and painting.

They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately, otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons. A. & H.

Jan 20 tf

The Easton Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advocate, will copy the above.

ATTENTION.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the farmers of Talbot county, that he will travel through the county during the latter part of the present and first of next month, to castrate colts.

Persons wanting his services, will please leave a note with Mr. Solomon Lowe in Easton stating the number of colts they want altered and their ages.

JAMES FICKEY.

june 13. 3w

Easton and Baltimore Packet

SCHOONER EMILY JANE.

ROBSON LEONARD—*Master.*

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors 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 Point and Baltimore on the 22d of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and continue to run on the above named days, during the season. Passage one dollar—and twenty-five cents for each meal. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere, at all times. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson & Son, or with Robt. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention.

The public's obd't serv't.

J. E. LEONARD.

feb 17 tf

Easton and Baltimore Pcket.

THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP

THOMAS HAYWARD,

WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 18th of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

The THOMAS HAYWARD was launched last Spring, and has run as a packet for one season, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords.

☞ Passage $1,00; and 25 cents for each meal.

Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscribers residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's obedient servant,

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

feb 10 tf

N. B. Orders for goods, &c. it is expected, will be accompanied with the cash; those not handed to the subscriber by Tuesday evening, will be received at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thos. H. Dawson & Son, where the subscriber will be in waiting until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. This request is made in order that the subscriber may be punctual to his hour of sailing.

Persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle by the last day of April, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer, as it is not convenient for me to give that personal attention I have hitherto done, being much absent from the county

S. H. B.

NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS

HAS just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and is now opening a handsome assortment of

SADDLERY,

Selected with great care from the most recent importations, consisting in part of the following articles, to wit:

Hard Solder Bitts and Stirrups,
English Bridle Leathers,
Gig, Twig, and Shay Whips,
foreign and domestic,
Iron Traces, Plough Bitts,

Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Horse Nets, &c. together with every variety of article generally kept in Saddlery Establishments.

april 28 tf

CARD.

I. I. HITCHCOCK,

LATE proprietor of the American Farmer Establishment, Baltimore, Md. having sold out that concern entire, will, within the next month (May,) open in Philadelphia an Agricultural and Horticultural Agency or Commission Office, for the purchase and sale chiefly of CHOICE DOMESTIC ANIMALS of all kinds.

He will also keep on hand, (when they can be had) the seed of Gama Grass, and the Skinless Oats, and whatever other agricultural seed, especially grains and grasses, he can obtain, that may be new or peculiarly valuable. He will supply also in the proper season, the Morus Multicaulis, or new Chinese Mulberry, and the eggs of the Silk Worm.

He will also attend to the selection of fruit and ornamental Trees, Seeds and Plants, from the various Horticultural Establishments in and about Philadelphia.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

june 2

☞ Editors with whom this paper is exchanged, will confer a favor on the advertiser by giving the above card an insertion or notice.

TO RENT

For the ensuing Year,

AND possession given on the first of January eighteen hundred and thirty-six, my FARM in Edmondson's Neck called "Cook's Hope," at present occupied by Mr. Barnett Parrott. Also, the Farm adjoining Perry Hall, called "Morlings," now in my own cultivation. To a suitable tenant the above farms will be leased on accommodating terms. Apply to

MARIA ROGERS.

Perry Hall, 25th May, 1835.

may 26 tf

NOTICE.

The Commissioners for Talbot county will sit in their office in the Court-house every Tuesday and Saturday for four successive weeks, commencing on Tuesday the 21st inst., to hear appeals. All persons having claims against Talbot county, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof on or before the 14th day of July next, as the levy will be closed on that day. Per order,

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

april 21