

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

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ADDRESS.

At a meeting of Republican members of the Senate and House of Representatives held in the Capitol, July 6, 1838, the Hon. JOHN M. NILES, of Connecticut, and the Hon. CHARLES E. HAYNES, of Georgia, being Chairman, and the Hon. GEORGE M. KEIM, of Pennsylvania, and the Hon. H. L. TUCKER, of Tennessee, acting as Secretaries, the Address to the People of the United States was received, and further considered; whereupon, on motion of the Hon. Hiram Gray, of New York, it was

Resolved, That the address be signed and published by the committee who have prepared it in behalf of the Republican members of Congress.

JOHN M. NILES, and CHARLES E. HAYNES, } Chairmen.
GEO. M. KEIM, and J. P. L. TURNER } Secretaries.

ADDRESS

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

In a country, advancing with the rapidity of our great changes, having a powerful control over its political relations and future destiny, it is the duty of those interested, for the time, with the management of public affairs, in order to avoid misapprehension, to publish an exposition of their principles and purposes. So far are the changes which have taken place within the last few years, and which have already had great effect on the political condition of the country, and are destined still to have much greater hereafter. Among these may be enumerated the final passage of the public debt; the expiration of the charter of the United States Bank, without renewal; the fall of the suspended American system; the rise and progress of abolition; and finally the stoppage of payment by banks, with the consequent embarrassment to the community, and in the fiscal action of the Government. Never, in so short a period, since the commencement of the Government, have so many events, destined to effect so mighty a change in our political condition, occurred. That their first effect would be to excite public opinion, was to be expected; and accordingly there never was a time, when the political elements of the country were in a state of greater commotion, and when it was more important that those who are entrusted with the management of public affairs, should recur to first principles, and give a full and explicit exposition of their views.

Actuated by these considerations, the Republican members of Congress, about to return to their constituents, proposed to lay before them a brief exposition of the principles by which they have been guided, and intend to be guided, in the management of the most important measures of public policy acted on, and to be acted on, in the councils of the General Government.

We are deeply sensible that too much has been expected from the deliberations of Congress. A numerous and powerful party has induced a large portion of the people to look alone to the Congress of the United States for relief. They are taught to believe that from the Congress alone, the measures required to restore the country to peace, quiet, and happiness, unimpeded, that we have a written Constitution to control those who administer the various departments of the General Government. Many appear to think that Congress can do any and every thing called for at this novel crisis in the affairs of the country. To guard against the further progress of this fatal delusion, and to exonerate ourselves from any unreasonable responsibility, we propose, at the threshold of this address, to present a concise history, touching the character of the Federal Constitution, and the origin of the two great political parties which have divided, and will probably forever divide, the American people.

There were radical differences of opinion in the convention which formed the Constitution. They laid the foundation of those parties which have at intervals ever since agitated, and at this moment deeply agitate, the whole country. A portion of the British form of Government, desired to approximate as near that system as public opinion in America would allow. From them came propositions for a President and Senate for life, elections for long terms, and other fundamental arrangements, which should remove the government as far as possible from popular control. Another portion, having more confidence in the intelligence and virtue of the people, advocated the principle of making the executive and legislative branches elective for short terms. After the Constitution was formed, those two parties differed widely in the views they took of the tendency of the Government; the one believing that it was towards consolidation and the other to disunion; and the one accordingly believing that the danger was despotism in the hands, and the other anarchy in the members. Hence the different light in which the two parties viewed the character of the system. The Republican party held it to be repugnant to its character, and formed by the States in their sovereign capacity, and adopted for their mutual security and happiness; while many of their adversaries regarded it as a great national Republic, formed by the American people in the aggregate, to promote the interest of the majority, instead of the several States composing it.

When the Government was put in operation under the new Constitution, each party adopted rules of construction calculated to secure their peculiar objects and advance their cherished principles, in its practical operation.

Unfortunately, the execution of certain vital parts of the system was entrusted to the men who had no faith in its stability, without essential changes, removing it further from the influence of the people and the States, and immediately set themselves to work to accomplish, by a broad construction, that which was, in their opinion, essential to the continued existence of the Government, but was unattainable through a direct appeal to the States and people for amendments to the Constitution. Out of this design grew the funding system of the first Secretary of the Treasury, and other measures intended to create an improper action of the Government.

The other party maintaining their faith in the Constitution as it is, insisted that the Government should be construed strictly, according to its honest meaning as adopted by the States; and that changes in the system, when found necessary, should be sought through applications for amendments, rather than through new vague, and latitudinous constructions which, in effect would accumulate unlimited powers in a Government notoriously limited by those who had created it. The rapid and resolute encroachments of a few years greatly alarmed and roused to energetic action the friends of a limited, pure Government. They organized a public will. They organized a resistance to the character and extent of actual and threatened usurpations, and threw out, from the ablest pens of that day, luminous expositions of the real origin, true character, and ultimate objects of our Constitution. After a fearful struggle, success crowned their efforts, the Government was wrested from the hands of those whose principles were monarchical and aristocratic; the letter of the Constitution, & the honest meaning of those who adopted it, became the practical rule of construction; and the Government, expressed by the unbiased representatives of the people and the States, through the different branches of the Government, was recognised as the only legitimate governing power.

We adhere to the constitutional doctrines of the Republican party of 1789; we adopt the rule of strict construction they maintained, as the only true and safe one, applicable to our Constitution; we reject the assumption that the people have not the requisite intelligence and courage to elect competent managers of public affairs, and direct them when necessary.

These are the principles upon which we would have our government administered, and a reference to our view upon the great and agitating topics of the day will, we trust, show that we are disposed to carry these principles into practice by our public acts.

The leading question which now divides the two parties of the country is, the re-establishment of the Bank of the United States. The first bank was a measure of that party, which deemed it necessary to devise other means than public opinion and the safeguards of the people, and was required to wind up, after living out its chartered existence. Far different were the considerations which led to the establishment of a second bank. It was thought to be necessary, perhaps from conclusions too hastily drawn, as an instrument to compel the State banks to resume specie payments; and as a fiscal agent, to keep and transfer the funds of the United States. This bank was also characterized by the people, and its charter suffered without renewal. The question is, shall we have a third bank, after two have been established by the public authorities, and condemned by the people? There are many of us who have believed a Bank of the United States to be unconstitutional. They look upon the power to create corporations, except in aid of the District of Columbia, as a substantive power reserved wholly to the States. They find that the convention which formed the Constitution, refused to insert clauses delegating to Congress the General power to create corporations. In the discussions of the friends and foes of the Constitution, through the press of the country, and in the State conventions prior to its adoption, they do not find it alleged on either side, that it conferred such a power on Congress. They think that the absence of any grant of power in the Constitution ought, itself, to be conclusive; but when, in addition to this, it has been proved by the developments of late years that the proposition was actually voted down in convention, and that both parties were thereafter silent on the subject; it seems to them impossible to doubt that the power was not granted, but was purposely withheld.

They believe that Congress has no constitutional power to regulate credit in any of the States; that the right of each citizen, and of any association of citizens to use their credit, is not derived originally from the laws, but is an incident to property in the social state; that the citizens of the States possessed it in the most private manner; and that such or any of them, singly or associated, could issue their notes, without limitation, until the right was taken away by the laws of the States against private banking; that, to restore the right, nothing is necessary but the repeal of those laws, and that the granting of bank charters is but a restoration of the right to the favored individuals, in a modified form. They maintain that the General Government, having had no agency of right, or in fact, in restraining the use of credit, or forbidding private banking within the States, has no power to restore the right, in either a general or modified form, the power belonging exclusively to the States which took it away. And they think Congress has a rightful power to abrogate all the State laws against banking, and restore the right to every citizen without restraint, as they have to restore it in a qualified shape under the conditions of a bank charter.

These, and many other arguments of great force, may be employed to prove the unconstitutionality of a Bank of the United States. But whatever may have been, or are now, our several conclusions upon that point, we unanimously concur in the opinion that the re-establishment of a Bank of the United States is unnecessary, inexpedient and dangerous to the public liberty.

A few years' experience has given much additional force to the arguments originally urged against such an institution. A leading argument in favor of it is, that the State banks, of themselves, are incompetent to manage their affairs prudently, or to maintain specie payments and preserve a sound currency; and that a Bank of the United States is necessary to check and control them. Do those who use this argument reflect that it is an argument against popular government itself? The people constitute the governing power in the United States, and it is by their authority that the State banks are created. This argument assumes that the people are incompetent to check and control a class of institutions which they create, and that a new agent, unknown to the States and irresponsible to them or to the people, must be introduced, to save them from the disastrous consequences of their own acts.

Is this a Republican doctrine? On the contrary, it is not the leading argument in favor of monopoly and absolute power throughout the world? Why do kings reign, and princes exercise absolute dominion, but because the people are assumed to be incompetent to rule themselves? Would they not rather justly conclude that the banking system itself was defective, and undertake to reform it, so as to bring it under the control of the people, through their constitutional organs, rather than to assume that it cannot be regulated otherwise than by the introduction of a power competent to contend for mastery with the Government itself?

We reject both the premises and the conclusions. We believe our representative and popular Governments in the States, who created these institutions, fully competent to modify and restrain them, and to impose all those checks and restraints upon them which the banking system is capable of receiving. To attack the people to a due sense of the magnitude of that power which the advocates of a Bank of the United States would create, let us look at the amount of "money and money" which they propose to make dependent upon one institution.

The number of State banks and branches now, is 823. The number of presidents, directors, and other officers, is not over estimated at eight thousand and two hundred. The number of stockholders may be safely estimated at three hundred and twenty thousand; and the number of debtors exclusive of stockholders, at six hundred and fifty thousand. The aggregate of these is near a million of persons, whose business relations and pecuniary interests are directly involved. The capital of all the banks is about \$317,636,770; and the amount of their loans about \$485,631,897.

Here, then, we have a mass of about one million of persons, whose business relations and pecuniary interests are directly involved. The capital of all the banks is about \$317,636,770; and the amount of their loans about \$485,631,897. Here, then, we have a mass of about one million of persons, whose business relations and pecuniary interests are directly involved. The capital of all the banks is about \$317,636,770; and the amount of their loans about \$485,631,897.

Left to be governed by the general laws of trade and credit, these elements of power may continue to be comparatively harmless in their effects upon our political institutions; but what does the Opposition party propose?

It proposes, by the establishment of a National Bank, to increase, concentrate, and combine these elements in one corporation. The project is not merely to establish a new Bank, with an immense capital, but it is also to give a head and manager to the million of persons and five hundred millions of dollars embraced in the existing State banks.

When the first Bank of the United States was created, with eleven millions of capital, the number of State banks did not exceed four, and their capital was not over two million five hundred thousand dollars; yet the friends of the Bank were so confident of its power, that they deemed it necessary to establish a new Bank, with an immense capital, but it is also to give a head and manager to the million of persons and five hundred millions of dollars embraced in the existing State banks.

What, under such a system, is to become of the independence of the several States, and their right and power to regulate credit and their own institutions? Will the State banks be governed by the States which created them, or will they look for their superior to the monarch of the great bank credit system on whom the inexorable and inevitable laws of credit and of trade confer the power to arrest them, according to his uncontrollable will?

Every year increases the danger of establishing such an institution; for every year increases the number of State banks, which must of necessity be its subordinate and dependants. If it ever be established, every bank within the States will necessarily become the ally and citadel of his central power. Surely it is enough that the unchangeable laws of credit and trade subject the distant State banks to the influence of one common centre. That consequence is inevitable, and unless there be more extensively diffused, must be.

But, say friends of the rights and independence of the States, can we desire to see this subjection made more absolute and degrading by artificial regulations? Least of all, can we desire to see the administration of the laws of credit and trade placed in hands which are not only independent of the States, but of all that is popular in the General Government? When a guarantee can be discovered against the frauds of our native mankind may be safe under absolute dominion. When directors of banks can be selected from a superior race, then the existence of a Bank of the United States may be compatible with the rights of the States, and the liberty, prosperity, and happiness of the American people.

That there are some advantages to be derived from a Bank of the United States cannot be denied. A species of paper, answering the

same money, and so nearly uniform in value as to be available at par throughout the Union, is for many purposes, a great public convenience. But what Republican will purchase at the hazard of his liberty, especially when he sees that an effective substitute may be obtained without it? It may be doubted whether such a bank could now be of any utility in equalizing any domestic exchange.

That which is now very generally called "the rate of exchange," is, in reality, but a difference in the value of the prevailing paper currency at different points. To put an end to that, requires no Bank of the United States. It is now vanishing as fast as the day resumes specie payments, and we trust, will soon cease throughout the Union, with the agency of any coercive power whatsoever. The real difference of exchange will remain, consisting of the cost of transporting specie funds from one place to another. This business there has been heretofore, and will soon be again, vast competition, which will reduce the expense to the lowest point for which the operation can be performed. For the country, this is the safest basis on which it can rest. If a National Bank be established, having, as it must, the mastery of the whole banking system of the country, it will be strong enough to regulate the rates of exchange, and drive competition out of the market, not by reducing the rates, but by a vast of its competitors.

It is agreed to indicate to the State banks, the exchange was considered its own affair, and it was not agreed to have a competitor, they must necessarily submit to the will of this legal superior, and withdraw from the business. Would it be better to have exchange regulated, and the price fixed by the president of a bank, whose duty it is to make as much money as possible, than by the general laws of trade, which keep us independent, and have no favorites? Not only would it be more safe, but it can scarcely be doubted that a general competition among banks and individuals, now that the whole process and the necessary machinery of exchange is understood, would secure to the country a more equal rate.

The same state of things renders a Bank of the United States, as an agent to transfer its funds from one section of the Union to another, than it was when the first Bank of the United States was established, and for many purposes may now be found in the State banks and private bankers; and these facilities are multiplying even more rapidly than the growth of our country. This argument, in favor of a National Bank, has, therefore, ceased to have the weight to which it was formerly entitled, and goes but a little way to counterbalance the many fatal objections to such an institution. It can only be said, with truth, that it would save some trouble to the banks, and clerks of the Treasury Department, and that is the only just extent of the benefit.

It is a Bank of the United States, or any other bank, that is to be established, attached to the Treasury Department. The former would be the creation of an independent and irresponsible power in the country, whose interests would be generally prompt to support a friendly Executive, and whose power would almost certainly be great enough to overthrow one which was not. The latter would at all times be in concert with the Executive, with power to give him strength in proportion to his capital and the extent of its machinery. Both alike are calculated to enlarge Executive power; and although a Treasury Bank would in theory, at least, be more controlled by the popular will, constituting a portion of the Government, it is not to be forgotten that the Executive is elected by the people, and that the Treasury is not. Banks cannot be regulated, punished their cashiers and clerks for faithlessness and crime with the penalties of law; or otherwise; but the Government can. If my command all the buildings, walls, vaults, bolts, and other safeguards which the banks can; and in addition, may dispose of the personal liberties of its faithless agents according to its will, expressed through its legislative and judicial authorities. Why, then, should we not keep its own money as safely as it can? It is not to be kept in its own hands, but in the hands of the people, who can keep it, or that deposited with them? That it can do so, under proper regulations, is too obvious to be doubted. Besides, at places where it might be more convenient, the use of the bank buildings themselves could be secured, still preserving the public money from private uses.

Why, then, should not the Government keep its own money? It is objected that the keeping of its own money would dangerously increase the patronage of the Executive. Is it possible any one can believe that the appointment of ten or twenty officers and clerks, in a more extensive and dangerous influence than the power directly to affect the pecuniary interests of the eight thousand two hundred and ninety bank officers, the three hundred and seventy thousand stockholders, and the six hundred and fifty three thousand debtors? The power the Executive has, so long as he is authorized to place the public money in banks to be lent out for private purposes, is a more extensive and dangerous influence than the power directly to affect the pecuniary interests of the eight thousand two hundred and ninety bank officers, the three hundred and seventy thousand stockholders, and the six hundred and fifty three thousand debtors? The power the Executive has, so long as he is authorized to place the public money in banks to be lent out for private purposes, is a more extensive and dangerous influence than the power directly to affect the pecuniary interests of the eight thousand two hundred and ninety bank officers, the three hundred and seventy thousand stockholders, and the six hundred and fifty three thousand debtors?

It is in vain to oppose little appropriations of money when there are millions of surplus in the Treasury. If there be a surplus it will be expended, and to be expended it must be appropriated. Keep the money out of the Treasury, and leave it in the pockets of the people, its rightful owners; multitude of projects for expending it would then never be thought of, and others would never be pressed.

While, therefore, we deem it the duty of every Republican to oppose unnecessary appropriations and expenditures, we look to a proper regulation of duties and taxes, to be levied and collected from the people, as the only effective remedy and preventive of public extravagance. Duties on imported merchandise, and on the sale of land by the government, come finally out of the pockets of the people, as much as if they were a direct tax on lands and personal property. We add that it is the duty of Congress to ascertain, as nearly as practicable, what an economical administration of the Government ought to cost; to graduate the duties or taxes, in such manner as not to produce a surplus beyond

that sum, and to vary them in conformity with that principle, as the changing circumstances of the country may require. We hold, that when Congress establishes, or suffers to exist, a system of revenue which collects from the people more money than the public service, economically managed, necessarily requires, they pervert the Government from its true object, violate their duty to their constituents, and commit upon them the same wrong which monarchs perpetrate upon their subjects when they seize on their money or goods to support unnecessary wars, or minister in their pleasures, their tastes, or their passions.

At present, we have no surplus in the Treasury, and the receipts of the Government are scarcely equal to its necessary expenditures. It is our earnest desire and determination, as far as our opinions and appropriate acts can achieve, to keep the possibility of any surplus broader; not by extending the expenditures, but by lessening the receipts. And whenever the expenditures can be lessened, also, without palpable injury to the public service, we are in favor of diminishing them, and the receipts in an equal degree, making our Government as cheap to the people as possible, and as powerless for mischief as it shall be clear in its administration.

We rejoice to see the many of the recent great cuts of taxation are fast disappearing. The public debt is now fully paid, and the people are entirely relieved from that burden. The extinguishment of the Indian titles to lands within the States and Territories; the removal of the Indians to the west of the Mississippi; and the Indian wars, in which the United States have been recently engaged, have necessarily produced a great expenditure of the public treasure. These will, no doubt, shortly be brought to a close; and this heavy drain upon the Treasury of the United States, of course, ceases, and many other causes of expenditures are rapidly terminating.

One of the strongest temptations for the collection of large revenues, and the continuance of which is most to be guarded against, would be the deposit of the public money in the banks. It deposited in banks nominally for safe-keeping, but really to be lent out to their customers, the banks will have an interest in swelling the amount, because by lending they receive a profit upon it, and their customers will have an interest in the same policy, because they can borrow more money, and get more indulgence by it. By these means money may be wrongfully taken from its true owners by the Government, not for the public service, but to be devoted to private purposes exclusively.

The people may be taxed that the banks may have more money to lend, and their customers more to borrow. We are opposed to taxation for such purposes. We deny the rights of the Government to take the money of the citizen and hand it over to the banks to be used by them and their customers, in their private transactions. The taxing power was not granted for such purposes; and when such a purpose should be attempted, it would be a violation of the Constitution.

We are in favor of such changes in our financial system, as will effectually prevent the application of the public money to private purposes. The means of accomplishing this great reform, are of less importance than the end to be obtained. We, however, perceive no means so safe, free, and certain, as to let the Government keep its own money, by the instrumentality of its own officers, who shall be put under bonds, with heavy securities, not to use or lend it, and in addition, making it highly penal in them so to do. It is not perceived why the Government cannot make its money as secure as a bank. All the usual means of security enjoyed by the banks are within its reach, in addition to which, it has absolute power over the persons of its agents, and can secure its money as safely as the banks have not. Banks cannot be regulated, punished their cashiers and clerks for faithlessness and crime with the penalties of law; or otherwise; but the Government can. If my command all the buildings, walls, vaults, bolts, and other safeguards which the banks can; and in addition, may dispose of the personal liberties of its faithless agents according to its will, expressed through its legislative and judicial authorities. Why, then, should we not keep its own money as safely as it can? It is not to be kept in its own hands, but in the hands of the people, who can keep it, or that deposited with them? That it can do so, under proper regulations, is too obvious to be doubted. Besides, at places where it might be more convenient, the use of the bank buildings themselves could be secured, still preserving the public money from private uses.

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The idea that the actual custody of the public money by public officers appointed under the authority of Congress would place it more under the control of the President than it has heretofore been, is wholly deceptive and fallacious. His power over it would not be at all increased by this measure. The President

could not, under the old or proposed system, draw from the Treasury a single dollar, not even for the payment of his own salary. That operation is effected by the warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the Treasurer's check or order upon a bank or other depository. It is through these means that the President, and every other executive officer receives even his salary.

If the Treasurer had the actual custody of the public money, instead of keeping it in banks, the President would be obliged still to get a warrant from the Secretary of the Treasury, and could not receive his salary. It is said that the Treasurer had the actual custody of the money, the President might compel him to put it in his possession by the exercise of his authority and power over an official dependant. But it is not just as easy by the exercise of the same authority and power, to compel the Treasurer to draw a check on a bank, and could not the President, by the same instrument, obtain the money from a bank on such a check just as easy as he could wrest it from the Treasurer's actual possession? Would it not, indeed, be a little easier to compel the Treasurer to draw a check, than to count out a large sum of money? As for the banks, they never have claimed the right to dispute the Treasurer's check, their duty being merely to pay it. When there was thirty or forty millions of dollars in the Treasury, there was nothing in the law, or in the structure of the system, to prevent the executive officers from checking every dollar of it out of the banks, and inclined to apply it to improper objects. Indeed, until 1829, there was no practical restraint upon the Treasurer whatsoever; the sole authority upon which the banks paid out the public money, was his individual check; and the restraint then imposed in requiring that the warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury should accompany the Treasurer's check, was one of Executive regulation, and not of Congressional legislation. The danger conjured up from this source are therefore altogether imaginary.

The union of the purse and the sword, so much deprecated by our English ancestors, was altogether a different matter. By them the power to raise an army was called "the sword," and the power to levy and collect taxes to support it was called "the purse." The English Constitution conceded to the Executive the power to raise an army, or the power of "the sword," but reserved to Parliament the power to levy taxes to support it, or the power of "the purse." It was the attempt of Charles the First to raise taxes for the support of his army without the consent of Parliament thereby uniting "the purse and the sword," which produced a bloody revolution and brought him to the block.

Our Constitution concedes to the Executive neither of these powers. He can neither raise an army, nor collect taxes to support it, without the consent of Congress. In the hands are both "the purse and the sword," and the Executive is but an instrument to carry their determination into effect. He wields neither sword nor purse, and should be so withheld.

It is a common observation, that the union of "the purse and the sword" is a very different thing from the custody of the public money by Executive officers. In every Government under the sun, the most free as well as the most tyrannical, the keeping and paying out of the public treasure under the authority of law has been considered an Executive function, or liberty. When before was it thought to be dangerous to liberty? Did we find a trace of such danger in the ancient Republics, or the modern; among the Greeks, in Rome, in Switzerland or in Holland? Was such a question ever raised among the jealous patriots of England? Is it now a ground of jealousy or alarm in any other Republic of America, or in any limited monarchy of Europe? No such danger was ever perceived, no such question was ever heard of. To originate it required the inventive faculties of our own ingenious countrymen, stimulated by those lively principles of human action, pride, ambition, and pecuniary interest. It is not extraordinary that those who wish to profit by the use of the public money pronounce it unsafe in any other hands, nor that those who are in eager pursuit of the prize of power join in the cry. But an impartial people, who have no interest in being deceived, will only give due weight to the arguments, and appreciate the motive in which it originates.

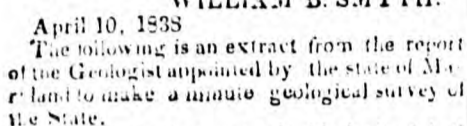
What would be said in England if a sensitive patriot, to prevent an "union of the purse and the sword," should propose to keep the money of the United Kingdom in the Treasury of Belgium, Holland or Holland? Those nations are scarcely more independent of the British Government and nation than our banks are of the Government and people of the United States; nor are they, on some occasions, more insolent than a portion of the banks. Is it possible that the Government which puts its means so completely beyond its own control, can, on all occasions, perform its engagements, keep its faith, or protect the people by whom its established, and whose money supports it? It has heretofore been deemed enough that the legislative power can; it will, diminish the amount of money to be collected, and prescribe the regulations under which it shall be kept. It has not been considered necessary to establish an independent branch of the Government for that purpose, and least of all to introduce foreign powers totally irresponsible to the people, often too strong for the Government, and always devoted to making money out of all circumstances and vicissitudes. To make keepers of the public money out of such materials, is in character with those kindly notions which would give to our State banks a monarch corporation for a master, upon the plea that the people cannot control them.

It is objected that this is a measure of hostility to the banks. The Government is not to be a holder of money. What it collects it soon expends; and it has seldom occurred in our history that it has had on hand, at the same time more than six or eight millions of dollars. It ought not to continue any system of revenue which will enable it to hold regular surplus exceeding five millions. This is not more than a large bank finds necessary to retain to carry on a safe business. The late bank of the United States frequently had from ten to fifteen millions. For years to come, it is probable that the whole amount of money in the Treasury will not average three millions, and will scarcely be equal to one week's recent importation of specie. It is idle to suppose that this can materially affect the operations of the banks.

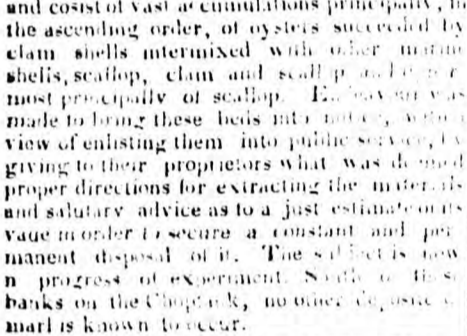
ADDITIONAL SUPPLY.
WM. LOV. DAY,
HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has now opened at his Store House in Easton an additional supply of **SEASONABLE GOODS,** which added to his former Stock renders his assortment equal to any thing he has had, and he thinks he can offer them on very reasonable terms, and invites his friends and the public generally to call and see for themselves.
Easton, June 26, 1838.—*cow 4t*

MARL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having made arrangements for disposing of the valuable shell marl, which exists on his estate in Talbot County, for the Agricultural community, that he is now ready to deliver, of the above article, any quantity that may be required, by giving him timely notice.
The marl may be taken from the banks at the price of one cent per bushel cash.
The fertilizing properties of calcareous marl are now so well known, that it is unnecessary to advert to the subject—in reference to this deposit it may be stated that it consists of Sea shells, with very little admixture of earth, and contains from 2 to 4 times the quantity of lime that is contained in the best English marl.
—Those wishing to purchase will please address William B. Smyth, Easton, Md. Vessels going for it will pass up the Great Choptank until the Dover Bridge appears in sight; they will then come to Barker's landing where they will find the lands of the undersigned on the west bank of the river.
WILLIAM B. SMYTH.
April 10, 1838.
The following is an extract from the report of the Geologist appointed by the State of Maryland to make a minute geological survey of the State.
"But perhaps the most valuable beds of shell marl in this part of Talbot County, in as much as they may be made extensively available to the public demands for the article, are those which were fully described in the preceding report. They occur three miles below Dover, between the high bank from which the river is cut above tide, being one compact mass of fossil shells, and extending nearly a mile along the river, on the farms of the late Col. Smith and Mr. Atkinson. These beds are in contiguous strata, apparently successive and consist of vast accumulations principally, in the ascending order, of oysters succeeded by clam shells intermixed with other marine shells, scallop, clam and scallop, and are most peculiarly of scallop. The oysters are made to form these beds into layers, with a view of enabling them into public service, by giving to their proprietors what is deemed proper directions for extracting the materials, and salutary advice as to a just estimate of value in order to secure a constant and permanent disposal of it. The subject is now in progress of examination. So far as the banks on the Choptank, no other deposit of marl is known to occur."

COACH CIG


AND HARNESS MAKING.
THE Subscriber again returns to the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties for the support they continue to receive in their business, and now respectfully request to inform them that they are always making up of the best materials.
Gigs and four wheeled Work, of the latest Fashions and Patterns. They assure all who see proper to patronize them that they have the very best workmen in their employment and keep constantly on hand materials of the first quality, which will enable them as heretofore to meet all orders for work and harness in the best manner, and on reasonable terms. They have now finished ready for sale a number of carriages both new and second hand, which they would dispose of on favorable terms. Their friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and view their assortment and judge for themselves. They would also inform the public that attached to their establishment they have a Silver Plating Shop in operation, where they have in their employment one of the best silver platers and metal workmen from Philadelphia. Those who have any work in that line can have it executed in the neatest and most elegant manner, and at moderate prices.
Also, all kinds of Brass or in work Repaired, Keys Braided &c. &c.
All orders thankfully received and promptly executed by the public's obedient servants
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
They will give a liberal price for old silver and lead.
June 6 11 (G)

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Insolvent Notice.

IN pursuance of an Order of John Stevens Esqr, Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Talbot County Md, I do hereby give notice to all my creditors that the first Monday of November term next of Talbot County Court, is the time fixed and appointed for me to appear before the Judges of said County Court, to answer such interrogatories as may be filed against me. The same time is fixed and appointed for my creditors to appear and show cause if any they have why I shall not have the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state and the several supplements thereto.
SAMUEL SATTERFIELD.
July 21th, 1838. Petitioner.

SPRING FASHIONS.
JOHN SAERFIELD,
Returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.
He has just received his
SPRING FASHIONS.
And is enabled to execute work in the latest fashionable style, with durability, neatness, and dispatch.
He will insure his work to fit, and in case of failure, the money will be refunded, or the goods replaced.
N. B. The public are respectfully invited to call and see his card of Fashions, it being the most approved and correct published, May 1, 1838.

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND.
AS commoned her usual route, leaving Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton—returns the next day. She likewise leaves Baltimore every Sunday at 8 o'clock for Annapolis, St. Michaels and Wye Island, and returns next day.
All baggage at the risk of its owner.
April 8, 1838.

WOOL CARDING.
THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Caroline and the adjacent counties, that their carding machine at upper Choptank creek is now in complete order for the reception of custom.
They have employed one of the most experienced carders, and it will be put in proper order they will warrant to give satisfaction to their customers.
Our customers in Talbot will deposit their wool orders respecting it, at the store of Wm. Jenkinson, in Easton. All bundles of wool to be labeled.
The prices are as usual six cents for unmixed and eight for mixed wool.
Respectfully,
PATCHET & McNASH.
J. H. 3, 1838 3w

FRESH DRUGS.
FRESH Sable Oil of superior quality, just received. Lily White for the Skin, Glenn & Prentiss Superior Shaving Cream, Hydes do. Old English Windsor Soap Riddles Indelible Ink, Hutching Aromatic Sants. Best English Sealing Wax, Carthagen Cream, Light or Red Hair to a Beautiful Dark Brown or jet Black, without staining the Skin. Swan's Vermineux; Carpenters Buchu Liverwort and Sarsaparilla, Palm, White wash, Shoe, Nail, Tooth, cloth and head Brushes.
Sperm, Lard, Train and other oil, Glass S 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 16, 16 by 20, cut to any size or pattern.
Dye Stuffs
of all kinds together with a general and full assortment of Drugs Medicines &c. just received and now opening at the Drug and Apothecary store of
SOLOMON J. LOWE,
Nearly opposite the Market House.
Cavendish Tobacco, a superior article. Best old Tabaco, Havana Cigars, Rappee Snuff &c.

Lumber for Sale.
THE subscriber has just returned from Port Deposit with a large assortment of Lumber, consisting in part of white pine from 4-4 to 8-4 thick, such as Panel, corner, cullings. Also white pine andypress shingles from 20 to 30 inches long. All of which will be offered on the most accommodating terms. Persons desirous of purchasing will please call and examine for themselves.
WM. POWELL.
Wye Landing, May 29

Call and Settle.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle their accounts before the first of the ensuing month, as I intend leaving for the west as soon as practicable. Those failing to attend to this first but last notice, will find their accounts in the hands of an officer, immediately after the first of August.
SOLOMON J. LOWE,
Druggist and Apothecary.
Talbot, Ale & Champagne Cider
KEEP constantly on hand, and for sale during the summer by
CHARLES ROBINSON.
July 17th, 1838.

Blacksmithing.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very flattering encouragement he has received from them. Grateful for past favors he solicits a continuance of the same. After twenty-four years experience in the business he thinks he can assure them that their orders shall be fulfilled with that neatness, durability and dispatch, which it equaled, shall be surpassed by none.
He still continues at his old stand at the corner of the woods, with a full supply of STEEL, IRON and Coal, ready for HORSE SHOEING. All kinds of edge tools made and repaired. All kind of plough work, also hoes, axes, cultivators, cart work, &c.
The public's obedient servant,
E. McQUAY.
Feb. 7

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ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle their accounts before the first of the ensuing month, as I intend leaving for the west as soon as practicable. Those failing to attend to this first but last notice, will find their accounts in the hands of an officer, immediately after the first of August.
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CHARLES ROBINSON.
July 17th, 1838.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER
TAKES this method of announcing to the public, that he has taken that well known and long established Tavern stand in Easton CALLED THE

'Easton Hotel,'

LATELY OCCUPIED BY S. LOWE, Esq. He pledges himself to render his house as comfortable as any on the shore, and every attention will be paid to the wants of Strangers and the Public generally. He hopes that those who have hitherto patronized the house, will still continue to do so. He asks but a fair trial, and feels confident that his constant exertions to please will prove satisfactory.
Boarders by the day, week, month or year, will be accommodated upon reasonable terms.
WILLIAM H. CURTIS.
Easton, Jan. 2, 1838

DENTON HOTEL

FOR SALE OR RENT.
I WILL SELL OR RENT for one or more years, that well known and commodious

Brick Tavern

situate in the town of Denton, at present occupied by Mr. Richard Costin, & for some years past occupied by Mr. Abraham Griffith, and known by the name of THE

DENTON HOTEL

This property is commodious and comfortable, and possesses many advantages as a Public House. To a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity offers for doing a profitable business. Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Those wishing to purchase or rent it, are requested to examine the property.
For terms apply to James Sangston, Esq. Denton, or to
MARCELLUS CAIN,
Hillsborough, Caroline county, Md. May 15

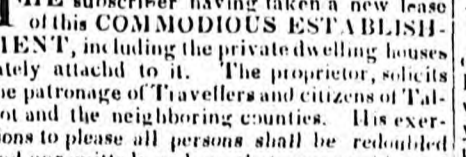
WANTED

A person qualified to teach the usual branches of English Education, for Primary School District No. 4—in Chapel District—to take immediate charge. The usual references for character and competency will be required.
Application can be made to any one of the undersigned.
CHS JUMP,
P. W. PRATT,
S. H. MEGINNY.
July 24—3w

MARYLAND:

Caroline county Orphans' Court, 19th day of June, A. D. 1838.
On application of Tylghman Johnson Esqr. of John Prouse late of Caroline county, deceased: It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes and proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office attested, this 19th day of June A. D. 1838.
Test—**W. A. FORD,** Reg'r of Wills for Caroline county.

The Union Tavern,

IN EASTON, MD.


THE subscriber having taken a new lease of this COMMODIOUS ESTABLISHMENT, including the private dwelling houses lately attached to it. The proprietor, solicits the patronage of Travellers and citizens of Talbot and the neighboring counties. His exertions to please all persons shall be unremitting and unceasing; and he respectfully asks that the proper vouchers therefor be submitted on or before the seventeenth day of January next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 19th day of June A. D. 1838.
TYLGHMAN JOHNSON Esqr.
of John Prouse dec'd.
June 26th 3w

Farm For Rent.
TO be rented for the next year that well known farm in Chapel District on which Jesse Ledum now resides. It contains about 400 acres of arable land—with a sufficiency of good wood land. The improvements are a good dwelling, with the usual out houses. To a good tenant the terms will be moderate. Further particulars will be made known on application to the subscriber.
BENNET ALLEN,
July 21th 1838. 3w Miles River.

WOOL CARDING.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that his Carding Machine at Fowling Creek, Caroline County, is now in full operation and in first rate order for the reception of work, and he having undergone considerable expense by fitting her out with almost an entire new set of cards. He flatters himself that those favoring him with their work will not have cause, of complaint, but on the contrary, the dispatch and neatness of the performance of his work, will merit their entire approbation.
Wool left in Easton at Wm. Loveday's store, will be taken by the subscriber every Saturday & returned on the following. Wool left at James Turner's and Robert T. Caine's will also be taken, carded and returned at the same places by the subscriber. It will be expected that wool sent to the mill will be well picked and gressed, with direction on the bundle whether to be once or twice carded. For once carding the price will be 5 cts, for twice carding 7 cts.
DILEHA SPARKLIN.
Fowling Creek, Caroline County Md. July 21, 1838.

TO BE RENTED

For one or more years, that large and commodious

BRICK TAVERN.

And its appurtenances, well known by the name of the

EASTON HOTEL.

situated in the town of Easton, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at present occupied by William H. Curtis. This establishment is universally admitted to be the largest and most convenient for a Public House, of any on the Peninsula, and to a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity will be offered for doing a very extensive and profitable business, more especially if he has a sufficient capital to carry it on advantageously.
Easton is known as a town of considerable trade, and the Steam Boat Maryland, which plies twice a week between Baltimore, Annapolis, and this place, considerably increases the business, and of course adds very much to the value of this establishment, by the constant intercourse of travellers from the different counties on the Western and Eastern Shores and elsewhere with these places.
Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Persons wishing to rent are invited to come and view the premises. The terms, which will be moderate, will be made known by application to the subscriber.
WM. H. GROOME.
Easton, July 21 3w

THE DELAWARE JOURNAL,

Baltimore American and Herald, Process Ann, will publish the above for 4 successive weeks and forward amount to the subscriber for payment.
John Thomas & Wife Talbot county Court, vs. Edw. Austin & wife, on the Equity side, May Term, 1838.
ORDERED by the Court, that the report of P. F. Thomas, Trustee of the sale of the real estate of Nehemiah Noble, late of Talbot county, deceased, be read and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 15th day of September next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week for three successive weeks in a newspaper published on the E. S. of Maryland before the said 15th day of September.
The report shows the amount of Sales to be \$1012 60.
True copy—Attest,
JAMES PARROTT, CLK.

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber now having entire control of the shop lately occupied by Chilcutt, Johnson and Weeden, begs leave respectfully to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, at the old stand in Washington st, nearly opposite to the store of Wm. Loveday, and by strict attention to business hopes to merit a share of public patronage. He will give his personal attention to cutting, and will warrant his work to fit well. Having good workmen employed he will execute all orders in his line with neatness, durability and dispatch, and at the most approved style.
The public's ob't servant,
JOSHUA CHILCUTT.
July 21th, 1838—11

Runaway.

WAS committed as a runaway to Talbot County Jail, by Thomas Bruff, Esq. one of the State of Maryland's Justices of the Peace in and for the said county, a negro man who calls himself James Burks—aged about 37 years, of dark complexion, but of good and pleasing countenance, high forehead, and large black whiskers mostly stayed upon the cheeks. James has several good suits of wearing apparel, is five feet nine inches high. He formerly belonged to Mr. Thomas Sherwood, late of this county deceased, and was sold by him sometime before the year 1828 to a purchaser by the name of Bennett Lewis, who James says took him to New Orleans and sold him to a certain Clement Townsend of Wilkinson county in the State of Mississippi, whom he served until his death at which time he was left free. James has a manifest in his possession of shipment from New Orleans to Philadelphia in the state of Pennsylvania, dated the 25th day of June 1834, entered in New Orleans on board ship Ohio of Philadelphia, Gervin master at that time, and shipped by Joseph H. Street, shipper and master. James has at times purporting to be from said Street in Philadelphia, in these words, viz:—Philadelphia, June 28th 1831. "The bearer James has permission to pass and shipper, and take him away within the time limited by law, otherwise he will be discharged as the law directs."
JOHN HARRINGTON, SGR.
of Talbot county, Md.
The Baltimore American and New Orleans "Bee," will copy this advertisement 3 times and send bills to the Sheriff in the town of Easton, Talbot county, Maryland, for payment.
J. H. Sheriff

NOTICE.

THE subscriber again takes the opportunity of announcing to the public that he still carries on the

Cabinet Business

in all its various branches, at the same stand opposite to Mr. John Camper's Store where all orders directed to him for coffins or other work will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.
Coffins of all kind made to order at a reduced price.
He also has a first rate hearse, which he will furnish on all occasions where he makes the coffin, free of any charge.
The public's obedient Serv't,
JAMES S. SHANAHAN.
N. B. The subscriber wishes to take two boys to learn the cabinet making.
J. S. S.
(6wG)
Easton July 10th 1838.

MARYLAND:

Caroline county Orphans' Court, the 5th day of May, A. D. 1838.
On application of Thomas N. Baynard, administrator of Cannon Atwell late of Kent county in the State of Delaware, deceased: It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes and proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office attested, this 5th day of May, A. D. 1838.
Test—**W. A. FORD,** Reg'r of Wills for Caroline county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber of Kent county in the State of Delaware, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Cannon Atwell late of Kent county in the State of Delaware, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the fifth day of December next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 8th day of May, 1838.
THOS. H. BAYNARD, Admr. of Cannon Atwell, dec'd.
May 22 3w

Easton and Baltimore Packet

SCHOONER

PERRY HALL.

Robson Leonard, Master.
THE Subscriber wishes to inform the public, that the Schooner PERRY HALL, has commenced her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore, and will leave Easton Point on every Wednesday morning at nine o'clock for Baltimore; and returning will leave Baltimore on Saturday morning at nine o'clock for Easton; and continue to sail on the above named days during the season.
THE PERRY HALL, is a new Boat well fitted and is in complete order for the reception of Freight and Passengers.
N. B. Freight for a Hoghead one dollar and all Barrels Twenty five cents, and all other freight in proportion; passage and fare two dollars, passengers will be expected to pay the cash, all orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. T. H. Dawson & Sons in Easton, or handed to Samuel H. Benny, on or before Tuesday evening accompanied with the cash will meet with prompt attention.
The public's ob't servant,
J. E. LEONARD
April 3, 1838.
The Subscriber also informs the public that the Schooner,
EMILY JANE.
JAMES R. LEONARD MASTER.
WILL leave Easton Point, on Sunday morning the first of April at nine o'clock for Baltimore, and continue to leave Easton, on every other Sunday at nine o'clock in the morning until further orders; and returning, will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday. All orders for the Emily Jane, will be received on the Saturday evening previous to her starting.
N. B. Freight, Passage, &c. as above
J. E. LEONARD.

St. Peter's Parish Female Circle of Industry.

The articles made by this society, are placed for sale in Mr. Loveday's store where they may be seen, by those who wish to purchase
July 10

Farm for Sale

THE subscriber will offer at public sale on the Court House green in the town of Easton on Tuesday the 7th August next, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M. her Farm lying upon the main road leading from Easton to Centerville (about eight miles from the former and thirteen from the latter place.) There are two hundred and fifty eight acres with sufficiency of wood and timber, the soil is very fertile and having it is said sources of water on two parts of the farm, together with a quantity of swamp marsh, there is also a beautiful piece of meadow which can be put in grass at a trifling expense. The buildings are a one story frame dwelling and kitchen attached; corn house, house, meat house, &c. &c. Any further description I deem unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase, will no doubt examine for themselves.
The terms of sale are—One third cash, one third in twelve months, and the remaining third in eighteen months, bearing interest from the day of sale, and no payment of the whole purchase money a good and perfect title will be given of all incumbrances.
For further particulars apply to Mr. Jesse Scott, Talbot county, or to W. J. Gibson Centerville, Queen Ann's county.
A. L. GIBSON.
July 17, 1838.
The Centreville Times and Easton Gazette will copy the above advertisement and charge the E. S. Whig.

For Sale.

A large quantity of White Pine Boards, Planks, Siding and Shingles, of various qualities and prices, at the Lumber Yard of
GROOME & LOVEDAY,
Easton, June 26, 1838.—*cow 6t*

Farmer's Bank of Maryland.

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON? July 24, 1838 }

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in the institution, that an election will be held at the Banking house in Easton, on the first Monday of August next between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, eleven Directors for the Branch Bank for the ensuing year, agreeable to the charter.
By order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
July 24 (G)

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS DEAR, BUT NOT AS DEAR AS FREEDOM."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1838

VOL. IV. NO. 32.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE
Is edited and published every
TUESDAY MORNING,
BY
GEO. W. SHERWOOD,
(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

TERMS:—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents
per annum, payable half yearly in advance.
No subscription will be received for less than six
months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are paid.
Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted
three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for
every subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in
proportion.
All communications to insure attention
should be post paid.



BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT
THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY
FIFTH CONGRESS.

[Public No. 53.]
AN ACT to provide for the support of the
Military Academy of the United States of America
for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and
for other purposes.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America,
in Congress assembled, That the following sums be,
and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out
of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,
for the support of the Military Academy for the year one thousand
eight hundred and thirty-eight viz:
For pay of officers cadets, and musicians, fifty-six thousand and twelve dollars,
For subsistence of officers and cadets, thirty-nine thousand five hundred and sixty six dollars;
For forage of officers horses, one thousand one hundred and fifty two dollars;
For clothing of officers servants, three hundred and thirty dollars;
For defraying the expenses of the board of visitors at West Point, one thousand nine hundred and ninety eight dollars and eighty four cents;
For fuel, forage, stationary, printing, transportation and postage, fifteen thousand two hundred and ninety five dollars;
For repairs, improvements, and expenses of buildings, grounds, roads, wharves, boats and fences, seven thousand two hundred and fifty seven dollars and fifty cents;
For pay of adjutant's and quartermaster's clerks, nine hundred and fifty dollars;
For increase and expenses of the library, eight hundred dollars;
For miscellaneous items and incidental expenses, one thousand five hundred and seventy seven dollars and fifty cents;
For the erection, as per plan, of a building for recreation and military exercises, in addition to amount heretofore appropriated, eight thousand two hundred and fifty four dollars and sixty cents;
For the erection of barn and public stables one thousand dollars;
For compensation to the assistant professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology, at the Military Academy, three hundred dollars;
For printing and binding the regulations of the Military Academy, three hundred and sixty dollars;
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of twenty six thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the reconstruction of the building for the library, engineering, chemical and philosophical departments at the Military Academy at West Point, destroyed by fire in February last.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay to the collectors, deputy collectors, naval officers, surveyors, and their respective clerks, together with the weighers, gaugers, measures and markers, of the several ports of the United States, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as will give to the said officers, respectively, the same compensation in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, according to the importations of that year, they would have been entitled to receive, if the act of the fourteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two had gone into effect: Provided, That no officer shall receive, under this act, a greater annual salary or compensation than was paid to such officer for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two; and that in no case shall the compensation of any other officers, than collectors, naval officers, surveyors, and clerks, whether by salaries fees, or otherwise, exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars each per annum; nor shall the union of any two or more of those officers in one person, entitle him to receive more than that sum per annum; Provided further, That the said collectors, naval officers, and surveyors, shall render an account quarterly to the Treasury, and the other officers herein named, or referred to, shall render an account quarterly to the respective collectors of the customs where they are employed, to be forwarded to the Treasury by them respectively received and of all expenses incidental to their respective offices; which accounts shall be rendered on oath or affirmation, and shall be in such form, and supported by such vouchers as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as will, in his judgment, best enforce the provisions of this section, and show its operation and effect; Provided also, That, in the event of any act being passed by Congress, at the present session, to regulate and fix salary, or compensation of the respective officers of the customs, then this section shall operate and extend to the time such act goes into effect; and no longer: Provided, however, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to extend to the collectors

at such other ports where a surplus of emoluments have been accounted for and paid to the Treasury, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two, the privilege granted to the collector of New York, to take effect from the first day of January last: Provided, nevertheless, that no collector shall receive more than four thousand dollars; and no naval officer shall receive more than three thousand dollars; and no surveyor shall receive more than twenty-five hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the sum of nine thousand two hundred dollars be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the compensation of a Topographer and clerks employed in the Post Office Department, in conformity with the appropriation act of March third eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and for one additional clerk to keep an appropriation account until the first of January eighteen hundred and thirty-nine; and that the sum of ten thousand five hundred dollars be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated in the Treasury Office of the Treasury, for the Post Office Department, from the first of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, till the first of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, viz:

For the Marine Hall military road three hundred and sixty four dollars and three cents, to enable the Treasury officers to close the account of Charles Thomas, being part of an amount heretofore appropriated and carried to the surplus fund.
To the State of Maine to reimburse the expense of said State for allowances to Ebenezer S. C. for his sufferings and losses attendant upon his arrest and imprisonment in the jail at Frederick, New Brunswick, in consequence of taking the census at Madawaska to John Baker, and others for sufferings and losses in relation to certain proceedings in said town, the sum of eleven hundred and seventy-five dollars;
For continuing the construction of the Patent Office, fifty thousand dollars.
For furnishing machinery and for other expenses incident to the outfit of the branch mints at New Orleans, Charlotte and Dahlonega two thousand eight hundred dollars.
For salaries of the Governor, Secretary, Chief Justice, Associate Judges, District Attorney and Marshal, and pay and mileage of the members of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, and the expenses thereof, printing of the laws, taking the census, and other incidental and contingent expenses of said Assembly and Territory, twenty four thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars.
For erecting public buildings in the Territory of Iowa, twenty thousand dollars.
For contingent expenses of the Senate, not anticipated when the ordinary estimate of that year was prepared, being principally for engraving and printing maps, and other printing, the purchase of books and book cases for the Senate committee rooms, the expenses of committees of investigation, and the pay of clerks of committees, fifty thousand dollars.
For an outstanding balance of expenditures under the head of military surveys, and to enable the Department to settle and close that account, ten thousand dollars.
For an outstanding balance of expenditure for surveys by the civil engineers, to enable that Department to settle and close the account for those surveys two thousand dollars.
To close the account for the laying out and construction of a mail route and post road through the Creek country, in the State of Alabama, and to pay the balances due to contractors and workmen upon the said road, the sum of nineteen hundred and forty five dollars and fifty cents.
For the salary of the additional Judge of the Orphan's Court of Washington county in the District of Columbia, the office having been created by a law of the present session of Congress, one thousand dollars.
For the salary of the Judge of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, the said Court having been established by a law of Congress of the present session, two thousand dollars.

For enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to carry into effect the resolution of the twenty ninth ultimo, on the subject of steam engines and steam boats, and the loss of life and property which has been suffered in their use, the sum of six thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for that purpose.
For defraying the expenses of the marshals, deputy marshals, and other civil officers of the United States, in executing the provisions of an act passed at the present session of Congress, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and to repeal the acts therein mentioned, approved April twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen,' the sum of twenty thousand dollars, to be paid out of the appropriation of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for defraying of expenses of the courts of the United States, made in the 'act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight,' approved April 6th, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight to be expended by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direct order of the President, upon the certificate of the Judge of the Circuit or District Court of the United States of the circuit or district where the expenditure may have been made or the services rendered.
For carrying into effect the act for the increase of the army, to wit:
For pay, three hundred and seventy nine thousand five hundred and twenty dollars and fifty cents.
For clothing, two hundred and sixteen thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars.
For subsistence, seventy four thousand six hundred and forty five dollars.
For contingent expenses for recruiting, fifty thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the board of visitors at the Military Academy in addition to the sum contained in the annual appropriation to that object, six hundred and ninety eight dollars and seventy five cents.
Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all the money arising from the bequest of the late

James Smithson, of London, for the purpose of founding at Washington, in this District, an institution to be denominated the Smithsonian Institution, which may be paid into the Treasury, is hereby appropriated and shall be invested by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President of the United States, in stocks of States, bearing interest at the rate of not less than five per centum per annum, which said stocks shall be held by the said Secretary in trust for the use specified in the last will and testament of said Smithson, until provision is made by law for carrying into effect the purpose of said bequest in effect; and that the annual interest accruing on the stocks aforesaid shall be in like manner invested for the benefit of said institution.

For procuring new machinery for the Harper's Ferry Armory, the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury cause to be made under the superintendence of Mr. Hassler, a standard balance for each State, and when completed that he cause them to be delivered to the respective Governors for the use of the respective States.
For the paper and printing a complete catalogue of the books of the Congress Library heretofore ordered, fourteen hundred dollars.
For compensation to Ferdinand Petrich, for models of statues for the winged western front of the Capitol, six hundred dollars.
For enlarging the contingent funds of the House of Representatives, to provide for the payment for certain expenses incurred by the House by resolution, of twenty seven January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, forty eight thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.
For laborers and horse cart and driver employed at the President's square, two thousand and fifteen dollars.

For repairs of the Potomac bridge two thousand and fifty dollars; for three hundred feet of auction hose for the Capitol and Capitol grounds, two hundred dollars; for cast iron seats and chairs for the public grounds, one hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That a collector shall be appointed at the post of Vicksburg, who shall give the usual bonds required by such officers in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, and be entitled to a salary of five hundred dollars per annum, and that the salary for the present year be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

WM. R. KING,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Approved, July 10, 1838.

M. VAN BUREN.

POETRY.

THE CHILD AT PRAYER.

Thy summer's eye—the rosy light
And stars came twinkling pure and bright,
Through the blue arch on high;
And the western breeze softly stole,
To kiss the weeping flower,
And nature wore her sweetest smile,
To bless the twilight hour.

There sat within a curtained room,
A mother young and fair—
What voice comes softly through the gloom?
"Thy childhood's voice in prayer!
A cherub boy is kneeling now,
Beside that mother's knee.
She who had taught him when to bow
Before the Deity."

A father on the distant deep,
A sister slumbering near,
A babe upon the mother's breast,
And that kind mother dear;
For every living thing he loves,
His pray'r ascends to heaven,
And for himself he humbly asks
Each sin may be forgiven.

And in after years, when grief
Shall low his spirit down,
And the world, the cold and bitter world,
Shall meet him with a frown—
And when allured from virtue's path
He treads a dangerous way—
Oh! he will turn to the blest hour
When first he knelt to pray.

And the kind hand which then was laid
Upon his silken hair,
And his simple words which taught him first
His simple words of prayer—
Will come again with thrilling power
To still his pulses wild
And lure him back in that dark hour
As sinless as a child.

The pray'r is o'er—the last fond kiss
By that kind mother given;
But rises not from scene like this
That childish prayer to heaven?
It does, it does—an angel's wing
Has borne it to the throne,
And the earnest blessings which it sought
Come on the sleeping boy.

SONG FOR THE WEBSTER DINNER.

Oh dear I never shall forget,
The sums that once I lost;
I never will speculate again,
Until I count the cost.
Those Eastern Lands, those Western Lands;
Alas! they trouble me;
How broken dreams across me pass,
In ghastly company!

Ah! no, I never shall forget,
How foolish then I was;
I joined in schemes as bold and wild,
As e'en the famous Law's.
My "Rubber" plans—my "Fancy Stocks"—
Oh! how they glittered yet!
And there my "Lovers" in—town—
Ah! how can I forget.

They often told me of the cause,
Of these mad mis-goings;
They point to Jackson and his laws,
For all unlucky throws;
They say how he did Banks increase—
How "Frazzles" he did make—
But oh! I never can forget,
How I did speculate!

And then they try to comfort me,

With hopes of golden days;
They say "we'll put the Locos" down,
And put in power the CLAYS,
"Frazzles" then shall trouble you—
"Specie circulars" shall never shall forget,
All in the grave.

At this point in his song the singer became
much excited, that he was entirely over-
come with his painful recollections, and faint-
ed.

A LOVER'S WISH.

Do not gaze upon the sky?
Oh, that I were you spangled sphere;
In every star should be an eye,
To look with love upon thee here!

Mr. Greene—I see by the papers that Ni-
cholas Biddle is sick. Is it any wonder that
he should be, after having had two such pow-
erful doses administered to him as the "peni-
cillan" bill and Governor Ritner's "procla-
mation?"—Borton Post.

Major Waterman's Toast.—The Fair of
Mount—Although we acknowledge no ty-
rant or conqueror, yet to them we will freely
give our arms.

Centus is being taken in Florida; but it
probable from the returns received that the
population will give only 28,000 whites to 24,
000 blacks.

To the West.—A body of three hundred
men, with their wives & bairns, passed
through Columbia Pa. lately on their way to
the West.

Seneca.—A French paper entitled the Cha-
rbon, says that "whoever spits upon the
grave of Talleyrand writes his epitaph."

Of a true Whig is received.—New
York Star.
Send him to your museum.

Of "What is nothing," asked Pat. "Shut
your eyes," said Mac, "and you will see it."

The following was among the toasts
given at Sutton, Massachusetts, on the 4th
of July.

Whiggery and Conservatism.—The big and
little end of Federalism.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE THREE BRIDES.

Towards the close of a chilly afternoon in
the latter part of November, I was travelling
in New Hampshire on horseback. The road
was solitary and rugged, and wound along
through gloomy pine forests, over abrupt and
steep hills. I stopped at an inn, a two story
building standing a little back from the
road.

In the morning I rose early and took a look
from the window but the prospect was very
unimpressive. A far in the most distant part
of the field, a man was busily engaged in digging
a grave. I passed to where the grave digger
was pursuing his occupation. He answered my
morning salutation civilly enough, but con-
tinued intent upon his work. He was a man
of fifty years of age, spare, but strong, with
grey hair and sunken cheeks, and certain
lines about the mouth which argued a propen-
sity to indulge in dry jest, though the stern-
ness of his grey eyes seemed to contradict
the tacit assertion.

"An unpleasant morning, sir, to work in
this air," said I.
"He that regards the clouds shall not reap,"
replied the grave digger, still busily
plying his spade. "Death stalks abroad, fair
and foul day, and we that follow in his steps
must prepare for the death, rain or shine."

"A melancholy occupation!"
"A fit one for a mortal. Some would find
a pleasure in it. Deacon Giles I am sure,
would willingly be in my place now."

"And why so?"
"This grave is for his wife," replied the
grave digger, looking up from his occupation
with a dry smile that wrinkled his tallow
cheeks, and distorted his shrunken lips.
"Perceiving that his merriment was not infec-
tious, he resumed his employment and that so
assiduously, that in a very short time he had
hollowed the last resting place of Deacon
Giles' consort. This done, he ascended from
the trench with a lightness that surprised me,
and was taking a few paces from the new made
grave, sat down upon a tombstone, and be-
came to sleep."

"You men," said he, a sexton and a grave
digger, he is one who has a zeal for his calling,
becomes something of a historian, amasing
many a curious tale and strange legend
concerning the people with whom he has to do,
living and dead. For a man with a taste for
his profession, cannot provide for the last re-
pose of his fellows, without taking an interest
in their story, the manner of death, and
concerns of the relatives who follow their re-
mains so fearfully to the grave."

"Then," replied I, taking a seat beside the
sexton, "methinks you could relate some in-
teresting tales."

"Again the withering smile that I had be-
fore observed, passed over the face of the sex-
ton as he answered.
"I am no story-teller sir, I deal in fact, not
in fiction. Yes, yes, I could chronicle some
strange events.—But of all things I know,
there is nothing stranger to you than the me-
lancholy history of the three brides."

"The three brides?"
"Do you see these three hillocks yonder,
side by side? They sleep, and will till the
last trumpet comes waiving through the heart
of these lone hills, with a tone so strange and
striding, that the dead will start from their
graves at its first awful note. Then will
come the judgement and the retribution.—
But to my tale. Look there, sir, on yonder
hill, you may observe a little isolated house
with a straggling fence in front, and a few
stunted apple trees on the ascent behind it.
It is really out of repair now, and the gar-
den is all overgrown with weeds and bram-
bles, and the whole place is a desolate appear-
ance. If the wind were high now, you might
hear the old crazy shutters flapping against
the wall, tearing the grey shingles off the
roof.

Many years ago, there lived an old man and
his son; who cultivated the few acres of ar-
able land which belong to it.

The father was a self-taught man, deeply
versed in the mysteries of science, and as he
could tell the name of every flower that
bloomed in the wood and grew in the garden,
and used to sit up late at night at his books,
or reading the mystic story of the starry hea-
vens, men thought he was crazed or bewitch-
ed, and even hated him as the ignorant ever
shun and dread the enlightened. So all dis-
differed in some trifling points of doctrine,
spoke very slightly of him, and by all looked
upon the self educated farmer with eyes of
aversion. He instructed his son in all his
lore—the languages, literature, history, sci-
ence were unfolded one by one to the enthu-
siastic son of the solitary.

I cannot paint to you the grief of the son at
his bereavement. He was for a time as one
distracted. He sought to bury grief in his
thirst for fame. After his thirst was gratified
he began to yearn for the companionship of
some sweet being of the other sex to share the
laurels he had won—to whisper consolation
in his ear in moments of despondency, and to
supply the void which the death of his old fa-
ther had occasioned. He would picture to
himself the felicity of a refined, intellectual
and beautiful woman, and as he had chosen for
his motto, what has been done, may still be
done, he did not despair of success. In this
village lived three sisters, all beautiful and ac-
complished. Their names were Mary, Ade-
laide, Madeline. I can never forget the beau-
ty of the three young girls. Mary was the
youngest, and a fairer haired, more laughing
damsel never danced upon a green. Adelaide
was a few years older was dark haired, and
pensive; but of the three, Madeline the eldest,
possessed the most fire, spirit, cultivation and
intellectuality.

Their father was a man of taste, and being
somewhat above the vulgar prejudice, permitted
the visits of the hero of my story. When he
found an affection springing up between Mary
and the poet, he did not withhold his consent
from her marriage, and the recluse bore to the
solitary mansion the young bride of his affec-
tions. Oh sir, the house assumed a new ap-
pearance, within and without. Roses bloom-
ed in the garden, jessamines peeped through
the lattices and the fields about it smiled with
the effects of careful cultivation. Lights were
seen in the little parlor in the evening, and
many a time would the passenger pause by
the garden gate to listen to strains of the sweet-
est music breathed by choral voices from the
cotage. If the mysterious student and his
wife were neglected, what cared they? Their
endearing and mutual affection made their
home a little paradise—but death came to
Elen, Mary fell suddenly sick, and after a
few hours sickness died in the arms of her
husband.

Days and months rolled on, and the only
solace of the bereaved was to set with the fami-
ly of the deceased and talk of the lost one. At
length to Adelaide he offered his widow-
ed heart. She came to his lone home like the
dove bearing the branch of peace and consol-
ation and birth for a redoubled brood over the
hour. Yet they lived happily, the hus-
band again united, and with a new spring the
roses again blossomed in their garden. When
the rose withered and fell, in the mellow
autumn of the year, Adelaide too sickened and
died, like her younger sister, in the arms of
her husband and Madeline.

Perhaps you will think it strange, that af-
ter all, the wretched survivor sulked at the altar
again. His third bride was Madeline.
I well remember her. She was a beauty in
the true sense of the word. It may seem
strange to you to hear the praise of beauty
from such lips as mine, but I cannot avoid ex-
plaining upon hers. She was a proud crea-
ture, with a tall, commanding form, and raven
tresses, that floated dark and cloudlike, over
her shoulders. She was a singularly gifted
woman, and possessed of rare inspiration. She
loved the widower for his power and his fame,
and she wedded him. They were married in
that church. It was a summer afternoon—I
recollect it well. During the ceremony the
blackest cloud that I ever saw overcast the
heavens like a pall, and at the moment when the
third pronounced her vow, a clap of thunder
shook the building to the centre. All the te-
mles shrieked but the bride made her re-
sponse with a firm voice as she gazed upon her
bridegroom—He marked a kind of incoher-
ence in her expressions as they rode homeward,
which surprised him at the time. Arriving
at his house, she shrunk from the threshold;
but this was the timidity of a maiden. When
they were alone he clasped her hand—it was
cold as ice. He looked into her face.

"Madeline," said he, "what means this? Your
cheeks are as pale as your wedding gown."
The bride uttered a frantic shriek. "My wed-
ding gown!" exclaimed she, "no—no—this is
my sister's shroud. The hour of confession
has arrived. It is God that impels me to
speak. To win you I have lost my soul—yes,
yes, I am a murderer. She smiled upon me
in the joyous affection of her young heart—
but I gave her the fatal drug! Adeline chas-
ped her white arms about my neck, but I ad-
ministered the poison! Take me to your
arms, I have lost my soul for you, and mine
you must be!"

"She spread her long white arms," said the
sexton, rising in the excitement of the mo-
ment, and assuming the attitude he describ-
ed; and then, continued he, in a hollow voice,
"at that moment came the thunder and the
flash, and the guilty woman fell dead on the
floor." The countenance of the narrator ex-
pressed all the horror that he felt.

"And the bridegroom," asked I, "the hus-
band of the destroyer and the victim; what be-
came of him?"
"He stands before you!" was the thrilling an-
swer.

AN UNCOLORED ACCOUNT OF A COLORED
DUEL.

A duel between two darkies—a regular af-
fair, conducted according to the most strict
and punctilious provisions of the code of honor,
came off one morning last week. The fight
took place with pistols, of the most approved
fashion, at sun rise, on a small branch of the
Metairie Road. We do not know what the
origin of the difficulty was, except that one of
the parties, to use the phrase of one of the
spectators, "was crossed in lub by the order and
dat him bona mos hab satisfachun."

We have learned, from one who was pres-
ent at the combat, the particulars as they
transpired. They were substantially as fol-
lows:—
After having taken their stands one of the

seconds noticed that, owing to their positions
the sunbeams set his principal a winking and
rolling his eyes. This was a sufficient ground
for interfering and he called out to the other
second with,

"I say, nigger, I puts my weto on dat posi-
hun. Its agin de rules ob all de codes of
huna I be eber seen. Do frection ob de sun
shines rader too sebere and makes my prin-
cipal roll him eye alonger too much."

"W'y, my look here, didn't we chuck up a
dollar for the choice ob ground, and didn't I
get him mysef?"

"Yes, I know you did; but den fair play's a
juba, and I's no notion ob seen my fren com-
posed upon and lose all de advantage."

"Well, nigger, I's no notion to, I's jus as
good a right to hab no notion as you is, and
I's on settlin de matter just as we is—and

At this juncture a friendly cloud settled the
matter at once by stepping in between the
sun and the belligerents. The two first cau-
sees against their positions and all the little pre-
liminaries being settled, each one took his pis-
tol ready cocked for his second.—Both man-
ifested a tolerable degree of spunk, although a
bluish paleness spread itself over their black
checks. The second who was to give out the
fatal order which might send them out of this
world now took his ground. Raising his voice
he began—

"Gentlemen, your time an cum"
Both signified their assent.

"Bawg, pop, went both pistols at once, one
ball raising a dust in the middle of the road
while the other took a slanting circular course
in among the by-standers fortunately without
hitting any one.

It was time to interpose, and one of their
seconds set himself about it. After a little con-
versation the challenged darky stepped for-
ward and said to his antagonist,

"Nigger, are you satisfied?"
"Is it?"

"So is I, and I's glad to get off on—
Next time they catches a nigger out on wich a
foolish exhibition as dey'll hab to fetch me,
dat dey will for artin."

"Dem'y my sentiments ezactly," retorted the
other.

"When your ornamental instrument ob def
went off I declare I was a gone child; but I's
so happy now—gosh, let's shake hands and go
back to our abode."

In five minutes time all hands—enemies,
friends, darkies, whites and all—were on the
road home to work; perfectly satisfied with the
sports of the morning.—N. O. Picayune.

GAINING A LOSS!

The New York Era says, the Whig papers
are making a mighty big fuss about the Lou-
isiana election, when it appears by some re-
turns now before us, that they have lost 909
votes since this time last year. For this most
decisive increase to our party, says the Bal-
timore Republican, the whigs have burned
their rocks and wasted their powder! They
them—for

"When ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be
wise."

Major Mark A. Cooper, one of the candi-
dates on the "States Rights" ticket for Con-
gress, in Georgia, has addressed that party a
letter in which he avows himself an uncon-
quenchable advocate of the Swo-Treasury
scheme.

Gen GEORGE MC DUFFY (late Governor
of South Carolina, but better known as a dis-
tinguished Representative in Congress from
that State,) passed through this city yesterday
morning on his way to take passage at New
York for Europe. We are very sorry to
learn that his health is not as good as his friends
could wish.—Baltimore 6th inst.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 27th ult.
reports the health of that city to be very good.

Advice to Farmers.—Judge Buel says: It
has been found that the best and most butter
is obtained when the cream is about the tem-
perature of 55 degs.,—and if the temperature is
over 60 degs, the quality is inferior and quan-
tity diminished. Hence every dairy should
have a thermometer.

A CHANGE INDEXED.—One of the most
decisive evidences of the loss to the Democratic
ranks is furnished in the township of Heid-
elberg, in Lehigh county. In that township
the highest vote ever polled against Governor
Ritner was seventeen. A call for a Democratic
Purser meeting in that township, published
in a late number of the Lehigh Bulletin, is
signed by SEVENTY-FOUR citizens of the
township, all good men and true, who for
DAVID R. PORTER, the people's fa-
vorite.—York Gazette.

From the Baltimore Republican.

"THE WONDERFUL SYSTEM OF
CREDIT."

The annexed will afford the "United States
Gazette" some further hints in exemplifica-
tion of the blessed results of its just "pride of
our country." The writer only explains in a
common sense way the working of one of the
simplest principles in political economy—a
principle, which, plain as it is, the Federal
cheap currency party either cannot, from stu-
pidity, or will not from mulish obstinacy un-
derstand, a principle, too, the neglect of the
observance of which has involved the best in-
terests of the Southwest in almost insurmount-
able difficulties.

From the Vicksburg Sentinel.

We call the attention of our readers to the
following communication. It proves, if Crock-
er's calculations can be depended on, the ad-
vance of \$60 a bale on cotton, and the enor-
mous expansion of an irredeemable currency,
will soon ruin the State of Mississippi. No-
thing can save the solvent and honest planter,
merchant and mechanic from ruin, but the re-
stitution of the currency to a specie basis; and
this must be done quickly. There is no use
in protesting the catastrophe in order to save
the reckless speculator. During the last year
the circulating medium has doubled, and if the
banks are permitted to expand during the en-
suing fall and winter in the same proportion
that they did last year, we will not be able
to buy pork for \$60 a barrel, flour at \$16, &c.
bagging at 50 cents a yard. This may be a
probable business for those banks that are

There are any who have not read it, we say to them do so attentively—they will be richly repaid for the time so occupied, and quit it thoroughly convinced and strengthened in the principles which it so consistently and eloquently sets forth. The Boston Morning Post thus speaks of the address.

"In this address, and in the message of Mr. Van Buren at the special session, we see the everlasting foundations of a sound political system. On the principles unfolded in these admirable documents, north and south can stand. They should be the guide of all who wish to form for themselves opinions, not with a view to expediency, not in reference to this or that, not for a day or an hour, but for a lease and term of years. It cannot be denied that the Republican cause is in some danger of suffering a temporary defeat from the union of the old consolidating and centralizing party with the monied power. This is a fearful alliance, deadly to constitutional liberty. Should, however, the party which goes down, clinging to the principles of this address, and Mr. Van Buren's special message, will come up on those principles. The Republican party, like the fallen giant of old, would gather strength by contact with the earth, and rise ready for another struggle, a giant still. What, then, though the times be dangerous? They serve the better to try principles. In the language of Mr. Calhoun in the American Senate—'Now, now, is the moment for every man to show his colours. The old party lines are destined to be unmarked and brought to the light of day, and men are to be known hereafter as they really are. The Republican party, he believes, will pass triumphantly through this its greatest contest, and hereafter, when the present struggle is matter of mere history, they will be marked and honored who, when faint hearts faltered, and flinching nerves shook, stood and fought together on 'St. Crispin's day.' With these remarks, we leave the address to speak for itself."

We have a few copies of the Address which can be had on application at the office of the Whig.

DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.

The next or ninth number of the Democratic Review will be published on the first of September, commencing the third volume.—The first number of the Democratic Review having been published in October, 1837, in advance of the regular monthly issue, commencing January, 1838, it becomes necessary to interrupt one month's publication, so as to bring the usual series of twelve numbers within the present year. Advantage will be taken of this delay to complete in the next, or September, number the "History of the late session of Congress," executed in the same manner as the "History of the Extra Session," which gave such general satisfaction in the January and February numbers of the Democratic Review.

5,000 DOLLARS.—A bet is offered of \$5,000 that DAVID R. PORTER will receive a majority of votes at the gubernatorial election in October next, over Joseph Riker—a forfeit of \$500 to be posted forthwith, and the balance on five days notice. The whole sum to be deposited in one of the Maryland banks to await the result, and then to be paid to the winner.

The above sum, or any smaller sum, from \$100 upwards, may be taken.

Refer to the Editors of the Pennsylvania Reporter.

"The 'SPIRIT OF THE WEST,' an energetic republican paper of Illinois, presents some most happy illustrations of the 'distress' of the present times for want of a National Bank compared with the 'prosperity' of former times, when the country was blessed with a National Bank, and also with a Federal Administration. From 1819 to 1826, which included seven years of United States Bank rule, and two years of Messrs. ADAMS and CLAY's administration, it gives quotations of the price of produce, and shows that the prices are about two, or three, or four times higher in this season of distress than they were in that season of prosperity.

GLORIOUS TIMES OF THE UNITED STATES BANK.

Cyrus Edwards, the candidate for Governor who "glories in Federalism," tells the people of Illinois, and puts his election upon it, that he wants to see "revived the glorious times of the Bank of the United States." What say you, farmers of Illinois? DO YOU want to see those times revived? What prices did you get for your wheat, corn and pork, in 1821, when the Bank of the United States was in full career? An old resident, and one of the most respectable of our citizens, informed us yesterday, that in 1821 our produce in this State sold as follows:

WHEAT—three bits a bushel.
CORN—one bit a bushel.
COWS—four dollars a head.

PORK—one cent a pound, payable in old State Bank paper, which was FIFTY PER CENT BELOW PAR!!

All this was during the "GLORIOUS TIMES" of the United States Bank, as Cyrus Edwards calls them, and which he says he wants to see revived.

Compare these times with the present, which Cyrus Edwards invites you to put down! Wheat is a dollar a bushel! Corn, fifty cents! Cows, fifteen to twenty dollars a head! Pork, three to five cents a pound!

These are the times present, which you yourselves, people of Illinois, contributed to bring about by sustaining the Democratic policy of ANDREW JACKSON and MARTIN VAN BUREN! Yet Cyrus Edwards bewails this policy, by which you receive THREE TIMES as much for your produce as you got in 1821. He says that it is a policy the DESOLATING effects of which are passing with a HURRICANE VIOLENCE over the land!!

PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

TIME PAST VS. TIME PRESENT.

"GLORIOUS TIMES OF THE UNITED STATES BANK."—Cyrus Edwards. Extract from the Vincennes Price Current, April, 1824.

"Flour \$2 per barrel. Bacon 3 cts. per pound. Bank U. S. stock, 118 dollars for 100 cost."

"Stock high—flour and bacon low."

"I want to see these times revived."—Cyrus Edwards.

"DESOLATING EFFECTS OF A POLICY WHICH IS PASSING WITH A HURRICANE OVER THE LAND."—Cyrus Edwards.

Extract from the St. Louis Price Current, June, 1838.

"Flour \$3 per barrel. Bacon 8 a 10 cts. Bank U. S. stock, no sales."

"Stock low—flour and bacon high."

Cyrus Edwards' Bank of the United States policy—Keep flour and bacon down, and the

people poor, and let the stock dealers get rich.

Mr. Van Buren's policy—Keep down the prices of the Bank of the United States, when the farmers get but half price—and keep up the price of bacon and flour, that our farmers may thrive.

WHAT HAVE THE FEDERALISTS DONE?

We have neither time nor space, reader, to enumerate to you the black catalogue of crimes which the Federal party have been guilty of.

They have, sacrilegiously, paraded through the streets of Washington, with a coffin, (significant of the defeat of the Sub-Treasury bill,) performing the rites of burial, with polluted lips, and bloodstained hands; thereby offering a direct insult to religion, and setting an example to the rising generation, reckless and fearful in its tendency.

They have threatened "war, pestilence and famine," if we do not support their measures.

They have made political harangues in the streets on the Sabbath day.

They have displayed pistols and daggers in the committee rooms of Congress, to frighten witnesses.

They have shot down, in duels, Democratic members of Congress, because they would not certify that men without characters were gentlemen.

They have repeatedly disgraced the halls of legislation, by brawls and fighting.

They have shocked the feelings of morality by profane swearing, and the use of obscene language, upon the floor of the United States Senate.

These things have been done by the Federalists. They stand against them on the enduring records of time; and it will require the sponge of deep, penitencing, and effectual penitence to wipe them away. The people have been told of them; and it men, guilty of these crimes, become the rulers of this free nation, our skirts are clear.—Trenton Emporium.

THE SANCTIFICATION OF THE SOLDIER.

The subjoined thrilling extract, from the American Presbyterian, must put all the personal enemies of ex-President Jackson to the blush. The hero of the border wars, and the conqueror of those who fought at Talavera and Brocadero, has earned his crown of glory, by laying down his earthly honors, and worshipping the great Captain of his salvation.

"According to the notice previously given, the senior editor of this paper, together with the Rev. Mr. Smith, administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper last Sabbath, in the church near the Hermitage."

"The church is known on our Presbyterian records by the name of Ephesus, and was erected many years since on the domain appertaining to the Hermitage, principally by its venerable proprietor, the ex-President of the United States. It is beautifully located, and though not spacious, nor even finished, yet it is a delightful summer temple for the calm and pure worship of the True God."

"A form of no common appearance for inspiring veneration was standing before the assembly. It was the form of one who had long been known as amongst the most distinguished of his country's 'Generals'—who 'had often periled his life in her defence, and who, under God, had achieved one of the most memorable victories recorded in the annals of modern warfare.' Nor is this all. The same venerable form had filled, as statesman, the highest seat in the Government of his country, and had been clothed with the highest civil honors which that country, in all its equalled freedom and independence, could bestow."

"He had passed through a life of most eventful scenes—he had returned to his own hermitage—to the tomb of his beloved consort—to the lowly remaining friends of his former days—to some of the surviving children of these friends, and in their view was about to pledge himself to become a soldier in a new army, and to engage in the performance of duties of higher importance than ever commanded the attention of earthly thrones or confederated States. And to add, if possible, to the impressiveness of the scene, the partner of his adopted son, near to him, indeed, as a daughter, together with a beloved niece, were also about to seal with him their covenant, for the first time, to be the followers of the Prince of Peace. The whole of the preparatory service was deeply interesting, but when the time arrived for him and his relatives and friends to arise and take their seats at the table of their ascended Redeemer, a scene of weeping gratitude and joy seemed to pervade the whole congregation."

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times of August 3.

DEATH OF COMMODORE RODGERS.

It will be seen on reference to the "Naval Order" in another column, that the funeral of this distinguished officer will take place at five o'clock this afternoon, from No. 280 Walnut street. We have learned that his remains will be interred at Christ's Church with the honors of war, and that heavy salutes will be fired at the Navy Yard during the day.

Commodore Rodgers was up to his death the head of the American Navy—the oldest commander in the service—but for the last fifteen months has been a resident of the Naval Asylum in this city, and the greater part of that time in close confinement—a confirmed lunatic. He was made as comfortable as his unhappy situation would permit. His was not a continued madness, but a kind of childishness, with a strong passion for destruction upon slight or imaginary provocation.

He had gradually grown weaker and weaker for several months past, and died yesterday morning about two o'clock, without any particular disease, but from excessive weakness.

By his death Commodore Barron becomes the head of the Navy, with a salary increased from \$2,500 to \$3,500 a year. Commodore Stewart, now in command at our Navy Yard, is second upon the list of officers having been forty years in the service.

The Compiler says the Whigs have now a majority of two in joint ballot. Not so. It is true, we have lost Mr. Hoar, of King George; but we understand, *cetera*, that the member elect from Logan county, is Colonel Henry Purley, a "Van Buren Conservative," and not Parsley, Whig as heretofore stated.

So that this rectification still brings the joint vote in the Legislature to a tie.—Richmond Enquirer.

TO THE RIGHT ABOUT.—Sometime ago, the Van Buren party, according to the account of the Village Herald, was to be tossed so high by the whigs of Somerset, that they would never be able to find their feet again. Now, indulging in the following doctored story, Henry Purley, a "Van Buren Conservative," unless something is not speedily accomplished towards concert of action, you may calculate upon an *overwhelming route*—horse, foot and

dragoons!" And it might have added *raw militia*. (Perhaps if the word "not," in the quoted sentence, had been omitted, it would have been a little more classical, and not quite so knotty.)

The Candidate for Governor is not to be included, in the route—of course he is neither horse, foot, nor dragoons. He must belong to the flying squad; and have a body guard.

One would think from the language we have extracted, and the whole drift of the article in the Herald, that the whig party in Somerset was in the last agonies of dissolution. "Nothing but a speedy application of some healing balm can cure the disease," which is working death and destruction in the whig ranks of Somerset! Are the conflicting elements at work? The Herald winds up its wretched story like a noble Roman. It says—"Our duty is now discharged—our tale is told—what we can do, is done already—"

"And we call Heaven and earth to witness, if Rome must fall—we are innocent!"

Dorchester Aurora.

SMITHSONIAN LEGACY.—The Secretary of the Treasury has officially given notice that the money bequeathed by the late James Smithson, Esq. of London, for founding an institute in the City of Washington, amounting to about half a million of dollars, will, it is expected, be received during the present month; and that by an act passed during the late session of Congress, directing him, to invest the same in stocks of States, bearing interest at the rate of not less than five per cent. per annum, he is now prepared to receive proposals from persons who have stocks of this description to dispose of. Mr. Rush sailed from London, about the 20th of July, with the money in his possession.

THE WEBSTER DINNER.—What will our Temperance friends say to the sober and sedate whigs of Boston, who have violated the temperance act, by swallowing two thousand one hundred and sixty bottles of wine in one day. Better not make a political question of temperance or salt won't save the sober and immaculate whigs.

What's the difference between getting drunk on champagne or whiskey? Can any one tell? The Boston whigs ought to be informed.

TO KEEP PLUMS AND PEACHES THROUGH THE YEAR.

Beat well up together equal quantities of honey and spring water, pour the mixture into an earthen vessel; put in the fruits all freshly gathered, and cover them up quite close.—When any of the fruit is taken out, wash it in cold water, and it will be fit for immediate use.

TOMATOES.

Mrs. Child gives the following direction for cooking this valuable vegetable:

"Tomatoes should be skinned by pouring boiling water over them. After they are skinned, they should be stewed half an hour, in tin, with a little salt, a small bit of butter and a spoonful of water. This method is for sauce to eat with roast meat for dinner. When pickled green, tomatoes make an excellent catsup may be made of them, when ripe, in the following manner: 'The vegetable should be squeezed up in the hand, salt put to them, and set by for 24 hours, after being passed through a sieve, alspice, pepper, mace, garlic, and whole mustard seed should be added. It should be boiled down one-third, and bottled after it is cooled. No liquid is necessary, as the tomatoes are very juicy. A good deal of salt and spice necessary to keep the catsup well. It is delicious with roast meat; and capital stuff much to the richness of soup or chowder. The garlic should be taken out before the catsup is bottled.

Death by kissing.—A nurse at Middlesex Hospital, Mass. lately died in consequence of having kissed a patient who was suffering under a violent fever. She must have loved the feller to extinction.

'Tis said in Cincinnati or the great Pork market, some whigs served with hard and bristles, instead of sugar and cream. We suppose they are "served up" in a sow's ear, and eat with a pig's tail.

By the last parliamentary census, it appears that there are in London, 89,517 female servants.

CORONATION COSTUME OF A QUAKER.

Mr. Pease, who was hailed with cheers, was dressed in a manner well worthy of observation—for while the tenants of his class prevented him wearing a court dress it must be acknowledged by every one, that his costume was a combination of great simplicity and much elegance.—Any spectator would, at moment admit that although the dress of the honorable gentleman was plain, yet that it was in the best taste, and of the finest quality. It consisted of a brown coat of the best style of fashion, according to the Society of friends, a satin waistcoat and silk stockings, all of the same color, with extreme neat silver buckles in his shoes. Thus while the honorable member conformed to the rules laid down by the society to which he belongs, he did not infringe any those conventional forms which are adhered to on an occasion like the present.

A TOPER'S IDEA OF TEMPERANCE.—"Temperance is a great virtue," therefore all ways be moderate in the use of ardent spirits. Six glasses of sling before breakfast are as good as a thousand."

DIED

On the 6th inst. in Broad Creek Neck, Miss MARY ANN, eldest daughter of Mr. Reuben M. Faulkner, in the 24th year of her age.

On the 8th inst. Mrs. SARAH G. NEEDLES, wife of Wm. Needles, in the 69th year of her age.

On the 9th inst. Mrs. BOYLES, consort of Mr. John Boyles, of this county.

As is too often the case we had no mail last night. The last quotations of grain were: Wheat, domestic red, \$1.30 a 1.42; white \$1.40 a 1.48. Corn—prime white, fresh, 72 a 73 cents. Rye—75 a 78 cents. Oats 80 cents.

NOTICE.

TWO splendid Piano Fortes with four pedals, made by Joseph Hisky of Baltimore, the celebrated Piano Forte maker in this City, for sale by Dr. Kock at Mr. Wm. H. Clarke's Hotel; also, Violins, Guitars, Flutes, Clarionets and new music for any instrument.

aug 14

NOTICE.

THERE will be a public Examination of the Scholars attached to the Primary School in the Town of Easton, on Thursday and Friday, 16th and 17th August next. The Examination of the pupils of the female department to commence at 9 o'clock, on the 16th and that of the Male Department, on the 17th, at the same hour. The parents of the pupils and friends of education generally are respectfully invited to attend. After the Examination a vacation will ensue until Monday 24th September following.

SAM'L MACKAY,
WILLIAM HUSSEY,
SAM'L HAMBLETON, Jr.,
Trustees.

August 14

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Thomas Sylvester & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent. Thomas Sylvester will close the business of the concern.

THOS SYLVESTER & CO.
August 14, 1838.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THOMAS SYLVESTER respectfully informs the public and his old customers, that he still carries on the

BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS.



At the old stand on Washington street next door to the store of Messrs. Olsson & Hopkins, where he is prepared to execute every description of work in his line. Thankful for past favors he solicits a continuance of the patronage that has been so liberally bestowed upon him.

August 14 3w

MR AND MRS. HAMILTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Corner of Courtland and Saratoga streets, Baltimore.

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

A prospectus of the school may be obtained by addressing (post paid) William Hamilton, Baltimore.

August 7, 1838.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners for Talbot County wish to employ some persons to repair the two bridges over Kings' Creek and the bridge over Woodlawn's branch. Proposals may be handed to the Clerk until Tuesday the 8th August next.

THOS. C. NICOLS, CLK.

TO RENT FOR THE BALANCE OF THE PRESENT YEAR.

Commencing September first, the Store House and Dwelling on Washington Street, nearly opposite the Market House, formerly in the occupancy of Messrs. H. E. Brienan & Co., and at present occupied by the subscribers, as a Drug and Apothecary Store. Also for the year 1839 and 1840, if required.—As a business stand there is none better in the town, and the dwelling is very commodious.

Apply at the Drug Store of SOLOMON J. LOWE.

Persons indebted to the subscriber will please call at once and make payment.

S. J. LOWE.

aug 7

Insolvent Notice.

IN pursuance of an Order of John Stevens Esqr., chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Talbot County Md. I do hereby give notice to all my creditors that the first Monday of November term next of Talbot County Court, is the time fixed and appointed for me to appear before the Judges of said County Court, to answer such interrogatories as may be filed against me. The same time is fixed and appointed for my creditors to appear and show cause if any they have why I shall not have the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State and the several supplements thereto.

WM. BENNY,
Petitioner.

August 7 1838 3w.

State of Maryland,

CAROLINE COUNTY, to wit: PURSUANT to the Act of Assembly, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five" and the several supplements thereto, I do hereby refer to the within application of John C. Clayland, for the benefit of the said act, and the supplements thereto, together with the schedule, petition and other papers, to the Judges of Caroline County Court, and I do hereby appoint and fix the first Tuesday after the second Monday of October next for the final hearing of said application of John C. Clayland, and for his appearance before the Judges of Caroline County Court, at the Court House, in the town of Denton, on said day, to answer such allegations as may be made against him, and such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors, or any of them, and to give notice, by causing this order and discharge to be published in the Eastern State Whig, at Easton, once a week for the space of three successive weeks, three months before the first Tuesday after the second Monday in October next.

Given under my hand, this 18th day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

WILLIAM JONES.

True Copy. Test
JOS. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

For Sale.

A large quantity of White Pine Boards, Planks, Sautling, and Shingles, of various qualities and prices, at the Lumber Yard of

GROOME & LOVEDAY.

Easton, June 26, 1838.—c6wt

A CARD.

DR. H. A. ROBERT KOCH,
Professor of music in the City of Annapolis Md. for the last three years.

WILL commence his Music school on the 13th of August at Easton. Ladies and Gentlemen who intend to take lessons on the Harpe, Piano Forte, Guitar, Flute, Violin, or any other instrument or in Singing, will please to leave their names at the Store of Mr. Wm. Loveday or at Mr. Wm. H. & P. Groome's, before that time.

TERMS.
For 35 Lessons on any Instrument \$20.00
For 35 Lessons in a Singing class 5.00
August 7, 1838.

New Spring Goods.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY,
HAS just returned from Baltimore, and has now opened at his store room, a handsome assortment of

Staple and Fancy GOODS,

adapted to the approaching season, which he thinks he can offer on very moderate terms.—He invites his friends and the public generally to an examination of the same. (G)

Easton, April 10

More New Goods, AT WYE LANDING.

THE subscriber has just returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Spring and Summer GOODS,

All of which he has selected from the latest importations and most fashionable style, and will sell them on the most reasonable terms. He respectfully invites his friends generally, to call and examine for themselves.

WM. POWELL.
Wye Landing, Talbot county, Md.
May 1 11

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Stevens and Rhodes, is dissolved by mutual consent—they earnestly request all persons in any way indebted to make immediate payment, as they are very anxious to settle the concern without delay. The claims due us will be divided, persons indebted by calling on either of us, can learn to whom they are to make payment.

They will both continue the Mercantile business, J. S. in the store room of Mrs. Jenkins, & R. H. R. in the room lately occupied by S. and R.

JNO. STEVENS &
ROBT. H. RHODES.
Easton July 24th, 1838. 3w

Kingston Hall School.

This Institution is in prosperous operation, in Somerset County, Maryland, with Miss Carroll as Principal, and under the supervision of her father, Thomas King Carroll. Instruction by highly accomplished Teachers, is afforded in Music on the Piano and Guitar; in the French and Italian Languages, and in Drawing and Painting, in their varieties.

The principal studies in the English department, are as follows:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Composition, Grammar, History, Natural and Civil, Geography, with the drawing of Maps, Rhetoric, Natural Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Paley's Natural Theology and Evidences of Christianity, Chemistry, Astronomy, Logic, Political Economy, Kame's Elements of Criticism, Conchology, Mythology, Botany, Geology, Trigonometry, plane & spherical, and Algebra.

Conditions of Admittance.

Board and Tuition in the English department, with bedding and washing per quarter, \$30 00

Day Scholars, 5 00

Extra Charges.

Music on the Piano, with the use of instrument, per quarter, \$13 00

Do. on the Guitar, with use of instrument, 10 00

French, 6 00

Italian, 6 00

Latin, 6 00

Landscape Drawing and Painting, 5 00

Theorem and Mezzotint, 8 00

32-Books, Stationary and Drawing materials furnished at book store prices.

An Extra charge will be made for lights per quarter and also for fuel during the winter session.

There will be a public examination in every session. The vacation will take place on the last day of August, and continue until the first Monday in October.

52-41 payments to be made in advance, at the commencement of every quarter.

52-Parents not residing near the School, can have articles of clothing purchased for their daughters, by depositing the money with the Principal of the Institution.

July 31 4w

CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE
N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert sts.
(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)
WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD
Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!
Dollars—Millions of Dollars!

NOTICE.—Any person or persons, throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck, either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily—Tickets from \$1 to \$10, shares in proportion—Are respectfully requested to forward their tickets, or prize tickets which will be cheerfully received and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, & the result given (when requested) immediately after the drawing.—Please address

JOHN CLARK,
Old established Prize Vendor, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum.

Baltimore, May 29, 1838.

DENTISTRY.

GEO. W. SMITH, from the city of Philadelphia, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Easton, that he has arrived, and will remain in town one week. Those persons who desire his services are requested to call early.

Persons can have advice and their teeth examined *Gratis*.

For information of his room, apply at Mr. Curtis's Hotel.

Ladies will be waited on at their residences, if required.

July 31 3w


FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber will dispose of at private sale the following well known property, on reasonable and accommodating terms.

Several Houses and Lots in the Town of Easton—2 houses and lots at Crocker's Ferry in Dorchester county; there is a store house attached to one of these, which would afford a choice opportunity to any one desirous of carrying on business at that place.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY.
WM. LOVEDAY,
HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has now opened at his Store House in Easton an additional supply of SEASONABLE GOODS, which added to his former Stock, renders his assortment equal to any thing he has had, he thinks he can offer them on very reasonable terms, and invites his friends and the public generally to call and see for themselves.
Easton, June 26, 1838—cow4t.

MARL FOR SALE.
THE subscriber having made arrangements for disposing of the valuable shell marl, which exists on his estate in Talbot County, in the Agricultural community, that he is now ready to deliver, of the above article, any quantity that may be required, by giving him timely notice.
The marl may be taken from the banks at the price of one cent per bushel cash.
The fertilizing properties of calcareous marl are now so well known, that it is unnecessary to advert to the subject—in reference to this deposit it may be stated that it consists of Sea shells, with very little admixture of earth and contains from 2 to 4 times the quantity of lime that is contained in the best English marl—Those wishing to purchase will please address William B. Smyth, Easton, Md. Vessels going for it will pass up the Great Choptank until the Dover Bridge appears in sight—they will then come to Barker's landing where they will find the lands of the undersigned on the west bank of the river.
WILLIAM B. SMYTH.
April 10, 1838.
The following is an extract from the report of the Geologist appointed by the state of Maryland to make a minute geological survey of the State.
"But perhaps the most valuable beds of shell marl in this part of Talbot county, in as much as they may be made extensively available to the public demands for the article, are those which were fully described in the preceding report. They occur three miles below Dover bridge, forming the high bank from fifteen to twenty feet above tide, being one compact mass of fossil shells, and extending nearly a mile along the river, on the farms of the late Col. Smyth and Mr. Atkinson. These beds are in contiguous strata, apparently successive and consist of vast accumulations principally, in the ascending order, of oysters succeeded by clam shells intermixed with other marine shells, scallop, clam and scallop and uppermost principally of scallop. Endeavour was made to bring these beds into notice, with a view of entering them into public service, by giving to their proprietors what was deemed proper directions for extracting the materials and salutary advice as to a just estimate of its value in order to secure a constant and permanent disposal of it. The subject is now in progress of experiment. South of these banks on the Choptank, no other deposit of marl is known to occur."

COACH GIG

AND HARNESS MAKING.
THE Subscribers again return their warmest thanks to their friends and the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties for the support they continue to receive in their line of business, and now respectfully beg leave to inform them that they are always making up of the best materials
Gigs and four wheeled Work, of the Latest Fashions and Patterns. They assure all who see proper to patronize them that they have the very best workmen in their employment and keep constantly on hand materials of the first quality, which will enable them as heretofore to meet all orders for work at the shortest notice. All kinds of REPAIRING DONE in the best manner, and on reasonable terms. They have now finished and ready for sale a number of carriages both new and second hand, which they would dispose of on favorable terms. Their friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and view their assortment and judge for themselves. They would also inform the public that their establishment they have a Silver Plating Shop in operation, where they have in their employment one of the best silver platers and metal workmen from Philadelphia. Those who have any work in that line can have it executed in the neatest and most elegant manner, and at moderate prices.
Also, all kinds of Brass or in work Repaired, Keys Brazed &c. &c.
All orders thankfully received and promptly executed by the public's obedient servants
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
They will give a liberal price for old silver and lead.
June 6 11 (G)

State of Maryland,
CAROLINE COUNTY, to wit:
PURSUANT to the Act of Assembly, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five" and the several supplements thereto, I do hereby refer the within application of John C. Clayland, for the benefit of the said act, and the supplements thereto, together with the schedule, petition and other papers, to the Judges of Caroline County Court, and I do hereby appoint and fix the first Tuesday after the second Monday of October next for the final hearing of said application of John C. Clayland, and for his appearance before the Judges of Caroline County Court, at the Court House, in the town of Denton, on said day, to answer such allegations as may be made against him, and such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors, or any of them, and that he give notice, by causing this order and discharge to be published in the Eastern Shore Whig, at Easton, once a week for the space of three successive weeks, three months before the first Tuesday, after the second Monday in October next.
Given under my hand, this 18th day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty seven.
WILLIAM JONES.
True Copy. Test
JOS. RICHARDSON, Clerk.
ma15

NOTICE.
The Laws of the last session of the Legislature are received at the County Court Office and ready for delivery.

SPRING FASHIONS.
JOHN SAERFIELD,
Returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received, and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same.
He has just received his
SPRING FASHIONS,
And is enabled to execute work in the latest fashionable style, with durability, neatness, and despatch.
He will insure his work to fit, and in case of failure, the money will be refunded, or the goods replaced.
N. B. The public are respectfully invited to call and see his card of Fashions, it being the most approved and correct published.
May 1, 1838.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND
HAS commenced her usual route, leaving Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton—returns the next day. She likewise leaves Baltimore every Sunday at 8 o'clock for Annapolis, St. Michaels and Wye Landing and returns next day.
All baggage at the risk of its owner.
April 3, 1838.

WOOL CARDING
THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Caroline and the adjacent counties, that there carding machine at upper Hunting creek is now in complete order for the reception of custom.
They have employed one of the most experienced carders, and if wool is put in proper order they will warrant to give satisfaction to their customers.
Our customers in Talbot will deposit their wool or orders respecting it, at the store of Wm. Jenkinson, in Easton. All bundles should be labelled.
Their prices are as usual six cents for unmixed and eight for mixed wool.
respectfully,
PATCHET & McNASH.
July 8, 1838 3w

FRESH DRUGS.
FRESH Saled Oil of superior quality, Skin, Glenn & Prentiss and Larouque Florida Waters; Cologne, Prentiss Superior Shaving Cakes, Hydes do. Old English Windsor Soap Riddles Indelible Ink, Hutching Aromatic Salts. Best English Sealing Wax, Court Plaster. The Celebrated Indian Dye, for changing Grey, Light or Red Hair to a Beautiful Dark Brown or jet Black, without staining the Skin. Swain's Vermiluge; Carpenters Buchu Liverwort and Sarsaparilla. Paint, Whitewash, Shoe, Nail, Teeth, cloth and lead Brushes.
Sperm, Linseed, Train and other oil, Glass 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 16, 16 by 20, cut to any size or pattern.

Dye Stuffs
of all kinds together with a general and full assortment of Drugs Medicines &c. Just received and now opening at the Drug and Apothecary store of
SOLOMON J. LOWE,
Nearly opposite the Market House.
Caveudish Tobacco, a superior article. Best old Trabuco, Havana Cigars, Rappee Snuff &c.

Lumber for Sale.
THE subscriber has just returned from Port Deposit with a large assortment of Lumber, consisting in part of white pine from 4 to 8 1/2 thick, such as Panel, common cullings. Also white pine and cypress shingles from 20 to 30 inches long. All of which will be offered on the most accommodating terms. Persons desirous of purchasing will please call and examine for themselves.
WM. POWELL.
Wye Landing, may 29


Call and Settle.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle their accounts before the first of the ensuing month, as I intend leaving for the west as soon as practicable. Those failing to attend to this first but last notice, will find their accounts in the hands of an officer, immediately after the first of August.
SOLOMON J. LOWE,
Druggist and Apothecary.
July 10

Porter, Ale & Champagne Cider
KEEP constantly on hand, and for sale during the summer by
CHARLES ROBINSON.
July 17th, 1838.

Blacksmithing.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very flattering encouragement he has received from them. Grateful for past favors he solicits a continuance of the same. After twenty-four years experience in the business he thinks he can assure them that their orders shall be fulfilled with that neatness, durability and despatch, which if equalled, shall be surpassed by none.
He still continues at his old stand at the corner of the woods, with a full supply of STEEL, IRON and Coal, ready for HORSE SHOEING. All kinds of edge tools made and repaired. All kind of plough work; also HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, CART WORK, &c.
The public's obedient servant,
E. McQUAY V.
Feb. 7

Academy at Easton.
THE vacation in this Academy will commence on the eighth day of August next, and terminate on the 24th day of September next, when the schools will be again opened. The examination in August next is dispensed with, because of the heat of the weather and sickness of the season. An examination will take place at a future period, of which notice will be given.
By order,
THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't.
July 31, 1838. 3w

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE SUBSCRIBER
TAKES this method of announcing to the public, that he has taken that well known and long established Tavern stand in Easton
Easton Hotel,


LATELY occupied by S. Lowe, Esq. He pledges himself to render his house as comfortable as any on the shore, and every attention will be paid to the wants of strangers and the Public generally. He hopes that those who have hitherto patronized the house, will still continue to do so. He asks but a fair trial, and feels confident that his constant exertions to please will prove satisfactory.
Boarders by the day, week, month or year, will be accommodated upon reasonable terms.
WILLIAM H. CURTIS.
Easton, Jan. 2, 1838

DENTON HOTEL
FOR SALE OR RENT.
I WILL SELL OR RENT for one or more years, that well known and commodious

Brick Tavern

situated in the town of Denton, at present occupied by Mr. Richard Curtis, and for some years past occupied by Mr. Abraham Griffith, and known by the name of the
DENTON HOTEL
This property is commodious and comfortable, and possesses many advantages as a Public House. To a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity offers for doing a profitable business. Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Those wishing to purchase or rent are requested to examine the property.
For terms apply to James Sangston, Esq. Denton, or to
MARCELLUS CAIN,
Hillsborough, Caroline county, Md.
may 15 11

WANTED
A gentleman qualified to teach the usual branches of an English education, for Primary School District No. 4—in Chapell District—to take immediate charge. The usual references for character and competency will be required.
Application can be made to any one of the undersigned.
J. C. JUMP,
S. W. PRATT,
S. H. MEGINNY.
July 24—3w

MARYLAND:
Caroline county Orphans' Court,
19th day of June, A. D. 1838.
On application of Tilghman Johnson Ex'r. of John Prouse late of Caroline county, deceased: It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes and proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 19th day of June A. D. 1838.
Test—
W. A. FORD, Reg'r.
of Wills for Caroline county.


IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER
Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of John Prouse late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the seventeenth day of January next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 19th day of June A. D. 1838.
TILGHMAN JOHNSON Ex'r.
of John Prouse dec'd.
June 26th 3w

The Union Tavern,
IN EASTON, MD.

THE subscriber having taken a new lease of this commodious ESTABLISHMENT, including the private dwelling houses lately attached to it. The proprietor, solicits the patronage of Travellers and citizens of Talbot and the neighboring counties. His exertions to please all persons shall be redoubled and unremitted; and, as that respectable and veteran Inn-keeper, Mr. Lowe, has declined the business, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to hold a fair and equal competition with any other individual in his line.
At the private house of the Union Tavern Ladies and Gentlemen can be at all times accommodated in separate parties free from all noise and interruption, and shall receive the strictest attention.
The patronage of the Judges and Counsel, who attend the Courts, sitting in Easton, is solicited and every possible attention to their comfort and convenience is promised.
The stables belonging to this establishment will be largely extended and improved immediately, and the utmost care of horses will be taken.
Terrapin and Oyster suppers promptly prepared.
His carriages will be in constant attendance at the Steamboat to convey passengers to any part of the Peninsula.
E. McDOWELL.
Easton, Talbot county, Md.
Nov. 14, 1837.

Farm For Rent.
TO be rented for the next year that well known farm in Chapell District, on which Jesse Lednum now resides. It contains about 400 acres of arable land—with a sufficient quantity of good wood land. The improvements are a good dwelling, with the usual out houses. To a good tenant the terms will be moderate. Further particulars will be made known on application to the subscriber.
BENNET ALLEN.
July 24th 1838. 3w Miles River.

WOOL CARDING.
The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that his Carding Machine at Fowling Creek, Caroline County, is now in full operation and in first rate order for the reception of work, he having undergone considerable expense by fitting her out with almost an entire new set of cards. He flatters himself that he is favoring him with their work will not have cause, of complaint, but on the contrary, the dispatch and neatness of the performance of his work, will merit their entire approbation.
Wool left in Easton at Wm. Loveday's store, will be taken by the subscriber every Saturday & returned on the following. Wool left at James Turner's and Robert T. Caine's will also be taken, carded and returned at the same places by the subscriber.—It will be expected that wool sent to the mill will be well picked and greased, with direction on the bundle whether to be once or twice carded.—For once carding the price will be 5 cts, for twice carding 7 cts.
DILEHA SPARKLIN.
Fowling Creek, Caroline County Md.
July 24, 1838.

TO BE RENTED
For one or more years, that large and commodious
BRICK TAVERN.

And its appurtenances, well known by the name of the
EASTON HOTEL.
situated in the town of Easton, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at present occupied by William H. Curtis. This establishment is universally admitted to be the largest and most convenient for a Public House, of any on the Peninsula, and to a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity will be offered for doing a very extensive and profitable business, more especially if he has a sufficient capital to carry it on advantageously.
Easton is known as a town of considerable trade, and the Steam Boat Maryland, which plies twice a week between Baltimore, Annapolis, and this place considerably increases the business, and of course adds very much to the value of this establishment, by the constant intercourse of travellers from the distant countries on the Western and Eastern Shores and elsewhere with these places.
Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Persons wishing to rent are invited to come and view the premises. The terms, which will be moderate, will be made known by application to the subscriber.
WM. H. GROOME.
Easton, July 24 3w
The Delaware Journal, Baltimore American and Herald, Princess Anne, will publish the above for 4 successive weeks and forward amount to the subscriber for payment.
John Thomas & Wife } Talbot county Court, vs. } on the Equity side
Edw'd Wooters, } } May Term, 1838.

ORDERED by the Court, that the report of P. F. Thomas Trustee of the sale of the real estate of Nehemiah Noble, late of Talbot county, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 15th day of September next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week for three successive weeks in a newspaper published on the E. S. of Maryland before the said 15th day of September.
The report shows the amount of Sales to be \$1012 60.
True copy—Attest,
JAMES PARROTT, Clk.

TAILORING.
THE Subscriber now having entire control of the shop lately occupied by Chilcutt, Johnson and Weeden, begs leave respectfully to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, at the old stand in Washington at nearly opposite to the store of Wm. Loveday, and by strict attention to business hopes to merit a share of public patronage. He will give his personal attention to cutting, and will warrant his work to fit well. Having good workmen employed he will execute all orders in his line with neatness, durability and despatch, and in the most approved style.
The public's ob't servant,
JOSHUA CHILCUTT.
July 24th, 1838—11

Runaway.
WAS committed as a runaway to Talbot county Jail by Thomas Bruff, Esq. one of the State of Maryland's Justices of the Peace in the month of June, a negro man who calls himself James Burk—aged about 37 years, of dark complexion, but of good and pleasing countenance, high forehead, and large black whiskers neatly shaved upon the cheeks. James has several good suits of wearing apparel; is five feet nine inches high. He formerly belonged to Mr. Thomas Sherwood, late of this county deceased, and was sold by him sometime about the year 1828 to a purchaser by the name of Bennett Lewis, who James says took him to New Orleans and sold him to a certain Clement Townsend of Wilkinson county in the State of Mississippi, whom he served until his death at which time he was left free. James has a manifest in his possession of shipment from New Orleans to Philadelphia in the state of Pennsylvania, dated the 25th day of June 1834, entered in New Orleans on board ship Ohio of Philadelphia, Gervin master at that time, and shipped by Joseph H. Purpurt, shipper and master. James has a pass purporting to be from said Street in Philadelphia, in these words, viz: "Philadelphia, July 25th 1834. The bearer James has permission to pass and repose unmolested to Baltimore to see his relations, and to return to Philadelphia in ten or fifteen days." (Signed) Joseph H. Street.
The owner or owners of said negro man James Burk, are hereby notified and requested to come forward, prove property, pay all legal costs and charges, and take him away within the time limited by law, otherwise he will be discharged as the law directs.
JOHN HARRINGTON, Sh'ff.
of Talbot county, Md.
The Baltimore American and New Orleans "Bee," will copy this advertisement 3 times and send bills to the Sheriff for town of Easton, Talbot county, Maryland, for payment.
July 24—3w

NOTICE.
THE subscriber again takes the opportunity of announcing to the public that he still carries on the
Cabinet Business
in all its various branches, at the same stand opposite to Mr. John Camper's Store where all orders directed to him for coffins or other work will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.
Coffins of all kind made to order at a reduced price.
He also has a first rate hearse, which he will furnish on all occasions where he makes the coffin, free of any charge.
The public's obedient Serv't,
JAMES S. SHANAHAN.
N. B. The subscriber wishes to take two boys to learn the cabinet making.
J. S. S.
(6wG)
Easton July 10th 1838.

MARYLAND:
Caroline county Orphans' Court,
the 8th day of May, A. D. 1838.
On application of Thomas N. Baynard, administrator of Cannon Atwell late of Kent county in the State of Delaware, deceased: It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes and proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 8th day of May, A. D. 1838.
Test—
W. A. FORD, Reg'r.
of Wills for Caroline county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER
Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber of Kent county in the State of Delaware, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Cannon Atwell late of Kent county in the State of Delaware, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the fifth day of December next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 8th day of May, 1838.
THOS. H. BAYNARD, Adm'r.
of Cannon Atwell, dec'd.
may 22 3w

SCHOONER

PERRY HALL.
Robson Leonard, Master.
THE Subscriber wishes to inform the public that the Schooner PERRY HALL, has commenced her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore, and will leave Easton Point on every Wednesday morning at nine o'clock for Baltimore; and returning will leave Baltimore on Saturday morning at nine o'clock for Easton; and continue to sail on the above named days during the season.
THE PERRY HALL, is a new Boat well fitted and is in complete order for the reception of Freight and Passengers.
N. B. Freight for a Hoghead one dollar and all Barrels Twenty-five cents, and all other freight in proportion; passage and fare two dollars, passengers will be expected to pay the cash, all orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. H. Dawson & Sons in Easton, or handed to Samuel H. Benny, on or before Tuesday evening accompanied with the cash will meet with prompt attention.
The public's ob't servant,
J. E. LEONARD
April 3, 1838.
The Subscriber also informs the public that the Schooner,
EMILY JANE.
JAMES R. LEONARD,
MASTER,
WILL leave Easton Point, on Sunday morning the first of April at nine o'clock for Baltimore, and continue to leave Easton, on every other Sunday at nine o'clock in the morning until further orders; and returning, will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday. All orders for the Emily Jane will be received on the Saturday evening previous to her starting.
N. B. Freight, Passage, &c. as above.
J. E. LEONARD.

St. Peter's Parish Female Circle of Industry.
The articles made by this society, are placed for sale in Mr. Loveday's store where they may be seen, by those who wish to purchase
July 10
THE NOVELS OF THE CELEBRATED D'ISRALLI.
GODEY'S EDITION.
Vivian Grey, The Young Duke, Contarini Fleming, Wondrous Tale of Alroy, Rise of Iskander, Henrietta Temple, Venetia.
Price of the whole work Three Dollars
The Lady's Book and D'Israeli's Novels will be sent entire for Five Dollars, in advance, postage paid.
As the publisher of the Lady's Book is connected with the other popular periodicals he suggests, for the purpose of remittance, the following system of
CLUBBING.
Lady's Book and D'Israeli's Novels \$5
Lady's Book and Bulwer's Novels, for 5
Bulwer's and Marryatt's Novels, for 5
Lady's Book and Saturday News, 5
Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels and Celebrated Trials, 5
Bulwer's and D'Israeli's Novels, 5
Marryatt's and D'Israeli's Novels, 5
November 6, 1837

Farm for Sale
THE subscriber will offer at public sale on the Court House green in the town of Easton on Tuesday the 7th August next, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M. her Farm lying upon the main road leading from Easton to Centerville (about eight miles from the former and thirteen from the latter place). There are two hundred and fifty eight acres with sufficiency of wood and timber, the soil is very improvable and having it is said sources of marl on two parts of the farm, together with a quantity of swamp marsh; there is also a beautiful piece of meadow which can be put in grass at a trifling expense. The buildings are a one story frame dwelling and kitchen attached; corn house, meat house, &c. &c. Any further description I deem unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase, will no doubt examine for themselves.
The terms of sale are—One third cash, one third in twelve months, and the remaining third in eighteen months, bearing interest from the day of sale, and on payment of the whole purchase money a good and perfect title will be given of all incumbrances.
For further particulars apply to Mr. Jesse Scott, Talbot county, or to W. J. Gibson Centerville, Queen Ann's county.
A. L. GIBSON.
July 17, 1838.
The Centreville Times and Easton Gazette will copy the above advertisement and charge to the E. S. Whig.

For Sale.
A large quantity of White Pine Boards, Planks, Sautling, and Shingles, of various qualities and prices, at the Lumber Yard of
GROOME & LOVEDAY.
Easton, June 26, 1838—cow6t

Farmer's Bank of Maryland.
BRANCH BANK AT EASTON }
July 24, 1838 }
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in the institution, that an election will be held at the Banking house in Easton, on the first Monday of August next between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, eleven Directors for the Branch Bank for the ensuing year, agreeable to the charter.
By order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
July 24 (G)

DISSOLUTION.
THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Ozmon and Shanahan, (this day dissolved. All persons indebted to the above firm, will confer a great favor, by calling and settling their accounts, as the Subscribers wish to close the business of the firm, as speedily as possible.
OZMON & SHANAHAN.
April 18th, 1837.
N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by Samuel Ozmon, at the same stand, directly opposite Mr. Charles Robinson's store. The subscriber feels thankful for the liberal support he has received, and now begs leave to inform them that he is ready to meet all orders in his line, that may be directed to him, with neatness and dispatch.—The Subscriber has a first rate Hearse, and no pains will be spared in rendering general satisfaction to that part of his business as he intends in all cases to discharge his duty as an undertaker.
S. O

COMBINATION OF LITERARY TALENT;
MRS. HALE AND MISS LESLIE.
"The Lady's Book,"
Having a Larger circulation than any other Monthly Periodical
IN AMERICA.
A COLOURED PLATE OF THE LATEST FASHIONS
IN EVERY NUMBER.
Important Announcement,
It was with sincere pleasure that the publisher mentioned last season, the arrangement by which
THE LADY'S BOOK
AND
LADIES AMERICAN MAGAZINE,
WERE UNITED, AND TO BE EDITED BY
MRS. SARAH J. HALE,
It is with equal pleasure that he now informs the patron of the work, that he has made an arrangement with
MISS LESLIE,
Author of Pencil Sketches, Mrs. Washington Post, &c., &c., who will be connected with Mrs. Hale in lending interest to the pages of the Lady's Book. Her powerful aid will commence with the January No. 1838. In addition to the above every number of the work next year will contain
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AND
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November 6, 1837

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EASTERN-SHOKE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1838

VOL. IV. NO. 33.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

TUESDAY MORNING,

BY
GEO. W. SHERWOOD,

(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

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



BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY FIFTH CONGRESS.

[Public No. 54.]

AN ACT to provide for the settlement of the claim of the State of New York for the services of her militia. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be reimbursed and paid to the State of New York, out of the appropriation for the prevention of hostilities on the northern frontier, such amount as the Paymaster General of the United States army and the accounting officers of the Treasury shall ascertain and certify would have been due from the United States to the volunteers and militia called into the service of the State, in the late part of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven and the first part of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, for the protection of said frontier, by the Governor, if said volunteers had been duly called into the service of the United States and regularly received and mustered by officers of the United States army according to the laws and regulations which have governed in the payment of the volunteers and militia of other States: *Provided*, That the accounts of the agent employed by the State of New York to make said payments, be submitted to the Secretary of War and the accounting officers for their inspection: *And provided also*, That no reimbursement shall be made on account of the payment of any volunteers or militia who refused to be received and mustered into the service of the United States army appointed by the President to command on the northern frontier.

WM. R. KING,

President of the Senate, pro tem.

JAMES K. POLK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved, July 7th, 1838.

M. VAN BUREN.

POETRY.

LOVE NEVER SLEEPS.

"Love never sleeps!" The mother's eye
Bends o'er her dying infant's bed;
And as she marks the moments fly,
While Death creeps on with noiseless tread,
Faint and distress'd, she sits and weeps
With beating heart: "Love never sleeps!"

Yet, 'e'en that sad and fragile form
Forgets the tumult of her breast
Despite the horrors of the storm,
O'erburden'd Nature sinks to rest;
But o'er her both another keeps
His midnight watch—"Love never sleeps!"

Around—above—the angle banes
Stoop o'er the care worn sons of men;
With pitying eyes and eager hands,
They raise the soul to hope again;
Free as the air, their pity sweeps
The storms of Time—"Love never sleeps!"

And round—beneath—and over all—
O'er men and angels, earth and heaven,
A higher bend! The slightest call
Is answer'd to—and relief is given.
In hours of woe, when sorrow sleeps
The heart in pain—"Love never sleeps!"

Oh, God of Love! our eyes to thee,
'Tired of the world's false radiance, turn;
And as we view thy purity,
We feel our hearts within us burn;
Convinced that in the lowest depths
Of human ill, "Love never sleeps!"

A RIDDLE.

These letters, in their proper place,
Will show the world and thee
A cause of sorrow and disgrace,
And source of misery.

P H M
K O M

The solution will be found in folding the upper line over the lower line of capitals.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FUNNY YOUNG GENTLEMAN

As one funny young gentleman will serve as a sample for all funny young gentlemen, we purpose merely to note down the conduct & behaviour of an individual specimen of this class, whom we happened to meet at an annual family Christmas party, in the course of this very last Christmas that ever came.

We were all seated round a blazing fire,

which crackled pleasantly, as the guests talked merrily and the wine steamed cheerfully—lor, being an old-fashioned party, there was an urn, and a teapot besides—when there came a postman's knock at the door, so violent and sudden, that it startled the whole circle, and actually caused two or three very interesting and most unaffected young ladies, to scream aloud and to exhibit many afflicting symptoms of terror and distress, until they had been several times assured by their respective admirers, that they were in no danger. We were about to remark that it was surely beyond post-time, and that it must have been a runaway knock, when our host, who had hitherto been paralyzed with wonder, sank into a chair in perfect ecstasy of laughter, and offered to lay twenty pounds that it was that droll dog Griggins. He had no sooner said this, than the majority of the company and all the children of the house burst into a roar of laughter too, as if some inimitable joke flashed upon them simultaneously; and gave vent to various exclamations of "It is he! it is he!" "Griggins—and, how like him that was—and, what spirits he was in!"—with many other commendatory remarks of the like nature.

Not having the happiness to know Griggins, we became extremely desirous to see so pleasant a fellow, the more especially as a stout gentleman with a powdered head, who was sitting with his breeches' buckles almost touching the lob, whispered to us he was a wit of the first water, when the door opened, and Mr. Griggins being announced, he entered himself, amidst another shower of laughter and a cloud of clapping hands from the younger branches. This welcome he acknowledged by sundry contortions of countenance, imitative of the clown, in one of the two pantomimes, which were so extremely successful that one stout gentleman rolled upon an ottoman in a paroxysm of delight, protesting with many gasps that if somebody didn't make that fellow Griggins leave off, he would be the death of him, he knew. At this time the company only laughed more boisterously than before, and as Mr. Griggins, in the meantime, was looking at us, we always like to accommodate our tone and spirit, if possible, to the humor of any society in which we found ourselves, we laughed with the rest, and exclaimed, "O! capital, capital!" as loud as any of them.

When we had exhausted all beholders, Mr. Griggins received the welcomes and congratulations of the circle, and went through the heedful introduction with much ease and many puns. The ceremony over, he avowed his intention of sitting in somebody's lap unless the young ladies made room for him on the sofa, which being done, after a great deal of tittering and pleasantry, he squeezed himself amongst them, and likened his condition to that of roses. At this novel jest we all roared more. "You surely should consider yourself highly honored, sir," said we. "Sir," replied Mr. Griggins, "you do me proud."—Here every body laughed again; and the stout gentleman by the fire, whispered in our ear that Griggins was making a dead set at us.

The tea things having been all removed, we all sat down to a round game, and Mr. Griggins alone forth with peculiar brilliancy, abstracting other people's fish, and looking over their hands in the most comical manner. He made one most excellent joke in snuffing a candle, which was neither more nor less than setting fire to the hair of a pale young gentleman who sat next to him, and after begging his pardon with considerable humor;—as the young gentleman could not see the joke, however, possibly in consequence of its being on the top of his own head, it did not go off quite as well as it might have done; indeed, some general references to "impertinence," and a "rascal," and to state the number of his lodging in an angry tone—a turn of the conversation which might have been productive of slaughtering consequences, if a young lady, betrothed to the young gentleman, had not used her immediate influence to bring about a reconciliation; emphatically declaring in an agitated whisper, intended for his personal edification, but audible to the whole table, that if he went on that way, she never would think of marrying him, and that she would rather see him hanged than married to her. At this terrible threat the young gentleman became calm, and the young lady overcame by the revulsion of feeling, most intemperately faint.

Mr. Griggins' spirits were slightly depressed for a short period by this unlooked for result of such a harmless pleasantry, but being probably elevated by the attentions of the host and glasses of wine, he soon recovered, and became even more vivacious than before, inasmuch that the stout gentleman, previous to the game, had assured us that although he had known him since he was that high (something smaller than a nutmeg grater), he never beheld him in such excellent case.

When the round game, and several games at blind man's buff, which followed it, were over, and we were going down to supper, the inexhaustible Mr. Griggins produced a small sprig of mistletoe from his waistcoat pocket, and commenced a general kind of teasing and punning, which occasioned great commotion and much excitement. We observed that several young gentlemen—including the young gentleman with the pale countenance—were greatly scandalized on this indecorous proceeding, and talked very big among themselves in the corners; and we observed too, that several young ladies, when remonstrated with by the aforesaid young gentlemen, called each other to witness how they had struggled and protested vehemently that it was very rude, and that they were surprised at Mr. Griggins's allowing it, and that they could not bear it, and had no patience with such impertinence. But such is the gentle and forgiving nature of woman, that although we looked very narrowly for it, we could not detect the slightest harshness in the subsequent treatment of Mr. Griggins. Indeed upon the whole it struck us that among the ladies he seemed rather more popular than before!

To recount all the drolleries of Mr. Griggins at supper, would fill such a tiny volume as this, to the very bottom of the outside cover, he would drink out of other people's glasses, and eat other people's bread, how he glittered into screaming convulsions a little boy who was sitting up to supper in a high chair by sinking below the table and suddenly re-appearing with a mask on; how the hostess was really surprised that any body could find pleasure in tormenting children, and how the host, thrown at the hostess, and left convinced that Mr. Griggins had done it with the best intentions; how Mr. Griggins explained, and how every body's good humor was restored by the child's—to tell these & a hundred other things

ever so briefly, would occupy more of our own and reader's patience, than either they or we can conveniently spare. Therefore, we change the subject, merely observing that we have offered no description of the funny young gentleman's personal appearance, believing that every society has a Griggins of its own, and leaving all readers to supply the deficiency, according to the particular circumstances of their particular case.

[Sketches by Quin.]

[From the New York Sun.]
REMINISCENCES IN THE LIFE OF
COMMODORE JOHN RODGERS.

Commodore Rodgers died at the advanced age of seventy-three or four. He was born in Hartford county, Maryland, in or about the year 1765. His seamanship was learned in the merchant service, to which he was attached from the end of the revolutionary war to the commencement of the naval establishment of the United States, under which he was one of the first officers, who received an appointment.

It was Commodore Rodgers' peculiar fortune never to encounter an opportunity to achieve any brilliant affair, and consequently his name has not been so much trumpeted as those of others, who, possessing no more intrepidity and skill, still fell upon opportunities of signaling their names by valiant exploits. But in practical service, his intrepidity, and successful harassing of the vessels of the enemy, no officer in the navy has exceeded him.

In August, 1803, he commanded the frigates New York and John Adams, being the senior captain, and with Commodore Preble negotiated with the Emperor of Morocco, for the restoration of American vessels, something in the same spirit, if not precisely in the same way, France is negotiating with Mexico. An interval followed in the active service of the Commodore till 1811, when in the frigate York, he sailed from Annapolis for New York. During this passage, an incident occurred which made quite as much noise as any other which directly preceded, and assisted in bringing about the last war. The Commodore was attacked and defended, abused and praised, as the politics of the writers and speakers prompted. Those who speak of the present and late party excitement as "unparalleled," must be of experience too short to include the time just previous to the last war, with England, when the struggle of party was more bitter than at any time since.

The reader of American history will readily remember that the affair to which we allude was that of the "Little Belt," a British ship of war. Impressed by the British of American seamen, had awakened all the old hostility of the Revolution. On the 16th of May, at noon, Commodore Rodgers made a sail to the eastward, which he supposed to be the British frigate Chesapeake, the commander of which vessel, it was said, had a few days before impressed a boat from on board an American vessel, of Sandy Hook. The Commodore resolved to speak the British vessel, ascertain the facts, and should they prove as represented, to endeavor to procure the lad's liberation. He did not come up with the other till night, when he discovered indeed that it was not the Chesapeake, but could not ascertain the nation of the strange vessel, as she displayed no colors. A reconnoitre took place, the origin and details of which were variously related at the time, which resulted in the killing of nine men, and wounding of about twenty on board the Little Belt, while but one boy was slightly wounded on board the President. At day break, Commodore Rodgers sent an officer on board with tenders of assistance, which were, however, declined. It was not until the return of the messenger that the Commodore learned the name of the vessel, her nation, and her commander, Captain Bingham.

As before remarked, this reconnoitre caused a great deal of newspaper excitement; but Commodore Rodgers was sufficiently vindicated in the fact, that while the government of the United States approved the conduct of Commodore Rodgers, the British government took no formal notice of the affair. Each commander published his bulletin, all the facts in both of which it was impossible to credit.

After the formal declaration of war, in 1812, Commodore Rodgers, in the President, with the frigate Congress, and the brig Hornet and Argosy, sailed from this port on the 21st of June, in pursuit of a fleet of British merchantmen, which had sailed from Jamaica, homeward bound, in the month preceding. While in pursuit of the merchantmen, the Commodore fell in with the British frigate Belvidere, to which vessel he gave chase. The Belvidere outsailed the President and escaped. It was said that the British vessel started her water casks, threw her anchors overboard, and took other means to expedite her speed. That point, however, being merely important as settling the relative speed of the two vessels, is of no importance now. In these, the two prizes captured, were valuable to the United States, and were being sent to the President, and the President had sixteen killed and wounded by the bursting of a gun. Among the wounded was Commodore Rodgers himself, whose leg was fractured. Commodore Rodgers put into Boston, whence he sailed again on the 8th of October, accompanied by the frigate Congress and United States, and the brig Argosy. On the 13th the two latter were parted from the others in a gale, and on the 15th, the latter were captured by the British privateer, which was captured and sent to the United States. The prize was valued at \$100,000 gold dust on board, which prize was sent to the United States. On the 31st they captured a South Sea ship, laden with oil, and gave unsuccessful chase to a frigate under cover of a fog, and after a cruise of nearly 8000 miles, the President and Congress arrived at Boston on the 12th of December, 1812. Though the two prizes captured were valuable to the officers of the vessels exceedingly, they regretted that no opportunity had been afforded for a gallant action, or an equal one—a circumstance which the newspapers opposed to the war did not fail to lay hold of.

On the 23d of April, 1812, Commodore Rodgers sailed again from Boston, in company with the Congress, Capt. Smith. In this cruise the vessels visited the coast of Bergen, Norway, and the Shetland Isles, and captured twelve vessels, the crews of which amounted in number to 271; but met no enemy equal to their own strength, with whom their prowess could be tried. They returned to Rhode Is-

land on the 23d of September, making five months, to a day, from Boston. During this time, Admiral Cockburn burned Havre de Grace, Md., and the house of the Commodore suffered among the rest. An incident is related in this connection, almost too romantic for truth. It is said that the Lieutenant commanding the Highflyer, a British tender, captured by the Commodore on the day previous to his entering Newport, in tendering his sword, restored one of the Commodore's own that had been taken from his house in Havre de Grace, at the time of the attack on that place.

During the attack on Baltimore, Commodore Rodgers, with his seamen, was stationed on Fort Covington. This detachment was the first who detected and repulsed the approach of the British surprise party, two thousand strong, who had passed Fort Henry in boats with muskets, under the cover of the night. During the siege of Baltimore, Commodore Rodgers was indefatigable in rendering all aid possible to the city, for which service he was complimented with a splendid service of plate.

Since the war, his life has been passed as one of the Navy Commissioners, and in various other services, pertaining to the monotonous peace occupations of our gallant naval officers. Take him for all in all, he was an excellent and faithful public servant, whose services to his country made up in solid benefit, what the fortune of war denied them in brilliancy.

IMMENSITY OF CREATION.

Some astronomers have computed that there are not fewer than seventy-five millions of suns in the universe. The fixed stars are all suns having like our sun, numerous planets revolving round them. The solar system of that to which we belong, has about thirty planets, primary and secondary, belonging to it. The circular field of space which it occupies is in diameter about three thousand six hundred millions of miles, and that which it controls much greater. The sun which is nearest neighbor to us is called Sirius, distant from our sun about twenty-two billions of miles. Now, if all the fixed stars are as distant from each other as Sirius is from our sun, or if our solar system be the average magnitude of all the systems of these seventy-five millions of suns, whose imagination can grasp the immensity of creation? Who can survey a planet, containing seventy-five millions of circular fields each ten billions of miles in diameter? Such, however, is one of the plantations of Him, who has measured the waters in the hollow of his hand—meted out heaven with a span—and weighed the mountains in a scale, and the hills in a balance.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

We annex some items, derived from the English papers by the Great Western. On her late trip to New York, the Great Western encountered a heavy gale which continued for four days—otherwise she would have made the run in eleven days.

The *Sicle* of Paris says that one of the objects on Marshall Soult's mission to England, was to obtain permission to remove the remains of Napoleon to France; and in this, it is said, he has succeeded, with the aid of the Duke of Wellington. It is stated further, that the Prince de Joinville is to proceed to St. Helena, in command of a frigate, having on board a soldier from every regiment in France, and that the remains of the Emperor are to be deposited under the column in the Place Vendôme, with solemn religious ceremonies, at which the Duke of Wellington will be invited to be present.

The *British Queen*.—This stupendous steam ship, commanded by Capt. Roberts, formerly of the *Sirius*, arrived at port Glasgow, and has gone into dock, where she is to receive her machinery. The Queen was towed to Plymouth from Gravesend, by the *Vulture* steamer. Between these places she had four miles. At Plymouth the *Vulture* left, and the Queen then came right round by the Land's End herself in vessel in her way, especially a French frigate, which attempted to capture her, but for some time. Having arrived at the end of the bank early on Saturday morning, she was towed into the wet dock at eleven by the *Samson* steamer, the top of whose funnel, it was observed, just reached the top of the Queen's paddle box. It is thought she will not be ready to sail as early as announced, and that the *Tiger* will take her place.

GREAT FIRE AT GRAND CAIRO.

The *Gazette* National of Marsoules, publishes a letter from Alexandria of the 26th ult., containing an account of a great fire at Cairo. "The fire broke out on the evening of the 21st ult., at the Catholic chapel, and immediately communicated to the neighboring houses. But slight assistance was obtained from the Governor, Kabbib Effendi, and it is even said that the men sent by him to extinguish the flames, aided rather in promoting than in subduing the conflagration, to enable them to commit acts of plunder with greater facility. The fire soon spread, and destroyed two entire streets, one of which formed part of the Frank quarter. On the evening of the 22d it was considered nearly at an end, when it suddenly broke out on two new points. The Frank quarter and the surrounding neighborhood soon presented one vast blaze, and the confusion created by the anxiety of the inhabitants to save themselves and remove their property was indescribable. Several important manufactories were destroyed. Kabbib Effendi, on perceiving the serious nature of the conflagration, at last assembled the troops, and proceeded in person to the scene of the disaster. A number of houses were immediately sacrificed; in order to concentrate the fire on one point; and, on the evening of the 24th, hopes were entertained that the measure would be attended with the desired result. The fire, however, gave rise to the most lamentable excesses, the gentry, not even of the Arabs, but of the soldiers, who were sent to give assistance and preserve order. Aussein Bey had been invested with discretionary powers by Mehmet Ali, and despatched to Cairo, where it was hoped that his presence would operate as a check to further abuses. The panic created amongst the European inhabitants by the audacity of the populace and the neglect of the authorities would seem fully justified by the extraordinary facts which were stated.

Amongst the number it may be mentioned that M. Tidel, the French Consul at Cairo, had demanded and obtained a guard of twenty

five men, and that while he was occupied in removing the archives of his office to a place of safety at Boulac, his guards commenced plundering his house, in which occupation he found them busily employed on his return. Although no further danger was apprehended, M. Cohelet, the French Consul General had applied for some ships of war. A correspondent of the *Semaphore*, writing from Cairo, under date of the 25th ult., states that the fire had entirely ceased at ten o'clock on that morning.

Another letter from Alexandria, of the same date has the following: "The Viceroy was astounded at the news of this event; he could not believe the accident had been so fatal to him; and he suspects, perhaps with reason, the wickedness of his enemies. The modes of vengeance are quite in accord with the customs of Turkey; but still, first were not a means employed by the Viceroy to throw around them the shield of the Government would resort to such means. Be it as it may, the cruel event which has thus struck at the fortune of the Viceroy cannot fail to exercise a considerable influence on his political views, and cause him to adjust his plans of independence."

Notwithstanding this deplorable event, it does not appear from the letters from Egypt that any serious decline of trade was anticipated. Most of the warehoused goods at Cairo were saved chiefly by the vigilance and energy of the English and French merchants.

Another letter from Alexandria, dated the 27th, announces that the fire which has burst out at Cairo has almost destroyed the whole of the Frank quarter. More than 600 houses have fallen a prey to the flames.

A large Egyptian ship of war had been destroyed at Alexandria.

Marriage of Madame Vestris and Mr. Charles Mathews. The sterner morals of "brother Jonathan" have it appears, occasionally, been softened by the influence of matrimony previously to their departure for the United States. The happy ceremony having been solemnized yesterday morning at the parish church of St. Mary, Abbots, Kensington, by the Rev. Francis White, one of the curates. The affair was kept a profound secret, not being, we believe, even known to the domestics of their establishment. Madame Vestris and Mr. Mathews left their residence, Elm Cottage, Notting Hill, five minutes before six o'clock, and walking to the church, entered by different doors, both of which were immediately closed, the only persons within the sacred edifice, besides the principals, being the officiating minister, Mr. Brothers, the clerk who was also "papa," and his sisters, the two Misses Brothers who officiated as bridesmaids. The secret, however, by some means soon became known, and numbers of persons hastened to the church to obtain a sight of the celebrated comedians, but ere they reached it the sacred knot was tied, and the happy pair had taken their departure in the same secret manner in which they had come, without even the fingers announcing that a wedding had taken place.—*London Times*.

Foreign Correspondence of the N. York Daily Express.

London, July 20, 1833.

I enclose you the latest dates, with markets, news, gossip, &c. &c. from all parts of the world.

We have done but little here since the Coronation but fates and bulls. Business, indeed, did not commence till several days after the Coronation, so much were all intoxicated with the crowning of our Virgin Queen. She has already given two grand State Balls, and is to give a third on the 30th, after which the Foreign Ambassadors will depart. At the first ball she was attired in a blue satin dress covered with white blond. On the left arm her Majesty wore the insignia of the order of the Garter, also the star in brilliants. Head dress of white roses, in the centre of a cluster of diamonds, diamond drop earrings. She opened the first Ball in a quadrille with the Duke de Nemours, the son of the King of France, and the second with his Royal Highness, Prince George of Cambridge.

At 20 minutes to 11 the Queen passed into the grand saloon. Strauss' band striking up "God save the Queen" dancing commenced five minutes before 11, and she danced during the night with several gentlemen of distinguished rank.

At this Ball she wore a rich satin dress, over which was a light lace tunic, trimmed with white roses, and diamonds, confined with a cluster of brilliants. Head dress, a large white rose on the left side, the entire being formed of diamonds; a circle of diamonds confined the hair. Among the most prominent of the American ladies in London, is His Excellency John Van Buren, the son of our illustrious President, who is receiving all the honors due his elevated station in society. He is welcomed here in all the Court circles, though, of course, he has no rank, with all the cordiality extended to the Duke de Nemours, and others of like distinguished birth. He was invited the other day to the City of London Entertainment of the Ambassadors, and was highly honored with a seat at the right hand of His Worship the Lord Mayor, on that interesting occasion. Next to the Coronation, this was one of the most splendid displays we have had. The dazzling costumes of the Foreign Ambassadors, the robes of the Prelates, and of the Judges, and the rich military uniforms of the Military and Naval Officers, creating a wonderful effect. The presence of the Dukes of Wellington, and Dalmatia, Marshal Soult within a short distance of each other, imparted great interest to the scene, which was heightened by their expressions of good feeling the one for the other.

The World, fashionable, theatrical, and musical, that is, the beau monde, have been in a fever about Madame Grist, who fills now in the eyes of the musical world the role of Madame Malibran. The husband of Grist, M. de Melcy, had a duel with Lord Castle-rough, because his firstship fell in love with his wife. The husband found out the fact by a letter of Castle-rough having fallen into his hands. After the duel the story now goes, that Grist insisted the letter should be burnt, to which her husband would not consent. Upon this Grist got into a passion, because her husband, by keeping the letter, seemed to have a suspicion of her chastity, and notwithstanding the positive denial of her husband of such suspicion, a high quarrel ensued. Upon this, says one of the newspapers, the husband was advised to run off to Brighton, so as to bring the fair Grist out of her pouts, and

this it is added, had the desired effect, for Grist, as soon as she had heard he had gone, ordered a Post Coach and run after him. Both have kissed and made up. This is the authorized explanation now.

Madame Vestris, Mrs. Matthews now by law, though only quasi Mrs. Matthews a few days ago, had an immense party benefit at Covent Garden, preliminary to her starting for New York. The receipts are estimated at £2000 or 700.

Marshal Soult, was to visit Liverpool to day, and in the course of his stay, he was to visit one of our Liners.

Marshal Soult has been received with the greatest cordiality in this country. He has written home with enthusiasm of the generosity of his reception. The French and German papers do not know what to make of it. There is to be a great race next month in Harisburg to which many Londoners are going. The Steamboats go to Harisburg, in 40 or 50 hours.

Mr. Cass, our Minister to France, has returned to Paris. He was received with cordiality here.

His Excellency Mr. Troop, Minister of the United States to Naples, Cap. Perry, U. S. Navy, and Mr. McCauley have been presented to the Queen.—The Levee was attended by Mr. Benjamin Rush, Secretary, R. Vaux, Private Secretary, and H. B. Livingston, attaché of the American Legation.

From the Globe.

EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT, AND THE NEW PUBLIC DEBT.

These have been fruitful heads of attack and exaggeration with the Federal members of Congress during the late session, especially with that part of them which stands in relation of attorneys to that British institution, miscalled the Bank of the United States. From Mr. Attorney CLAY, in the Senate, down to Mr. Attorney BOND, in the House of Representatives, a systematic, perverted, exaggerated, and a false account of the public expenditures, and of the new public debt, as it is called, has been presented, for the purpose of charging upon the Republican Administration of General JACKSON and Mr. VAN BUREN the offence of "wasteful and profligate expenditures of the public moneys." Mr. Attorney BOND has received his exposures from the hand of Doctor DUNCAN; and certainly the false pleading of a retained lawyer was never more fully and triumphantly exposed than in that masterly speech. Mr. CLAY received repeated corrections in the Senate; and the table of "estimates, appropriations, and expenditures, with the items of increase," made out by the Secretary of the Treasury, and printed by the order of the Senate, presents a full view of the subject from 1823 to 1837, inclusive, and shows how the increase has occurred, and fully vindicates the Republican Administration from every shade of censure. Two thousand extra copies of that paper were ordered to be printed by the Senate; and the friends of Republicanism will find in ample materials for the vindication of the Republican Administration. Intending to avail ourselves of this document in future, we have recourse to the present to an extract from the circular letter of the Hon. Mr. MILLER, of Missouri, to his constituents, in which both these heads—that of wasteful extravagance, and the new public debt of twenty millions of dollars—are briefly, lucidly, and most satisfactorily treated.

"One of the main subjects of attack upon the Republican Administration of General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, is the extravagance of their expenditures, as it is called, and the waste of the public moneys; and in consequence of such extravagance and waste, the contraction of a new public debt, of twenty millions of dollars. Never has public credulity been so taxed to believe improbabilities and absurdities, as in the statements and speeches which have been made by the Opposition to sustain these charges against the Administration. Averting themselves of the gross amount of appropriations, without showing the items by which the appropriations are to be paid, and who compose the amount, they have endeavored to deceive the people at a distance, those who have no access to detailed information into the belief of the most glaring errors. Not only are the necessary and indispensable expenditures on account of Indian wars, extinction of Indian titles, removal of Indians, erection of fortifications, increase of the navy, armaments in States, &c. &c. included under the head of extravagance, but even the indemnities obtained by General Jackson from foreign nations, are likewise included under the same head, and presented to the people as a scandalous waste of public money. Thus the \$4,521,600 obtained from Denmark, and the \$100,000 obtained from Spain, and paid out to the claimants by the Government, are all included in their extravagant and profligate expenditures, as they are called, although it was so much clear gain to the country, and was only included among the appropriations, because the money had been received by the Government, and could not be drawn from the Treasury, but the owners of it, except by virtue of appropriation laws. Again, the \$1,395,000 received in trust for the Chickasaw Indians on the sale of their lands in 1835-6, and the sum of \$1,200,000, received in the same way for the same Indians, in 1836-7, and then included for their advantage, and also numerous sums received in trust for other Indians, and afterwards expended for their benefit; these sums are all included in the charge of profligate expenditures, because, having been received by the Government, they could only be invested by virtue of appropriation laws, and therefore appear in the list of appropriations, although, in reality, having nothing to do with the expenditures of the Government. Again, the \$475,000 paid out of the Treasury to merchants for drawback of duties last year, which merchants did not pay their bonds for duties, but obtained duty both from the Administration and Congress; even this large sum paid by the Government for drawback of duties, to those from whom duties on imports were due this also is included under the head of profligate expenditure, for which this Administration is to be abused and vilified! Here are near ten millions of dollars at once accounted for, upwards of one-half of which was a clear gain, obtained from foreign countries, and paid to our citizens for exportation; a large portion of the remainder was a trust fund for Indians, which, though included in the appropriations, had nothing to do with the expenditures of the Government; and the remaining part, being nearly a half a million, was so much money raised by the Government and paid to merchants for draw-

backs instead of being received from them for the duties. It is an insult to the people to try and deceive them in this manner. It is an insult to them, for as they have no access to the detailed items of expenditure, they are not able to detect the imposition that is practised upon them, and thus are made to believe what is not true.

Having detected and exposed these items which, though included in the appropriations, are in fact not part of the expenditures of the Government, I now come to the actual expenditures, and will show that a great imposition is practised upon the public understanding, by presenting gross amounts, without showing the heads of items of the expenditures. Thus, under the charge of a profligate expenditure of the public money, is included all the expenses for suppressing or preventing Indian hostilities during the Administrations of General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren. The Black Hawk war, the Florida war, the Creek outrages in Alabama and Georgia in 1836, the Cherokee difficulties, which, together, have cost the country \$20,000,000, all these are included under the head of profligate expenditure as if the Administration and its friends had consumed that amount of the public money in their private and personal expenses instead of the national defence.

The extinction of Indian titles is another large item of expenditure, necessarily incurred for the good of the States, and unjustly charged upon the Administration. Take the case of Georgia and the Cherokee alone. Here, the extinction of the Cherokee title alone cost about five and a half millions of dollars by treaty, to which Congress has added upwards of a million more by law, during the present session. This was a large allowance was made for removing the whole tribe; and then another allowance for subsisting them for one year after they arrived west of the Mississippi, and after all, a large body of militia and volunteers are kept under pay, and stationed in the Cherokee country, to see that the treaty is complied with, and that no outrages are committed on the whites. In this way, the Cherokee alone have cost the Treasury more than \$10,000,000, the whole of which is to be included under the head of profligate extravagance in the Administration. What has occurred in the case of the Cherokee and Georgia, has also occurred, though in a less degree, with all the Indian tribes in other States, to wit: In Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, &c. The Indians have been removed from all these States by the policy previously commenced by General Jackson. They have been removed at a large expense, and those who condemn the expense must also condemn the removal, and wish to have those Indians brought back again and replaced in the bosom of the white population.

The permanent defence of the country has been another object of expenditure, under the late Administration. To prepare for war in time of peace has been their maxim; and hence the fortifications of the sea coast, the general increase of the navy, the erection of docks and establishment of navy yards, with arsenals in the States, have been carefully attended to. Large sums have been expended on these objects; and these sums can no more be charged to profligate expenditure than can the permanent improvements which a farmer makes on his farm be charged against the extravagance of his family living. Leaving out, then, the sums which, though in the list of appropriations are not expenditures, and that sum which is expended for necessary, unavoidable, and beneficial objects and it will be seen that the extravagant expenditure which has been paraded before the public is satisfactorily accounted for; and after deducting these amounts the real expenditure for carrying on the Government will not be more increased than what results from the increase and growth of the country.

As to the debt of \$20,000,000 which is charged upon this Administration, as the fruit of its profligate extravagance, I have to state, in the first instance, that no such debt has been created, nor the half of it; and that so far as any debt has been created, it was occasioned, not by wasting the public money, but by depositing money with the States, and granting indulgence to banks and merchants. The whole amount of Treasury notes authorized to be issued, was \$20,000,000; of that amount, no more than \$11,207,000 have been issued, and the quantity of the amount so issued, has been redeemed, so that the debt created is not \$20,000,000, but about \$7,000,000. How his debt came to be created is the next question. The Opposition say it was on account of the extravagance of the Government. We say it was because we had deposited with the States \$27,000,000, of which \$9,600,000 were appropriated money; also, because we had given time to the late deposit banks to refund the balances drawn from them, at this time amounting to about \$5,000,000; also because we had given time to the importing merchants to pay their bonds, amounting to about \$1,600,000. Thus, what is due from the merchants and the late deposit banks, will more than pay the \$7,000,000 of debt created by outstanding Treasury notes, and the people need be under no fear that they will be taxed to pay either principal or interest of the public debt as they were in the time of the first Mr. Adams: for besides what is due from merchants and deposit banks, there are, also, coming from the late bank of the United States upwards of \$6,000,000 for the national stock held in it. These three items of debt, due to the United States, make about \$16,000,000; while the Treasury notes now outstanding, and the remaining amount which may be issued, only amount to about \$11,000,000. Thus the debt coming to the United States from merchants, the deposit banks, and the Bank of the United States, to say nothing of the \$27,000,000 deposited with the States, exceed, by five millions of dollars, the whole amount which is, and can be created under the issue of Treasury notes; and yet the people are to be deluded with a story of 20,000,000 of debt incurred by the late and present Administrations through extravagance, waste and profligate expenditures. Surely it is not only disrespectful, but insulting to the people, to consider them to be ignorant enough to be imposed upon by such barefaced and unfounded statements.

A writer in the New York "American" (Webster Whig) who appears perfectly familiar with the current of politics in Kentucky remarks with an intended point that—
"The friends of a Convention, I fear, will not be successful. The State is given up to the guidance of Mr. Clay, and he is afraid, that if a Convention is called, his opinions on the subject of slavery will be called for. I know, that these are the reasons which influence some of his friends in preserving silence. None of the leading friends of Mr. C. are for a Convention—nor are the Journals."

Col. Thomas Robinson has been nominated by a general Convention as the Democratic candidate to represent the State of Delaware in the Congress of the United States.

Abbott, in his "Family at Home," gives thus the Drunkard's Will:
"I, _____, beginning to be enfeebled in the body, and fearing I may soon be palsied in mind, and having entered upon that course of intemperance from which I have not resolution to flee, do make and publish this my last will and testament:

"Having been made in the image of my Creator, capable of rational enjoyment, of imparting happiness to others, and promoting the glory of God, I knew my accountability; yet such is my fondness for sensual gratification, and my utter indisposition to resist temptation, that I give myself entirely to intemperance and its associate vice, and make the following bequest:—My property I give to be dissipated, knowing that it will soon fall into the hands of those who furnish me with ardent spirits. My reputation, already tottering on a sandy foundation, I give to destruction. To my beloved wife who has cheered me thus far in life I give shame, poverty and a broken heart. To each of my children I bequeath my example, and the inheritance of the shame of their father's character. Finally, I give my body to disease, misery and early dissolution, and my soul to the disposal of that God whose commands I have broken, and who has warned me by his word that 'no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of Heaven.'"

We cannot undertake to say how much of *Boaz* there is in the subjoined story, but it is a pretty fair specimen of the marvellous, and will entertain some of our readers, perhaps, as a political essay, or a new "lucian light" from Florida. We copy it from the *Monroe* (Pa.) Spectator.—N. Y. Com. Adv.
Strange Animal, or Food for the Marvellous.—Something like a year ago, there was considerable talk about a strange animal, said to have been seen in the southwestern part of Bridgewater. Although the individual who described the animal persisted in declaring that he had seen it, and was at first considerably frightened at it, the story was heard and looked upon more as food for the marvellous, than as having any foundation in fact. He represented the animal, as we have it through a third person, as having the appearance of a child seven or eight years old, though somewhat slimmer, and covered entirely with hair. He saw it, while picking berries, walking toward him erect, and whistling like a person. After recovering from the fright, he is said to have pursued it but it ran off with such speed, whistling as it went, that he could not catch it. He said it ran like the "devil," and continued to call it after that name.

The same or a similar looking animal was seen in Silver Lake township, about two weeks since, by a boy some sixteen years old. We had the story from the father of the boy, in his absence, & afterwards from the boy himself. The boy was sent to work, in the back woods near the New York State line—He took with him a gun, and was told by his father to shoot any thing he might see except persons or cattle. After working a while, he heard some person a little further on, as he supposed, coming toward him, whistling quite merrily. It came within a few rods of him, and stopped. He said it looked like a human being, covered with black hair, about the size of his brother, who was six or seven years old. His gun was some little distance off, and he was very much frightened. He, however, got his gun, and shot at the animal, but trembled so that he could not hold it still. The strange animal, just as his gun "went off," stepped back three or four times, and then ran off whistling as before. The father said the boy came home very much frightened, and that a number of times during the afternoon, when thinking about the animal he had seen, he would use his own words, "burst out a crying."

Making due allowance for frights and consequent exaggeration, an animal of singular appearance has doubtless been seen. What it is, or whence it came, is of course yet a mystery. From the description, it is an outgoing being, known to be in the country, we might think this to be it. As no such animal is known, (without vouching for the correctness of the story,) we shall leave the reader to conjecture, or guess for himself, what it is. For the sake of a name, however, we will call the "strange animal" THE WHISTLING WILD BOY OF THE WOODS. Why is not this story as good as that copied into the *Yankee* a week before last, relative to the wild boy of Indiana? We acknowledge that the story has excited somewhat our propensity for the marvellous, and we give it, as much as any thing, to gratify the same propensity in others.

The tax list of the 4000 officials in this State is nearly completed, we are told. They will have to pay heavily upon the principle laid down in the annexed:
"If the appeal that may be made to the virtue, morality and intelligence of the people cannot prevail, money can be used, and that will obtain votes and favor where all other arts and appliances are found abortive."
—Vide *Bicknell's* (Fed.) Reporter.

From the *Dorchester Aurora*.
REFORM.

Some time ago we charged Mr. Steele, with having been opposed to Reform. The fact was contradicted. In our last number, we referred to some of the proofs (we had others if occasion required,) to establish the correctness of our charges. Now, they attempt to shew that Mr. Steele had also given voice in opposition to Reform, as if this could be a justification for the denial that Mr. Steele was opposed to Reform. Mr. Grason, as a delegate from Queen Anne's County, made certain votes, in his representative capacity, undoubtedly under implied instructions, as he came from a small county. What were his individual views upon the subject of Reform, we have no precise data, at hand, upon which to predicate a positive opinion. Our own impression is, that he was favorable to Reform, from the first. Mr. Steele made speeches in this county against Reform, and voted in the House of Delegates against it; and we have no evidence, that he has ever changed his views, except by inference.

Mr. Grason, most assuredly has voted in favor of reform, and we publish his votes below, upon the great Reform Bill, which we believe would never have been a part of the law of the land, if it had not been for the course of Mr. Steele before the people, or similar decided and commanding tone on the part of the Reformers. The whigs, at least one of them, deserve no credit for it, for, if they could have had their own way, Reform might have slept on the Statue Book for ages.

Mr. Grason's vote upon the Bill, entitled an Act to confirm an Act, entitled an Act to amend the Constitution and Form of Government of the State of Maryland, passed at the December session 1836, ch. 137.
Mr. Grason was elected to the Legislature from Queen Anne's County in the fall of 1837, and took his seat at the December session of that year. At pages 225 and 226 of the Journal of the House of Delegates for that year, we find the House acting upon the Great Reform Bill, being the Bill, to confirm an Act, altering the Constitution, so as to elect the

Governor by the people—to abolish the Council—to elect the Senate by the people &c. The said Bill was then read the second time, and the question put shall the said Bill pass. Resolved in the Affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Roberts, the yeas and nays were ordered and appeared as follows:
Affirmative—Messrs. Tuck, Speaker, Ford, Crane, Tall, Parker, Comgess, Maulsby, Carter, Broom, McDaniel, Ustilton, Welch, Gale, Brown, Higgins, Simmons, Orrick, Ristau, Ely, Turner of Baltimore, Kerr, Denny, Boyle of Talbot, Jump of Talbot, Jones, Adams, Lemmon, Eccleston, Goldborough, Evans, Simper, Bowie, Ghiselin, Alexander, GRASON, Roberts, Harrington, Wilmer, Townsend, Selby, Helm, Powell, Biser, Geyer, Cramer, Williams, Forwood, Nelson, Jump of Caroline, Giles, Hillen, Gallagher, Mann, Swingle, Rentsch, Witmer, Griffith, White, Dawson, Neff, Blocher, Huddleson, Sprigg, Boyle of Carroll, Shower, Berrett, Powder—68.

Negative—Messrs. Hopewell, Causin, Solters, Parran, Duke, Kent, Beall, Hughes, Carpenter, Matthew—10.
Mr. Grason's vote to alter the Constitution, so as to appoint Clerks and Registers for a term of years.

At page 263 of the same Journal, we find the House taking the vote upon this Bill—the question was put, shall the said Bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative—the yeas and nays being ordered appeared as follows:

Affirmative—Messrs. Carpenter, Speaker, pro tem., Crane, McDaniel, Eccleston, Goldborough, Parker, Comgess, Broom, Jump of Caroline, Giles, Hillen, Ustilton, Welch, Gale, Brown, Higgins, Simmons, Parran, Duke, Kent, Beall, Ristau, Ely, Turner, of Ball, Jump, of Talbot, Jones, Carroll, Evans, Bowie, Ghiselin, Crooms, GRASON, Roberts, Harrison, Wilmer, Biser, Geyer, Cramer, Williams, Forwood, Nelson, Maulsby, Carter, Gallagher, Mann, Swingle, Rentsch, Witmer, Benn, Griffith, White, Dawson, Neff, Blocher, Huddleson, Boyle, of Carroll, Shower, Berrett, Powder—59.
Negative—Hopewell, Causin, Ford, Matthews, Simpers, Kerr, Boyle, of Talbot, Swann, Alexander, Townsend, Selby, Powell—12. So the bill was passed.

Michigan money is thus classified: first quality Red Dog; second quality, Wild Cat, third quality, Catamount. Of the best quality, it is said, it takes five pecks to make a bushel.

From the *Baltimore Herald*.

That there is an annual deficit in our treasury none will deny. Now, if the whigs were disposed to take care of the public purse, would not some mode have been devised to decrease the public expenditure; or if that could not be done would they not have taken care—that their extravagance should be stationary to keep it from increasing, and we say, without hesitation that a very little care would have decreased it. Let us look for an instant at the following table, taken from the report of the treasurer, on the 13th February last:

WESTERN SHORE TREASURY, Annapolis, 13th February, 1838.

The House of Delegates:

GENERAL STATE.—In obedience to your orders of the 20th and 30th of January last, the treasurer reports to the House the whole cost of each session of the Legislature for the last ten years, and designate the amount paid for printing each year, and particularly the cost of the electoral college in 1836, to choose state senators, and also the cost of the extra session of the Legislature, held in November 1836.

I have prepared and submitted the accompanying exhibit, shewing the facts called for, as accurately as may be.

And have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servants,
GEO. MACKUBIN, Treas. W. S. Md.

An exhibit of the account of the legislature in each of the last ten years, and of the cost of the public printing of the session in 1836, of the college of electors of the senate, and of the extra session of the general assembly of Maryland, in November, 1836; prepared in obedience to the orders of the house of delegates of the 29th and 30th of January 1838.

In the year end-	Account of the Legislature.	for public printing
1st Dec. 1828	43,305 35	8,065 79
1829	44,768 66	8,133 78
1830	37,263 40	5,189 03
1831	33,870 58	4,915 06
1832	48,847 42	9,357 70
1833	51,171 08	9,795 62
1834	49,953 97	7,473 39
1835	52,800 66	12,067 37
1836	50,113 20	18,096 65
1837	67,332 81	15,903 79

Total, \$50,057 23 \$99,897 67
N. B. The account of "the Legislature" includes the payments made in each year on account of the Journals of Account, the sums made payable by resolutions to its members, officers and attendants, their postage, the cost of the papers and bills which are furnished, and the cost of the public printing done by its orders and during its session.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy from the original on file in the archives of the House of Delegates of Maryland. Given under my hand at the city of Annapolis, this 6th day of August, 1838.

GEORGE G. BREWER, Clerk house delegates of Md.

In 1830, under the whigs the session of the legislature cost \$37,263, and printing \$5,189. In 1831, when the democrats were in power the cost of the session of the legislature was only \$33,870, and the printing for the same was only \$4,915, being a reduction of the lowest cost under the whigs. In 1837, under the whigs, the session of the legislature cost \$67,332; and the printing of the same session \$15,903 the session costing double and the printing four times what was paid in 1831. In 1838 the cost has been upwards of \$71,000, being an increase over last year of about \$4,000.

It will be perceived, from this statement, that the whig party have been constantly increasing their expenditures, although they know there is an annual deficit. They have gone on recklessly squandering the public money, although they knew that the state is poor and ought to husband all her resources with economy. They have every year promised to do better; but let experience prove what those promises are worth. They have escaped with impunity heretofore, and gathering confidence, they have each year gone further and farther in their extravagance. If a people let their public servants waste their public money, there is nothing else about which to complain. That is the beginning and the fertile source of every corruption in government. It has been so in Maryland under the rule of the whigs, and judging by the past, we have no other mode of reform left to us but to turn them out and put in those who will do better.

THE WHIG. EASTON, MD. Tuesday Morning, Aug. 21, 1838.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM GRASON,
OF QUEEN ANNE'S.

Day of Election, First Wednesday in October.

Democratic Republicans of Talbot County.

You are requested to convene in general county meeting at the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of September next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for the State Senate, and three Delegates for the Legislature, to be offered for the suffrages of the free and independent Voters of Talbot county, at the ensuing election. A candidate for commissioner for District no. 4, will also be nominated.

MANY VOTERS.

JULY 31.

MEETING OF THE MERCHANTS AND TRADERS OF THE TOWN OF EASTON was held at the Court House on Monday the 13th day of August 1838—at which it was unanimously Resolved, that from and after the 20th day of September next, they will not receive any Individual notes whatever;—nor Corporation notes under a denomination less than one dollar.

The Whigs conscious of their inability to defend the "wanton and extravagant expenditures" of the State of Maryland, studiously avoid discussion by shifting their ground of debate to the expenditures of the General Government, and by insinuating attempt to make Mr. Van Buren responsible for all the appropriations made by Congress. Now it is well known that the President has got the power to thrust his hand into the Treasury and take therefrom a single dollar, and a reference to the votes on all bills disbursing the money of the Nation will show the Whig party equally as culpable of waste as the Republicans, if indeed any waste of the public money is manifest, which in the absence of proof we deny.

With a sophistry peculiar to the Opposition they hunt up the gross amount of disbursement, without showing the particulars, and parade the grand total before the people as something monstrous. Even the indemnities obtained by Genl. Jackson from foreign nations, are included by these learned Thebans, in their estimates of "expenditures," as though the amount was so much money paid by our government without receiving therefor any equivalent. Now the fact is these indemnities amounting to more than Five Millions of dollars, were so much clear gain to the country, but could not be drawn from the Treasury for the owners, except by virtue of appropriation laws. And precisely in the same manner can many of their items of "extravagance" be accounted for; but having more confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the people than our opponents would appear to entertain, we refer our readers to an article in to-day's paper under the head of "Expenses of the Government, and the new public debt" which signally refutes all their attempts at imposing upon the credulity of the people, and represents the authors of such attacks upon the Government as politically dishonest and wilful of the most glaring errors.

Faithless, we confess, we hardly expect from a party that has but one object in view, and which is exerting all its mighty energies for that one achievement—viz. the assumption of all political power in their own hands, and at a sacrifice of any cost.

This is the secret of their zeal—this the great moving spring of all their vaunted patriotism. It was for this, they refused to appropriate a dollar to put our dismantled fortifications in repair, and our country in a state of general defence, when we were threatened with an invasion from France. It was for this that Daniel Webster exclaimed in the fullness of his federal glory, "he would not vote one dollar, even if the enemy were thundering at the gates of the capitol." It was for this, that Wise more recently affirmed that he would not vote another cent to protect all Florida from massacre—"he would not, when humanity, justice, and every moral and sacred obligation due to the country and to man, called for its discontinuance, longer urge such a war." It was for this that the life of the lamented Cilley was conspired against, and it was for this that they hunted him down, and revengefully shed his blood. It was for this that Clay blasphemed, and it was for the same end, that the President of the United States was indignantly insulted by a band of mercenary brawlers, who were aided and abetted in their nightly scenes of disgrace, by certain Whig members of Congress about the close of the late session. Yet these are the men who ask and expect to receive the support of the intelligent freemen of our country, and at the same time to impose upon the people their equally false & unmanly statements.

HARD TIMES.—Thirty dollars for a ticket to the Webster dinner, in Boston, at which two thousand bottles of Champagne were "uncorked." Dreadful times these!

Some of the Whig presses are "humbly-ing" the people about Government patronage. Let us look for a moment at Bank patronage, and see how the account stands.

In the year 1830, the United States Bank loaned to fifty members of Congress,	\$192,161
In 1831, to fifty nine members	322,195
In 1832, to forty four members	478,766
In 1833, to fifty three members	374,766
In 1834, to fifty two members	238,586

It paid Printers Webb and Noah by loan
" Harding's loan 31,916
" (Gales & Seaton's do 52,370
" Walsh's do 6,541
" Wilson's (in part) 589
" [balance in fees 1,447

Lawyer Clay's fees 40,000
" Webster's fees and loans 58,000
" Sergeants " 40,000
" Johnston's " 36,000
" Poindexter's " 10,000

To 12 individuals only \$329,837

THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS to twelve individuals! If this is not exerting Bank influence, then we know not what influence is. Clay and Webster are well baited, and Webb and Noah, to say nothing of Gales and Seaton, appear to have not been slow in coming in for their share of the "crumbs" that fall from the table of Nicholas. Let the people ponder it.

THE STATE TREASURY.—The estimated deficiency of the Treasury for the year 1838 is \$161,972 30—ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-ONE THOUSAND, nine hundred and seventy-one dollars; last year the deficiency was \$99,506 13. Thus we see the deficiency rapidly augmenting, and our State daily becoming more and more involved in pecuniary embarrassment. This state of things will last until 1840, when a DIRECT TAX upon the people will be the forerunner of their blind adherence to a party that has made a bankrupt of the Treasury and discredited the state abroad.

These are not unsubstantiated assertions, but incontrovertible truths. In 1831 when the Whig party came into full power in Maryland there was a surplus in the Treasury of thirty-five thousand dollars. The lapse of a little more than six years shows that amount gone; a deficiency created of a hundred thousand dollars and a PUBLIC DEBT of fourteen or fifteen millions of dollars beside imposed upon the people. We ask all candid men—men who hold the good of their State paramount to party adherence to reflect upon this condition of things. Why is it that our population is decreasing; the enterprising citizen seeking a home in the distant west, and trade and business generally languishing? Heavy taxes, and more onerous ones threatening the labor of our people, are the cause. Then let us strike at the root of this evil, make a change in our political state rulers, and ere long a new and cheerful prospect will come over the face of our oppressed people and happiness and prosperity will take the place of impending ruin and political persecution.

The whigs intend to give young Crockett a public dinner, because his father was a very funny man?
Col. Benton arrived in Baltimore on Wednesday last from Washington.
The old Revolutionary veteran, Col. T. E. Stansbury presided at a recent Democratic meeting in Baltimore county. This old soldier is a tory according to modern whiggery.
The young whigs of Baltimore turn out to be in many cases rather ancient in years, notwithstanding the plentiful use of Macassar oil to hide their grey hairs.
Three native Arabs are exhibiting at the Park Theatre, in New York.
Genl. Willson, the Whig candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, said at the recent Boston carousal, "the people of New Hampshire were sure and slow, and always wanted the whip and spur—the spur I now feel deep was sore to set them on the trot." How disgraceful!

The accounts from Europe represent the grain crops as flattering beyond all expectation.
John P. Kennedy's Speech, said to have been delivered in Congress, is dragging out its short lived existence through the columns of the *Baltimore Chronicle*, and two or three other papers of the same stamp. Requisite in pace.

The Whigs of this county nominate their Legislative ticket on Tuesday next. They will compose a portion of the mourners at the great Whig funeral on the 3d. of October next, at which time it will be decently interred as a thing that was but is no more.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.
BALTIMORE, Aug. 14, 1838.

***** The Registry Law, that banishing of Whiggery, is all the talk. A proper indignation is manifested by the liberal minded of all parties. The freemen of Baltimore are decidedly opposed to any such shackles being laid upon the elective franchise, and the third of October will corroborate what I now say.

Our friends here are active. We intend to go apple with the enemy, and give them a Waterloo defeat. Let the counties do their duty, and we will not be found wanting. The Whigs are slow to bet on small majorities for their candidate now, having, as Biddle would say, seen what they did not see before.

Yours, &c.

An immense Democratic meeting was held in Muskingum county, Ohio, on the 7th inst. Mr. Shannon, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and the Hon. William Allen, of the United States Senate, were present, among other distinguished individuals.

DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT!
The ball commenced rolling from the right quarter!

GLORIOUS REACTION!

By our Mobile slip of the 7th and 8th inst., we have the returns from that city by which it will be perceived that the Democratic ticket has prevailed in a quarter where it was least expected. The ball has commenced rolling. To Alabama will belong the glory of giving it the first impulse. Georgia and South Carolina will not be waiting in pushing it onward with energy, and so it will, acquire strength as it goes until the work of reaction will be completed by the crowning result of the New York election. The Mobile "Chronicle," the leading whig press says, "the Whigs are disappointed. We confidently looked for the success of the entire Whig ticket." &c.

From the *Mobile Examiner*.

THE ELECTION.—The election returns so far as heard from will be found in our paper to day. It will be seen that the Democracy has been gloriously triumphant. We are more rejoiced at the result, as the contest was one purely of principle, and must be regarded by all parties as conclusively indicating the opinion of the people upon the issue now before the country. Persons at a distance, however, may not imagine the difficulties which we are thrown in our way, nor the extent to which improper practices were carried. Here, however, the people can see and judge for themselves; and we candidly believe that were the trial to take place again to-morrow, our majority would be double. We will not particularize the objectionable measure of our opponents—it is sufficient that they were unavailing; and we really hope that they will learn from their defeat, the folly of relying on other than fair means hereafter. The people have both intelligence and virtue; and when they are permitted they will invariably sustain the cause of truth. Attempts to mislead, when discovered, only operate against those who make them.

Our unhappy friends the Whigs, had made great preparations to celebrate the victory which they expected on Monday. Several public dinners were engaged—immense quantities of gun powder and rockets were in store—and, to crown the whole, a hearse, dressed in woful habiliments, was ready to convey the effigies of the three democratic candidates to as many graves prepared to receive them. The Democrats, although they anticipated to enjoy their victory like men, and therefore, made no such preparations. We make no comment upon this matter.

To our friends at a distance we can hold out the hope that this is the beginning of those democratic reactions which must in the course of the coming year be felt throughout the country. The delusion is passing away, and the people are returning to the support of the good old republican principles of '98; upon these principles, under any circumstances, the South, at least, will be united.

FOR SENATOR.

Toulmin, (D.)	Bates, (W.)
Total, 1134	991

Majority for Toulmin, 143.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

Democrats.	Whigs.
Lipscomb 1199	Langdon 974
McAlpin 1144	Megginnon 912

Democratic majority, 25.

BALDWIN COUNTY.

Toulmin (Democrat) for Senator.	
Hall, Whig,	197
Majority,	170

Representatives.

Gothold, Democrat,	
Hall, Whig,	196
Majority, 48.	148

INDIANA.

Extract from a letter dated "INDIANAPOLIS, August 10, 1838.

"For fifty miles round this point we have in almost every county changed the representation in our favour. The last House of Representatives was composed of 44 Democrats, 86 Opposition. So far we have gained 14 and lost 6, so as yet they are in a majority. The Senate last year was 20 Democrats, 27 Opposition. So far we have gained 2 and lost none, and our prospect favorable for a majority."

KENTUCKY.—We have few returns of the election in Kentucky which took place on the 6th, 7th and 8th inst. But little is to be expected from this state, as she has almost invariably given a "whelm" of majorities for the opposition—yet it would seem from the following accounts of the election in Fayette county, which it will be recollected is the district in which "Harry of the West" resides, as given in the *Lexington Gazette*, there is reason to be gratified with the result. It will be seen that, Henry Clay, jr. has been permitted to retire from public life for a time, at least

STATE OF THE POLL IN FAYETTE.

At the close of the Polls in this county, on yesterday, (the last day of the Election) the following was the vote:

William Rodes,	1008
Larkin B. Smith,	986
Henry Clay, jr.	964
John Cud,	916

Convention, 36
In regard to this election the *Gazette* says—"when it is borne in mind that the whole organized whig party—the caucus nomination—the dictators who have been defeated,—signally defeated,—it must be an admonition so pointed—so monitory, that it will not probably be soon forgotten."

And the result, been so favourable to the whigs, there would have appeared in hand bill from WHIG VICTORY." "GREAT WHIG VICTORY," &c. But we cannot exult over a party who keep themselves in odour by bragging."

ILLINOIS.

Extract from a letter dated

BELLEVILLE, (Ill) August 7, 1838.

DEAR SIR: The election of this county (St. Clair) has terminated in favor of the Democratic ticket. Gov. Carlin, (Dem.) 962; Edwards, (Fed.) 668; Lieutenant Governor Anderson, (Dem.) 940; Davidson, (Fed.) 660 Reynolds (Sub-Treasury,) 1162; Hogan, (Fed.) 514. The entire ticket prevailed with but one exception. I do not entertain a doubt but that Reynolds is elected by 3 000 votes to Congress. The question was fairly drawn upon the Sub-Treasury. Two to one in Illinois are in favor of it, and daily gaining ground.

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DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

Baltimore was visited with a most violent storm on Saturday. The weather had been more than ordinarily sultry through the day; the thermometer also showing that the actual heat was as great as any through the season. At about 7 o'clock in the evening, the sky suddenly sprung up in the westward, which in a few moments raged with the force of a hurricane. The rain poured in torrents for a short time, and the lightning was singularly constant and vivid. The effects were most disastrous.

The large new warehouse on Donnell's wharf, belonging to the Messrs. Donnell, was blown down, and several persons killed and many wounded. About one hundred newly arrived German emigrants had taken shelter in the building nearly at the moment the disaster occurred. Three have been taken from the ruins most horribly mutilated, and seven badly wounded.

Two Schooners, of which the Cambridge packet was one, were upset in the river at what is called the Middle Ground. A number of boats put off immediately from the shore, to the assistance of the crews and passengers, and were successful in saving all but one person.

Part of the Railroad Bridge at Canton was blown down. The large Saw Mill, near the bridge, was also torn to the ground.

Mr. Shaw, keeper of the Light house, at the Lazaretto, was returning home from the city in a cart, and was seriously injured. Many trees in the western part of the city were torn up by the roots, or huge branches severed from their trunks.

The Corn crop in the lower counties of the Western Shore of Maryland is said to be promising, the rains there having been quite abundant.

It is a fact which all who read cannot fail to see, that the only principle which that heterogeneous combination of factions called the whig party agree upon in common, is the necessity and expediency of establishing a national bank.

This is the only measure upon which the chiefs of the combination of factions unite. Their game is to get power by opposition, misrepresentation and panic, and then create a national bank to sustain themselves in power.—Detroit Free Press.

NATIONAL BANK.

The Feds want a National Bank, for a "regulator"—and they say they must have one, for its operations and effects have been fully tested. They say the country never prospered so well as during the reign of the bank of the United States, and they will again prosper until Biddle and his Bank are again placed in power. That bank was evidently a "regulator" in good earnest.

In the year 1830, the U. S. Bank regulated fifty members of Congress by loaning them \$192,161. In 1831, it regulated fifty nine members by loaning them \$322,195. In 1832, it regulated fifty four members by a loan of \$478,776. In 1833, it regulated fifty three members by a loan of \$374,768. In 1834, it regulated fifty two members by a loan of \$238,586. It regulated Webb and Noah by a loan of \$52,975. It regulated Gales & Seaton of the National Intelligencer by a loan of \$32,370. It regulated Walsh's Gazette with \$6,541. It regulated Henry Clay, a Kentucky lawyer, senator, and the federal candidate for President, with a fee of only \$40,000. It regulated the Godlike Webster with a fee of only \$58,000.

It regulated one Sergeant with \$40,000. It regulated one Johnston with \$36,000. It regulated senator Poindeexter with 10,000. It regulated numerous others by smaller sums, showing most conclusively that it was just such an institution as the feds declare it to have been, and just such an institution as they are laboring to re-establish.—A GREAT REGULATOR.—Sandy Hill Her.

Communicated for the Whig.
TO EDWARD FIRST EMPEROR OF HIS ROYAL FORCES.

Although I have not been legally nominated and appointed one of your royal highness's advisers, knowing my own capabilities, and seeing the necessity of an early attention to our political affairs, have assumed the responsibility. You have a long time past been apprised of my stern political integrity, consequence and dignified deportment, though not altogether devoted to you personally. But as you have been promoted first Emperor, and have conducted the State through so many trying scenes, (though defeated at our county convention, you came out victorious in the State, as it related my friend John.) I feel that a duty incumbent on me now to adhere to the Talbot dynasty, though I am secretly an advocate for the late change in the School Law, and was the prime mover and father of one section, (through its grand master.) I am now sorry you allowed it to pass, when by one nod, or shrug of the right shoulder you could have put the Senatorial veto on it. But I well know you have vast possessions and no young children, and you must educate the poor brats about the country; and you know it was equally as hard for John the second who has neither wife nor child to have allowed a tax to be imposed on all those vast estates owned by his friends and relations to educate the offspring of those who are poor, and so much beneath our dignity.

The time is now at hand when you should turn your imperial thoughts towards our coming convention to select candidates to represent us. I have been thinking as you played a conspicuous part relative to the school law, it would not be wise for me to aim at your late station, neither would Doct. Sangrado, as he is well known to have been very active in promoting the school law to separate his royal descent from the poor, though honest offspring of the day labourer and tenant—again your family compact have been so long sucking the sap of Uncle Sam and King Vazzy, that the people are beginning to talk about it.

I begin to have some Republican feeling on that score, and can but see, that a rotation in office would be advisable. John has made efforts, and here, where you and he are best known he generally out-wits you, but then your influence abroad is so great as always to defeat him, and the little lawyer who you know, you have always had at your command when the lingua is to be used has become a little uneasy, and thinks he should be more noticed. I have been told that John and he have united in the bonds of political union, and if so, they may give your lordship some trouble. I sometimes fear we may lose our Governor. You will remember that the ever to be detested Nineteen made us promise to pass a reform law, so as to allow every body to vote for the Governor, & our friends have nominated John N. Steele, who was always opposed to a change in the constitution, and always opposed giving the people power, he has always been a high headed Federalist like you and I, whose principles are naturally opposed to the poor man. You will have another difficulty to surmount, there are three delegates to select—and many of our friends are desirous of entering the field. The thin plaster General, the Ferryman, the Judge, and I myself would have no objection, (but don't tell any body) and many others. I have no doubt but your lordship agrees with me, that they should all be new ones, as all the old ones have destroyed themselves by the famous school law—but as you are the Great Regulator, I have every reason to hope that things will be managed to the best way.

I am your lordship's,
Most humble subject,
Capt. FUSTIFICATOR.
Talbot county, Aug. 9, 1833

The sick are all taking Godlike's Matchless Sanative which is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty cures.

BALTIMORE, August 20,
PRICE CURRENT.

GRAIN.—Wheat.—The supplies are short, and being not equal to the demand, prices have improved. There has been but very little white wheat at market—the highest sale of which, that has come to our knowledge, was at \$1.62 1-2 yesterday. We quote common to prime whites at \$1.50 a \$1.62 1-2.

Corn.—This article has fluctuated greatly in price within a short time past. On Wednesday morning sales were made at 97 cents, and afterwards at 95 cents. Yesterday sales were made at 90 cents, and to-day a cargo of white was sold at 85 cents. We have heard of no recent sales of yellow, but believe that it may be rated the same as white.

Rye.—Sale of Md. for some days past at 85 cents; but more recently at 80 cents.

Oats.—In the early part of the week, sales were made at 37 1-2 cents, but to day we quote at 36 cents.

MARRIED
At Alexandria, on Tuesday the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Furlong, Mr. PERRY COLLINGS, of Talbot county, Md., to ANN ELIZA BORTH, of Alexandria.

DIED
In this town, on Wednesday the 15th inst. WILLIAM BORTH, youngest son of Theodore R. Lockerman, Esq.

Reported this life on Monday the 13th inst. after a short but severe illness which she bore with great patience, Mrs. JANE LEONARD, consort of Capt. Joshua E. Leonard in the 40th year of her age.

At his residence in Charles county, on Thursday 9th inst. HENRY BRAUNER, Esq. one of the twenty one electors.

On Thursday, the 9th inst. in the 45th year of her age, Mrs. MARY, consort of Capt. Richard Kenney, after a long and painful illness.

RULES
OF TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

1. ORDERED, That the criminal business shall commence at the meeting of the Court, and be proceeded on with the utmost despatch.

2. That the Civil, Appearance and Judicial Dockets shall be called over the second day of the Court unless necessarily prevented by the criminal business, and that either of them, when begun, shall be entirely gone through before any other business be entered upon, unless in cases where it may be thought by the Court expedient for them to act.

3. That the Clerk shall attend the Court in person unless prevented by sickness or other unavoidable cause of absence, and that he shall provide a sufficient and well qualified deputy to assist him in the execution of his office; who shall also personally attend in Court in that department.

4. That the Sheriff shall attend the Court in person unless prevented by sickness, or other unavoidable cause of absence and in such cases by one of his deputies.

5. That the Sheriff, or in his absence, his attending deputy, keep order in Court, and admit no person within the bar but the officers of the court; or such as shall be called on for process; or otherwise; or shall have business before the court; or shall be permitted by the Judges to come within the bar.

6. That the Sheriff shall return all criminal and civil process directed to him, and returnable on the first day of the Term, to the Clerk, the former at or before nine o'clock, A. M. of such day, and the latter in course of the said day; that he shall return all subpoenas and other process in civil cases, returnable on the Tuesday of the first week of court to the clerk, at the meeting of the court on that day; and all such as shall be returnable on the Monday of the second week of the court, at the meeting of the court on that day.

7. That the clerk enter all returns made by the Sheriff in criminal cases where the process is made returnable the first day of the Term, or otherwise immediately on his receiving them from the Sheriff; all process in civil cases returnable on the said first day by nine o'clock, Ante Meridian on the second day of court; and all process to compel the attendance of witnesses in civil suits returnable on the first Tuesday of the first week, and Monday of the second week of court, immediately on his receiving them at the said respective times from the Sheriff.

8. That all oaths taken in court shall be administered by the clerk or his deputy, and who shall rise from their seats for that purpose in an audible voice and decent manner.

9. That the clerk and his deputy observe & make use of the ordinary and established forms of proceedings in all business in this court and especially in the criminal department.

10. That all affidavits for holding to special bail shall be filed with the clerk before or at the time of calling the action in which it is to be made use of, and all other causes for the said purpose, shall be filed with the clerk before, or be shown to the court if required, at

the time of calling the action wherein it may be necessary to exhibit a cause of special bail, otherwise defendant may have his appearance entered with common bail.

11. That no Attorney, Clerk, Deputy Clerk, Sheriff's Deputy, Sheriff or Constable of this court shall be admitted or received as special bail in any suit in this court.

12. Ordered, That in all cases of ejectments the service of the declaration and notice shall be six days before the return day of the term, exclusive of both the day of service and day of return, and that the defendant take defence the first term.

13. That no judgment in ejectment, or fiat execution on scire facias for want of an appearance being entered shall be considered as absolute if an appearance shall be entered at any time during the sitting of the court; to which the ejectment or scire facias shall be brought but that no such appearance shall be received at any adjourned court, without a special order for that purpose.

14. That special bail, warned by process of scire facias, where a second scire facias shall be returned, shall not be considered as a return of the principal any time during the sitting of the court to which the process shall be returnable, but not at any adjourned court, without a special order for that purpose.

15. That no Special Bail shall be made liable on his recognizance of Bail unless the Execution issued against the Principal shall have been put into the Sheriff's hands at least eight days before the return thereof exclusive of the days of lodging the same with the Sheriff, and of return; nor on two Nihilis returned on Scire facias against the Special Bails, unless such Scire facias shall have been put into the Sheriff's hands at least eight days before the return thereof as aforesaid, and that the Sheriff endorse the times of receipt thereof on the said Execution and Scire facias.

16. That all warrants of Resurvey shall be executed in such time Ten days previous notice being given by the Sheriff to the parties, both plaintiff and defendant, or if living out of the county, to their respective Agents or Attorneys, of the time of meeting to make such Resurvey, as that the Surveyor may be enabled to make out and return to the Clerk's office five Plots ten days before the setting of the Court to which such Warrant shall be returnable, which it is ordered that the surveyor do accordingly.

17. That where leave shall be granted to amend or add to any Plot returned under a former warrant of Resurvey, the same notice shall be given as on Warrants of Resurvey, and that the amendments and additions shall be made by the Surveyor, and the Term on which such leave shall be given, and the plots so altered shall be returned to the Clerk's office, ten days before the meeting of the next Court.

18. That the twentieth day of February and the twentieth day of August, in each year, and the second day in each Term shall be considered as general Rule days for pleadings; that in all cases where Rules are laid to decide or delay, or to amend, unless specially provided for such Declarations and pleadings shall be filed and amendments made on or before the twentieth day of February and the twentieth day of August respectively next following the Term at which such Rules shall be laid, and that the pleadings next in course and necessarily arising in answer to such Declaration and pleading shall be filed by the adverse party, or his counsel, on or before the second day of the succeeding Term.

19. That whenever a Defendant shall plead the general issue, with liberty to plead a special matter in evidence, he shall either make a short Docket entry of such special matter the Term next preceding the Trial, or furnish the acting party or his attorney, with a full notice in writing of such special matter at least forty days before the Term succeeding the notice of Trial or otherwise he shall not be entitled to the benefit thereof.

20. That the Clerk transcribe the pleadings, in civil suits filed at or before the Rule days, and have the copies ready for the opposite parties or their counsel within twenty days next after the respective Rule days by which they are to be filed.

21. Ordered, That if Witnesses under Subpoena in civil causes do not attend the Court by eleven o'clock of the day on which the Subpoena is returnable, the party for whom they are summoned or his counsel, shall forthwith move the court for attachment against such Witnesses, if within the reach of the process of this court, and on failure thereof and non attendance such Witnesses, shall be considered as having waived their attendance, and the court will not consider the party alleging that Testimony material in such cause is really wanting, or his attorney or agent, as having used his or their reasonable endeavors for procuring such Witnesses, so as to determine the court at all events either to postpone the cause or to continue it until another Term.

22. That the causes on the Trial Docket shall be taken up in the order in which they stand upon the Docket, and if any cause be called for Trial in which either party shall not be ready, the same may, in the discretion of the court, be postponed until the subsequent causes which stand for Trial shall be gone through, and if more causes than one be so postponed, they shall be heard in the order they are postponed in, and if the delay be occasioned by the neglect of either party, the intermediate causes of the other shall be delayed by the party not ready from neglect. That all points of law brought before the court shall be stated in writing by the counsel moving such points, unless dispensed with by the court.

23. That motions in arrest of judgment and for new Trial shall be made and reasons filed within four days next after the Trial, if the court should continue to set so long and if they should not, then during the setting of the court.

24. That petitions shall be heard after the Wednesday after the first week of court, and that all Subpoenas issued thereon shall be returnable on the first Tuesday, unless otherwise ordered by the court.

25. That all special Verdicts points saved, cases stated Denurers and errors in arrest of judgment, shall be argued and heard after the Trial of civil causes, unless the court shall in their discretion, determine to dispense with this Rule for special Reasons.

26. That no person shall appear covered in court but by permission of the court.

27. That the Constables of this county attend the court day by day from the hours of meeting until they rise unless excused or discharged, that they or such of them as the court shall direct shall serve as Bailiffs to the court and jury; and that they assist the Sheriff in preserving order at the Bar and in all places within the view of hearing of the court.

28. That the Crier cause the court Room, including the Bench, Bar and jury-boxes, to be well cleaned and kept in proper and decent order, and that he attend the court in the discharge of his official duty, day by day from their hours of meeting until they rise.

True copy—
JAMES PARROTT, Ckr.
August 21, 1838. (G.)

PRINTING
Of every description neatly executed at this Office.

REMOVAL.

R. T. G. THOMAS has removed his Magistrate's Office from the Court House to the one formerly occupied by J. M. Faulkner, Esq. next door to the E. S. Whig Office.
Aug. 21 3w

"Matchless Sanative."
THE subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of this renowned medicine, celebrated for its wonderful cures of

CONSUMPTION,
and all affections of the lungs.
He has just received a supply, and offers it for sale. A further notice of this medicine will be given next week.
HENRY THOMAS.
August 21, 1838.

Public Sale.
IN compliance with an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, I will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY the 30th instant at his late residence in Easton, all the personal estate (negroes excepted) of the late Solomon Lowe, consisting of Horses, Hacks, Cigs, a Wagon, Cow, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Beds and Bedding, and various other articles; also the unexpired term in the House and Lot on which he resided, and a stable in the vicinity. For all purchases not exceeding five dollars, the cash will be required—for all sums over five dollars, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving a note with approved security, before the delivery of the property purchased.
WM. R. PRICE, Adm'r.
of Solomon Lowe, dec'd.
Easton, Aug. 21, 1838. 2w

NOTICE.
LETTERS of administration on the personal estate of the late Solomon Lowe, having been granted to the undersigned by the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, and his debtors being so numerous as to render it utterly impossible that his administrator can, without the greatest inconvenience, call upon each individual, and the interest of the representatives imperatively requiring that the estate should be settled with the utmost promptitude, the undersigned most earnestly requests that all persons indebted to Mr. Lowe, will speedily call to make payment or effect some satisfactory arrangement of the claims against them.

All persons having claims against Mr. Lowe are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for payment.
WM. R. PRICE, Adm'r.
Aug. 21, 1838. 3t

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.
The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the residence of Martin Goldsborough, Esq., on Thursday the 23d inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A punctual attendance of the members is requested.
By order
T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y.
Aug. 21, 1838.

WEST LOMBARD STREET.
THE DUTIES OF MRS. DE BUTTS' SEMINARY will be resumed the first Monday in September. This Institution possesses its usual advantages; an extra number of talented teachers and the unremitting attention of the principal to encourage the efforts of the studious and to stimulate and reprove the inattentive or indolent. The school offers double the advantages for a perfect and familiar acquaintance with the French Language; in the English education are comprehended the elementary principles, and the highest branches of science taught in female Schools, thus enabling the pupil to enter after the years of infancy, and complete her education under the same influences. The location of the School has every advantage, being healthy and airy, with spacious apartments well warmed in winter. Terms for English Education vary in accordance with the different classes, from \$5, 8, 10, 15 per quarter.

Instruction in French 3 times a week \$5.
Ditto every day \$7. Preparatory class every day \$5.
Latin, Italian, Spanish \$5.

Music on the Piano by the best Teachers. Varying in the terms according to the length of time given in the lesson, \$10, 15, 25. Vocal Music, Guitar, or Harp \$20. Dancing \$15 per quarter.

Board and English Education, including the higher branches \$200 per annum. Washing, &c. extra.
Day Boarders \$60 per annum.
August 21 3w

The Princess Ann Herald, Easton Whig and Gazette, a Republican and Whig paper, will publish the above to the amount of two dollars each and charge the Baltimore American.

A Valuable Mill
FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE Mill, Mill seat and fixtures with about SEVENTY ACRES OF LAND attached, belonging to the heirs of Noah Chance, dec'd. known as Chance's Mill, situated within two and a half miles from Greensborough, and five from Denton, near the road from the former to the latter places. The Mill is in good order for the manufacture of Flour and meal with two feet and a half head of water on an overshoot wheel which scarcely ever wants for water, buildings in tolerable order, a further description is deemed unnecessary as persons wishing to purchase will view the property, which will be shown by the present tenant, Hugh Kirkpatrick or the subscriber at Spring Mills near Denton. The terms will be accommodating and title indisputable—not sold by the last of September it will then be for rent to a good tenant, the terms will be low.

BACH'LD. G. CHANCE.
Spring Mills Caroline county, Md.

N. B. The subscriber wants a MILLER immediately to take charge of his Mill, a single man would be preferred to come well recommended. To such liberal wages will be given for the balance of this year as well as for the next year 1839.
B. G. C.
August 21 6w

TO RENT.
FOR the ensuing year, the dwelling House, Store Room and Granary at Dover Bridge. For terms apply to the subscriber.
W. H. HAYWARD.
Talbot County, August 21.

Valuable Lands For Sale.

Part of the Estate of the late Thomas Hayward, Esq. is offered for sale.

THE land is beautifully situated on Trend Haven Creek, about 6 miles from Easton, and within half a mile of the Steam Boat as shid passes to and from Baltimore.

It possesses every advantage to be derived from this all water in an abundance of fine fish, crabs, oysters, terrapins and wild fowl. The shores are firm and clean, and have ever been remarkably healthy. The land is fertile, with an inexhaustible bed of the best Shell marl on the Eastern Shore, and plentiful resources of other kind of manure, and the quantity intended to be sold is from four hundred to four hundred and fifty acres, one hundred of which are well covered with White Oak and Pine Timber. The buildings are an

Overseer's House, Quarter and Granary, all in good repair.

A proper proportion of this land, (which has been marked over) will be prepared for a crop of Wheat, and, if not sold at private sale, on or before the 18th day of October next, the whole will on that day be offered on the premises at public sale. This land will be sold in the whole or divided into two tracts to suit purchasers. An indispensable title can suit given, as the subscriber will sell under the authority of the last Will and Testament of the late Thomas Hayward, Esq. The terms will be made known on application to.

THOMAS S. HAYWARD, Ex'r of Thomas Hayward, dec'd.
Easton, August 21, 1838.—

The Delaware Gazette, at Wilmington, Del. Republican and Chronicle, Baltimore; Chronicle and Aurora, Cambridge, will publish the above once a week for 4 weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.
ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.
CHARLES ROBINSON
SOLE AGENT FOR EASTON.

Beware of Counterfeits. Druggists are never appointed Agents. Inhabitants of Talbot County, you are respectfully requested to give the following and attentive perusal.

WHY SHOULD BRANDRETH'S PILLS BE USED? BECAUSE, Every living being hath two distinct principles in his nature: one.

THE PRINCIPLE OF LIFE AND THE OTHER, THE PRINCIPLE OF DEATH.

So long as the principle of life predominates, HEALTH IS ENJOYED.

When the principle of death, sickness takes place.

How is this accounted for?

By the principles of death I mean the principles of decomposition or decay which each hour is going on in the human frame from the hour of birth to that of our final exit. While the natural outlets—the pores—the bowels—all the other ducts of the body discharge these decayed particles as fast as they are generated, we are in a state of health; we are free from the presence of disease.

When from breathing an impure atmosphere, living in the vicinity of swamps, or where we are in the constant habit of coming in contact with bad smells—effluvia arising from noxious accumulations of animal or vegetable bodies in a state of putridity; being infected from a living body, under the influence of disease in a malignant state; or sedentary occupations; or in short, any causes which promote decomposition faster than the stomach and bowels and the other excretories can remove—naturally. We are then in a state of disease. And should the cause which produces this state of the body remain, and nothing be done to drive these accumulated and accumulating impurities out of the body, the principles of death or decomposition, will become paramount, and the last glimmering of life depart from the once animated clay.

The magic in that word shall yet be understood, if this land or brain can comprehend so mighty an explanation. 'Yes' purged be that pain in the head, the back; the bowels, the foot, the stomach, the side, the throat.—Does it arise from internal or external cause—I still say purged!—For know this self evident truth, that pain cannot exist save by the presence of some impurity, some deposit of decomposed particles upon the organ or part where the pain is seated. And purging drives these impurities by the bowels and continuing the practice daily will cure every complication of disease; and will prevent any one from becoming seriously indisposed, even when in constant contact with the most malignant fevers—which cannot by possibility seriously affect the body, if we are continually careful to preserve it in a pure state by frequent and effectual purgation. HIPPOCRATES says: "Purgation expulses what must be expelled, and prevents final relief, if, on the contrary, they are tormented by purgation, it is a proof there are yet matters which must be expelled."

The subscriber of this has resided in every variety of climate, and by always purging on the first appearance of sickness, has enjoyed for the last ten years uninterrupted health. For we may call such the state of him who is never sick more than 6 or 8 hours, about the time it takes to secure the effect of a purgative. The purgative I make use of is my granddaddy's pills, and they are to my certain knowledge the most judiciously balanced purge in existence. I have used them for 8 months daily—in doses of from 2 to 16 pills per day, to satisfy myself as to their innocence. If, therefore, cannot be doubted. It is my opinion that any person, be he ever so prostrated by disease, provided he is capable of taking exercise at all, may lengthen his life to 80 years by continuing his natural functions with the BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

Death never can take place until the Principle of Decomposition puts out the lamp of life. And that would seldom be before 60 or 70 years, was this principle of purgation always resorted to on the first appearance of sickness.

In the hope these remarks may be of some service, I am the public's obedient servant.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
Baltimore offices, principal No. 80 South Charles street, 3rd floor from Pratt street; Saratoga office No. 72 Saratoga street between Howard and Eutaw streets.

Every agent has a copper plate certificate of agency, signed by B. BRANDRETH M. D. also by

R. R. GREEN, Gen'l. Agent.
For Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and the District of Columbia. Purchaser ask to see this certificate. If it cannot be shown Do not purchase.
July 31, 1838. 1y

THE Commissioners for Talbot County wish to employ some person to repair the two bridges over Kings' Creek and the bridge over Woodenhaws branch. Proposals may be handed to the Clerk until Tuesday the 8th August next.

THOS. C. NICOLS, Ckr.
August 7th, 1838.

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THOS. C. NICOLS, Ckr.
August 7th, 1838.

A CARD.

DR. H. A. ROBERT KOCH, Professor of music in the City of Annapolis, Md. for the last three years.

WILL commence his Music school on the 13th of August at Easton. Ladies and Gentlemen who intend to take lessons on the Harpe, Piano Forte, Guitar, Flute, Violin, or any other Instrument or in Singing, will please to leave their names at the Store of Mr. Wm. Lovelady or at Mr. Wm. H. & P. Grooms, before that time.

TERMS.
For 36 Lessons on any Instrument \$20 00
For 36 Lessons in a Singing class 5 00
August 7, 1838.

New Spring Goods.
WILLIAM LOVEDAY,
HAS just returned from Baltimore, and has now opened at his store room, a handsome assortment of

Staple and Fancy
GOODS,
adapted to the approaching season, which he thinks he can offer on very moderate terms. He invites his friends and the public generally to an examination of the same.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY.

WM. LOVEBAY,

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has now opened at his Store House in Easton an additional supply of SEASONABLE GOODS, which added to his former Stock renders his assortment equal to any thing he has had,—he thinks he can offer them on very reasonable terms, and invites his friends and the public generally to call and see for themselves. Easton, June 26, 1838—cov4t.

MARL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having made arrangements for disposing of the valuable shell marl, which exists on his estate in Talbot County, informs the Agricultural community, that he is now ready to deliver, of the above article, any quantity that may be required, by giving him timely notice.

The Marl may be taken from the banks at the price of one cent per bushel cash.

The fertilizing properties of this marl are now so well known, that it is unnecessary to advert to the subject—in reference to this deposit it may be stated that it consists of Sea shells, with very little admixture of earth and contains from 2 to 4 times the quantity of lime that is contained in the best English Marl.—Those wishing to purchase will please address William B. Smyth, Easton, Md. Vessels going for it will pass up the Great Choptank until the Dover Bridge appears in sight, where they will then come to Barker's landing where they will find the lands of the undersigned on the west bank of the river.

WILLIAM B. SMYTH.

April 10, 1838
The following is an extract from the report of the Geologist appointed by the state of Maryland to make a minute geological survey of the State.

"But perhaps the most valuable beds of shell marl in this part of Talbot county, in as much as they may be made extensively available to the public demands for the article, are those which were fully described in the preceding report. They occur three miles below Dover bridge, forming the high bank from fifteen to twenty feet above tide, being one compact mass of fossil shells, and extending nearly a mile along the river, on the farms of the late Col. Smyth and Mr. Atkinson. These beds are in contiguous strata, apparently successive and consist of vast accumulations principally, in the ascending order, of oysters succeeded by clam shells intermixed with other marine shells, scallop, clam and scallop uppermost principally of scallop. Endeavour was made to bring these beds into notice, with a view of enlisting them into public service, by giving to their proprietors what was deemed proper directions for extracting the materials and salutary advice as to a just estimate of its value in order to secure a constant and permanent disposal of it. The subject is now in progress of experiment. South of these banks on the Choptank, no other deposits of marl is known to occur."

COACH GIG



AND HARNESS MAKING.

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

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

Also, all kinds of Brass or in work Repaired, Keys Brazed &c. &c. All orders thankfully received and promptly executed by the public's obedient servants ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

They will give a liberal price for old silver and lead. June 6 (G)

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very flattering encouragement he has received from them. Grateful for past favors he solicits a continuance of the same. After twenty-four years experience in the business he thinks he can assure them that their orders shall be fulfilled with that neatness, durability and despatch, which it equaled, shall be surpassed by none.

He still continues at his old stand at the corner of the woods, with a full supply of STEEL, IRON and Coal, ready for HORSE SHOEING. All kinds of edge tools made and repaired. All kind of plough work; also HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, CARP WORK, &c. The public's obedient servant.

Feb. 7

E. McQUAY.

Academy at Easton.

THE vacation in this Academy will commence on the eighteenth day of August next, and terminate on the 24th day of September next, when the schools will be again opened. The examination in August next is dispensed with, because of the heat of the weather and sickness of the season. An examination will take place at a future period, of which notice will be given.

By order

THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't.

July 31, 1838.

Porter, Ale & Champagne Cider

KEEP constantly on hand, and for sale during the summer by CHARLES ROBINSON. July 17th, 1838.

Call and Settle.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle their accounts before the first of the ensuing month, as I intend leaving for the west as soon as practicable. Those failing to attend to this first but last notice, will find their accounts in the hands of an officer, immediately after the first of August.

SOLOMON J. LOWE,

Druggist and Apothecary.

July 10

Lumber for Sale.

THE subscriber has just returned from Port Deposit with a large assortment of Lumber, consisting in part of white pine from 4-4 to 8-4 thick, such as Panel, common cullings. Also white pine and cypress shingles from 20 to 30 inches long. All of which will be offered on the most accommodating terms. Persons desirous of purchasing will please call and examine for themselves.

WM. POWELL.

Wye Landing, May 29

FRESH DRUGS.

FRESH Salad Oil of superior quality, just received. Lily White for the Skin, Glenn & Prentiss and Laroque Florida Cakes, Hydrex do. Old English Windsor Soap Ruffles Indelible Ink, Hutching Aromatic Salts. Best English Sealing Wax, Court Plaster, the Celebrated Indian Dye, for changing Grey, Light or Red Hair to a Beautiful Dark Brown or jet Black, without staining the Skin. Swain's Vermifuge; Carpenters Buchu Liverwort and Saraparilla. Paint, Whitewash, Shoe, Nail, Teeth, cloth and head Brushes.

Sperm, Linseed, Train and other oil, Glass 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 16, 16 by 20, cut to any size or pattern.

Dye Stuffs

of all kinds together with a general and full assortment of Drugs Medicines &c. just received and now opening at the Drug and Apothecary store of

SOLOMON J. LOWE,

Nearly opposite the Market House, Carewilleh Tobacco, a superior article. Best old Tabaco, Havana Cigars, Rappee Snuff &c.

WOOL CARDING

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Caroline and the adjacent counties, that there carding machine at upper Hunting creek is now in complete order for the reception of custom.

They have employed one of the most experienced carders, and if wool is put in proper order they will warrant to give satisfaction to their customers.

Our customers in Talbot will deposit their wool or orders respecting it, at the store of Wm. Jenkinson, in Easton. All bundles should be labelled.

Their prices as usual six cents for unmixed and eight for mixed wool.

PATCHET & McNASH.

July 3, 1838

SPRING FASHIONS.

JOHN SAERFIELD,

Returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received, and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. He has just received his

SPRING FASHIONS,

And is enabled to execute work in the latest fashionable style, with durability, neatness, and despatch. He will insure his work to fit, and in case of failure, the money will be refunded, or the goods replaced.

N. B. The public are respectfully invited to call and see his card of Fashions, it being the most approved and correct published. May 1, 1838.

Farm For Rent.

TO be rented for the next year that well known farm in Chappel District on which Jesse Lednum now resides. It contains about 400 acres of arable land—with a sufficiency of good wood land. The improvements are a good dwelling, with the usual out houses. To a good tenant the terms will be moderate. Further particulars will be made known on application to the subscriber.

BENNET ALLEN,

July 24th 1838. 3w Miles River.

THE STEAM BOAT

July 24th 1838. 3w Miles River.

MARYLAND

HAS commenced her usual routes, leaving Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton—returns the next day. She likewise leaves Baltimore every Sunday at 8 o'clock for Annapolis, St. Michaels and Wye Landing and returns next day. All baggage at the risk of its owner. April 3, 1838.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber again takes the opportunity of announcing to the public that he still carries on the

Cabinet Business

in all its various branches, at the same stand opposite to Mr. John Camper's Store where all orders directed to him for coffin or other work will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Coffins of all kind made to order at a reduced price. He also has a first rate bearse, which he will furnish on all occasions where he makes the coffin, free of any charge.

The public's obedient Serv't, JAMES S. SHANAHAN.

N. B. The subscriber wishes to take two boys to learn the cabinet making.

J. S. S.

Easton July 10th 1838.

(6w4)

Farmer's Bank of Maryland.

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON? July 24, 1838

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in the institution, that an election will be held at the Banking house in Easton, on the first Monday of August next between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, eleven Directors, for the Branch Bank for the ensuing year, agreeable to the charter.

By order, JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier. July 24 (G.)

DISSOLUTION.

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

OZMON & SHANAHAN.

April 18th, 1837.

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

COMBINATION OF LITERARY TALENT.

MRS. HALE AND MISS LESLIE.

The Lady's Book.

Having a Larger circulation than any other Monthly Periodical

IN AMERICA.

A COLOURED PLATE OF THE LATEST FASHIONS

IN EVERY NUMBER.

Important Announcement,

It was with sincere pleasure that the publisher mentioned last season, the arrangement by which

THE LADY'S BOOK

AND LADIES AMERICAN MAGAZINE,

WERE UNITED, AND TO BE EDITED BY

MRS. SARAH J. HALE,

It is with equal pleasure that he now informs the patrons of the work, that he has made an arrangement with

MISS LESLIE.

Author of Pencil Sketches, Mrs. Washington Putts, &c., &c., who will be connected with Mrs. Hale in lending interest to the pages of the Lady's Book. Her powerful aid will commence with the January No. 1838. In addition to the above every number of the work next year will contain

A PLATE OF SUPERBLY COLOURED FASHIONS

The subscriber endeavors by extraordinary exertions to show his gratitude for the very many favours he has received from his kind friends, the public. From among the many female writers of America perhaps no two Ladies could have been selected, whose varied talents are so well calculated to adorn a work like the Lady's Book. When it is also mentioned that

MRS. SIGOURNEY,

The Hemans' of America,

AND

Grenville Mellen,

Are contributors to the poetical department, it will be useless to waste argument in endeavouring to show what is apparent that the Lady's Book will stand unrivalled among the periodicals of the country.

Each Number also contains two pages of FASHIONABLE MUSIC—in many cases original.

SOME OF THE CONTRIBUTORS.

Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Editor, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Miss Leslie, Miss H. F. Gould, Miss C. E. Goode, Miss L. H. Medina, Willis Gaylord Clark, Joseph C. Neal, B. B. Thatcher, R. Penn Smith, Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. Willard, Mrs. Farrar, Mrs. Wells, Grenville Mellen, R. S. Mackenzie, L. L. D. Joseph R. Chandler, Morton McMichael, Robert T. Conard, Alexander Divalry, A. M., H. E. Hale, E. Burke Fisher, N. C. Brooks, A. M., Wm E. Burton, Mrs. Embury, Mrs. Gilman, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Woodhull, Miss Charlotte S. Cushman, Rev. J. H. Clinch, Constant Guillou, Mrs. Sedgwick.

TERMS.

The terms of the Lady's Book are Three Dollars, per annum, or Two Copies for Five Dollars, payable in advance.

All orders must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY,

Literary Rooms, Chesnut street, one door below Seventh, Philadelphia.

The Novels of the CELEBRATED D'ISRAELI.

GODEY'S EDITION.

Vivian Grey, The Young Duke, Contarini Fleming, Wandering Tale of Alroy, Rise of Iskander, Henrietta Temple, Venice.

Price of the whole work Three Dollars

The Lady's Book and D'Israeli's Novels will be sent entire for Five Dollars, in advance, postage paid.

As the publisher of the Lady's Book is connected with the other popular periodicals, he suggests, for the purpose of remittance, the following system of

CLUBBING.

Lady's Book and D'Israeli's Novels, Lady's Book and Bulwer's Novels, for Lady's Book and Marryat's Novels, 17, Bulwer's Book and Saturday News, Lady's Book and Celebrated Trials, Bulwer's or Marryat's Novels and Celebrated Trials, Bulwer's and D'Israeli's Novels, Marryat's and D'Israeli's Novels, November 6, 1837

St. Peter's Parish Female Circle of Industry.

The articles made by this society, are placed for sale in Mr. Lovebay's store where they may be seen, by those who wish to purchase July 10

Farm for Sale

THE subscriber will offer at public sale on the Court House green in the town of Easton on Tuesday the 7th August next, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M. her Farm lying upon the main road leading from Easton to Centreville (about eight miles from the former and thirteen from the latter place). There are two hundred and fifty eight acres with sufficiency of wood and timber, the soil is very improvable and having it is said sources of marl on two parts of the farm, together with a quantity of swamp marsh, there is also a beautiful piece of meadow which can be put in grass at a trifling expense. The buildings are a one story frame dwelling and kitchen attached; corn house, meat house, &c. &c. Any further description I deem unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase, will no doubt examine for themselves.

The terms of sale are—One third cash, one third in twelve months, and the remaining third in eighteen months, bearing interest from the day of sale, and on payment of the whole purchase money a good and perfect title will be given of all incumbrances.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Jesse Scott, Talbot county, or to W. J. Gibson Centreville, Queen Ann's county.

A. L. GIBSON.

July 17, 1838.

The Centreville Times and Easton Gazette will copy the above advertisement and charge the E. S. Whig.

Easton and Baltimore Packet

SCHOONER

PERRY HALL.

Robson Leonard, Master.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the public that the Schooner PERRY HALL, has commenced her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore, and will leave Easton Point on every Wednesday morning at nine o'clock for Baltimore; and returning will leave Baltimore on Saturday morning at nine o'clock for Easton; and continue to sail on the above named days during the season.

THE PERRY HALL, is a new Boat well fitted and is in complete order for the reception of Freight and Passengers.

N. B. Freight for a Hogshead one dollar and all Barrels Twenty-five cents, and all other freight in proportion; passage and fare two dollars, passengers will be expected to pay the cash, all orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. T. H. Dawson & Sons in Easton, or handed to Samuel H. Benny, on or before Tuesday evening accompanied with the cash will meet with prompt attention.

The public's ob't servant.

J. E. LEONARD

April 3, 1838.

The Subscriber also informs the public that the Schooner,

EMILY JANE.

JAMES R. LEONARD,

MASTER.

Will leave Easton Point, on Sunday morning the first of April at nine o'clock for Baltimore, and continue to leave Easton, on every other Sunday at nine o'clock in the morning until further orders; and returning, will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday. All orders for the Emily Jane, will be received on the Saturday evening previous to her starting.

N. B. Freight, Passage, &c. as above.

J. E. LEONARD.

MARYLAND:

Caroline county Orphans' Court,

the 8th day of May, A. D. 1838.

On application of Thomas N. Baynard, administrator of Cannon Atwell late of Kent county in the State of Delaware, deceased: It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes and proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 8th day of May, A. D. 1838.

Test— W. A. FORD, Reg'r.

of Wills for Caroline county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of John Prouse late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the seventeenth day of January next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of June A. D. 1838.

TILGHMAN JOHNSON Esq'r.

of John Prouse dec'd.

June 26th 3w

The Union Tavern,

IN EASTON, MD.

THE subscriber having taken a new lease of the COMMODIOUS ESTABLISHMENT, including the private dwelling houses lately attached to it. The proprietor, solicits the patronage of Travellers and citizens of Talbot and the neighboring counties. His exertions to please all persons shall be redoubled and unremitting; and as that respectable and veteran Inn-keeper, Mr. Love, has declined the business, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to hold a fair & equal competition with any other individual in his line.

At the private house of the Union Tavern Ladies and Gentlemen can be at all times accommodated in separate parties free from all noise and interruption, and shall receive the strictest attention.

The patronage of the Judges and Counsel, who attend the Courts, sitting in Easton, is solicited and every possible attention to their comfort and convenience is promised.

The stables belonging to this establishment will be largely extended and improved immediately, and the utmost care of horses will be taken.

Ferrapin and Oyster suppers promptly prepared.

His carriages will be in constant attendance at the Steamboat to convey passengers to any part of the Peninsula.

E. McDOWELL.

Easton, Talbot county, Md. Nov. 14, 1837.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber will dispose of at private sale the following well known property, on reasonable and accommodating terms.

Several Houses and Lots in the Town of Easton—2 houses and lots at Crotcher's Ferry in Dorchester county; there is a store house attached to one of these, which would afford a choice opportunity to any one desirous of carrying on business at that place.

The subscriber will rent for the ensuing year (1838) the following property, to wit: The store house, dwelling and lots where the subscriber formerly lived, near Upper Hunting Creek, adjoining the M. E. Church, and now in the occupancy of James Bartlett, Jr. Also, a house and lot adjoining the same now occupied by J. H. Case. He will also rent the well known farm adjoining the property now occupied by James Bartlett, Jr. and present in the occupancy of William Wiloughby. Also, a house and lot situated at U. H. Creek.

The above property is so generally known that further description would be unnecessary.

The terms will be made known to any person desirous to purchase or to rent any of the aforesaid property, on application to the subscriber in the town of Easton.

JACOB C. WILLSON.

July 31, 1838.

WANTED

A gentleman qualified to teach the usual branches of an English education, for Primary School District No. 4—in Chappel District—to take immediate charge. The usual references for character and competency will be required.

Application can be made to any one of the undersigned.

CHS JUMP,

P W PRATT,

S. H. MEGINNY.

July 21—3w

DENTON HOTEL

FOR SALE OR RENT.

I WILL SELL OR RENT for one or more years, that well known and commodious

Brick Tavern

mental exertion of any kind. I actually wrote a sort of Essay upon the influence of law, &c. &c. &c. and published it off hand, without examining proof or correcting it in any way. This I did for excitement alone, with a view and hope of bringing my mind back to something like sanity again by a strong, desperate effort at mental energy.

"The printer, silly man, made me blunders in the type than I had myself made in the MS. and, worst of all, put my name in the title page against my express orders—a awful exposure of my weakness, which I have not long since, however, been confined to a few persons on the ground, who might by accident have picked up the strangely contrived, ill-written, crazy production, which contains a good many thoughts that I approve even yet.

"This I write in my last hours of existence. I sincerely think, as a sane or living man.—Whether I shall be in hell or in my grave, soon, I know not. I am in the hands of malignant fate, and the worst that can befall me will, I am sure, be my death.

"The last trap to catch my soul and send it to a very hell of torture, was the good feeling of my friends, urging me, and prying on me, to be a candidate for the Presidency of Texas! O God!!

In reviewing all the facts connected with this distressing and lamentable occurrence, I think we may safely say he has fallen a victim to his own morbid feelings, produced by the *slang* and *calumny* of those opposed to him in Texas, for the Presidency. His ardent friends pressed this thing upon him, contrary to his own convictions, and he has fallen a sacrifice.

A BALLOON ASCENSION, & NARROW ESCAPE OF MR. WISE.

We have received an extra from the office of the Eastern Argus, giving the particulars of a balloon ascension, made on Saturday last from that borough, by Mr. Wise. It seems that he was up during a thunder shower; that his balloon exploded; but that he still succeeded in reaching the ground in safety.—He ascended from the spacious yard of the Washington Hotel, accompanied with a large parachute and two small ones. We annex the chief particulars of the voyage, as given in his own language.

"As soon as I attained the height of 2,000 feet, I detached the conical parachute with its occupant, which landed in safety near the Lafayette College. By that time I rose several thousand feet more when I detached my silk parachute, which experiment was to decide the certainty and safety of my parachute velocity at the first. I now ever concluded that the experiment would not be hazardous, if not disagreeable. I also was satisfied by former descents, that a balloon, as soon as it became flaccid, would invert, in a rapid descent. When I attained an altitude of about 13,000 feet, the balloon became fearfully expanded, causing a loud hissing from the small tube at the bottom, through which the valve rope passed, giving me warning that unless I opened my safety valve, the balloon must rupture, at this critical moment became excited, as I looked over the side of my car and saw the vivid flashes of lightning passing from one cloud to another. The thunder gust was moving S. W. to N. E. and my vessel, at this time, was sailing swiftly from N. W. toward S. E. passing New Village and Ashbury. I looked at my time piece, and found it 20 minutes past 2, and as I was returning it to my pocket the balloon exploded! Although I had confidence in the apparatus, I must admit that it was a moment of awful suspense, for in the space of 10 seconds the gas rushed from the balloon, with a noise resembling the approach of a hurricane, and as I fell through the air it whistled through the net work like a north wester.

"I was in a state of great excitement, and to the balloon, and found my expectations realized—it assumed the form of a convave hemisphere, falling rapidly without any vibratory motion, until I reached the lower strata of air, which was blowing a sharp gale from the south.

"When the parachute commenced its vibrations, drifting me northward, making a vibration about every ten seconds, which now made the descent very unpleasant, every motion causing a sensation similar to that of a person dreaming they fall.—(I make the comparison because I consider it a general affliction, as it frequently occurs to myself.) The wind from the south drifted me about three miles before I approached the earth, and made my landing much harder than it would have been in a calm atmosphere. As I neared the earth, I threw over all my ballast, which put me off my guard, and as my car struck the earth obliquely, it bounced me out about ten feet, slightly bruising my shoulder. I sprang on my feet quickly, to see it collapse, but it had fallen alongside of me. I stood gazing with astonishment—first at the parachute, then at the car, which had turned bottom upwards. I next cast my eyes to the floating clouds, through which I was sailing but three minutes before, and now I was standing on terra firma, congratulating myself on the result of my experiment, which I intend to repeat. I landed on the farm of Mr. Elijah Warner, about ten miles from Easton, and got the assistance of Mr. Warner & his neighbors, who were watching the descent of the parachute, little thinking that a human being accompanied it.

Easton, Aug. 11, 1838.

BONE MANURE.—This material has been successfully used to some extent in this vicinity. The use of it is necessarily somewhat limited, from the difficulty in obtaining the raw material. It will be seen from the annexed paragraph, that a supply has been heretofore drawn from Russia, but that the traffic has been interrupted by an export duty. In France large quantities have been obtained from Africa. But this has excited great uneasiness among the natives of that country, who are shocked at the idea of the bones of their kindred being pulverized and mixed with the soil, for the purpose of affording nutriment to vegetation. In various parts of Europe, human bones, as well as those of animals, have, without doubt, to a certain extent, been applied to the use of enriching the soil. The great source of supply, however, since the death of Napoleon, has been cut off. It is a valuable discovery to have ascertained that what was formerly regarded as a worthless part of animals, after their death, can be converted to a profitable use.—Boston Advertiser.

BONE MANURE.—In consequence of the extensive introduction of this new species of manure into our highly improved system of agriculture, thousands of acres that would have been doomed to nearly total barrenness have been brought under the most promising cultivation. As yet the supply has not kept pace with the demand. It will somewhat surprise our readers, that, in the county of Forfar alone, 135,000 bushels of bones were used last year—a quantity which, at three shillings per bushel, would cost as nearly as \$235,000. This great supply came from Russia. But for reasons not precisely known, the Russian Government have issued an ukase whereby

bones to be exported must, after the 1st of January next, pay a duty so high that it was almost certain, that the supply from that country will be wholly cut off.—Edinburgh Observer.

GROG.—The etymology of the word grog has been the subject of much conjecture. An English publication treats this difficult question of philology in the following manner:

"Some trace the word to old Admiral Bendor, who wore what was termed a grogram jacket, and hence obtained the name of old grog. In some of his drinking parties he refreshed his men with rum and water, which ever afterwards retained the title. Others assert that a planter of Jamaica wishing to send a puncheon of real good stuff to George the Second, marked upon the head G. R. O. G. for George Rex, Old Genuake. Another anecdote refers to the well known act of 'tapping the governor.' Monsieur Guillaume Roussel, governor of Gaudaloupe, died, and was shipped in a cask of rum for Europe. On his passage, he was painted 'Guillaume Roussel, Obit, Gaudaloupe,' and round the leaf that was nailed over the bung, the initials G. R. O. G. On her passage, the vessel was captured by the English; and the jolly Jacks, without knowing the actual contents, soon sucked the governor dry. When they appeared rather out of order before the officer, his general exclamation was, 'What, you've been foul of the grog' cask again.' I remember once hearing the following attempt at explaining a ship's captain's way of talking. In one of his harangues upon the words, 'Oh, that a man should put an enemy into his mouth to steal way his brains!' and, during his discourse, he frequently styled spirituous liquors 'the grog'; but, being a North countryman, the burr in his throat gave the word the sound of 'groug.'—Topsail sheet Blocks, by the Old Sailor.

THE BANKRUPT STATE TREASURY.

Independent of the numerous other charges of mal-administration which may be brought against the party that has so long ruled this State, to the utter contempt of all law and justice, and the prostration of the best interests of the people, there is one that should not go unregarded by the tax payers who have so generously suffered from the extravagant expenditures & financial mismanagement which have impoverished the treasury and thrown a debt of some fourteen or fifteen millions of dollars upon the State. The last returns of the Treasurer incontestably show the condition to which the public finances have been reduced—a condition, bad as it is at present, promises only something incomparably worse for the future. We find for instance, among the details of the report of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Delegates, that the balance against the Treasury on the 1st December last was \$39,506 13, to which must be added the Journal of accounts of the last session, say, \$80,000, this making an actual deficit of \$99,506 13. Now add to this deficiency, the probable demands of the current year, say \$480,301 03, and you will have a total of \$579,807 16, to meet which, there is only an estimated sum of \$477,834 86 of probable receipts, thus leaving an increased deficit of \$101,972 30 on the 1st December, 1838. To show the true deficiency, however, usual to add the journal of accounts of the session, say \$60,000, so that we have in prospect, a total deficit for the current year of \$161,972 30, being an increase of balance against the Treasury of \$62,466 17 over that of 1837. Here we see to what a bankrupt condition our State Treasury is reduced, and like individuals who live on the 'credit system,' that condition must grow worse and worse. Indeed we need only observe that the deficit of means increasing at the yearly rate of about 60 per cent. leaves little prospect for redeeming the credit of the State unless the whole system of finance be reformed, and even then, there must be a final resort to direct taxation. These are some of the benefits of the long misrule of the Whig party in Maryland.

We are not able to lay our hands on the document at present, but there was an address prepared by the Hon. W. Cost Johnson, and presented to the people of Maryland through the Reform Convention in 1835, '36, which, among other important items of information, instituted a comparison showing that the rate of taxation in this state was from 25 to 30 per cent higher than was imposed upon the citizens of Virginia and other neighboring States. We will refer to his statements again when we can speak of them with greater certainty than at present. It recollects rightly, however, that the writer attributed his heavy burden upon the labor of the agriculturalist and industrious workingman to the necessary evils which have grown out of the aristocratic provisions of the old constitution and the absence of the immediate responsibility of our rulers to the people.

To bring this democratic principle into operation was one among the chief objects of the Reform party. They well knew that by giving to the people the election of members of the Legislative or law making power, and of the Executive or law executing power, they would necessarily place the responsibility of both powers upon their immediate agents and restrain that recklessness with which our State Government has been so mischievously administered. Can it be supposed for a moment that the immense state debt and the thousands of instances of unjust legislation which have made Maryland a by word of contempt, could have been imposed upon the people under a system other than such a rotten patch work Constitution, that which has so long disgraced the State, or, under any other than such an aristocratic faction as that which has so well found covert under its anti republican provisions? It is well that in all the public agitations of the Reformers they have ever found their most violent opposers among the leaders of the present dominant party in the State. We say it is well, because it fixes upon them the whole of the practical evils which have grown out of that un-reformed Constitution. To their door must be laid the consequences of that extravagant expenditure which has emptied the treasury, oppressed the people with most onerous taxes, even almost to a tithe of the productions of the earth or of the returns of the working man's labor who possesses a little freehold retreat for his family. When Governor Vesey contrary to law paid Mr. Culbreth four thousand six hundred dollars over his legally specified salary, he was carrying out the system with which whig power has as long and so boldly put its hands into the pockets of the people to reward a few pampered whig favorites.

constitution, and consequently has stood opposed to those means of reducing the heavy taxation of the citizens of Maryland which Mr. Johnson well showed were so necessary, to save the hard earnings of the farmer and the mechanic from being drawn to the last cent in the State Treasury and of finally driving from the agricultural district every man who had means left to carry him to the west where he might enjoy the rewards of his labor without the fear of onerous taxes or the ever greedy demands of the tax collectors.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

Tuesday Morning, Aug. 28, 1838.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM GRASON,

OF QUEEN ANNE'S.

Day of Election, First Wednesday in October.

Democratic Republicans of Talbot County.

You are requested to convene in general county meeting at the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of September next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for the State Senate, and three Delegates for the Legislature, to be offered for the suffrages of the free and independent Voters of Talbot county, at the ensuing election. A candidate for commissioner for District no. 4, will also be nominated.

MANY VOTERS.

JULY 31.

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the Merchants and Traders of the Town of Easton was held at the Court House on Monday the 13th day of August 1838—at which it was unanimously Resolved, that from and after the 20th day of September next, they will not receive any individual notes, whatever; nor Corporation notes under a denomination less than one dollar.

Republicans Arouse!

You will bear in mind that TUESDAY NEXT is selected as the day for your General County meeting, to nominate the requisite Candidates for the ensuing election. Let every freeman be at his post. Give that day to the cause of freedom and the disenthralment of your State. Show by your untiring zeal—a zeal worthy of the great principles for which you contend—that you do not despair of the triumph of Democratic Republican measures. By your attendance on TUESDAY NEXT, you will show your determination to battle with the enemy even in one of their strongholds, and show to the world that Republicans fighting in the cause of the people, (emulating the invincible courage of the patriots of '76,) never tire in the work of a good cause.

The Republican Reformers of Kent County have nominated Wm. B. Wilmer, Esq. for Senate, and Messrs. Primrose, Lasell, and Kirby for House of Delegates.

The Whigs of Dorchester have nominated Thomas H. Eccleston for Senate, and Messrs. Page, McNamara, Nicols and Woolford for House of Delegates.

John G. Chapman, the Whig candidate for Senate for Charles county, declines standing a poll.

The Democratic Republicans of Frederick county have nominated J. H. McElfresh for the Senate, and Messrs. McPherson, Unkefer, Harritt, Biser, and Geyer for House of Delegates.

NORTHERN BOUNDARY.—The Governor of Maine has announced his positive intention to run the line between the British territory and that of Maine. The Quebec Gazette intimates very distinctly that the attempt will be resisted by the British armed force now stationed in that neighborhood.

The "Exploring Squadron" sailed on last Saturday week, under the command of Lt. Wilkes.

FROST.—The Essex, (Mass.) Register of the 16th inst. speaks of a frost in that vicinity on the morning of the preceding day.

The Hon. Wm. Patterson, a member of Congress from New York, died at his residence in that State on the 14th inst.

A WHIG BLUNDER.

Some traducer of Mr. Van Buren, who holds the wages of his slander paramount to the honor of his country, has charged the "paying officer" of the U. S. Ship Constitution, with having defrauded the sailors in payment of their wages. The Constitution recently arrived at Norfolk from a long cruise, and the slander (as we believe it to be) was gotten up to impair the confidence of the hardy tars of our Navy in the administration of their country. Our attention has been more particularly directed to this subject from the fact, that the "paying officer" is Mr. John Hamilton, a gentleman of our own county, whose well known character must satisfactorily convince every one of the incorrectness of the charge. The au-

thor of the attack no doubt supposed the "paying officer" of the Constitution to be a supporter of the Administration, and consequently a fit mark of attack. But in this he is mistaken. Mr. H. we know to be a Whig, and so are all his immediate relatives. Whoever the author may be, we can only tell him and those whig editors who seize with so much avidity upon his information, that in their attempt to reflect discredit upon the Government in a matter with which it had nothing to do, they have called in question the honesty of a gentleman of their own party, and a citizen of this community, in which he enjoys the reputation of maintaining an unblemished character. We close these remarks by subjoining the comments of the Baltimore Herald, which led us to notice the subject as we have.

"There is an anonymous slander being circulated in some of the whig papers of this city, charging the paying officer of the U. S. Ship Constitution with having defrauded the sailors in the value of English sovereigns, in which it seems their wages were paid. The purser, we suppose, is the object of the charge. It is clear that, if true, the matters charged under the caption of 'More facts for the People,' is a mere private fraud. If it can be established, it is the duty of those who are in possession of the evidence, to expose the guilty, and we have no doubt the government would deal summarily with the offender. But we have no doubt it is a slander attempted to be pointed at government, who cannot have been privy to the fraud, in the nature of things. As the whigs lose strength they become more reckless."

Accounts from Baltimore represent the Democratic meetings in the different Wards as being unusually well attended, and the best spirit of harmony and zeal is said to prevail.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Whigs claim a majority of the representatives in the Legislature of North Carolina. They are evidently in error. The North Carolina Standard says: Our readers will perceive a loss and gain on both sides; and from what we can learn the prospects are favorable to a Democratic Republican majority in the Legislature. We are informed that several whig whom the federalists have set down as "Whigs" are sub-treasury, and with the administration on all the essential features of its policy. So the vote in the Legislature will show even a more favorable aspect than the classification of the press. We call upon our friends abroad to place confidence in the assurance that North Carolina is neither for Clay nor a National Bank.

"In Orange and Wake the federalists were confident of success, and most extraordinary exertions were used on their part. But the democrats were firm and triumphant. This spirit has been generally manifested in an unusual degree. We regret that Northampton and Granville did not bring out the full democratic ticket, which could have been carried in those counties without difficulty. Craven, for the first, and we trust the last time, has bowed his neck to the yoke of the Whigs. She will make a fair country for the Whigs. Our returns are not so full as might be expected. We cannot consent to copy them from the federal press, because we have no confidence in them. We have already been led into error, and placed some sub-treasury members on the federal list. We hope those gentlemen will excuse us."

KENTUCKY.—Shows a very favorable increase of the strength of the Democracy.

The Lexington Gazette says that there is but little doubt that there are a majority of Whigs elected to the Legislature, but we think their majority will not be so great as it was last session.

ALABAMA.

THE ELECTION.—The returns come in slowly.—The official accounts yet received from Washington County. It is understood that Toulmin (V. B.) has received 70 majority, thus completing his majority in every County in the District, and giving him 210 majority in the District. The news from all quarters is highly favorable, and increases our confidence in the strength of the Democratic spirit in Alabama. Panic speeches and Whigs elected to the Legislature, but we think their majority will not be so great as it was last session.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

DEMOCRATS, LOOK ALOFT!

100 GUNS

For THOMAS H. BENTON.

MISSOURI ELECTION

Missouri has stood firm & invincible against the efforts of modern Whiggery to seduce her from her republican principles. The democratic majority in the Legislature will be immense. The Whigs possibly will have about one third of the 133 Representatives to the Legislature. The Democratic candidates for Congress Miller and Harrison, are elected by a majority of 3 or 4,000!

ALL HAIL ILLINOIS.

Our Democratic neighbors over the river have made clean work of it—carrying their candidates for Governor, Lieut. Governor, Congress, &c. by tremendous majorities. Our Illinois friends have done nobly. We treasure them in our heart's core as the brave champions of Democracy and the Constitution.

From the Peoria Register—Extra. Thursday morning, Aug. 9.

By the steamboat Frontier, just arrived from Peru, we have the following:

Cook county.—Douglass's majority 850; two small precincts to hear from. Carlin's majority 40.

Will county.—20 majority for Stuart; 100 to Will county for Carlin. This difference in the majorities was owing to a trick practiced on the voters which will be explained hereafter.

La Salle county.—Douglass's majority 800; two precincts to hear from.

Nothing further from Putnam.

Tazewell county.—A letter from Mr. Jones, county clerk, says: "It is ascertained that Stuart's majority varies between 250 & 275." This is 250 less than his friends claimed.

Douglass's majority in the district must be upwards of 1,000.

La Salle county.—A letter from Ottawa states that Douglass's majority will be from 600 to 800.

Bureau county.—Three precincts give the following: Edwards 240; Carlin 407; Stuart 239; Douglass 113; Hamilton 313; Root 9. One of the precincts to hear from, which is about equally divided.

Putnam county.—Returns from 6 precincts give the following: Edwards 450; Carlin 318; Stuart 494; Douglass 336; whig majority about 150; three more to be heard from, which will not materially change the majority; Hamilton has 481 majority. Henderson (representative) about 250.

Cook county.—Douglass has no doubt 1000 majority. Chicago gave him 439 (his friends having claimed but 300.) Summit 189; Elk-grove 100. A slip from the Office of the Chicago Democrat, dated Monday night, nine o'clock, says:

"Our city at this moment is illuminated with fire works, and Mr. Douglass is addressing the multitude amidst shouts of applause."

GLORIOUS TRIUMPH IN ILLINOIS.

We have not complete returns from the Congressional District, lately represented by Mr. Snyder, but sufficient is known to authorize us to state that Gov. Reynolds, the democratic candidate, is elected by a majority of One Thousand!

One Hundred Guns for Benton!

The returns already received, according to the Republican's estimate of the 4th inst. place the reelection of Col. Benton beyond all doubt. That "Most Dangerous Man," will, in defiance of his St. Louis calumniators, remain in the Senate until the People call him to the Presidency.

NEW YORK.—We received a letter this morning from a distinguished gentleman acquainted with the politics of this state, and he assures us that democracy has nothing to fear. Let this State and Pennsylvania stand by the principles of Jefferson, and federalism will not trouble us again for the next twenty years.—Ohio Journal.

The Election in Vermont will take place in two weeks from next Tuesday. The Burlington Sentinel speaks in the most encouraging terms of the prospects of the democratic party there. The Hampshire (Ms.) Republican, in allusion to this subject says:—"The federalists, although their numerous majority last year gives us little hope of victory, will have a hard run this time."—Boston Post.

One hundred cheers for Democracy.

We have glorious intelligence by last night's mail. The ball is in motion. Democracy is rising like a giant in the South and West. In addition to what we have already given, we have only time to add, that Alabama is true to her Democratic principles. The returns show a considerable Van Buren gain.

In Missouri, Whiggery is routed, horse, foot and dragons. Caldwell county gives the Democratic ticket for congress 351 votes, & the Whig ticket 2!

From all the returns received, Miller and Harrison are more than TWO THOUSAND ahead; their majority in the State cannot fall short of four thousand—perhaps five! And this notwithstanding they were absent from the State while their opponents were traversing it for months (from Dan to Bersheeba!) Truly it is a most unprecedented triumph of THE PEOPLE over THE BANK!

The Alexandria Gazette says that Commodore Hull is to take command of the frigates Constitution, and proceed to the Mediterranean.

At the late commencement of Burlington (Vt.) College, the degree of L. L. D. was conferred upon the Hon. Silas Wright, jr.

Benton's flag of Resumption, is now waving in triumph through Maryland as well as most of the other States in the Union—a bitter pill to Federal Whiggery.

CANADA.—Our readers will remember that 16 persons were sentenced to be hung and quartered at Toronto, Canada, on Saturday last. The following intelligence concerning their fate will be read with much interest.

[Correspondence of the Albany Argus.]

Lewistown, Aug. 15, 1838.

It may be a matter of interest to your readers to be informed of the fate of the sixteen state convicts, sentenced to be executed on the 25th inst.

Three of them, Chandler, Wait and McLeod, are to be executed on the 25th, agreeably to their sentence.

Eight others, including Miller and the other Americans, to be transported to some one of the British colonies for life. Three others to the Penitentiary for three years.

The case of the remaining convict, Waggoner, has not been decided—great efforts having been made by his friends to procure his banishment to the States.

These men were concerned in the late rebellion in Canada.

The northern terminus of the Eastern Shore Rail Road has been fixed at the Elkton depot of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad Company. A portion of the work is to be put under contract in the course of the ensuing month.

Illinois Crops.—The Peoria Register of the 4th inst. says: "The small grain is chiefly harvested, and turns out nearly a full crop. Our corn, our settlers say, the prospect never looked better. The prairie will turn out from 60 to 75 bushels to the acre."

Editorial Comfort.—The editor of the New Orleans Merchant describes himself as "sitting in the small corner of a small room, in the third story of a big house, with a hot atmosphere around him, the hum of a thousand mosquitoes in his ears, and no cool drink anywhere within reach—thirteen of the said mosquitoes and five huge gallinippers being all the time hard at work on his left arm, and the compositor waiting for copy."

Democratic Republican Ticket for Baltimore City.

For the State Senate—William J. Wright. For the House of Delegates—George Gordon Belt, Elijah Stansbury, William P. Preston, Francis Gallagher, Henry Stump.

Democratic Republican Ticket for Worcester County.

For Senate—Lambert P. Ayers. For House of Delegates—Dr. Chesebrough Purnell, Eliza E. Whitlock, James H. Holland, Leavin G. Irving.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

From the Hagerstown Mail.

The Democratic Republican County Convention, which convened in this place on Saturday last, was unusually well attended—all the election districts, except Pleasant Valley, being fully represented. By reference to the proceedings, which we give below, it will be seen that:

ROBERT WASON, was nominated for State Senator, and Dr. John O. Wharton, John D. Grove, John T. Mason, and Dr. Frederick Byer, for the House of Delegates. The selection is a very good one. Messrs. Wason, Wharton and Grove are well known, and need no eulogy to recommend them to the honorable consideration of the Democracy of "Old Washington,"—and Messrs. Mason and Byer have only to be known to be esteemed; they are young men who have the requisite talents to make them useful and efficient representatives. With such a ticket, there can be no fears of the result. Let but the spirit which manifested itself in the Convention, be diffused throughout the county, and the complete overthrow of Federal Whiggery, on the first Wednesday of October next, is certain.

HARFORD COUNTY.

Mr. Bradford the hoco-poco candidate for Senator in Harford county finding that even in despite of Reverdy Johnson's dinner to Wise at Havre de Grace there was no chance of keeping so much as in sight of Mr. Scott, has bolted the course. The Harford "Republican" gives us the following account of the affair.—Balt. Item.

Mr. Bradford—This gentleman has backed out. The measure shows prudence. He has no disposition to discuss the motives which induced the act, or to show the fallacy of the views published concerning this matter, by the Baltimore Chronicle. It would seem from the Chronicle, that Mr. B's election was certain, but that schism had arisen among the Whigs here, and to heal that, Mr. Bradford, from a patriotism, that soared above a love of office, voluntarily sacrificed his seat in the Senate, and from his commanding position, conferred it on Mr. Moore. If the humbug affords any gratification, to a candidate who by retreating, is merely avoiding conscious defeat, we are willing he should enjoy it. One thing is remarkable, though in this affair, it is that none of the rest of the Whig candidates, but Mr. Bradford, had patriotism enough to give up a very slender hope of office. Moore, it would seem, must be in the Legislature, some where, either as Delegate or Senator. He felt none of that devotion to Whiggism, which would make him give up office, to reconcile a dispute in the party, and his fellow candidates seem to be animated by the same spirit. Office or nothing, seems to be their motto. None would retire, and the Regency, therefore, after due deliberation, made Mr. Bradford, the Jonah of the party, and threw him overboard to save the ship.

"What nice times these are," said an old fellow the other day. "We have got the people where we want them, and before its through with us, we'll compel them to give us a United States Bank!"

THE OBJECT OF THE WHIG STRUGGLE.—"On our part, it has been rather a struggle for prevention, than for the attainment, of any positive benefit."—Webster's Speech at Faneuil Hall.

Iowa has a population of 22,869, and is divided into 16 counties. Wisconsin consists of 13 counties, and a population of 18,148.

Why is a dandy hanging by his ears on a shirt collar like the toothache? Because he is agonizing.

Mrs. Wirt, widow of the lamented Wm. Wirt, is about to publish, at Baltimore, a splendid floral dictionary, with fifty-eight engravings.

An editor wrote that a cotemporary had taken a dandelion "for better, or for worse." The printer had it "for butter and rice."

A Mother's Influence.—The N. Y. Commercial publishes a letter concerning the late execution of young Barron, at Rochester, for murder, from which we make the following extract.

"Last evening, however, he relented, confessed his guilt, and acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and I am told, charged upon his mother the first cause of his transgression, alleging that the first improper act within his recollection was the stealing of a few shillings, which came to the knowledge of his mother, who, instead of correcting, rather approved the act."

A southern editor describes a man who was born in a hail storm, brought up on vinegar and crab apples, and lived in a town called Misery. He'd make a good whig "distress and panic" orator, we should think.

MR. GRASON AND REFORM.—To charge Mr. Grason with being opposed to Reform, is a calumny too gross for any thing but Whig newspapers. It is known to almost every one in the State that since the subject of Reform has been agitated, he has been one of its most zealous supporters. It would seem that no falsehood is too palpable for our adversaries. In order to place Mr. Grason on a footing with Mr. Steele, who they know is opposed to Reform, from the naturally aristocratic bent of his sentiment, they charge Mr. Grason with being opposed to the election of the Governor and Senate by the People, and in short, with being opposed to Reform. Now, we wish our readers to know that Mr. Grason was last winter in the Legislature and advocated Reform, and that the part is known to these very Whigs, who accuse him with being an Anti-Reformer.

It is probable before the subject was generally agitated, that Mr. Grason may have voted against some local measures of Reform. Many reasons induced Reformers to do this; some because they did not want the work done by piecemeal, but wanted it done at once, and others would vote against a bill for electing the Senate, because the introduction of such a measure, when it was known it would pass, was only a waste of public time and money. But when the Democrats in 1836 made an organized effort in favor of Reform, Mr. Grason was found to be one of its most

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zealous advocates, and Mr. Steele the reverse. In 1836 the first systematic attempt was made at Reform. Experience had shown, that the Senate as formerly elected, was an insuperable barrier to Reform—for the purpose of getting a Senate, that would not oppose an extension of the rights of the people, it was determined by a great number of the Reformers to connect the subject with the election of Electors of the Senate, and, to carry out these views public meetings were held, in which it was recommended to the people to bring out candidates for Senatorial Electors, pledged to elect a Senate favorable to Reform. These recommendations were acted upon in a number of the counties, and among the rest by Queen Anne's, whose Democracy, with Mr. Grason in the front ranks, took up the subject with zeal and elected Reformers. Where Mr. Steele was during this struggle, the Aristocrats can tell.—*Har. Rep.*

AN ADMISSION.—The Portland Maine Argus says that during Mr. Prentiss' visit to that city, he admitted that Mississippi was a moral and that he entertained hopes of re-election. He said further that the state would unquestionably go for the Independent Treasury, and that his friends in other sections of the country need not deceive themselves with the hope that a different result could be produced.

DIED.
On Wednesday last, at her late residence in Island Creek Neck, Mrs. ELIZABETH ROSS, widow of the late Anthony Ross, deceased, in her 52d year.

On Tuesday the 7th inst. Mr. Wm. SACS- BURY. A man of principle and christian department constituted a christian, the deceased had his full share. He philosophically showed during his life, by an upright walk and chaste conversation that he prized the service of his Creator more than the perishing things of this world (by enlisting under the battle-standards of the Republic). He was truly an ornament to the M. E. Church, and a pattern of piety. His death has left an aching void in the minds of his relative and friends which only the mouldering hand of time can efface, whilst his friends have to wonder at the inscrutable hand of Providence, who in his wisdom has called our friend and acquaintance to receive his just reward.—We are fully authorized in saying that the loss of so valuable a citizen is his eternal gain.

In this town, on Monday evening last, Wm. HENRY, son of Mr. Charles Robinson, aged nine months and two days.

BALTIMORE, August 27.

PRICE CURRENT.

GRAIN.—Wheat.—The supplies this week have been considerable, and much larger than at any time since the new crop has been coming in. Sales of prime white wheats were made early in the week at \$1.62 1/2 to \$1.64, per bushel, but today we do not quote more than prime white higher than \$1.50 to \$1.55 per bushel.

Corn.—This article has been steady in prices throughout the week. Early in the week, sales of white were made at 87 a 88 cents, and today we find the range for this description at 85 to 88 cents. The sales of yellow have generally been made at 90 a 91 cents. Occasionally a cent more has been paid, and in one instance an entire crop of 1600 bushels very superior Virginia yellow was taken at 95 cents. We quote white at 85 a 88 cents, not brist; and yellow at 90 a 91 cents.

Rye.—This article in price from 75 to 85 cents, according to quality and its freedom from.

Oats.—We quote to-day at 34 a 35 cents.

Public Vendue.

THE subscriber intending to quit farming will sell at public sale, at his residence, in Caroline county, on a credit of six months, on Thursday the 13th day of September next, 18,148.



Horses, Cattle, Sheep

and HOGS, Ploughs, Harrows, Carts, one yoke of work Oxen, broke, &c. and sundry other farming utensils, &c. Amongst his stock of horses are several valuable breeding mares, worthy the attention of gentlemen who wish to purchase. Sale to commence at nine o'clock, A. M.

JOHN A. SANGSTON.
Caroline county, Md. Aug. 28, 1838.

HAY SCALES.

ALL persons having hay, fodder, oats, &c. weighed at the Patent Scales in Easton, are hereby notified that the purchaser of the above articles will be held responsible in every case for the weightage, and payment is expected at the time of weighing. Scales warranted true. Terms, 3 cents per cwt.

By order of the Board,
BENJAMIN J. BARROW.
Weigh Master.
Aug. 28 3w (G3w)

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been re-appointed Inspector of Weights and Measures for Talbot county, hereby gives notice, that he will attend for that purpose at Easton on Monday 3d September—at the "Frogue," on Wednesday 12th September, and at St. Michaels on Thursday the 13th September.

Persons keeping stores in the neighborhood of those places will please have their weights and measures ready at the times and places above mentioned.

J. H. McNEAL.
(G3w)
August 28 3w

Insolvent Notice.

IN pursuance of an order of John Stevens, Esq. Chief Judge of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, Md. I do hereby give notice to all my creditors that the first Monday of November Term next, of Talbot county Court, is the time fixed and appointed for me to appear before the Judges of said county Court, to answer such Interrogatories as may be filed against me. The same time is fixed and appointed for my creditors to appear and show cause if any they have why I should not have the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State and the several supplements thereto.

NATHANIEL JONES, Petitioner.
Aug. 28 3w

CONCERT.

Dr. H. A. Robert Koch,
(From Dresden in Saxony.)
Professor of Music in the city of Annapolis, Md., for the last three years,

BEGS leave respectfully to announce to the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that at the request of his friends, he will have the honor of offering to them, on **TUESDAY** evening the 4th of September at Mr. Curtis' Assembly Room, a **GRAND FIANCO-FORTE, GUITAR, and VOCAL CONCERT**, from the most eminent authors.—The selections are such he hopes as will secure a liberal patronage from the lovers of Music generally.

[See Bills.]
Tickets 75 cents each, children half price. They may be had at the stores of Messrs. Wm. Loveday, W. H. and P. Groome, and J. Wilson's and at the door on the evening of the concert.
The doors to be opened at 7 o'clock—concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

After the concert the company can avail themselves, free of any extra charge, of the use of the Assembly Rooms for Dancing. Good music will be provided for the occasion.
August 28—2w

LOST.

THE subscriber lost on Friday evening the 17th instant, a blue Morocco Pocket Book, containing \$20—two 5's and one 10, on the Eastern Bank, and also several papers. He will give \$5 reward for the return of the same and the contents.

NOAH LEDUM.
Aug. 28 3w

To Rent

THE subscriber has two farms which he will rent to good Tenants. A lease will be given for three years.

ROBERT W. RASIN.
Chapel Dist. Talbot Co., Aug. 28, 1838 t.

\$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday night the 5th inst., a negro man named **JOHN SHADEN**, very black, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, stout and well made; has rather a down look when spoken to, but very humble and submissive; has a scar on his face near the temple, but not recollected on which side; also a scar on the chin, occasioned by the cut of a knife. The said negro is a good labouring hand on a farm, and is partially acquainted with the shoemaking business. The clothing taken off by him were two pair new linen trousers, with cotton warp, and two shirts of the same kind; a pair of cross-barred cassinet pantaloons, a blue cloth round jacket, a pair of white janes pantaloons, a round jacket of red and white twilled cotton, two muslin shirts, and two pair old kersey trousers, dyed purple, a fur hat not much worn, with some other clothing not recollected. It is supposed a small black woman, his wife and the property of Mrs. Sarah Lee, has gone off in company with him, and it is believed they have made their way to Pennsylvania or Jersey.

The above reward will be given if said negro be apprehended out of the State, and lodged in some Jail so that I get him, or fifty dollars, if taken in the State and brought home.

WILLIAM SLAUGHTER.
Talbot County, Md. August 28, 1838.

REMOVAL.

R. T. G. THOMAS has removed his Magistrate's Office from the Court House to the one formerly occupied by J. M. Faulkner, Esq. next door to the E. S. Whig Office.
Aug. 21 3w

RULES
OF TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

1. ORDERED, That the criminal business shall commence at the meeting of the Court, and be proceeded on with the utmost despatch.

2. That the Civil, Appearance and Judicial Dockets shall be called over the second day of the Court unless necessarily prevented by the criminal business, and that either of them when begun, shall be entirely gone through before any other business be entered upon, unless in cases where it may be thought by the Court expedient for them to act.

3. That the Clerk shall attend the Court in person unless prevented by sickness or other unavoidable cause of absence, and that he shall provide a sufficient and well qualified deputy to assist him in the execution of his office, who shall also personally attend in Court in that department.

4. That the Sheriff shall attend the Court in person unless prevented by sickness, or other unavoidable cause of absence and in such cases by one of his deputies.

5. That the Sheriff, or in his absence, his attending deputy, keep order in Court, and admit no person within the bar but the officers of the court; or such as shall be called on process or otherwise; or shall have business before the court; or shall be permitted by the Judges to come within the bar.

6. That the Sheriff shall return all criminal and civil process directed to him, and returnable on the first day of the Term, to the Clerk, the former at or before nine o'clock, A. M. of such day, and the latter in course of the said day; that he shall return all subpoenas and other process to compel the attendance of witnesses in civil cases, returnable on the Tuesday of the first week of court to the clerk, and that all subpoenas issued thereon shall be made returnable on the first Tuesday, unless otherwise ordered by the court.

7. That the clerk enter all returns made by the Sheriff in criminal cases where the process is made returnable the first day of the Term, or otherwise immediately on his receiving them from the Sheriff; all process in civil cases returnable on the said first day by nine o'clock, Ante Meridian on the second day of court; and all process to compel the attendance of witnesses in civil cases returnable on the first Tuesday of the first week, and Monday of the second week of court, immediately on his receiving them at the said respective times from the Sheriff.

8. That all oaths taken in court shall be administered by the clerk or his deputy, and who shall rise from their seats for that purpose in an audible voice and decent manner.

9. That the clerk and his deputy observe and make use of the ordinary and established forms of proceedings in all business in this court and especially in the criminal department.

10. That all affidavits for holding to special bail shall be filed with the clerk before or at the time of calling the action in which it is to be made use of and all other causes for the said purpose, shall be filed with the clerk before or be shown to courts if required, at

the time of calling the action wherein it may be necessary to exhibit a cause of special bail, otherwise defendant may have his appearance entered with common bail.

11. That no Attorney, Clerk, Deputy Clerk, Sheriff's Deputy, Sheriff or Crier of this court shall be admitted or received as special bail in any suit in this court.

12. Ordered, That in all cases of ejectments the service of the declaration and notice shall be six days before the return day of the term, exclusive of both the day of service and day of return, and that the defendant take defence the first term.

13. That no judgment in ejectment, or fiat execution on scire facias for want of an appearance being entered shall be considered as absolute if an appearance shall be entered at any time during the sitting of the court; to which the ejectment or scire facias shall be brought but that no such appearance shall be received at any adjourned court, without a special order for that purpose.

14. That special bail, returned by process of scire facias, or where a second scire facias shall be returned Nihil, may notwithstanding surrender the principal at any time during the sitting of the court to which the process shall be returnable, but not at any adjourned court, without a special order for that purpose.

15. That no Special Bail shall be made liable on his recognizance of Bail unless the Execution issued against the Principal shall have been put into the Sheriff's hands at least eight days before the return thereof, exclusive of the days of lodging the same with the Sheriff, and of return; nor on two Nihil, returned on Scirefacias against the Special Bails, unless such Scirefacias shall have been put into the Sheriff's hands at least eight days before the return thereof as aforesaid, and that the Sheriff endorse the times of receipt thereof on the said Execution and Scire facias.

16. That all warrants of Resurvey shall be executed in such time as the Sheriff shall be given in each Term to the parties, both plaintiff and defendant, or if living out of the county, to their respective Agents or Attorneys, of the time place of meeting to make such Resurvey, as that the Surveyor may be enabled to make out and return to the Clerks office five Plots ten days before the setting of the Court to which such Warrant shall be returnable, which it is ordered that the surveyor do accordingly.

17. That where leave shall be granted to amend or add to any Plot returned under a former warrant of Resurvey, the same notice shall be given as on Warrants of Resurvey, and that the same amendments and additions shall be made by the rule day next ensuing the Term on which such leave shall be given, and the plots so altered shall be returned to the Clerks office, ten days before the meeting of the next Court.

18. That the twentieth day of February and the twentieth day of August, in each year, and the second day in each Term shall be considered as general Rule days for pleadings; that in all cases where Rules are laid to declare or plead, or to amend, unless otherwise specially provided for, such Declarations and pleadings shall be filed and amendments made on or before the twentieth day of February and on or before the twentieth day of August respectively next following the Term at which such Rules shall be laid, and that the pleadings next in course and necessarily arising in answer to such Declaration and pleading shall be filed by the second day of the succeeding Term.

19. That whenever a Defendant shall plead the general issue, with liberty to give the Special matter in evidence, he shall either make a short Docket entry of such special matter the Term next preceding the Trial, or furnish the acting party or his attorney, with a full notice in writing of such special matter at least forty days before the Term succeeding the notice of Trial or otherwise he shall not be entitled to the benefit thereof.

20. That the Clerk transcribe the pleadings, in civil suits filed at or before the Rule days, and have the copies ready for the opposite parties, or their counsel within twenty days next after the respective Rule days by which they are to be filed.

21. Ordered, That if Witnesses under Subpoena in civil causes do not attend the Court by eleven o'clock of the day on which the Subpoena is returnable, the party for whom they are summoned or his counsel, shall forthwith move the court for attachment against such Witnesses, if within the reach of the process of this court, and on failure thereof and non attendance of such Witnesses, that this court will not consider the party alleging that Testimony material in such cause is really wanted, or his attorney or agent, as having used his or their reasonable endeavors for procuring such Witnesses, so as to determine the court at all events either to postpone the cause or to continue it until another Term.

22. That the causes on the Trial Docket shall be taken up in the order in which they stand upon the Docket, and if any cause be called for Trial in which either party shall not be ready, the same may, in the discretion of the court, be postponed until the subsequent causes which stand for Trial shall be gone through, and if more causes than one be so postponed, they shall be heard in the order they are postponed in; and if the delay be occasioned by the neglect of either party, the interested parties shall be ordered to pay the costs of the court, and the other shall be ordered to pay the costs of the party not ready for trial. That all points of law brought before the counsel moving shall be stated in writing by the counsel moving such points, unless dispensed with by the court.

23. That motions in arrest of judgment and for new Trial shall be made and reasons filed within four days next after the Trial, if the court should continue to set so long and if they should not, then during the setting of the court.

24. That petitions shall be heard after the Wednesday after the first week of court, and that all Subpoenas issued thereon shall be made returnable on the first Tuesday, unless otherwise ordered by the court.

25. That all special Verdicts points saved, cases stated Demurrers and errors in arrest of judgment, shall be argued and heard after the Trial of civil causes, unless the court shall in their discretion determine to dispense with this Rule for special Reasons.

26. That no person shall appear covered in court but by permission of the court.

27. That the Constables of this county attend the court day by day from their hours of meeting until they rise unless excused or discharged, that they or such of them as the court shall direct shall serve as Bailiffs to the court and juries; and that they assist the Sheriff in preserving order at the Bar and in all places within the view or hearing of the court.

28. That the Crier cause the Court Room, including the Bench, Bar and jury-boxes to be well cleaned and kept in proper and decent order, and that he attend the court in the discharge of his official duty, day by day from their hours of meeting until they rise.

True copy—
JAMES PARROTT, Clk.
August 21, 1838. (G.)

PRINTING
Of every description neatly executed at this Office.

Public Sale.

IN compliance with an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, I will sell at public auction, on **THURSDAY** the 30th instant at his late residence in Easton, all the personal estate (negroes excepted) of the late Solomon Lowe, consisting of Horses, Hacks, Gigs, a Wagon, Cow, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Beds and Bedding, and various other articles; also the unexpired term in the House and Lot on which he resided, and a stable in the vicinity. For all purchases not exceeding five dollars, the cash will be required—for all sums over five dollars, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving a note with approved security, before the delivery of the property purchased.

WM. R. PRICE, Adm'r.
of Solomon Lowe, dec'd.
Easton, Aug. 21, 1838. 2w

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the personal estate of the late Solomon Lowe, having been granted to the undersigned by the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, and his debtors being so numerous as to render it utterly impossible that his administrator can, without the greatest inconvenience, call upon each individual, and the interest of the representatives imperatively requiring that the estate should be settled with the utmost promptitude, the undersigned most earnestly requests that all persons indebted to Mr. Lowe, will speedily call to make payment or effect some satisfactory arrangement of the claims against them.

All persons having claims against Mr. Lowe are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for payment.
WM. R. PRICE, Adm'r
Aug. 21, 1838. 3t

WEST LOMBARD STREET.

THE DUTIES OF MRS. DE BUTTS' SEMINARY will be resumed the first Monday in September. This Institution possesses its usual advantages; an extra number of talented teachers and the unremitting attention of the principal to encourage the efforts of the studious and to stimulate and reprove the indolent or indolent. The school offers double the advantages for a perfect and familiar acquaintance with the French Language; in the English education are commended the elementary principles, and the highest branches of science taught in female Schools, thus enabling the pupil to enter after the years of infancy, and complete her education under the same influences. The location of the School has every advantage, being healthy and airy, with spacious apartments well warmed in winter. Terms for English Education vary in accordance with the different classes, from \$5, \$8, 10, 15 per quarter.

Instruction in French 3 times a week \$5.
Ditto every day \$7. Preparatory class every day \$5.
Latin, Italian, Spanish \$5.

Music on the Piano by the best Teachers varying in the terms according to the length of time given in the lesson, \$10, 15, 25. Vocal Music, Guitar, or Harp \$20. Dancing \$15 per quarter.

Board and English Education, including the higher branches \$200 per annum. Washington, &c. extra.
Day Boarders \$60 per annum.
August 21 3w

The Princess Ann Herald, Easton Whig and Gazette, Annapolis Republican and Gazette, will publish the abstract to the amount of two dollars each and charge the Baltimore American.

A Valuable Mill

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

THE Mill, Mill seat and fixtures with about SEVENTY ACRES OF LAND attached, belonging to the heirs of Noah Chance, dec'd., known as Chance's Mill, situated within two and a half miles from Greensborough, and five from Denton, near the road from the former to the latter places. The Mill is in good order for the manufacture of Flour and meal with two feet and a half head of water on an overshot wheel which scarcely ever wants for water, buildings in tolerable order, a further description is deemed unnecessary as persons wishing to purchase will view the property, which will be shown by the present tenant, Hugh Kirkpatrick or the subscriber at Spring Mills near Denton. The terms will be accommodating and title indisputable—if not sold by the last of September it will then be for rent to a good tenant, the terms will be low.

BACILD G. CHANCE.
Spring Mills Caroline county, Md.

N. B. The subscriber wants a MILLER immediately to take charge of his Mill, a single man would be preferred to come well recommended. To such liberal wages will be given for the balance of this year as well as for the next year 1839.
E. G. C.
August 21 6w

TO RENT.

FOR the ensuing year, the dwelling House, Store Room and Granary at Dover Bridge. For terms apply to the subscriber.

W. H. HAYWARD.
Talbot County, August 21.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Thomas Sylvester & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent. Thomas Sylvester will close the business of the concern.
THOS. SYLVESTER & CO.
August 14, 1838.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THOMAS SYLVESTER respectfully informs the public and his old customers, that he still carries on the

BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS

At the old stand on Washington street next door to the store of Messrs. Oldson & Hopkins, where he is prepared to execute every description of work in his line. Thankful to past favors he solicits a continuance of the patronage that has been so liberally bestowed upon him.
August 14 3w

Valuable Lands For Sale.

Part of the Estate of the late Thomas Hayward, Esq. is offered for sale.

THE land is beautifully situated on Tread Haven Creek, about 6 miles from Easton, and within half a mile of the Steam Boat as she passes to and from Baltimore.

It possesses every advantage to be derived from the salt water in an abundance of fine fish, crabs, oysters, terrapins and wild fowl. The shores are firm and clean, and have ever been remarkably healthy. The land is fertile, with an inexhaustible bed of the best Shell marl on the Eastern Shore, and plentiful resources of other kind of manure, and the quantity intended to be sold is from four hundred to four hundred and fifty acres, one hundred of which are well covered with White Oak and Pine Timber. The buildings are an

Overseer's House, Quarter and Granary, all in good repair.

A proper proportion of this land, (which has been marled over) will be prepared for a crop of Wheat, and, if not sold at private sale, on or before the 8th day of October next, the whole will on that day be offered on the premises at public sale. This land will be sold in the whole or divided into two farms to suit purchasers. An indisputable title can be given, as the subscriber will sell under the authority of the last Will and Testament of the late Thomas Hayward, Esq. The terms will be made known on application to.

THOMAS S. HAYWARD, Esq'r.
of Thomas Hayward, dec'd.

Easton, August 21, 1838.—ts

The Delaware Gazette, at Wilmington, Del., Republican and Chronicle, Baltimore; Chronicle and Aurora, Cambridge, will publish the above once a week for 4 weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.

CHARLES ROBINSON

SOLE AGENT FOR EASTON.

Beware of Counterfeits. Do not be deceived by never appointed Agents. Inhabitants of Talbot County, you are respectfully requested to give the following and attentive perusal.

WHY SHOULD BRANDRETH'S PILLS BE USED? BECAUSE, Every living being has two distinct principles in his nature: one—
THE PRINCIPLE OF LIFE
AND THE OTHER—
THE PRINCIPLE OF DEATH.

So long as the principle of life predominates, HEALTH IS ENJOYED. When the principle of death, sickness takes place.

How is this accounted for? By the principles of death I mean the principles of decomposition or decay which each hour is going on in the human frame from the hour of birth to that of our final exit. While the natural outlets—the pores—the bowels—all these directories of the body discharge these decayed particles as fast as they are generated, we are in a state of health; we are free from the presence of disease.

When from breathing an impure atmosphere, living in the vicinity of swamps, or where we are in the constant habit of coming in contact with bad smells—effluvia arising from noxious accumulations of animal or vegetable bodies in a state of putridity; being infected from a living body under the influence of disease in a malignant state; or sedentary occupations; or in short, any causes which promote decomposition faster than the stomach and bowels and the other excretory can remove—naturally. We are then in a state of disease. And should the cause which produces this state of the body remain, and nothing be done to drive these accumulated and accumulating impurities out of the body, the principles of death or decomposition, will become paramount, and the last glimmering of life depart from the once animated clay.

Purge!—Yes—I say purge! The magic in that word shall yet be understood, if this hand or brain can accomplish so mighty an explanation.—Yes purged be that pain in the head, the back, the bowels, the stomach, the side, the throat.—Does it arise from internal or external cause—I still say purge!—For know this self evident truth, that pain cannot exist save by the presence of some impurity, some deposit of decomposed particles upon the organ or part where the pain is seated. And purging discharges this impurity by the bowels and continuing the practice daily will cure every complication of disease; and will prevent any return from becoming seriously exposed, even when in constant contact with the most malignant fevers—which cannot by possibility seriously affect the body, if we are continually careful to preserve it in a pure state by frequent and effectual purgation. **HIPPOCRATES** says: "Purgation expels what must be expelled, and patients find relief, if, on the contrary, they are tormented by purgation, it is a proof there are yet matters which must be expelled."

The subscriber of this has resided in every variety of climate, and by always purging, has escaped the first appearance of sickness. He has enjoyed for the last ten years uninterrupted health. For we may call such the state of him who is never sick more than 6 or 8 hours, about the time it takes to secure the effect of a purgative. The purgative I make use of is my grand father's pills, and they are to my certain knowledge the most judiciously balanced purge in existence. I have used them for 8 months daily—in doses of from 2 to 16 pills per day, to satisfy myself as to their innocency. It, therefore, cannot be doubted. It is my opinion that any person, be he ever so prostrated by disease, provided he is capable of taking exercise at all, may lengthen his life to 60 years by continuing his natural functions with the **BRANDRETH VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.** Death never can take place until the Principle of Decomposition puts out the lamp of life. And that would not be before 60 or 70 years, was this principle of purgation always resorted to on the first appearance of sickness.

In the hope these remarks may be of some service, I am the public's obedient servant.
B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
Baltimore offices, principal No. 80 South Carolina street 3rd. door from Pratt street; Saratoga office No. 72 Saratoga street between Howard and Euter streets.

Every agent has a copper plate certificate of agency, signed by B. BRANDRETH M. D. also by
R. R. GREEN, Gen'l. Agent.
For Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and the District of Columbia. Purchaser ask to see this certificate. If it cannot be shown on him.
July 31, 1838. 1y

MARL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having made arrangements for disposing of the valuable shell marl, which exists on his estate in Talbot County, in the Agricultural community, that he is now ready to deliver, of the above article, any quantity that may be required, by giving him timely notice.

The Marl may be taken from the banks at the price of one cent per bushel cash.

The fertilizing properties of calcareous marl are now so well known, that it is unnecessary to advert to its subject—in reference to this deposit it may be stated that it consists of Sea shells, with very little admixture of earth and contains from 2 to 4 times the quantity of lime that is contained in the best English Marl—Those wishing to purchase will please address William B. Smyth, Easton, Md. Vessels going for it will pass up the Great Choptank until the Dover Bridge appears in sight—they will then come to Barker's landing where they will find the lands of the undersigned on the west bank of the river.

WILLIAM B. SMYTH.

April 10, 1838.

The following is an extract from the report of the Geologist appointed by the state of Maryland to make a minute geological survey of the State.

"But perhaps the most valuable beds of shell marl in this part of Talbot County, in as much as they may be made extensive & available to the public demands for the article, are those which were fully described in the preceding report. They occur three miles below Dover bridge, forming the high bank from fifteen to twenty feet above tide, being one continuous mass of fossil shells, and extending nearly a mile along the river, on the farms of the late Col. Smith and Mr. Atkinson. These beds are in continuous strata, apparently successive and consist of vast accumulations principally, in the ascending order, of oysters succeeded by clam shells, intercalated with other marine shells, scallop, clam and scallop and uppermost principally of scallop. Endeavour was made to bring these beds into notice, with a view of enlisting them into public service, by giving to their proprietors what was deemed proper directions for extracting the materials and satisfactory advice as to a just estimate of its value in order to secure a constant and permanent disposal of it. The subject is now in progress of experiment. South of these banks on the Choptank, no other deposit of marl is known to occur."

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very flattering encouragement he has received from them. Grateful for past favors he solicits a continuance of the same. After twenty-four years experience in the business he thinks he can assure them that their orders shall be fulfilled with that neatness, durability and despatch, which it equaled, shall be surpassed by none.

He still continues at his old stand at the corner of the woods, with a full supply of STEEL, IRON and Coal, ready for HORSE SHOEING. All kinds of edge tools made and repaired. All kind of plough work, also HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, CART WORK, &c.

E. McQUAY.

Feb. 7.

Call and Settle.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle their accounts before the first of the ensuing month, as I intend leaving for the west as soon as practicable. Those failing to attend to this first but last notice, will find their accounts in the hands of an officer, immediately after the first of August.

SOLOMON J. LOWE, Druggist and Apothecary.

July 10

Lumber for Sale.

THE subscriber has just returned from Port Deposit with a large assortment of Lumber, consisting in part of white pine from 4 to 8 1/2 thick, such as Panel, common cullings. Also white pine and cypress shingles from 20 to 30 inches long. All of which will be offered on the most accommodating terms. Persons desirous of purchasing will please call and examine for themselves.

WM. POWELL.

Wye Landing, May 29

FRESH DRUGS.

FRESH Sassa Oil of superior quality, just received. Lily White for the Skin, Glenn & Penrose and Larocque Florida Waters; Cologne, Penrose Superior Shaving Cakes, Hydrex, Old English Winter Soap, Ruffles Indelible Ink, Hatching Aromatic Salts, Best English Sealing Wax, Court Plaster, the Celebrated Indian Dye, for changing Grey, Light or Red Hair to a Beautiful Dark Brown or Black, without staining the Skin. Swan's Vermifuge; Carpenters Buchu Liverwort and Sarsaparilla, Paint, Whitewash, Shoe, Nail, Teeth, cloth and head brushes.

Sperm, Linseed, Train and other oil, Glass 8 by 10, 12 by 12, 16 by 16, cut to any size or pattern.

Dye Stuffs

of all kinds together with a general and full assortment of Drugs Medicines &c. just received and now opening at the Drug and Apothecary store of

SOLOMON J. LOWE,

Nearly opposite the Market House. Cave-dried Tobacco, a superior article. Best old Tabaco, Havana Cigars, Rappee Snuff &c.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY.

WM. LOVEDAY,

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has now opened at his Store House in Easton an additional supply of SEASONABLE GOODS, which added to his former Stock renders his assortment equal to any thing he has had. He thinks he can offer them on very reasonable terms, and invites his friends and the public generally to call and see for themselves.

Easton, June 26, 1838—cow 4t.

St Peter's Parish Female Circle of Industry.

The articles made by this society, are placed for sale in Mr. Loveday's store where they may be seen, by those who wish to purchase July 10

WOOL CARDING

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Caroline and the adjacent counties, that there carding machine at upper Hunting creek is now in complete order for reception of custom.

They have employed one of the most experienced carders, and if wool is put in proper order they will warrant to give satisfaction to their customers.

Our customers in Talbot will deposit their wool or orders respecting it, at the store of Wm. Jenkinson, in Easton. All bundles should be labelled.

Their prices are as usual six cents for un-dressed and eight for mixed wool, respectfully,

PATCHET & McNASH.

July 3, 1838

SPRING FASHIONS.

JOHN SATTERFIELD,

Returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received, and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. He has just received his

SPRING FASHIONS,

And is enabled to execute work in the latest fashionable style, with durability, neatness, and despatch.

He will insure his work to fit, and in case of failure, the money will be returned, or the goods replaced.

N. B. The public are respectfully invited to call and see his card of Fashions, it being the most approved and correct published. May 1, 1838.

Farm For Rent.

TO be rented for the next year that well known farm in Chapel District on which Jesse Lednum now resides. It contains about 400 acres of arable land—with a sufficiency of good wood land. The improvements are a good dwelling, with the usual out houses. To a good tenant the terms will be moderate. Further particulars will be made known on application to the subscriber.

BENNET ALLEN,

July 24th 1838. 8w Miles River.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber again takes the opportunity of announcing to the public that he still carries on the

Cabinet Business

in all its various branches, at the same stand opposite to Mr. John Camper's Store where all orders directed to him for coffins or other work will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Coffins of all kind made to order at a reduced price. He also has a first rate hearse, which he will furnish on all occasions where he makes the coffin, free of any charge.

The public's obedient servant,

JAMES S. SHANAHAN.

N. B. The subscriber wishes to take two boys to learn the cabinet making.

J. S. S. (6wG)

Easton, July 10th 1838.

Farmer's Bank of Maryland.

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

July 24, 1838

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in the institution, that an election will be held at the Banking house in Easton, on the first Monday of August next between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, eleven Directors for the Branch Bank for the ensuing year, agreeable to the charter.

By order, JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

July 24 (G.)

DISSOLUTION.

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

OZMON & SHANAHAN

April 18th, 1837.

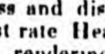
N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by Samuel Ozmon, at the same stand, directly opposite Mr. Charles Robinson's store. The subscriber feels thankful for the liberal support he has received, and now begs leave to inform them that he is ready to meet all orders in his line, that may be directed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

S. O.

TO BE RENTED

For one or more years, large and commodious

BRICK TAVERN.



And its appurtenances, well known by the name of the

EASTON HOTEL.

situated in the town of Easton, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at present occupied by William H. Curtis. This establishment is universally admitted to be the largest and most convenient for a Public House, of any on the Peninsula, and to a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity will be offered for doing a very extensive and profitable business, more especially if he has a sufficient capital to carry it on advantageously.

Easton is known as a town of considerable trade, and the Steam Boat Maryland, which plies twice a week between Baltimore, Annapolis, and this place considerably increases the business, and of course adds very much to the value of this establishment, by the constant intercourse of travellers from the different counties on the Western and Eastern Shores and elsewhere with these places.

Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Persons wishing to rent are invited to come and view the premises. The terms, which will be moderate, will be made known by application to the subscriber.

WM. H. GROOME.

Easton, July 24 8w

The Delaware Journal, Baltimore American and Herald, Princess Anne, will publish the above for 4 successive weeks and forward amount to the subscriber for payment.

COMBINATION OF LITERARY TALENT;

MRS. HALE AND MISS LESLIE.

The Lady's Book,

Having a Larger circulation than any other

Monthly Periodical

IN AMERICA.

A COLOURED PLATE OF THE

LATEST FASHIONS

IN EVERY NUMBER.

Important Announcement,

It was with sincere pleasure that the publisher mentioned last season, the arrangement by which

THE LADY'S BOOK

AND

LADIES AMERICAN MAGAZINE, WERE UNITED, AND TO BE EDITED BY

MRS. SARAH J. HALE,

It is with equal pleasure that he now informs the patrons of the work, that he has made an arrangement with

MISS LESLIE,

Author of Pencil Sketches, Mrs. Washington Post, &c., &c., who will be connected with Mrs. Hale in lending interest to the pages of the Lady's Book. Her powerful and will commence with the January No. 1838. In addition to the above every number of the work next year will contain

A PLATE OF SUPERBLY COLOURED FASHIONS

The subscriber endeavors by extraordinary exertions to show his gratitude for the very many favours he has received from his kind friends, the public. From among the many female writers of America perhaps no two Ladies could have been selected, whose varied talents are so well calculated to adorn a work like the Lady's Book. When it is also mentioned that

MRS. SIGOURNEY,

The Hemans' of America,

AND

Grenville Mellen,

Are contributors to the poetical department, it will be useless to waste argument in endeavouring to show what is apparent that the Lady's Book will stand unrivalled among the periodicals of the country.

Each Number also contains two pages of FASHIONABLE MUSIC—in many cases original.

SOME OF THE CONTRIBUTORS.

Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Editor, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. E. F. Elliott, Miss Leslie, Miss H. F. Gould, Miss C. E. Gooch, Miss L. H. Melina, Miss G. Gaylord Clark, Joseph C. Neal, E. B. Thatcher, R. Penn Smith, Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. Willard, Mrs. Farrar, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Willard, Mrs. Mackenzie, L. L. D. Joseph R. Chandler, Morton McMichael, Robert T. Conrad, Alexander Dixiey, A. M., H. E. Hale, E. Burke Fisher, N. C. Brooks, A. M., Wm. E. Burton, Mrs. Embury, Mrs. Gilman, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Woodhull, Mrs. Charles C. Cushman, Rev. J. H. Clinch, Constant Guilford, Mrs. Sedgwick.

TERMS.

The terms of the Lady's Book are Three Dollars, per annum, or Two Copies for Five Dollars, payable in advance.

All orders must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY,

Literary Rooms, Chesnut street, one door below Seventh, Philadelphia.

The Novels of the CELEBRATED D'ISRAELI.

GODEY'S EDITION.

Vivian Grey, The Young Duke, Contarini Fleming, Wonderful Tale of Alroy, Rise of Iskander, Henrietta Temple, Venetia.

Price of the whole work Three Dollars. The Lady's Book and D'Israeli's Novels will be sent entire for Five Dollars, in advance, postage paid.

As the publisher of the Lady's Book is connected with the other popular periodicals he suggests, for the purpose of remittance, the following system of

CLUBBING.

Lady's Book and D'Israeli's Novels, \$5 50
Lady's Book and Bulwer's Novels, for 5 50
Lady's Book and Marryat's Novels, for 5 50
Bulwer's and Marryat's Novels, 17, 5 50
Lady's Book and Saturday News, 5 50
Bulwer's and Marryat's Novels and Celebrated Trials, 5 50

Bulwer's and D'Israeli's Novels, 5 50
Marryat's and D'Israeli's Novels, 5 50
November 6, 1837

THE STEAM BOAT

HAS commenced her usual route, leaving

Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton—returns the next day. She likewise leaves Baltimore every Sunday at 8 o'clock for Annapolis, St. Michaels and Wye Landing and returns next day.

All baggage at the risk of its owner. April 3, 1838.

WANTED

A gentleman qualified to teach the usual branches of an English education, for Primary School District No. 4—in Chapel District—to take immediate charge. The usual references for character and competency will be required.

Application can be made to any one of the undersigned.

CHAS. JUMP,

P. W. PRATT,

S. H. MEGINNY.

July 24—3 w

For Sale.

A large quantity of White Pine Boards, Planks, Siding, and Shingles, of various qualities and prices, at the Lumbar Yard of

GROOME & LOVEDAY.

Easton, June 26, 1838.—cow 6t

DENTON HOTEL

FOR SALE OR RENT.

I WILL SELL OR RENT for one or more years, that well known and commodious

Brick Tavern

situate in the town of Denton, at present occupied by Mr. Richard Costin, & for some years past occupied by Mr. Abraham Griffith, and

KNOWN BY THE NAME OF THE

DENTON HOTEL

This property is commodious and comfortable, and possesses many advantages as a Public House. Too man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity offers for doing a profitable business. Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Those wishing to purchase or rent are requested to examine the property.

For terms apply to James Sangston, Esq. Denton, or to

MARCELLUS CAIN,

Hillsborough, Caroline county, Md.

may 15 t

Farm for Sale

THE subscriber will offer at public sale on the Court House green in the town of Easton on Tuesday the 7th August next, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M. her Farm lying upon the main road leading from Easton to Centerville (about eight miles from the former and thirteen from the latter place.) There are two hundred and fifty eight acres with sufficiency of wood and timber, the soil is very improvable and having it is said sources of marl on two parts of the farm, together with a quantity of swamp marsh, there is also a beautiful piece of meadow which can be put in grass at a trifling expense. The

buildings are a one story frame dwelling and kitchen attached, corn house, meat house, &c. &c. Any further description I deem unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase, will no doubt examine for themselves.

The terms of sale are—One third cash, one third in twelve months, and the remaining third in eighteen months, bearing interest from the day of sale, and on payment of the whole purchase money a good and perfect title will be given of all incumbrances.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Jesse Scott, Talbot county, or to W. J. Gibson Centerville, Queen Ann's county.

A. L. GIBSON.

July 17, 1838.

The Centerville Times and Easton Gazette will copy the above advertisement and charge the E. S. Whig.

COACH GIG

AND HARNESS MAKING.

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

Gigs and four wheeled Work, of the Latest Fashions and Patterns. They assure all who see proper to patronize them that they have the very best workmen in their employment and keep constantly on hand materials of the first quality, which will enable them as heretofore to meet all orders for work at the shortest notice. All kinds of REPAIRING DONE in the best manner, on reasonable terms. They have now finished and ready for sale a number of carriages both new and second hand, which they would dispose of on favorable terms. Their friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and view their assortment and judge for themselves. They would also inform the public that attached to their establishment they have a Silver Plating Shop in operation, where they have in their employment one of the best silversmiths. They have no work in that line can have it executed in the neatest and most elegant manner, and at moderate prices.

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

All orders thankfully received and promptly executed by the public's obedient servants ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

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

June 6 t (G)

John Thomas & Wife Talbot county Court, ss.

Rd. L. Austin & Wives, } on the Equity side

and Edw'd Wooters, } May Term, 1838.

ORDERED by the Court, that the report of P. F. Thomas, Trustee of the sale of the real estate of Nehemiah Noble, late of Talbot county, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 15th day of September next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week for three successive weeks in a newspaper published on the E. S. of Maryland before the said 15th day of September.

The report shows the amount of Sales to be \$1012 60.

True copy—Attest,

JAMES PARROTT, Clk.

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber now having entire control of the shop lately occupied by Glidcut, Johnson and Werden, begs leave respectfully to inform his old customers and the public generally that he will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, at the old stand in Washington at, nearly opposite to the store of Wm. Loveday, and by strict attention to business hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

He will give his personal attention to cutting, and will warrant his work to fit well. Having good workmen employed he will execute all orders in his line with neatness, durability and despatch, and in the most approved style.

The public's ob't serv't,

JOSHUA CHILCUTT.

July 24th, 1838—t

WOOL CARDING.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that his Carding Machine at Fowling Creek, Caroline County, is now in full operation and in first rate order for the reception of work, he having undergone considerable expense by fitting her out with almost an entire new set of cards. He flatters himself that those favoring him with their work will not have cause of complaint, but on the contrary, the dispatch and neatness of the performance of his work, will merit their entire approbation.

Wool left in Easton at Wm. Loveday's store, will be taken by the subscriber every Saturday & returned on the following, Wool left at James Turner's and Robert T. Caine's will also be taken, carded and returned at the same places by the subscriber.—It will be expected that wool sent to the mill will be well picked and greased, with direction on the bundle whether to be once or twice carded.—For once carding the price will be 5 cts, for twice carding 7 cts.

DILENA SPARKLIN,

Fowling Creek, Caroline County Md.

July 24, 1838.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER

TAKEs this method of announcing to the public, that he has taken that well known and long established Tavern stand in Easton CALLED THE

'Easton Hotel,'

LATELY OCCUPIED BY S. LOWE, Esq., he pledges himself to render his guests as comfortable as any on the shore, and every attention will be paid to the wants of

strangers and the public generally.

He hopes that those who have hitherto patronized the house, will still continue to do so. He asks but a fair trial, and feels confident that his constant exertions to please will prove satisfactory.