













PROSPECTUS  
For Publishing in the City of Baltimore  
Weekly Baltimore Republican.

At the solicitation of several of our friends in this City, and applications of others from the different Counties of the State, we have concluded on issuing a Weekly Edition of our Paper, on or before the first of February next, or as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall be obtained, to warrant the undertaking.

It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a long detail of our political opinions, as they are well known to our friends throughout the State; but as it is usual to make some pledges on commencing a new Publication, we will merely state, that we have always been strictly Republican, so shall we continue, in despite of the machinations of wily politicians who have exerted every energy to break us down; and so long as the principles of the present National Administration continue to receive the support of the People—the yeomanry of the land, we shall continue their trusty Sentinel on the watch-tower of freedom, and warn them of every encroachment on their liberties, by ambitious and aspiring demagogues.

We are not disposed to apologize the character or conduct of men in this prospectus, but make these few remarks that our friends may know that our principles are unchangeable, and that we shall never desert them in the time of need,—when the cause of our common country calls every man to action.

It is unnecessary to extend a prospectus for a Newspaper, as every citizen is acquainted with their utility in diffusing intelligence on all subjects of a local or foreign nature; and the influence placed within their power, to be exerted ever for the public mind, if properly conducted, by giving the general spring to those principles upon which our liberal institutions are founded, or in correcting those derogatory thereto, by exposing their objects, and holding up to view the individual who may be disposed, either from a personal disaffection, or private interest, to sport with the liberties of his country, or trifle with the inalienable rights of FREEDOM.

It will, no doubt, be conceded on all hands, that the result of the late election in this State, was owing to a great measure, to the want of a more general dissemination of information among the People. Our opponents have had every advantage in this respect. More than two-thirds of the papers in this State, and in this City, two of them open and avowed enemies, and two others, while professing neutrality, were evidently hostile to the principles of the Administration, were arrayed against us. Still we battled with them, all, as if we were victorious, it was owing to the want of a more general circulation of information among the People, than to the want of energy on our part. With these few remarks, we shall submit our sheet to the good sense and liberality of the public, hoping that they will see the necessity of encouraging us in our undertaking, as well for the interest of the party generally, as for ourselves.

TERMS: The Weekly Republican will be printed on the same size sheet as our Daily and Country Edition, and will contain most of the reading matter which may appear in those papers in the course of the week. Good paper and fair type will be used, and every improvement in its mechanical arrangement shall be adopted of which the encouragement we shall receive will admit. It will be issued every Saturday morning, at the low price of Five Dollars per annum, paid in advance. Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at the expiration of six months, or Three Dollars if not paid till the end of the year. These terms must be strictly adhered to.

Editors with whom we exchange in this and the adjacent States, will confer a favour by giving this prospectus a free gratuitous insertion in their papers; and by sending a copy containing it, marked, they will thereby entitle themselves to a free exchange for one year, and those friends to whom we send it, will please procure as many subscribers as practicable, and return their names to this office about the time the publication is to be commenced.

Post Masters and others, who will exert themselves in procuring subscribers, will be entitled to a deduction of fifteen per cent. and a copy of the paper for one year, for their trouble. They will also forward their names immediately, in order that we may place them among our list of Agents. Address, postage paid, S. & J. N. HARKER, South Gay street, opposite the Exchange. BALTIMORE, Md., December, 1834.

**The Farmer and Gardener.**  
AND  
**Live-Stock Breeder & Manager,**  
is a weekly paper in quarto form—successor of the late American Farmer, which has been discontinued—conducted by I. I. HITCHCOCK, and issued every Tuesday from this establishment on the following terms:

1. Price five dollars per annum, payable in advance. 2. When this is done, 50 cents worth of any kind of seeds on hand will be delivered or sent to the order of the subscriber with his receipt.

2. The manner of payment which is preferable to any other distant subscribers, is by check or draft on some responsible party here, or else by remittance of a current bank note, or to obviate all objection to mail transmission, the conductor assumes the risk.

3. Subscriptions are always charged by the year, and never for a shorter term. When once sent to a subscriber the paper will not be discontinued (except at the discretion of the publisher) without a special order, on receipt of which a discontinuance will be entered, and take effect at the end of the current year of subscription.

4. Subscribers may receive the work either by mail in weekly numbers, or in monthly or quarterly portions; or else in a volume (ending in May annually) handsomely pressed, half bound and lettered (to match with the American Farmer) by such conveyance as they may direct, but the 85 must in all these cases be paid in advance.

5. Advertisements relating to any of the subjects of this paper will be inserted once at one dollar per square, or at that rate for more than a square, and at half that rate for each repetition.

This paper, like its predecessor, is exclusively devoted to the interests of the "tillers of the soil," and also treats more particularly than that work did of the breeding, rearing, and management of domestic animals. The culture of silk and of the vine also receives particular attention.

Agricultural Chemistry, which forms the basis of the true theory of farming; and details of the experience of enlightened practical farmers and gardeners, together with a weekly report of the Baltimore produce and provision markets form the principal theme of this publication; party politics and religious discussions being wholly excluded. The advertising page

will be found interesting and highly useful to the farmer and gardener. The publication year begins and ends in May. The numbers for a year form a handsome volume of 416 pages, and the last or 52d Number, contains a title page and copious index.

An argument and an offer.—It is respectfully suggested that those farmers who view a subscription to a well conducted agricultural paper in the light of an expense or tax. This item ought to be classed by them with the cost of manure—both may indeed be dispensed with, but not advantageously. Why should the influence of the printing press, which is literally revolutionizing the world, be lost to the farmer? Surely there is no human employment which more deserves its aid, nor to which such aid can be more useful than to the fundamental art of Agriculture.

Any gentleman desirous of seeing a specimen of the work, with a view to subscribing if he shall like it, shall on furnishing his address without cost to the conductor, have a number sent him for that purpose.

Gentlemen subscribing are respectfully advised to take the Nos. from the commencement of the current volume; and indeed when not otherwise specially directed we shall so send them. Subscriptions, communications and advertisements are respectfully solicited.

**HINTS TO FARMERS.**  
This is another publication printed on a larger sheet than the Farmer and Gardener, in octavo form, and issued from this establishment every second week on the following terms:

1. Price two dollars a year; but to those who pay at the time of subscribing, free of postage or other expense to the editor, a return shall be made of any kind of seeds, tree, book, or other article kept for sale at the establishment, to the amount of fifty cents.

2. Three subscribers uniting and sending five dollars shall be credited in full, each for a year's subscription; but they shall not be entitled to the "return" mentioned above.

3. A postmaster or other person who shall send \$5 (current in Baltimore), free of all expense to the conductor, shall receive four copies of the work for one year, to be charged to one account.

4. Price of advertising—manner of subscribing and of discontinuing—and also of paying, are the same as those prescribed above for the Farmer and Gardener.

5. The guarantee to receive back the number at the end of the year, if a subscriber is dissatisfied with the work, is extended to this as to the other paper.

The matter for this paper will be chiefly compiled from the Farmer and Gardener, and Live-Stock Breeder and Manager; the American Farmer; and indeed from all the agricultural periodicals of the country; comprising the best pieces from each. It will also contain a Price Current of country produce in both the commercial and common markets, and a page or two will be devoted to advertisements connected with the main objects of the publication. In short, the paper will be adapted to the purposes, and devoted exclusively to the benefit of the common farmer.

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.

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

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

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carryalls, or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GIGS, new and second hand, of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices.

They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness. All kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also all kind of Steel Springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of Silver plating done as low as it can be in the city.

The public's obedient servants, ANDERSON & HOPKINS. N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, at each of the following branches, viz: smithing, plating and painting. They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately, otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons. A. & H. The Eastern Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advocate, will copy the above.

**FOR SALE.**  
A YOKE of young, well broke OXEN, and a good OX CART, low for cash, or on a short credit. Apply to JAMES BENNY. Easton, Feb. 17.

**The celebrated Hunter.**  
GREY MESSENGER, FROM THE CITY OF WILMINGTON, WILL stand for Mares the ensuing season at Centerville, Easton, and Trappe. More particular notice will be given to the public. RICHARD C. LAIN. Feb. 21.

**DISSOLUTION.**  
THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BEASTON & HARPER is this day mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment to Thomas Harper who is legally authorized to receive the same. THOMAS BEASTON, THOMAS HARPER, N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by Thomas Harper, who respectfully solicits a continuance of public patronage. T. HARPER. Easton, Feb. 14th, 1835—Feb. 17. 3w.

**TO TRAVELLERS.**  
HARRINGTON taken upon myself the contract for the transportation of the Mail from Cambridge to Snow Hill, passengers will be conveyed from Cambridge to Princess Anne, or from Princess Anne to Cambridge, or any of the intermediate places, on moderate terms, by means of the two horse Mail Stage, now running between those towns. The Stage leaves Cambridge every Wednesday and Sunday at 6 o'clock; and returning, departs from Princess Anne, at the same hour on Tuesday and Saturday of each week. ROBERT COOPER. dec 30 N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owner.

Farmer's Look Here.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still intends carrying on the

**BLACKSMITHING**  
in all its various branches, at the old stand near Hooks Town. Having engaged the services of an

**Experienced Workman,** together with his own personal attention, he flatters himself that he shall be able to accommodate those who may favor him with their custom, at the shortest notice, with neatness and durability, which, if equalled, will not be surpassed, by any. He would particularly call the attention of the public to the

**SHOEING OF HORSES,** and submit the same to those who may favor him with a trial. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to say any thing further on the subject, but humbly craves a liberal share of public patronage. He would say a word or two to his customers, particularly to those whose accounts have been standing longer than a year, and informs them that their bills are prepared, and that he is ready and always willing to receive a little of the same.

The public's obedient, and very humble servant, E. McQUAY. Feb. 3.

**PAGE'S HOTEL,**  
BALTIMORE. THIS is a new and superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city. It has been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson, Esq., Rolla Oliver, Esq., Messrs. John Donnell & Sons, and Jerome Bonaparte, Esq., with the intention of making it a first rate and fashionable house of entertainment. It will be called PAGE'S HOTEL, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, and will be conducted by the subscriber in such manner as shall make it for comfort, respectability, &c. &c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United States. J. H. PAGE. Baltimore, dec 2 6m.

**CLOVER SEED.**  
THE subscribers have just received a supply of this article of PRIME QUALITY. W. H. & P. GROOME. Feb. 17 3w.

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

**Experienced Workman,** from Baltimore, who makes "auld things as new," and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount. Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; muskrat, con, rabbit, mink, and other skins; geese, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.

The Farmer's and Citizen's RETREAT.

THE subscriber, having removed to the above named Establishment on Washington street, adjoining the Office of Samuel Hambleton, Jr. Esq. nearly opposite the store of Mr. James Wilson, and directly opposite the Office of J. M. Faulkner, begs leave to inform his old friends and customers and the public generally, that he is now prepared to accommodate gentlemen and their horses, and intends always to keep, while in season, OYSTERS, TERRAPINS, WILD FOWL, &c. &c.

He returns his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by diligence and attention to business to merit and obtain patronage from a generous public. HENRY CLIFT. Jan 31 N. B. The highest cash prices will at all times be paid for Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. by H. C.

**SOLOMON BARRETT,**  
BALTIMORE. RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hambleton, Jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize his establishment. His list is well stocked with the choicest Livestock and his order with the best provision the market will afford—his stables are in good order and well stocked with provender. He has in his employ careful ostlers and he assures the public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction. Feb. 3 N. B. S.B. will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapins, Oysters, and Wild Ducks.

**P. F. THOMAS,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed to the Office on Washington street, next door to the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas. Jan 3

**TO LET.**  
FOR the residue of the present year, the Dwelling House, Kitchen and Garden on Washington street, adjoining Dr. Theodore Denny, and Dr. Solomon M. Jenkins. For terms apply to JOHN W. DAVID. Feb. 3 (G)

**The Thorough-bred Race Horse UPTON,**  
SIX YEARS OLD NEXT SPRING, WILL make another season at the same stands, terms \$8 and \$12. For his pedigree in full, and extraordinary performance as a three year old, running his mile in 1m. 53s., 1m. 52s., 1m. 53s., 1m. 57s., 1m. 56s., against aged horses, at Lancaster, Pa. (run as Col. Sedgwick's horse). See Am. Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, vol. 6, no. 6—vol. 4, page 54—no. 9, (cover) v. 2, p. 252—v. 4, p. 151 and 544, &c. E. N. HAMBLETON, T. TILGHMAN. Jan 31

**NOTICE.**  
MARYLAND ECLIPSE Expected to stand the ensuing season at Easton and Centerville. Feb 10 3t

**HISTORY OF THE HORSE.**  
First American, from the London Edition. A HISTORY OF THE HORSE, in all its varieties and uses, together with complete directions for their breeding, rearing, and management, and for the cure of all diseases to which he is liable. Also, a concise treatise on DRAUGHT, with a copious Index to the whole. Price \$1 50. May be had of the Booksellers in the District, and of the Booksellers in the principal Cities of the Union. 30-Booksellers at a distance will be supplied with the work at a reduced price; as our terms, in such cases, will be for cash only. DUFFGREEN. dec 30

**A CARD.**  
THE customers of my blacksmith's shop will please to take notice, that their bills or 1834 are drawn off and left at the Post Office with Edward Mullikin, Esq. on whom they are requested to call and settle the same, either by payment or acknowledgment. RICHARD SPENCER. Jan 24

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## TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1835.  
IN SENATE.

After the transaction of some business, usual in the early stage of its sitting, the resolutions of Mr. Benton to expunge from the Journal certain resolutions of the Senate of the last session, were taken up, when Mr. Benton addressed the Senate for two hours in favor of his resolutions, to whom, in the course of the day, Mr. Southard replied at great length. The Senate were still in session when the columns of this paper were closed.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. POLK, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to which was referred the bill making appropriations for certain fortifications, returned, from the Senate with amendments reported so on of the amendments to be concurred in, and others to be non-concurred in, and the bill and amendments were committed.

Mr. BINNEY, from the Select Committee on Weights and Measures, made a report, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WATMOUGH moved that 3,000 extra copies of the above report be printed; which lies over one day.

Mr. HAVES moved the suspension of the rule, in order to take up the report of the West Point Academy; and thereupon asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered. The question being taken the motion was lost. Yeas 70, Nays 100.

### RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, made the following report, which was read:

"The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which was referred so much of the President's Message as concerns our political relations with France, and the correspondence between the Ministers of the two Governments, submit the following report:

"At an early period of the session the Committee took into consideration the question of authorizing reprisals, and continued from time to time to discuss various motions and resolutions, submitted by its different members. They could, however, concur in no proposition; and, in that condition, a majority deemed it expedient to postpone their decision till further intelligence should be received from France. The Committee had, within the week past, twice instructed its chairman to report resolutions, but the arrival of additional intelligence caused a suspension of these reports until an official communication should be received from the Executive. That communication places the relations between the two countries in a novel and interesting position. While there is satisfactory evidence that the French Government earnestly desires that the appropriation for indemnity should be made in pursuance of the stipulations of the treaty; and while there is reason to hope that the Chamber of Deputies will adopt that measure, and faithfully discharge the obligations of France to the United States; it is, on the other hand, to be feared that the conduct of the Government has placed us in a position at least embarrassing, even should it not produce an entire suspension of diplomatic intercourse between the two nations. In this new position of our relations, it is deemed expedient to dispense with further discussion on the subject of non-intercourse with, and reprisals on the commerce of France, to direct the attention of the Committee to the subject of indemnity, and to leave the question of our political relations with that Government to the next Congress, whose action will no doubt be governed by the course which France may deem it expedient to pursue. We are not yet informed what may have been the decision of the King of France as to the dismissal of our minister, nor can we conjecture what may be the fate of the appropriation in the Chamber of Deputies.

"While the committee is unwilling to anticipate any but an amicable and favorable result in both cases, it must be recollected that the King and Chamber may decide adversely to the interest and harmony of the two Nations. Such a decision on the part of France, however it may be regretted by the People of both countries, who have great and growing interests, commercial and political, connected with the results upon which the Committee while in doubt, and while a hope remains, will not enlarge.

"The Committee is, therefore, of opinion, that, at such a crisis, when events may occur which cannot be anticipated, and which may lead to important consequences in our external relations, it would not discharge its duty to the country, if it did not express a firm resolution to insist on the full execution of the Treaty of 1831, and if it did not recommend to the House a contingent preparation for any emergency which may grow out of our relations with France previous to the next meeting of Congress. It is a gratifying circumstance that our means are adequate to meet any exigency without recourse to loans or taxes. The bill now before the House authorizing the sale of our stock in the Bank of the United States would, if adopted, afford all the revenue necessary. The Committee is of opinion that the whole, or a part, of the fund to be derived from that source, should be appropriated for the purpose of arming our fortifications, and for making other military and naval preparations for the defence of the country, in case such expenditures should become necessary before the next meeting of Congress.

"The Committee therefore submits the following resolutions for the consideration of the House:

"Resolved, That it would be incompatible with the rights and honor of the United States, further to negotiate in relation to the treaty entered into by France, on the 4th of July, 1831, and that this House will insist upon its execution, as ratified by both Governments.

"Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of so much of the President's Message as relates to commercial restrictions, or to reprisals, on the commerce of France.

"Resolved, That contingent preparation ought to be made to meet any emergency growing out of our relations with France."

"Mr. EDWARD EVERETT asked permission of the House to submit the views of the minority of the committee in a report. As it was somewhat long, he would not call for its reading at this time. The minority did not, he said, essentially differ in their views of the subject from the majority, but on one or two points they did not fully concur with the majority, and they had thought it proper to take a more full and historical view of the subject than had been taken by the majority.

"The report of the minority is of such length, say seven or eight columns—that we are obliged to defer the insertion of it to our next. The following are the closing paragraphs of it, and embrace the conclusions of the Committee:

"Since the foregoing views on this important question were prepared, a message has been sent by the President, to the House of Representatives, and referred to this Committee, containing official intelligence of the recall of the French Minister; of the tender of passports

made to Mr. Livingston, by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs; and of the presentation of a bill, for the execution of the treaty, to the Chamber of Deputies. The bill directed Mr. Livingston to leave France with our legation, to execute the treaty, should be rejected by the Chamber. Notwithstanding these occurrences, Mr. Livingston, from the full means of information possessed by him at Paris, expresses the opinion that the bill will become a law. On the supposition, that such may be the fact, the incidents connected with the interruption of the usual diplomatic intercourse between the two countries, do not seem to require the legislative action of Congress, especially as the Executive has taken the steps which were deemed proper on the occasion.

"It is not to be expected that, in the few days which remain of the session, official intelligence will reach us, that the question is finally disposed of. The undersigned are willing, with the American Minister at Paris, to anticipate the bill for executing the treaty will be passed. The contrary, however, is possible, and in this event, the action of Congress will be required. It is, however, at all times difficult to provide for events future and contingent, with great precision, by acts of provisional legislation. If no other objection existed to such legislation, a strong one would grow out of the want of time properly to mature the measures which might be suggested.

"Should no intelligence reach us before the close of the session, requiring the immediate action of the Legislature, the subject will be in the disposal of the succeeding Congress. If any thing should occur to make it necessary that they should act upon it before the usual time of their assembling, the President has the power to call an extra session. Those measures of security which prudence at all times dictates, and which belong to the general care of the public safety, have already, at the present session, received the attention of the appropriate Committees and of Congress, and the undersigned are prepared cheerfully to co-operate in any further measures of the same character which the wisdom of Congress may sanction.

"Nothing seems left, therefore, in the approaching dissolution of the present Congress but to consign the whole subject to the consideration of the people at large—(with whom it is still in some degree a matter of novel impression)—to the wisdom of the next Congress, who will have all the information necessary for further action, if, contrary to the expectations of our Minister at Paris, further action should be required—and to the disposal of an overruling Providence. In respectfully submitting these views of the question, the undersigned will only add, as a closing sentiment, that they fully concur in what they believe to be the unanimous opinion of the present Congress, that the Treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, should be maintained, and its execution insisted on, at all hazards, and such, they doubt not, is the sense of the whole country.

EDWARD EVERETT,  
ROBERT P. LETCHER,  
R. COULTER."

Mr. Cambreleng explained that when he remarked yesterday that he had never heard of a report of the fact of the minority of the committee, he had not the least idea that the paper now presented was the one referred to. Before the late intelligence was received it was proposed in the committee to move the printing of this document, but it was deferred at the time, and he thought the proposition had been dismissed. He added that the report had not been read by one of the six members who formed a majority of the committee.

Mr. Q. Adams asked whether the report of the minority concluded with any resolutions.

Mr. Everett replied that it did not.

Mr. J. Q. Adams said he would now propose the resolutions which he sent to the Chair yesterday.

Mr. Archer moved that the report and resolutions be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and be made the order of the day for this day.

Mr. Stewart moved to add "and printed."

Mr. Phillips moved the minority report also be printed.

Mr. Archer modified his motion so as to embrace both reports.

Mr. J. Q. Adams said, it appeared to him that the course recommended by the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Archer) was the only constitutional course. As the avowed object of the resolution was to make an appropriation of money, it ought to be considered by the Committee of the Whole. The resolution proposed to spend the money of the nation, but its reference to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union was objected to because, if it went there, the House could not be bound to pass it, by the Previous Question. It was, in effect, a proposition to tax the people, to take seven millions of their money, and appropriate it to certain purposes. The bill must be referred to the Committee of the Whole, if the resolution was passed. He now discovered that war with France was to be connected with the war with the Bank. The two wars were to be united,—each supporting the other.

Is this proceeding, asked Mr. A., one touching the appropriation of money, or not? It was certainly a proceeding by which seven millions of the public money was to be taken and expended in a wind-mill war against France, in favor of which, he thanked God, there had been no expression of opinion on the part of this House. There were two things which were forced upon his attention in connection with this subject. In the first place, it was evident that the question was to be managed on party grounds. The supporters of the Administration were alone to be heard on the subject, and what they proposed was to be carried. The minority was to have no right to say any thing but "yea" or "nay" to the propositions of the leaders to the majority.

In the next place, it was now, for the first time, disclosed that these two wars were to be blended together—the war with France and the war with the Bank—one was to carry on the other, if either was too heavy to sustain itself. The proposition of the Committee was the reverse of the principle usually assumed, in favor of which, he thanked God, there had been no expression of opinion on the part of this House. There were two things which were forced upon his attention in connection with this subject. In the first place, it was evident that the question was to be managed on party grounds. The supporters of the Administration were alone to be heard on the subject, and what they proposed was to be carried. The minority was to have no right to say any thing but "yea" or "nay" to the propositions of the leaders to the majority.

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made to Mr. Livingston, by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs; and of the presentation of a bill, for the execution of the treaty, to the Chamber of Deputies. The bill directed Mr. Livingston to leave France with our legation, to execute the treaty, should be rejected by the Chamber. Notwithstanding these occurrences, Mr. Livingston, from the full means of information possessed by him at Paris, expresses the opinion that the bill will become a law. On the supposition, that such may be the fact, the incidents connected with the interruption of the usual diplomatic intercourse between the two countries, do not seem to require the legislative action of Congress, especially as the Executive has taken the steps which were deemed proper on the occasion.

"It is not to be expected that, in the few days which remain of the session, official intelligence will reach us, that the question is finally disposed of. The undersigned are willing, with the American Minister at Paris, to anticipate the bill for executing the treaty will be passed. The contrary, however, is possible, and in this event, the action of Congress will be required. It is, however, at all times difficult to provide for events future and contingent, with great precision, by acts of provisional legislation. If no other objection existed to such legislation, a strong one would grow out of the want of time properly to mature the measures which might be suggested.

"Should no intelligence reach us before the close of the session, requiring the immediate action of the Legislature, the subject will be in the disposal of the succeeding Congress. If any thing should occur to make it necessary that they should act upon it before the usual time of their assembling, the President has the power to call an extra session. Those measures of security which prudence at all times dictates, and which belong to the general care of the public safety, have already, at the present session, received the attention of the appropriate Committees and of Congress, and the undersigned are prepared cheerfully to co-operate in any further measures of the same character which the wisdom of Congress may sanction.

"Nothing seems left, therefore, in the approaching dissolution of the present Congress but to consign the whole subject to the consideration of the people at large—(with whom it is still in some degree a matter of novel impression)—to the wisdom of the next Congress, who will have all the information necessary for further action, if, contrary to the expectations of our Minister at Paris, further action should be required—and to the disposal of an overruling Providence. In respectfully submitting these views of the question, the undersigned will only add, as a closing sentiment, that they fully concur in what they believe to be the unanimous opinion of the present Congress, that the Treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, should be maintained, and its execution insisted on, at all hazards, and such, they doubt not, is the sense of the whole country.

EDWARD EVERETT,  
ROBERT P. LETCHER,  
R. COULTER."

Mr. Cambreleng explained that when he remarked yesterday that he had never heard of a report of the fact of the minority of the committee, he had not the least idea that the paper now presented was the one referred to. Before the late intelligence was received it was proposed in the committee to move the printing of this document, but it was deferred at the time, and he thought the proposition had been dismissed. He added that the report had not been read by one of the six members who formed a majority of the committee.

Mr. Q. Adams asked whether the report of the minority concluded with any resolutions.

Mr. Everett replied that it did not.

Mr. J. Q. Adams said he would now propose the resolutions which he sent to the Chair yesterday.

Mr. Archer moved that the report and resolutions be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and be made the order of the day for this day.

Mr. Stewart moved to add "and printed."

Mr. Phillips moved the minority report also be printed.

Mr. Archer modified his motion so as to embrace both reports.

Mr. J. Q. Adams said, it appeared to him that the course recommended by the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Archer) was the only constitutional course. As the avowed object of the resolution was to make an appropriation of money, it ought to be considered by the Committee of the Whole. The resolution proposed to spend the money of the nation, but its reference to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union was objected to because, if it went there, the House could not be bound to pass it, by the Previous Question. It was, in effect, a proposition to tax the people, to take seven millions of their money, and appropriate it to certain purposes. The bill must be referred to the Committee of the Whole, if the resolution was passed. He now discovered that war with France was to be connected with the war with the Bank. The two wars were to be united,—each supporting the other.

Is this proceeding, asked Mr. A., one touching the appropriation of money, or not? It was certainly a proceeding by which seven millions of the public money was to be taken and expended in a wind-mill war against France, in favor of which, he thanked God, there had been no expression of opinion on the part of this House. There were two things which were forced upon his attention in connection with this subject. In the first place, it was evident that the question was to be managed on party grounds. The supporters of the Administration were alone to be heard on the subject, and what they proposed was to be carried. The minority was to have no right to say any thing but "yea" or "nay" to the propositions of the leaders to the majority.

In the next place, it was now, for the first time, disclosed that these two wars were to be blended together—the war with France and the war with the Bank—one was to carry on the other, if either was too heavy to sustain itself. The proposition of the Committee was the reverse of the principle usually assumed, in favor of which, he thanked God, there had been no expression of opinion on the part of this House. There were two things which were forced upon his attention in connection with this subject. In the first place, it was evident that the question was to be managed on party grounds. The supporters of the Administration were alone to be heard on the subject, and what they proposed was to be carried. The minority was to have no right to say any thing but "yea" or "nay" to the propositions of the leaders to the majority.

Resolved, That it would be incompatible with the rights and honor of the United States, further to negotiate in relation to the treaty entered into by France, on the 4th of July, 1831, and that this House will insist upon its execution, as ratified by both Governments.

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of so much of the President's Message as relates to commercial restrictions, or to reprisals, on the commerce of France.

Resolved, That contingent preparation ought to be made to meet any emergency growing out of our relations with France."

Mr. EDWARD EVERETT asked permission of the House to submit the views of the minority of the committee in a report. As it was somewhat long, he would not call for its reading at this time. The minority did not, he said, essentially differ in their views of the subject from the majority, but on one or two points they did not fully concur with the majority, and they had thought it proper to take a more full and historical view of the subject than had been taken by the majority.

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After a very splendid speech from Mr. Perkins, who is the successor of Mr. M'Duffie, Mr. Cambreleng came to a compromise with Mr. Adams, and took his resolution, as a substitute for the one he had offered.

Mr. ADAMS having previously modified it so as to make it strong in point of insisting on the fulfillment of the treaty at all hazards, in this position the question stands until Monday.

Mr. EVERETT had moved a recess, was about to make such motion when a communication was made to the House by Mr. Ewing of Indiana, on the subject of the assault made upon him on Wednesday evening in the avenue, by Lieut. Lane, son of Mr. Lane, a representative from Indiana. Mr. Ewing designated the attack as dastardly, and represented his injuries as severe, and demanded an inquiry into the transaction. Mr. Hannegan of Indiana, moved for a Committee of two. Mr. Hardin moved for seven.

The latter was ordered, and the motion for a committee was carried by a large majority, by yeas and nays, Mr. Lane voting in the negative.

I am told that on the last balloting for Printer at the Senate, Mr. Buchanan and Dr. Linn, certainly two of the most respectable members of the Jackson party, in the Senate, voted for Gales & Scaton.

The Senate has been engaged during the day, on the bill for the House of Mr. Benton moved to suspend the rule which prohibits bills from being sent from one House to the other, during the three last days of this session, in order to allow bills to be transmitted up to this night. On motion of Mr. Webster, this motion was laid on the table.

Mr. BENTON offered a joint resolution, to establish a Government Printing Office, which was laid on the table.

There has been some animated discussion to-day, and the general expectation seems to be that the discussion is all that this Congress will perform. The proposition to sell the Bank stock is not likely to succeed, nor is it very likely that the President will be clothed with powers to act in this or that contingency.

The resolutions will probably be disposed of to-night, but is very doubtful. It is now the time for closing the mail, and the members who have come down to dinner are returning to the capitol, in the expectation of being detained there until past midnight hour. The House adjourned. No question has been taken.

The Senate elected Gates and Eaton to-day, after 20 ballots, to be their printers for the next Congress. The friends of Duff Green did all they could for him; but they found some days since, that his case was hopeless, without reference to his course which has been so frequently offensive in the highest degree, although of late it must be admitted, greatly diversified of that personal character that formerly disgraced it, his execution of the work has not been satisfactory.

Congressional Term.—A doubt has been stated lately, whether, in case the President of the United States should think proper to convene Congress after the expiration of the present session, and before the convening of the next session, the members of the present or of the next Congress ought to be convened. In favor of the right of the members of the present Congress to form such convened session, it is said, that as the congressional term of two years commences in December, it can only end in December—and that it does commence in December is fixed by the Constitution, which after declaring that the House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year, proceeds to another section to declare that Congress shall assemble at least once a year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day. And that, as the members of the present Congress commenced their services on the first Monday in December, 1833, they must continue their term until the first Monday in December, 1835.

The position is undoubtedly plausible, and under the present circumstances of the country, may be of great importance. The political complexion of the present and of the next Congress, both in the Senate and House is materially different. The friends of the administration will be more numerous in the next, than they are in the present.

But the position is not well founded; the congressional term will be found to commence on the 4th of March, and end on the 31st March, according to the President's term. There is nothing, however, in the Constitution itself, which can lead to a solution of the question. But on recurring to the events previous to the adoption of the constitution, and to the commencement of the Constitution itself, all difficulty will vanish. The old Government existed until the present Constitution went into operation; and the present Constitution went into operation on the 4th of March, 1789.

By resolutions of the Congress of 1789, the Congress under the new Constitution were directed to assemble on the 4th of March, 1790, which day was fixed as the day for "commencing proceedings under the present constitution;" on that day, Wednesday the 4th March, 1790, the Constitution went into operation; and on that day Congress assembled, though they did not actually form a quorum for business until the 6th April, on which day, having for the first time a quorum, the votes for President and Vice President of the United States were counted, and Congress declared who were elected to those offices; they continued their session until the 29th September, 1790, on which day they passed a resolution to meet again at their second session on the 1st January, 1791. This second session ended on the 12th August, 1790; and the first session of the second Congress commenced on the 24th October, 1791, choosing a new Speaker.

The Constitution having gone into operation on the 4th of March, 1789, must of course regulate the duration of both the Presidential and Congressional terms. The elections for President and for members of Congress were held previous to the Constitution going into operation, and had a quorum been assembled on the 4th March 1789, Congress would at once on that day have commenced their legislation, and declared the President; and although the President was not inducted into office until after the 6th April, yet his term of office was considered as expiring on the 31st March 1793, as the Congressional term expired on the 31st March 1791. These facts give the true and only exposition of those sections of the Constitution which relate to the terms of service of the President and members of Congress, as nothing is to be found in the Constitution itself, or in any act of Congress, defining or fixing the commencement or duration of these several terms.

It expressly follows that if the President convenes a Congress after the 31st March 1835, and before the first Monday of December, such Congress must be composed of the Members elected to serve in the next House of Representatives, and of such members of the Senate as have been elected by the different Legislatures to fill the places of those, whose six years, according to the classification of the Senators will expire on the 31st March.—*Nat. Gaz.*

INTERESTING.

We are indebted to an occasional correspondent at Washington for the following interesting information.

SENATE CHAMBER, Evening Session, Tuesday, 7th October.

The Senate have just passed the Judiciary Bill 31 to 5, assigning Chief Justice Marshall, with his consent, to Maryland, and Judge Baldwin to Delaware, and creating 2 new Districts in the West. This is fatal to Mr. Taney, if the House concurs.

Our Marshal was confirmed yesterday—Mons. Serrurier leaves here to-morrow—Pagani, First Secretary of Legation, remains as Charge. Mr. Serrurier takes a Liverpool packet, the brig of war not affording sufficient accommodation for his family. So far from being in disgrace at home, his conduct meets the entire approbation of his government. Although originally of opinion that 25 millions was more than was really due, so soon as the Treaty was made, he urged its prompt and honorable fulfillment.

The President talks of despatching a Frigate to bring Mr. Livingston home.

The universal opinion here is that all will be settled amicably.

The Navy Bill may now be considered a Law, and is as follows:

Senior Captains on duty, \$4500—leave or waiting orders, \$3500.

All other Captains, Comm'd. Squadrons, 4000—other duty, 3500—leave or waiting orders, 2500.

Master Commandants, 2500—other duty, 2100—leave or waiting orders, 1800.

Lieut. Comm'd. 1800—other duty, 1500—leave or waiting orders, 1200.

Lieut. Comm'd. 1200—other duty, 1000—leave or waiting orders, 800.

Passed Midshipmen, sea 750—other duty, 600—leave or waiting orders, 500.

Midshipmen, sea 400—other duty, 350—leave or waiting orders, 300.

To all officers 10 cents per mile transportation, and one ration when at sea.—*Bal. Gaz.*

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Lieut. Comm'd. 1200—other duty, 1000—leave or waiting orders, 800.







## Easton and Baltimore Packet,

VIA MILES RIVER FERRY.



### Schooner William & Henry.

**JAMES STEWART—Master.**  
THE subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on the 4th March, (weather permitting,) leaving Miles River Ferry on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock; returning, will leave Baltimore on the Saturday following, at 9 o'clock, from Light street wharf, No. 10, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season.

Freights intended for the William & Henry will be received on board at Miles River Ferry, or at the Landings of such persons on the river, as may request it. All orders left at the Drug Store of Spencer & Willis, in Easton, or with the Captain, will be promptly attended to by the public's obedient servant.

WM. TOWNSEND.  
Passage to or from Baltimore, and found, \$1.50.  
Feb 28 '85

## Easton and Baltimore Packet



### Schooner Emily Jane.

**ROBSON LEONARD—Master.**

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

The public's obedient servant.

J. E. LEONARD.

Feb 17 '85

## Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SPENDID NEW SHIP

### THOMAS HAYWARD.



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

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

Passage \$1.00; and 25 cents for each meal.

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

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

The public's obedient servant.

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

Feb 10 '85

### P. F. THOMAS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed to the Office on Washington street, next door to the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas.

Jan 3 '85

### The Farmer and Gardener.

AND

### Live-Stock Breeder & Manager.

IS a weekly paper in quarto form—successor of the late American Farmer, which has been discontinued—conducted by I. I. Hitchcock, and issued every Tuesday from this establishment on the following terms:

1. Price five dollars per annum, payable in advance. 2. When this is done, 50 cents worth of any kind of seeds on hand will be delivered or sent to the order of the subscriber with his receipt.

2. The manner of payment which is preferable to any other for distant subscribers, is by check or draft on some responsible party here, or by remittance of a current bank note; and to obviate all objection to mail transmission, the conductor assumes the risk.

3. Subscriptions are always charged by the year, and never for a shorter term. When once sent to a subscriber the paper will not be discontinued (except at the discretion of the publisher) without a special order, on receipt of which a discontinuance will be entered, to take effect at the end of the current year of subscription.

4. Subscribers may receive the work either by mail or weekly numbers, or in monthly or quarterly portions; or else in a volume (ending in May annually,) handsomely pressed, half-bound and lettered (to coincide with the American Farmer,) by such conveyance as they may direct: but the \$5 must in all these cases be paid in advance.

5. Advertisements relating to any of the subjects of this paper will be inserted once at one dollar per square, or at that rate for more than a square, and at half that rate for each insertion.

This paper, like its predecessor, is exclusively devoted to the interests of the "farmers of the soil," and also treats more particularly than that work did of the breeding, rearing, and management of domestic animals. The culture of silk and of the vine also receives particular attention.

Agricultural Chemistry, which forms the basis of the true theory of farming; and details of the experience of enlightened practical farmers and gardeners, together with a weekly report of the Baltimore produce and provision markets form the principal theme of this publication; party politics and religious discussions being wholly excluded. The advertising page

will be found interesting and highly useful to the farmer and gardener.

The publication year begins and ends in May. The numbers for a year form a handsome volume of 416 pages, and the last or 52d Number, contains a title page and copious index.

An argument and an offer.—It is respectfully suggested that those farmers who view a subscription to a well conducted agricultural paper in the light of an expense or tax. This item ought to be cleared by them with the cost of insurance—both may indeed be dispensed with, but not advantageously. Why should the influence of the printing press, which is literally revolutionizing the world, be lost to the farmer? Surely there is no human employment which more deserves its aid, nor to which such aid can be more useful than to the fundamental art of Agriculture.

6. If any farmer is doubtful as to the point, and considers an agricultural paper either useless or expensive, the conductor of this cheerfully meets his misgivings with the following proposition: Let him subscribe for either of the papers issued from this office and comply with the terms; and if at the end of his year he shall be of opinion that he has not received benefits from its columns equal to its cost, I pledge my word to receive back from him the Nos. (in good order,) and give him credit for any kind of seed, or the full amount paid by him for subscription. This pledge is given and will be redeemed in perfect good faith.

Any gentleman desirous of seeing a specimen of the work, with a view to subscribing if he shall like it, shall on furnishing his address without cost to the conductor, have a number sent him for that purpose.

Gentlemen subscribing are respectfully advised to take the Nos. from the commencement of the current volume; and indeed when not otherwise specially directed we shall so send them. Subscriptions, communications and advertisements are respectfully solicited.

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32-A List of Solvent Banks will be occasionally inserted, and any important change in the markets duly noticed.

TERMS.  
The Ohio Farmer is published twice a month at the very low price of \$1 a year, in advance, with an Index to each volume. It is expressly reduced to this price (much below what is safe for the proprietor) to encourage its circulation, and promote agricultural science. All notes on solvent banks received. Payment may be made by mail, at our risk, or by post-office order, or by draft on New York, shall have the 5th copy gratis; or for \$30, shall have 25 copies sent to their direction.

All editors, postmasters, and officers of agricultural societies, are authorized agents, and requested to act as such.

Editors who wish to receive the second volume, will please publish the above, and forward their papers for exchange.

Batavia, Ohio, Nov. 1834.—dec 27

PROSPECTUS  
For publishing the EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, semi-weekly throughout the year.

Having assumed the entire management of the Whig, I am anxious to render the paper one of as much interest and usefulness as the circumstances under which it is published will admit. With this view I have determined to issue it semi-weekly throughout the year, for the convenience of the citizens of this county, and of such other of its patrons as can obtain it twice a week by means of the existing mail facilities. Receiving the mails, containing much important and interesting matters twice a week, it is impossible for a paper published but once in the week, to keep pace, even in a tolerable degree, with the current events of the day, as furnished by the papers published in the cities; its readers are therefore deprived of the necessity of taking the city papers, at higher prices, with greater charges of postage, or of losing much which would be both amusing and interesting to them. To obviate these difficulties, therefore, and to be able to supply the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining or contiguous counties with a paper, which will inform them at an early day, of most matters of interest which the press of our country is daily evolving, I have determined on this change. In adopting it, however, it is not my intention to make any advance in the price of subscription to the paper to such as pay in advance. All such will receive it at the exceedingly low rate of \$3 per annum. Those who do not pay in advance will be charged \$4 per annum.

It is further my intention to publish a weekly paper throughout the year, to meet the views of such of the patrons of the Whig as may not feel disposed, or may not find it convenient to take the semi-weekly paper. The weekly paper will be reduced to two dollars per annum to such as pay in advance; those who do not pay in advance will be charged two dollars and fifty cents.

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

The importance of prompt payment to the publishers of newspapers, must be obvious to every one. To have one's debts scattered over the country in such small sums, renders them almost valueless; to correct this evil as far as practicable, and at the same time to extend the circulation of the paper by offering an additional inducement to subscribers, the reduced price of the Whig, I have concluded to make the difference in price between such as pay in advance, and those who wait to be called on.

The above arrangement, will be carried into effect from the first of January next. The semi-weekly paper will be published on Tuesday and Saturday mornings, the weekly paper on Tuesday mornings. Subscribers to the Whig are requested to communicate to the editor which paper they would wish to receive; in the absence of such instruction, the semi-weekly will be considered as ordered by them.

It is useless to give any assurance to the patrons of the paper, that it is my intention, if possible, to render it more worthy of their support. The effort now made must afford evidence sufficient of a disposition to give them a valuable consideration for the amount paid. If the paper should prove itself worthy of public confidence and support, I have no fear that it will fail to receive them.

RICHARD SPENCER.  
Oct. 28, 1834.

GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE  
Of Useful and entertaining Knowledge. To be illustrated with numerous Engravings by the Boston Bewick Company.

THE success which has attended the publication of the best Magazines from the English Press, has led to preparation for issuing a periodical more particularly adapted to the wants and tastes of the American public. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work strictly what its title indicates, it will, nevertheless, contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines.

Extensive preparations have been entered into, both with artists and authors, to furnish from all parts of the Union, drawings and illustrations of every subject of interest, which the publishers confidently believe will enable them to issue a work honorable to its title, and acceptable to the American People.

The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of twenty splendid engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly containing between forty and fifty imperial octavo pages, and be furnished at the low price of two dollars per annum. It will comprise—

Portraits and Biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans; Views of Public Buildings, Monuments and Improvements; Landscapes; Scenery of the boundless variety and beauty of which, in this country, will form an unceasing source of instruction and gratification; Engravings and descriptions of the character, habits &c. of Beasts, Birds, Fishes and Insects; together with every subject connected with the Geography, History, Natural and Artificial resources of the country, illustrated in a familiar and popular manner.

PREEMAN HUNT, Agent  
of the Boston Bewick Company, 47 Court st.  
Boston, July 17—dec 13

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

WILL leave Baltimore on Friday next, the 13th instant, at 7 o'clock, A. M. (weather permitting,) for Annapolis, Cambridge, (by Castle Haven wharf,) and Easton, and return next day, Saturday. She will make one trip a week to the Eastern Shore, as above stated; leaving Baltimore on Friday and returning Saturday, until further notice.

L. G. TAYLOR, Capt.

Feb 7 '85

## COACH, GIG AND HARNESS

MAKING.

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

With a large and extensive assortment of

MATERIALS,

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

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carryalls,

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

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GIGS, new and second hand,

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

The public's obedient servants,

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

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

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

A. & H.  
Jan 20 '85  
The Eastern Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advocate, will copy the above.

FOR SALE.

A YOKE of young, well broke OXEN, and a good OX CART, low for cash, or on a short credit. Apply to

JAMES BENNY.  
Easton, Feb. 17

The celebrated Hunter

GREY MESSENGER,

FROM THE CITY OF WILMINGTON, WILL stand for Mares the ensuing season at Centreville, Easton, and Trappe. More particular notice will hereafter be given.

RICHARD CLAIN.  
Feb 21 '85

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BEASTON & HARPER in this day mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment to Thomas Harper who is legally authorized to receive the same.

THOMAS BEASTON, THOMAS HARPER.

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by Thomas Harper, who respectfully solicits a continuance of public favor.

T. HARPER.  
Easton, Feb. 14th, 1835—Feb 17 '35

TO TRAVELLERS.

HAVING taken upon myself the contract for the transportation of the Mail from Cambridge to Snow Hill, passengers will hereafter be conveyed from Cambridge to Princess Anne, or from Princess Anne to Cambridge, or any of the intermediate places, on moderate terms, by means of the two horse Mail Stage, now running between those towns. The Stage leaves Cambridge every Wednesday and Sunday morning, at 6 o'clock; and returning, departs from Princess Anne, at the same hour on Tuesday and Saturday of each week.

ROBERT COOPER.  
dec 30

N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owner.

Millinery and Mantua Making.

MISS ELIZABETH MILLER,

HAVING lately returned from Baltimore, where she has been at work in the above business, in the employment and under the instruction of a lady considered equal to any in the city, in the style and finish of her work, and having made arrangements for the early and regular receipt of the fashions as they appear, offers her services to the ladies of Easton and the adjoining country, in the business of MILLINERY & MANTUA MAKING generally. She has taken the room or store formerly occupied by Mrs. Gibbs, between the residence of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson and the residence of Mr. Jas. Wilson, where she would be pleased that the ladies would call and give her work a trial.

Jan 17 '85

## A CARD.

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

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

dec 9.

HISTORY OF THE HORSE,

First American, from the London Edition.

A HISTORY OF THE HORSE, in all its varieties and uses, together with complete directions for their breeding, rearing, and management, and for the cure of all diseases to which he is liable.

Also, a concise treatise on DRAUGHT, with a copious Index to the whole.

Price \$1.50.

May be had of the Booksellers in the District, and of the Booksellers in the principal Cities of the Union.

Booksellers at a distance will be supplied with the work at a reduced price; as our terms, in such cases, will be for cash only.

DUFF GREEN.  
dec 30

PAGE'S HOTEL,

BALTIMORE.

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

J. H. PAGE.  
Baltimore,—dec 2 '6m

CLOVER SEED.

THE Subscribers have just received a supply of this article of PRIME QUALITY.

W. H. & P. GROOME.  
Feb 17 '85

TIN WARE.

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

Experienced Workman,

from Baltimore, who makes "gold things" as aist as gude as new," and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the must. Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; muskrat, con, rabbit, mink, and other skins; goose, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.

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

ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.  
Jan 10 '85

NOTICE.

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



# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1835.

THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Printed and published by

RICHARD SPENCER,

PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.  
The semi-weekly, printed and published every Tuesday and Saturday morning, at four dollars per annum, if paid in advance, three dollars will discharge the debt, and, the weekly, on Tuesday morning, at two dollars and fifty cents; if paid in advance, two dollars will discharge the debt.  
All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance. No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.  
Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

## POETRY.

(From the Southern Literary Messenger.)

### NAPOLEON'S GRAVE.

By R. H. WILDE, OF GEORGIA.

"FAINT and sad was the moon-beam's smile,  
Sullen the moon of the dying wave,  
Hoarse the wind in St. Helena's vale,  
As I stood by the side of NAPOLEON'S GRAVE.  
And it was here that the Hero lies,  
Whose name has shaken the earth with dread;  
And is this all that the earth supplies,  
A stone his pillow—the turf his bed!  
Is such the moral of human life?  
Are these the limits of glory's reign?  
Have oceans of blood and an age of strife,  
A thousand battles, been all in vain?  
Is nothing left of his victories now?  
But legions broken—a sword in rust—  
A crown that cumber a dotard's brow—  
A name and a requiem—thus to dust!  
Oftall the Chiffins whose throats he reared,  
Were there none whom kindness or faith could bind?  
Oftall the Monarchs whose crowns he spared,  
Had none one spark of his Roman mind?  
DID PATRICK CAULD not repeat his name?  
DID AUSTRIA shed no tears of gloom?  
When ENGLAND'S FAITH, and thine HONOR, FRANCE,  
And thy FRIENDSHIP, RUSSIA, were blasted here?  
No! Holy leagues, like the heathen Heaven,  
Ungod like shrunk from the giant's shock,  
And glorious TITAN—the unforgiven—  
Was doomed to his Vulture and chains and rock.  
And who were the gods that decreed thy doom?  
A German Cæsar—a Prussian Sage,  
The Dandy Prince of a boasting court,  
And a Russian Greek of the middle age!  
Men call'd thee Despot, and call'd thee true,  
But the laurel was earned that bound thy brow;  
And of all who were it, alas! how few  
Were as free from treason and guilt as thou!  
Shame to the Gaul! and thy faithless sword?  
Where was the oath which thy soldiers swore?  
Faint still lurks it the Green—the Sea!  
Was never so false to its trust before!  
Where was thy valiant boast that day—  
"The old guards die," but "never yields!"  
Oh! for one heart like this brave Desaix,  
One Phalanx like those of thine early field!  
But not for this was FARRAGO's claim  
Gave them the courage of more than men;  
You broke the magic that served each arm,  
Though you were invincible only then!

From the National Gazette.

Extract from Dunlop's Memoirs of Spain.

### REIGNS

OF PHILIP IV. AND CHARLES II.

FROM 1621 TO 1700.

It is Voltaire, I think, who has said, that in talking of the manners and customs of nations, it is always proper, for the sake of accuracy, to specify the period and reign referred to; and it will therefore be recollected that I now speak of the Spaniards as they were in the middle and end of the 17th century, the epoch of their lowest degradation, and not as they are at present, or as they appeared in their days of splendor and power, when the Emperor Charles regulated the destinies of Europe. Much, however, that may be said of the 17th century, is also in a great measure, applicable to the 16th and 15th. In consequence of national pride, the seclusion of the nobility, their disdain of foreigners, and the little intercourse they held with them, less change occurred in Spain, either in manners or customs, than in most countries of Europe. The Spaniards prided themselves in adhering to their ancient customs, while other nations were throwing aside those antiquated usages which they found to be restraints or incumbrances. The Emperor Charles and his favorite ministers did not reject German and Flemish customs on Spain in the 16th century; nor were foreign manners introduced in the beginning of the 15th by a French monarch or his Italian queen; and it was not till after long away of the Bourbons that some of the higher classes adopted those fashions in dress which prevailed in France at the Court of Louis XV. But though the manners and customs of Spain changed but little from time to time, there had always been considerable dissimilarity in those of the different kingdoms and provinces of which the monarchy was formed. For a long period Spain had consisted of various Christian states, and the Moorish empire of Granada. Hence resulted a diversity in genius, temper, manners and customs; and this dissimilarity, though modified by the subsequent uniformity of government, by the more frequent communication between the inhabitants of different provinces, and the assimilation of general usages, left to each district a peculiar tinge, of which traces more or less visible, might still be traced even in the 17th century. Madrid, too, was but a modern capital; it scarcely had sufficient metropolitan authority to stamp its fashions or customs on the rest of Spain; and Seville, in fact, still con-

tinued to be the capital of the south of the peninsula. What, therefore, may be true with regard to Leon or Burgos, may not always be correct as to Granada or Barcelona. "There are," says Bourgoing in the last century, (and his remarks must be still more applicable to the 17th century, when the provinces had not been so long united), "there are such striking differences in manners, habits, and even external form, that the portrait of a Galician would more resemble a native of Auvetigne than a Catalonian, and that of an Andalusian a Gascon more than a Castilian."

Manners and customs, too, in Spain were, of course, different in various ranks, and perhaps more so in Spain, than in most other countries of Europe. The system of social organization in the Peninsula, even at the present time, is not very well understood, and still less can we ascertain its relations in the 17th century. In order, however, to view it with any degree of accuracy, it seems necessary to consider it successively in reference to the King and his court—the Nobility—and the People.

It was, perhaps, from the Moors that the Spaniards were taught to regard their monarchs as somewhat more than human. Their widows could not marry any other prince, however great. Their discarded mistresses were compelled to withdraw to a convent, where no person was permitted to see them; and it is related, that on Philip IV. paying his addresses to one of the ladies of his court, she replied to him that she had no desire to be a nun. His Majesty's horses could never be used by any other person. One day Philip IV. was going in procession to the church of our Lady of Atocha, the Duke of Medina-Sidonia offered to present him with a beautiful steed which belonged to him, and which was accounted the finest in Madrid; but the king declined the gift, because he should regret to render so noble an animal ever after useless. Philip was most anxious to preserve the regal dignity, always set alone and apart from his family, & seldom deigned to enter in conversation with any officers of his household. With their Queens, however, if all relations be true, the Spaniards seem to have taken considerable liberties. The Count of Villa Medina made an almost public declaration of love for Elizabeth, the first Queen of Philip IV.; and Louis d'Orleans, the Queen of Charles II., on her return from religious festivals at public exhibitions, often found numerous ladies about her manly attendants. Every thing at court was conducted with much form and regularity. "The court of Spain," says Lady Fanshawe, who was there as the ambassador's lady in 1664, "is the best established but our own in the christian world that I ever saw, and I have had the honor to live in seven." Even on the most ordinary occasions, as the King going to mass, much state and ceremony were observed. The gates and doors of the Palace were constantly watched by officers and porters, and by the Spanish halberds, called the Lancilla, which also attended the king along the streets, but rather resembled a burgher or civic guard than a military escort. The time of the royal family was chiefly spent at Madrid, or Buenretiro, in the immediate vicinity. But they had a spring excursion to Aranjuez, and one in autumn to the Escorial. The days for setting out and returning, and even the dresses which the royal family should wear, were all fixed in the royal calendar. From the time of Philip II. it had been settled that the court should go some time before Easter to Aranjuez; and the length of the stay, the order of the journey, and its expense, which was fixed at 15,000 crowns were written down in the books of ceremonial Casa del Campo, a hunting-seat to the northwest of Madrid, was also a good deal frequented by the last kings of the House of Austria. The days were appropriated to religious rites, bull fights, and the chase, and the precise hours at which their majesties should rise and go to bed, were all fixed. The chase was the chief amusement and exercise of the last two monarchs of the Austrian line, particularly Charles II. The Escorial was the great scene of the stated royal hunts; but, from the ruggedness of the adjacent country, the stag hounds could not be followed to any great distance, and the sports chiefly consisted in shooting, lawking, and battles of wolves and other wild animals. Dramatic exhibitions formed almost the only amusement in the interior of the palace. To these entertainments, all their variety, Philip IV. was much addicted. There was a play almost daily at the theatre in Buenretiro, during the period of his residence in that place, and he frequently attended the splendid scenic exhibitions which were got up for his recreation in the gardens and palaces of the grandees at Madrid. We were once invited to the chief officer was the Mayordomo mayor, or high steward. This functionary accompanied the court wherever it went; he stood by the King at public ceremonies or festivals, and on these occasions he had precedence of all foreign princes or grandees of the realm. He also stood by the King's chair when his Majesty was at table, but at other times he had in the royal chambers, a velvet covered seat to repose in. He had the privilege of entrance at all hours to the King's apartments, and had under his orders the other officers of the household, through whom he regulated the expenses of the table, furniture, medicine and the general economy of the palace. By him was arranged all that related to bull-fights or other public games which the King attended; and to the mayor domo, foreign princes, cardinals, and ambassadors addressed themselves, on their arrival at Madrid, that he might fix the time for their presentation. The Sumiller de Corps, or great Chamberlain, was one of the highest officers of court, and as ancient as the foundation of the Castilian monarchy. In the seventeenth century his charge was one of great competition among the Spanish ministers and grandees, as no other gave such near and such frequent access to the royal person. On his appointment, the Sumiller de Corps received the Golden Key, which gave him free admission at every hour to all the apartments in the palace. He awakened the King, and gave him, when he dressed, some part of his habiliments, and also presented him with the towel with which he washed his hands. He had the charge of the wardrobe, and the reversion of the royal vestments; when the King went abroad in his carriage, he was entitled to occupy one of the places along with him. On such occasions the Grand Equerry rode on the coach box. But when the King went on horseback, that officer put on his spurs and assisted him to mount. On public entrances into towns, the Equerry carried the sword of state before his master. He had also charge of the royal carriages of the Kings of Spain possessed an immense number. A gilt coach lined with silk was a

common present to the King from a subject. Charles II. after looking at these gifts, set them aside in his coach-houses, where they were destroyed by dust and time; and, while they were thus laid up, he drove about Madrid in a shabby vehicle, covered with green wax cloth. These superior officers had a vast number of inferiors, to each of whom particular departments in the household were expressly allotted. The gentlemen of the chamber, who were very numerous, were usually the sons of Grandees, and it was their duty to wait in rotation on the King with the golden Key at their girdle. They aided him to dress, prepared the royal table, carried to him the food, and handed to him the cup from which he drank. An usher of the chamber placed the dishes on the table, except when there was an olla podrida, which the chief cook had always the privilege of presenting in person. The Queen's household consisted of the Camarera Mayor, some maids of honour, who were styled Dames de Palacio, and the Meninas or pages, who were always children of the highest rank. Noblemen of the first quality in Madrid, professed love openly, and with the royal consent, to these Dames de Palacio. Such suitors were called Galanes de Palacio, and considered it a high distinction to be received, since it required much wit and many accomplishments to qualify them for this amorous service.

Without aspiring to a union, they paid these ladies of the Court the most assiduous attention, and often ruined their fortunes by ostentatious expenses, incurred for their sake, particularly in presenting them with rich dresses or jewels. The only return they asked for their passion was permission to serenade them under the windows of their apartments, to speak to them by means of their fingers, to accompany them on days of public ceremony, and to follow their carriages when they went abroad. During an excursion of the court to Aranjuez, in the time of Charles II., the Duke of Montalto and Medina-Sidonia having no employment about the palace which gave them a pretext for accompanying the royal party, sent their silver plate, as also the cooks, butlers, and other officers of their household, to Aranjuez, in order that their mistresses might fare more sumptuously, and be more numerously attended; they themselves following their coaches in the disguise of inuiters. When these ladies were married, with consent of their royal mistress, they received a considerable dowry, and their husbands were generally appointed to lucrative and honorable situations. A match of this sort was, as we have seen, the first step to preferment in the splendid fortunes of the Count Duke Olivares.

In the time of Philip IV. there were in all about one thousand persons belonging to the royal household, lodged in the palace of Madrid, and of these about three hundred were the women in the service of the Queen and Infants. All of these were allowed rations and although the officers and domestics of the household were miserably paid the expenses for their maintenance became enormous. It amounted, it is said, to 2,000,000 of crowns yearly, and the annual bread alone cost 60,000 ducats, as the Venetian ambassador in the reign of Philip IV. was informed by one of the purveyors. The Grandees, who formed the highest class in Spain, and whose rank was ancient as the monarchy, were elevated above the rest of the nobility by their privilege of remaining covered in presence of the King. Those, however, who enjoyed the hereditary dignity were of three orders—1st, Grandees who covered themselves at once before the King; 2d, those who did so after he had spoken; but before they received their answers; and 3d, those who were only permitted to cover when they had made their last obeisance and mingled with the crowd of courtiers. The title of a Grandee might be Duke, Marquis, or Count, indistinctly; but he always bore the ducal coronet, and was addressed by the appellation of Excelencia. In the ancient periods, both of the monarchies of Aragon and Castile, the privileges of the Grandees were numerous and important. They were possessed of courts of respect, which enabled them often to set at defiance both the sovereign and the laws. They nominated dependent judges in the villages and towns under their vassalage; they levied tolls and imposts throughout their territories, and maintained guards to their personal security. During the wars, however, of the Austrian princes, or at all events during the 17th century, these privileges had been much diminished. They still, however, retained many important prerogatives. By right of Mayordomo, Grandees could not be compelled to sell their lands in order to pay their debts, and their creditors could only attach their rents and some of their moveable effects. No Grandee could be arrested for any crime whatever, without the express order of his Majesty, who never issued it but for treason or some heinous offence against the State. Along with these more substantial privileges which they retained to them, the Grandees had many advantages in point of respect and honor. They had precedence at assemblies of the Cortes—at the proclamation of a new king, and at public entrances, over all secular dignitaries except the Constable and Admiral of Castile. One of their number was always chosen as proxy to espouse a new Queen, and to receive and welcome the foreign princes who visited Madrid. When the King was on horseback they rode nearest to his person, with exception of the grand Equerry.

At bull-fights and other public entertainments they occupied places adjacent to those of their Majesties. The royal apartments they had the right of entrance as far as the picture-gallery, which was adjacent to the king's chamber; and their sovereign in writing or addressing them, called them Cousins German (Primo). They alone had the privilege of driving four mules in their carriages on the streets of Madrid, and being attended by a large retinue, more than the rest of the nobility; and when they entered garrison towns, a guard of honor was appointed for them. Charles 5th restricted, it is said, the number of grandees to 16 families—Medina Sidonia, Albuquerque, Escalona, Infantado, Naxera, Alva, Arcos, Beljar, Medina del-Rico-Seco, Frias, Astorga, Aguilar, Benavente, Lemos, who were all Castilians; and the Dukes of Segorbia and Montalto, as being descended from the Kings of Aragon. These ancient grandees were all congenial to the first class during the 17th century. In that age many were raised to the dignity by creation, who ranked according to their antiquity.

In Castile and Aragon the nobility anciently went by the appellation of Ricos hombres; but that name at length became so general, that nobles of the higher rank obtained, in order to distinguish them, the titles of Duke, Marquis,

Count. Though these (who were termed Ricos hombres) did not possess, at least since the reign of Charles 5th, the high privilege enjoyed by the grandees, of remaining covered in the royal presence, and were called Parientes by the King instead of Primo, they could yet boast of some important immunities and distinctions. They were exempted from many imposts, and from all service in the militia, they were not liable to confinement for debt, nor could their lands, houses or arms, be seized by their creditors;—they were permitted, on public days, to kiss the hands of their Majesties; they were invited to certain court festivals, and were addressed by the appellation of Senor.

The nobility, too, were chiefly, if not exclusively, admitted into the three great military ranks of knighthood—St. Jago, Calatrava, and Alcantara. These orders were instituted by the ancient Gothic Kings of Spain as rewards and distinctions, to encourage their subjects during the long course of warfare with the enemies of the Christian faith. Originally, each of the orders, like that of Malta, had a grand-master, who governed all its temporal and spiritual concerns. In course of time, these grand-masters had acquired such wealth and power as had nearly rendered them independent of the crown. Their luxury, opulence, and pride, reflected on the splendor of the throne, and the excessive pretensions, which struck the eyes of the sovereign with awe, often tended to the violation of the public peace. From this policy of Ferdinand and the Catholic, who at one blow, annexed all the grand-masterships to the crown. Subsequently to this event, the affairs of the orders were administered by a tribunal called the Council of Orders, which took cognizance of all temporal and ecclesiastical concerns of their internal government—of the administration of justice in their territories—of the comports, communalities, prisons, and colleges. It received the certificates of candidates, and pronounced on their validity, and it proposed to the King fit persons from the ranks of the nobility to fill up vacancies in the commanderies, benefices, or offices of jurisdiction. The nobility were a very numerous class in Spain; but in the 17th century, their power and influence had been destroyed by quelling their own castles and territories for a servile attendance on court. Those who had once been defiant to their sovereign, now eagerly sought degrading and almost menial offices about his person, and frittered away their dignity and opulence in the splendor and luxury of the capital. During this period, the wealth and territorial possessions of some of the nobility and grandees had become enormous. In France, according to the late Count de Montmorin, recently injured by the minute subdivision of inheritances. But in Spain a totally different evil prevailed in the seventeenth century. By the mayorazgo, (a species of entail) the eldest born of a family succeeded to the whole inheritance on condition of transmitting it, on his decease, entire and undiminished to the next heir. There were different sorts of mayorazgos; by some the succession was to descend to the eldest son, but in the chief families of the grandees, it opened to heirs-male on the failure of males, who thus often transferred their ample possessions into houses not less opulent, while the collateral branches of their own, after remaining in a state of indigence and obscurity, at length died away and were forgotten. The luxury and expenses of the grandees; who were possessed of this immense wealth, were prodigious. The value of the plate and jewels of the nobility, and the enormous quantities of gold and silver heaped on the sideboards of the Great, withdrew much bullion from circulation. Almost every noble family could boast of an ancestor who had been a Duke in Mexico or Peru, or in some other remote region of the mines. Several grandees, it is said, had 1500 dozen of silver dishes and as many plates, and a nobleman was thought very ill provided who had not at least 800 dozen of dishes and 200 dozen of plates.

These were generally ranged on enormous and lofty sideboards, to which the menials ascended by silver steps. The sideboard of the Duke of Albuquerque had forty silver ladders, and when he died in the middle of the 17th century, six weeks were fully occupied in weighing and taking inventory of his enormous wealth, were produced at the expense of his vassals. By the chief expenses of the nobility, their coaches and carriages were numerous and magnificent, and the mules or horses by which they were drawn beautiful.

When a grandee was offended by the court, it was the custom, as a sort of defiance, to exhibit himself daily in the streets of Madrid in a splendid equipage, and accompanied by an immense retinue. The prodigious number of these retainers called the servidumbre, who were maintained in every great household, formed a serious and ever augmenting evil in Spain. "When a great man dies," says Madame d'Aulnoy, "if he had one hundred servants, his son keeps all he found in the house without putting any away; when the mother dies, her own daughter, or her daughter-in-law, takes into her service all the female domestics; and this custom holds to the fourth generation, for they are never dismissed. Sometimes, however, they are put into neighboring houses where they receive their rations or allowances. They come often to the principal house, but it is rather to show that they are not dead than to perform any service."

I went to visit the Duchess of Ossuna, who is a very great lady, and I was amazed to see so many waiting women, for every room was full of them. I asked her how many she had. She told me that now she had only three hundred, but that very lately she had five hundred. A maid was not allowed to strike or inflict a blow upon any of her servants or pages. There was not a scullion in the household but considered himself a Hidalgo, and a blow would have inflicted indelible disgrace. But it was held quite proper and correct for a master to run any of his domestics through the body, in a gentleman-like manner, with a rapier.

Madame d'Aulnoy, while at Buitrago on her way to Madrid, overheard the cook of the Archbishop of Burgos say, on being reprimanded for some fault, that he was of the race of old Castilians, who were as much gentlemen as the King, and somewhat more. "No puedo padecer la rina siendo Christiana vieja," said he. A maid was not allowed to strike or inflict a blow upon any of her servants or pages. There was not a scullion in the household but considered himself a Hidalgo, and a blow would have inflicted indelible disgrace. But it was held quite proper and correct for a master to run any of his domestics through the body, in a gentleman-like manner, with a rapier.

beginning of the 17th century, in her tale of the Miser Chastised, "arrived at the age of twelve, he was taken into the palace of the nobleman above mentioned in the capacity of a boy, in order that he might make himself master of those accomplishments deemed most necessary for the honorable discharge of such an office, equivocation, thieving, lying, and all manner of meanness." Among the other attendants, were dwarfs, both male and female, who were in vogue during the whole of the seventeenth century. Besides their domestics, the Spanish nobility often entertained in their houses a certain number of young ladies, under the name of Criadas or Camareras, whose parents (often themselves noble) could not well afford to educate them at home. These, who formed a part of the family establishments wholly distinct from the hired servants, were under the charge of the lady of the house, and were for the most part employed in the brooding-in of gold and silver, or silk of various colours—chiefly for shift-neckers and ruffles. But if left to their own inclination, they wrought, it is said, very little and talked a great deal.

A Religious Courtship.—A young gentleman happening to sit at church in a pew adjoining one in which sat a young lady, who he conceived a sudden and violent passion, was desirous of entering into a courtship on the spot; but the place not suiting a formal declaration, the exigency of the case suggested the following plan: He politely handed his fair neighbor a bible open, with a pin stuck in the following text—2d epistle of John, verse 6th. "And now I beseech thee, lady, not as though I wrote a new commandment unto thee but that which we had from the beginning, that we love one another." She returned it, pointing 2d chapter of Ruth, verse 10. "Then she fell on her face, and bowed herself to the ground, and said unto him, why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldst take knowledge of me, seeing I am a stranger?" He returned the book, pointing to 12th verse of the third epistle of John—"Having many things to write unto you, I would not write with paper and ink, but I trust to come unto you and speak face to face." From the above interview a marriage took place the ensuing week.

From the Knoxville Register.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1835.

Dear Sir:—We enclose to you, for publication, a correspondence between us and our colleague, Judge White.

The reasons which induced us to address him, are disclosed in our letter. We now think it correct that what we have done upon the subject of the next Presidency, should be known to our constituents. Our preference has not been concealed either at home or here. We have believed, and still do, that the People we represent think with us upon this subject; and that we would have been faithful to them and to ourselves, if we had not, in frankness, so stated to all those with whom we have conversed.

While the friends of Mr. White were openly and unceasingly pressing their claims, and using every endeavor to put down all opposition, under a pretence that the republican party must not be divided, we believed that we would be considered as acting with duplicity if we professed a preference for our colleague, and at the same time alleged "that he ought not to be named, as he had no chance for success; & that using his name would only distract and divide the party."

We have for some time believed, and still do, that he is the choice of a majority of the republican party, if the great body of the people are permitted, for themselves, to express their opinion.

An agency we have had in this matter has been for the purpose of allowing those who have the right to choose, to make their choice freely, untrammelled by any contrivance of those who wish to be hereafter provided for.

With sincere esteem, we are, your obedient servants,

WM. M. INGE,

JNO. BELL,

JAMES STANDEFER,

LUKE LEA,

JOHN B. FORESTER,

DAVID W. DICKINSON,

BALIE PEYTON,

DAVID CROCKETT,

W. C. DUNLAP,

SAM'L BUNCH,

JOHN BLAIR.

FREDERICK S. HAYWELL, Esq.

Editor Knoxville Register.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29th, 1831.

Dear Sir: You cannot be unapprized that for some time past your name has been frequently mentioned as a suitable person to succeed the present Chief Magistrate of the United States.

Being your colleagues in Congress since the commencement of the present session, we have been repeatedly asked what were the sentiments of our own State upon that subject, and more frequently what were your own wishes and what would likely be your course should public opinion seem to require the use of your name as a candidate; and fears are often expressed that you would not give your consent.

Upon this latter point we are at some loss how to answer.

It is our wish not to deceive ourselves, or to be the means of deceiving others; we will therefore esteem it a favor if you will put us in possession of your wishes and determinations.

Very respectfully, sir, we are your obedient servants,

WM. M. INGE,

BALIE PEYTON,

JAMES STANDEFER,

JOHN BLAIR,

W. C. DUNLAP,

SAM'L BUNCH,

JNO. BELL,

DAVID CROCKETT,

JOHN B. FORESTER,

LUKE LEA,

DAVID W. DICKINSON.

The Hon. HUGH L. WHITE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1834.

Gentlemen: Your note dated yesterday was handed me a few minutes since.

I am aware that for some time past my name has been occasionally mentioned, in our own State, and elsewhere, for the office you mention. I had never supposed it would be so far accepted to the public as to render an application to me necessary, to ascertain my wishes and determination.

Not having taken any pains to ascertain public opinion upon that subject, I am perhaps less

acquainted with the sentiments of even our own State than any of my colleagues. As to my own wishes and determination, I can have no difficulty in giving you an answer.

I am not conscious that at any moment of my life, I have ever wished to be President of the U. S.; I have never, knowingly, uttered a sentence, or done an act, for the purpose of inducing any person to think of me for that distinguished station. When the duties and responsibilities of the office are considered, in my opinion, it is an object more to be avoided, than I shall certainly never seek it, while I have so little confidence in my own capacity to discharge the duties of it, as I now have. Those for whose benefit it was created, have a right to fill it with any citizen they may prefer, provided he is eligible by the constitution; and the person who would refuse to accept such an office, if offered by the people of the U. S., ought to have a much stronger hold upon public opinion than I can ever hope to possess.

My most anxious wish is, that in any use you may think proper to make of my name, you may have sight of every consideration except the public interest. I have not had any agency in causing it to be used, and do not feel that I would be justified in directing the use of it to be discontinued. I can, however, with truth say, that if those political friends who have used it thus far shall have reason to believe a further use of it will be an injury, instead of a benefit, to the country, and may choose to withdraw it, they will have my hearty concurrence.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

HUGH L. WHITE.

The Honorable

Wm. M. Inge,

Balie Peyton,

James Standefer,

John Blair,

W. C. Dunlap,

Samuel Bunch,

John Bell,

David Crockett,

John B. Forester,

Luke Lea, and

David W. Dickinson, Esquires.

College for Ladies.—The Kentucky Legislature has conferred upon Messrs. Van Doren's Institute for Young Ladies, in Lexington, the chartered rights and standing of a college, by the name of VAN DOREN'S COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

By the power granted to the Board of Trustees and Faculty of the College, we understand from the Daily Reporter, that a Diploma, and the honorary degree of M. P. L. (Mistress of Poite Literature) will be conferred upon those young ladies who complete the prescribed course of studies; and that the same honor may be conferred upon other distinguished literary ladies in our country; and also that the honorary degree of M. M. (Mistress of Music) and M. I. (Mistress of Instruction) may be conferred by this College upon suitable candidates.

—Balt. Amer.

The Crane.—We learn that Com. Baron has succeeded in raising the Crane, lately sunk off the Navy Yard by means of the powerful pump of which he is the inventor. The vessel is now floating at her old station.

It will rejoice many of our readers to know, that a bill has passed the House of Delegates of VIRGINIA, guaranteeing a loan of Half a Million of Dollars for the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL COMPANY, and that strong hopes are entertained that it will also pass the Senate of that State.

A bill has been reported in the House of Delegates of MARYLAND, guaranteeing Two Millions for the same object, with every reason to expect that it will become a law.

With these prospects, may we not hope soon to be able to lift our heads above the clouds which have so long hung over us?—Nat. Int.

THE NAVY YARD.—There is quite an excitement in the Navy Yard at Charleston at present. In addition to the Constitution frigate, the Boston, which is now in the Dry Dock, is to be fitted for sea with all possible despatch. The Independence is to go into the Dry Dock as soon as the Boston is out, and a new Dry Dock is to be constructed in addition to the one now in use. It is reported that the old ship of the line, Columbus, which has for many years been used as a receiving ship, is to be fitted up for active service. This is probably a mistake. The whole model of that ship must be altered before she will be fit for service, as she is by far the slowest sailing battery, however, in case of an emergency, as she is one of the strongest built vessels in the world. She rates 120 guns.—Boston Whig.

THE BOA CONSTRUCTOR. Nearly a hundred miles below Calcutta, at the mouth of the Hooghly, the delta of the streams and creeks, all of which are salt except those which communicate immediately with the principal arm of the sacred river; these numerous canals being so disposed as to form a complete inland navigation. A few years before our visit of Calcutta, the captain of a country ship, while passing the Sunderbunds, sent a boat into one of the creeks to get some fresh fish which were cultivated by the few miserable inhabitants of this inhospitable region.

Having reached the shore, the crew moored the boat under a bank and left one of their party to take care of her.

During their absence, the lascar, who remained in charge of the boat, overcame by heat, he understood the seat and fell asleep.

Whilst he was in this happy state of unconsciousness, an enormous constrictor emerged from the jungle, reached the boat, already coiled its body round the sleeper, and was in the very act of crushing him to death, when his companions fortunately returned, and attacking this monster, severed a portion of its tail, and so disabled it that it no longer retained the power of doing mischief. The snake was then hastily dispatched, and found to measure 62 feet and some inches in length.

The immense size of these snakes has been frequently called in question, but I know not why it should when the fact has been authenticated by so many eye witnesses. Nor was it unknown to ancient historians.—Strabo, in the 43d chapter of his lives of the 12 Caesars, mentions that the Emperor Augustus, over and above the regular shows, gave others occasionally for the purpose of exhibiting any extraordinary object of which he might have obtained possession; amongst which he mentions a rhinoceros, a tiger and a snake 75 feet long—quingenta cubitorum.—Oriental Annual.







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From the *Globe*.  
**FRENCH TREATY.**  
We give below an extract in the London  
Courier of the 22d January, which fully ex-  
poses the deceptive attempt got up the last year  
to prejudice the public mind in France against  
the American Treaty, for the alleged reason,  
that Russia had, and would require twenty mil-  
lions dollars, worthy of claims, if ours were  
paid.  
What will the bank whigs say next to aid a  
foreign country?  
**FRANCE.**  
From the *Messenger*.  
Paris, Jan. 19.  
The French Journal of Frankfurt of the 16th,  
contains the following article:  
"It is pretended that M. Lubecki, Envoy of  
the Emperor Nicholas, is at this moment ac-  
tively prosecuting the claims of the Czar, as  
Sovereign of Poland, to the amount it is said,  
of two hundred millions. It is said that the  
principal of the claim is conceded, and that the  
only point in dispute is the amount, the greatness  
of which causes some demur."  
"It is with confidence that we make the fol-  
lowing observations with the intention of guid-  
ing the public opinion: The journals have  
said, and repeated, that M. Lubecki had been  
sent to Paris in consequence of a claim of the  
Emperor of Russia, who acted in this affair as  
a pressing creditor. We believe that we can  
affirm that his Imperial Majesty, at the moment  
of our writing, is ignorant, as well as every  
body else, whether the Russian Government is  
the debtor or creditor of France."  
"Far from arguing the arrangement of this  
affair, the result of which depends on the ex-  
amination of a multitude of documents, we are  
assured that the Emperor Nicholas did not  
think of entering upon it, when the French  
Government, thinking it had some claims to  
make itself, required that some person should  
be sent by Russia to Paris. It was then, and  
upon the application of the French Ministry,  
that Prince Lubecki was entrusted with the  
mission. The interests of many private per-  
sons, military and others are implicated in  
this affair. Among them we observe the name  
of M. Lafitte. A liquidation is the more nec-  
essary, as these affairs are dated from the year  
1812; the Government of Poland found the  
claim on its part to oppose to the demands  
of France. Such is the state of the affair—  
We see how the question has been misrep-  
resented."

"An affair to be examined, at the desire of  
the French Government, has been transformed  
into an urgent demand of the Russian Gov-  
ernment, which has thus become an importune  
creditor without knowing it."  
"Prince Lubecki, sent to Paris at the solici-  
tation of the French Ministry, has been re-  
presented as an agent spontaneously sent by  
Russia, which, before it knew whether it was  
a creditor or debtor, is stated to have de-  
manded two hundred millions. In this proba-  
ble short, if France, which alone asked and  
demanded this settlement, should prove to be  
a creditor, it will be paid; if it is a debtor,  
it will doubtless pay the debt; but this cannot  
be known till after the verification of a vast  
number of documents, which Prince Lubecki  
is now commissioned to examine, conjointly  
with the French Ministers, and at their express  
reiterated demand."

"Such is the mission of Prince Lubecki,  
which the Paris journals have effected to re-  
present in an odious light. They might, and  
ought perhaps to have corrected public opin-  
ion, which was deceived on this point. They  
have not thought fit to do so."

"The *Journal de Frankfurt*, which has been  
enabled, by chance, to be thoroughly informed  
respecting this question, does what others  
should have done, in not suffering the truth to  
be longer strangely disguised. We shall now  
look for the answer of the Ministry."

**THE TWO NAVIES.**  
A war with France would be chiefly Naval,  
and it would not be an easy to give the sub-  
joined comparative view of the naval force of that  
nation and the United States—and *en passant*  
we would notice that the National Gazette re-  
marks that certain papers speak as if "the whole  
of the two forces were to meet at one time."  
Perhaps it would be better that such an en-  
gagement should take place. France having  
less commerce to protect, may dispose of her  
Ships of War to much better advantage than  
can the United States.—*U. S. Gaz.*

**THE AMERICAN NAVY.**  
By the last Report of the Secretary of the  
Navy, dated Nov. 23, 1834, it appears that we  
have 19 vessels of war, in actual commission,  
13 in ordinary, and 13 building, and that mat-  
erials for another 10 are in preparation. The  
more might speedily be added, when those now  
building are off the stocks. The following are  
the rates:

	Com. Ordn.	Build.	Prep.	Total.
Ships of the Line	1	5	6	17
Frigates	4	2	7	24
Sloops of War	8	6	7	21
Schooners	6	0	2	8
	19	13	25	70

The number of Officers and Seamen of all  
descriptions, except Marines, is 4,072. The  
Marine Corps, when organized according to the  
draft of June last, will consist of 1,233 men.  
Total, 7,355.

We have four squadrons on foreign stations,  
of which that in the Mediterranean is by far  
the most important. The present commanders  
are:

	Com. Officer.
Mediterranean,	Com. Patterson.
West Indies,	Com. Henley.
Cost of Brazil,	Com. Renshaw.
Pacific,	Com. Wadsworth.

The Dry Dock in Charleston  
cost 867,089 78  
do Norfolk, 974,356 69  
And another one is contemplated at New  
York.

The frigate Constitution, which report says  
is destined for the Mediterranean, is preparing  
for sea at Charleston with all possible des-  
patch, and will probably be ready to sail for  
New York in the course of 10 days.

Orders have been received at Philadelphia  
for the immediate completion of two vessels of  
war, now on the stocks at that Navy Yard.

**THE FRENCH NAVY.**  
The following is said to be an accurate ac-  
count of the French Navy at this time: whole  
number of vessels afloat 155, viz:—  
33 ships of the line, three deckers.  
38 frigates, 13 first class.  
19 corvettes, of 20 to 30 guns.  
10 do of 18 guns.  
32 brigs, of 12 to 18 guns.  
3 schooners, of 12 guns.  
20 steam vessels of 6 guns each.  
Now building, 53, viz:—24 ships of the line,  
3 of 64 guns; 26 frigates, and three steam  
vessels.

Boston, Feb. 25th.—Commodore Elliot  
hoisted his broad pennant on board the Frigate  
Constitution, this morning at 9 o'clock. A  
Guard of Marines have gone on board, and the  
ship will be got ready for sea as soon as pos-  
sible—probably as soon as Monday next.

We understand that Commodore Elliot has  
received orders to proceed forthwith to Havre,  
with the U. S. Ship Constitution.—*U. S. Gaz.*

## EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MARCH 10, 1835.

**FRENCH RELATIONS.**—The proceedings  
of the House of Representatives, published in  
this morning's paper and the subsequent articles  
on the subject of our affairs with France, will be  
found of much interest. We congratulate  
the Country on what we consider, the most au-  
spicious vote taken in the House of Represen-  
tatives. Mr. Adams in his speech on this occa-  
sion, has redeemed his reputation from the ap-  
parent inconsistency of his former remarks.

**JUDGE WHITE.**—From the correspondence  
between certain members of Congress from  
Tennessee and Judge White, which will be  
found on the first page of this morning's paper,  
there cannot remain a doubt that the Judge  
intends to permit his name to go before the peo-  
ple as a candidate for the Presidency, uninflu-  
enced by the determination of the Baltimore  
Convention. For the political integrity, sound  
Democratic principles and personal honor of  
Hugh L. White, no one can entertain a higher  
respect than we do. The firm and decided sup-  
porter of every prominent measure of the pre-  
sent administration, we cannot but feel our-  
selves allied to him in political faith. In op-  
position to a high Tariff, to wild and extravagant  
schemes of Internal Improvement, to a Bank of  
the United States, and indeed to all measures  
the legitimate offspring of a latitudinarian con-  
struction of the constitution of the U. States,  
we go heart and hand with him. Although we  
look upon him as vastly inferior to Mr. Van  
Buren in point of talents, and as no more ortho-  
dox in his Democratic principles, yet we could  
wish that he were likely to be the sole candi-  
date of the Democratic party. He would make  
us a safe President, (if not a distinguished one)  
if supported and elected by the supporters of his  
principles, and no change, not even a breath of  
reproach can be uttered against him.

But in paying this tribute of respect to Judge  
White we wish to be distinctly understood, as  
not expressing a preference for him over Mr.  
Van Buren. The latter we look upon as a man  
of pre-eminent abilities, of uniform Democratic  
principles, and pledged to the nation to carry  
out the measures of the present administration.  
We therefore individually prefer him to any  
other candidate.

In expressing our individual preference, how-  
ever, we know that we do not express the uni-  
versal sentiment of our political friends; many  
of them decidedly prefer Judge White, and  
some even cannot be induced to support Mr.  
Van Buren. This feeling it is useless to deny  
or to attempt to conceal in this section of our  
State. Mr. Van Buren cannot get the vote of  
Maryland, unless opposed by Daniel Webster  
singly, and it would be doubtful even then.

If the Democratic party could unite on Judge  
White, his success would be undoubted. If  
Mr. Van Buren, Judge White and Mr. Web-  
ster all run, Mr. Webster must inevitably re-  
ceive the vote of the State: a national conven-  
tion will not unite the Democratic party on Mr.  
Van Buren.

There is one event nevertheless, which may  
sever the bond that unites Judge White with  
the Democracy of the nation. Should he be  
run singly by the united Whig party, (the  
Nullifiers of the South and the National Re-  
publicans or Federalists of the Middle and  
Northern States) it will become the duty of  
every Democratic Republican to oppose his  
election. Elected by the discordant materials  
of the Whig party, and under the influence and  
advice of Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Clay and Mr.  
Webster, to whom he would be indebted for  
his election, the Democratic party could ex-  
pect nothing but that his principles would yield  
to the force of the circumstances surrounding  
and supporting him. These are frankly our  
views, independent of the question of a Na-  
tional Convention—on that subject we shall say  
something at some other time.

**Extract from the Correspondence of the Bal-  
timore Gazette.**

The Senate to-day overruled Mr. Benton's  
exposition of the statute of 1819 and went into  
a balloting for a printer for the next Congress.  
After twenty unsuccessful attempts Calver and  
Seaton were elected, over General Duff Green,  
Blair and Rives, Wm. Ryan, Mr. Boyall and  
others. The present incumbent is Gen. Green.  
The balloting created a great sensation among  
the craft and the galleries were crowded with  
every limb of the profession from the profe-  
ssors down to the printers devil. The printing  
of the Senate for two years past has been more  
expensive to the nation and lucrative to the  
printer than that of the other House, although  
the latter is five times the larger body. The  
corresponding election in the House is most  
anxiously awaited by printers as well as politi-  
cians.

The Arabian horses were sold to day, and one  
of them produced the sum of \$1205 from a gen-  
tleman of Virginia. I heard an old whip say  
that the horses were old and not worth fifty  
dollars a piece. So much for diplomatic gifts.

**The Votes upon the Election of Printer.**

For Gales & Seaton,	27
Blair & Rives,	14
Duff Green,	9
Rind,	2
24 necessary to a choice	
Blair's highest vote was	18
Duff Green's,	16

**ANTIMASONIC NOMINATION.**—At a meet-  
ing of the Antimasonic members of the Legis-  
lature and other Antimasonic citizens, held last  
evening at the State House, the Hon. ED-  
WARD EVERETT was nominated a candi-  
date for Governor.

The nomination, however, was encountered  
by a string of Resolutions, of which some were  
indifferent, and others were played with prin-  
ciples of a character that neither Edward  
Everett will accept, nor would the people endorse.  
We apprehend, therefore, that to a certain ex-  
tent, they will come back protested. More a-  
nion.—*Boston Cen.*

## CONGRESS.

We have now arrived at  
the last day of the present Congress. Never  
before, in all our knowledge, has it happened  
that all the essential business of the session has  
been driven to the extreme end of it, so entire-  
ly as is now the case. Up to the hour of put-  
ting this paper to press last evening, all the im-  
portant business of the session remained in an  
unfinished state, and a great part of it must in-  
evitably be left upon the tables of the two Houses,  
but especially the House of Representatives, at  
the termination of the session. The present  
is no time to explain how this has been brought  
about. The untimely introduction of the French  
question, which will lead to no result whatever,  
or to none of importance, is the cause of the en-  
tire loss of the two last days; and we doubt  
whether, after all the debate, any definitive  
question will have been taken upon it.

It is impossible to foresee or foretell what  
bills, now depending, will or will not become  
laws. Nothing is certain to any one of them.  
The great Civil Appropriation Bill itself in  
jeopardy, and will continue to be so until the  
very end of the session.

Nor shall we be able, in to-morrow's paper,  
though the session will be ended before it ap-  
pears, to give much more satisfactory informa-  
tion on the subject; for it is now apparent that  
much of the business will be left until to-night,  
and transacted after the hour at which the pa-  
per of to-morrow must necessarily be at press.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**  
The anti-masons of Boston are calling meet-  
ings in favor of Mr. John Q. Adams. To any  
one acquainted with the politics of Massachu-  
setts, it will be evident that such course is  
one step towards anti-masonry and two towards  
Van Burenism. The removal of Governor  
Davis to the Senate of the United States, will  
render it necessary for the Whigs to seek a  
new candidate; and a union of the Anti-ma-  
sons, if they cannot succeed with Mr. Adams,  
with the Jackson men, may give trouble to the  
Whigs.—*U. S. Gaz.*

**INCENDIARIES.**  
A fourth attempt was made yesterday after-  
noon, to set fire to the Gazette office. The in-  
cendiary placed half of a lighted sperm-candle  
within one of the pigeon holes of a fine  
book case, in a small but room over the second  
story. On discovering that something was on  
fire in the house, search was made, but for some  
time without success—finally the flame was  
seen issuing from the book case, the doors of  
which had been closed and was immediately ex-  
tinguished. We understand that a person was  
apprehended on suspicion of having committed  
the act, but we know not upon what evidence.

It is evident that these repeated attempts to  
burn the office, have been made by some one  
familiar with the buildings—and it is to be hop-  
ed that the criminal may be detected before he  
consummates his design.—*Balt. Chron.*

**SNOW STORM AND SHIP WRECKS.**  
The Norfolk Herald of Monday, received  
by the steam boat, says: A strong north-  
easterly gale sprung up on Thursday, accom-  
panied with sleet, which was succeeded by a  
heavy fall of snow, and a continuance of the  
gale during the next day.—The snow was en-  
lanked by the wind in some situations to  
the depth of 3 or 4 feet, and was on a level  
from 12 to 15 inches deep. Saturday, the last  
day of winter was clear and bright, but cold  
and frosty, and Spring came upon us yesterday  
in the garb of winter. Serious distress to the  
shipping on the coast is apprehended, but as yet  
we have heard only of the following:

**SHIP WRECKS.**—The brig Julia and  
Helen, Thorndike, from New Orleans, with a  
cargo of Sugars and Molasses, bound to Bal-  
timore, went ashore in Lynhaven Bay on Friday  
morning last, at 11 o'clock, (having a Balti-  
more Pilot on board,) during the severe snow  
storm. The Brig passed Cape Henry at 10  
P. M. On Thursday night, and stood up the  
Bay about 30 miles, when encountering strong  
adverse winds she put about and anchored in  
Lynhaven Bay. But anchors were let go,  
but did not bring the vessel up, and she drifted  
ashore, when both chains were slipped, and the  
Brig beat high upon the Beach. The Captain  
is of opinion that she has bilged—Crew all  
saved.

The Brig Sterling, Chase, from City Point,  
laden with Tobacco and Flour bound to Bos-  
ton, went ashore in Lynhaven Bay on Thurs-  
day morning last, at 3 o'clock, during the snow  
storm, and immediately filled with water.  
The Sterling went to sea 25th, and on the fol-  
lowing day, encountered strong adverse winds,  
and was compelled to put back.—*Balt. Chron.*

[From the *Albany Daily Advertiser*]  
**MALIBRAN.**—One of our papers received  
by the Orleans, contains an account of a very  
singular adventure that recently befel this lady  
in Italy, which we will briefly relate for the  
amusement of our musical readers. The peo-  
ple of Arezzo learning her arrival at that place,  
refused to let her pass on her journey till she  
had sung for them, from the balcony of the inn.  
She refused, declaring she could not and would  
not. A gentleman, then emerged from the crowd,  
presenting a pistol at her, and using his  
claim upon the fair songstress. She wept  
with agitation and anger, but the mob contin-  
ing inexorable, her courier, (who proved to  
be De Berriot, her husband) went to the car-  
riage, brought out his violin, and amused the  
audience in the street with an exquisite per-  
formance, until Malibran had wiped her eyes, and  
recovered her voice. She then sang a Cavatina  
in her best manner, and received louder ap-  
plause than she had ever before met with in  
Europe or America. The delighted Arezzians,  
then harnessed themselves to her carriage,  
and dragged her on her road for several miles!!

By the way, however, Madame Malibran  
may think herself honored in the incident, since  
Arrezzo is distinguished as the birth place of  
Petrarch, and of Guy Aratin, a Benedictine  
Monk, the inventor of the system of Musical  
Notation.

**Judgment and Fashion.**—Judgment and  
the doctors say, "keep your feet warm and your  
head cool." But the fashion of the day says to  
the ladies, wear cloth cloaks, fur capes for the  
shoulders, and the indispensable boa about the  
neck, but be certain and encase the feet in cot-  
ton or fine worsted and prunella. Thus judg-  
ment and fashion are at war, and the victory  
always belongs to the latter.

The steam boat Relief returned to this city  
yesterday evening, after a most arduous and  
perilous trip through the ice to Frenchtown.—  
She left here on Sunday at one o'clock, to suc-  
cur the Carroll if necessary, and did not reach  
Frenchtown until Monday night. She reports that  
the upper part of the Bay was blocked up  
with ice, which was in many places six or sev-  
en feet thick. For many successive miles she  
passed through ice four inches thick. The Car-  
roll remained safe at Frenchtown.

**THE CODE OF HONOR.**—There is one  
feature in the Mexican laws which we should  
be glad to see adopted in all parts of the world  
where duelling prevails. It is, that if a person

kills another in a duel, he becomes responsible  
for all the debts of the deceased. It can hardly  
be conceived that a sane man would challenge  
another merely because he was involved, and  
wished, at the expense of life, to discharge his  
debt. On the other hand, it would form a good  
reason to decline acceptance of a challenge, that  
it might involve other hazards than the loss of  
blood. There is much justice also, in the pro-  
hibition of the surviving duellist, having taken  
the life of his antagonist, his of course de-  
prived him of the satisfaction of paying his  
debts.—*Com. Att.*

**Highly Important.**—We have to-day re-  
ceived an account of an experiment made dur-  
ing the last week by R. L. Stevens, Esq., to  
whose scientific improvements and discoveries  
in mechanics, and untiring industry, our coun-  
try and the world is more indebted for its  
travelling facilities than to any living individ-  
ual. It appears that Mr. Stevens has invented  
an apparatus, by which a boat may be driven,  
with certainty and safety, through ice of any  
thickness, and for which he is about taking out  
a patent. This we are gratified to learn, is no  
matter of speculation or mere theory;—the ap-  
paratus has already been applied to the steamboat  
Newark, and the result was, that she made her  
way through the fresh water ice of the Newark  
bay (where she had been frozen during the cold  
weather) with the greatest ease. Since that  
time she has continued her regular and  
daily trips to Newark.—*N. Y. Courier.*

**STEAM BOAT COOKING.**  
The following graphic description of a din-  
ner on board a steamboat, not an American  
one, but a British, plying between England  
and Ireland,—is from an English Magazine.  
It beats all the descriptions of Trollope, Hamil-  
ton, &c.

"Such a dinner! ye Gods! such a dinner!  
Spirit of Udd forbid that I am again to assist at  
such another! Such a steamed beef, steamed car-  
rots, steamed mutton, steamed pork, steamed  
onions, steamed greens, fifts, fowls, cabbage,  
black puddings and tripe—apparently steamed  
in the same boiler, that steamed us along, and  
flavored with the same oil that prevented fric-  
tion in the machinery and supplied the lights  
in the engine room. Yet our goodly com-  
pany, fifty two in number, men, women and  
children, ate, drank, jostled, shoved, carved,  
grumbled, called, scolded, quarrelled, gobbled,  
and gabbled, with a velocity and pertinacity,  
scarcely exceeded by the rapid and un-  
derstanding of the lever that set our paddles turning."

The New York Mercantile states that the  
packet ship Roscoe, which sailed from that port  
on the 12th January, was spoken on the 29th,  
20 miles above Tuskar, having a fine wind,  
which would carry her into Liverpool the next  
day. This packet carried out the Report of  
the late state of our relations with France, and  
we may now calculate almost with certainty  
that the document reached Paris by the 3d to  
the 5th of last month. The same document  
was carried by the Formosa, which also left  
New York on the 12th of January for Havre.  
—*Balt. Amer.*

In France, recently, a powerful young man  
attempted the following feat, to wit: to walk  
—With the aid of a rope he raised with his  
teeth a cask of cider containing 47 gallons, and  
carried it, without stopping, across a yard of  
considerable extent. When, however, he had  
put down his burden, he was incapable of shut-  
ting his mouth, and in a few days died.

A young Bavarian physician was lately so  
completely exhausted by a vomiting of blood  
that he was considered to be dead, and actually  
put into a coffin. On the following day, how-  
ever, while his sister was sprinkling his body  
with aromatic vinegar, she observed convulsive  
movements and other signs of returning anima-  
tion. A physician was sent for who succeeded in re-  
storing him to life.

**AUDIBON.**  
The following interesting account of the  
Chimney Swallow, is from Audibon's new  
work, now being published in England.  
"Immediately after my arrival at Louisville,  
in the State of Kentucky, I became acquaint-  
ed with the hospitable and amiable Major Wil-  
liam Croghan and his family. While talk-  
ing one day about the birds, I presented him with  
a small treatise on the Swallows, and he in-  
formed me that he had a pair of them in his  
possession, and that he would let me have them  
if I would take the trouble to care for them."  
The following is the account of the Swallow  
which he presented to me, and which I have  
since had the pleasure of examining. It was a  
young male, and was brought to me by a  
hunter named Croghan, who had shot it in the  
month of July. Swallows were flying over Jeffersonville,  
Louisville and the woods around, but there  
were none near the house. I procured the bird  
and shortly after returned on foot. The sun was  
going down behind the Silver Hill; the evening  
was beautiful; thousands of swallows were fly-  
ing closely above me, and three or four at a  
time were pitching into the hole, like bees hur-  
rying into their hive. I remained, my head  
leaning on the tree, listening to the roaring  
noise made by the birds as they settled and  
arranged themselves, until it was quite  
dark, when I left the place, although I was  
convinced that many more had to enter. I did  
not pretend to count them, for the number was  
too great, and the birds rushed to the entrance  
so thick as to baffle the attempt. I had scarce-  
ly returned to Louisville, when a violent thun-  
der storm passed suddenly over the town, and  
its appearance made me think that the hurry  
of the Swallows to enter the tree was caused by  
their anxiety to avoid it. I thought of the Swal-  
lows almost the whole night, so anxious had I  
become to ascertain their number, before the  
time of their departure should arrive.

"Next morning, I rose early enough to reach  
the place long before the least appearance of  
daylight, and placed my head against the tree.  
All was silent within. I remained in that po-  
sure probably twenty minutes, when suddenly  
I thought the great tree was giving way, and  
coming down upon me. Instantly I sprang  
from it, but when I looked up at it again,  
what was my astonishment to see it standing  
as firm as ever. The Swallows were now  
pouring out in a black continued stream. I  
ran back to my post, and listened with amaz-  
ement to the noise within, which I could com-  
pare to nothing else than the sound of a large  
wheel revolving under a powerful stream. It  
was yet dusky, so that I could hardly see the  
hoon on my watch, but I estimated the time  
which they took in getting out at more than  
thirty minutes. After their departure, no  
noise was heard within, and they dispersed in  
every direction with the quickness of thought.

"I immediately formed the project of ex-  
amining the interior of the tree, which, as my  
kind friend, Major Croghan, had told me,  
proved the most remarkable I had ever met  
with. This I did, in company with a hunting


associate. We went provided with a large  
line & a rope, the first of which, we after several  
trials, succeeded in throwing across the broken  
branch. Fastening the rope to the line we  
drew it up, and pulled it over until it reached  
the ground again. Provided with the longest  
cane we could find, I mounted the tree by the  
rope, without accident, and at length seated  
myself at ease on the broken branch; but my  
labour was fruitless, for I could see nothing  
through the hole, and the cane, which was a  
bout fifteen feet long; touching nothing on the  
sides of the tree within, that could give any  
information. I came down fatigued and disap-  
pointed.

"The next day I hired a man, who cut a  
hole at the base of the tree. The hole was only  
eight or nine inches thick, and the axo soon  
brought the inside to view, disclosing a matted  
mass of exuviae, with rotten feathers reduced  
to a kind of mould, in which however, I could  
perceive fragments of insects and quills. I had  
a passage cleared, or rather bored through  
this mass, for nearly six feet. This operation  
took up a good deal of time, and knowing by  
experience that if the birds should notice the  
hole before they would abandon the tree, I  
had it carefully closed. The swallows came  
as usual that night, and I did not disturb them  
for several days. At last, provided with a  
dark lantern, I went with my companion about  
nine in the evening, determined to have a full  
view of the interior of the tree. The hole was  
opened with caution. I scrambled up the  
sides of the mass of exuviae, and my friend fol-  
lowed. All was perfectly silent. Slowly and  
gradually I brought the light of the lantern to  
bear on the sides of the hole above us, when  
we saw Swallows clinging side by side, cover-  
ing the whole surface of the excavation. In no  
instance did I see one above another. Satisfied  
with the sight I closed the lantern. We then  
caught and killed with as much care as pos-  
sible more than a hundred, stowing them away  
in our pockets and bosoms, and slid down into  
the open air."

**TEMPERANCE MEETING.**  
In pursuance of a previous notice the citizens  
of the village of Boonsborough and its vicinity,  
met in the M. E. Church of said village, on  
Friday evening, 20th February, to form a  
Temperance Society. After prayer from the  
Rev. Edward Sanders, the Rev. Ignatius Cooper  
addressed the meeting in a long & ingenious  
speech, showing with great accuracy and force  
the satisfaction of all present, the evils of in-  
temperance, and the advantages resulting from  
the formation of Temperance Societies. He  
closed his remarks by calling on the audience to  
give in their names, and to the gratification  
of the friends of the Temperance cause, there were  
25, viz: 13 males and 12 females, who can be  
forward to sign the temperance pledge to ab-  
stain entirely from all ardent and vinous  
drinks.

The meeting closed by appointing the Rev.  
F. Griffith President, and Messrs. Robert  
Thawley and Wilson Dukes, Vice Presidents,  
and JOHN TALBOT,  
Recording Secretary.

**Religious Notice.**  
A quarterly meeting will be held in the Meth-  
odist Protestant Meeting House in Easton,  
commencing on THURSDAY evening next,  
12th March. Several ministers are expected to  
be in attendance.

**The thoroughbred Race Horse**  
  
**RIPLEY.**  
The Property of John C. Craig.

A HANDSOME chestnut, seven years old  
the ensuing spring, five feet three inches  
high, of fine form, beautiful action, and exhib-  
iting great strength—his appearance command-  
ing, admired and approved.—He will stand  
this season at Centerville and Easton—com-  
mencing at Centerville on the first of March,  
remaining a week at a time at each place. He  
is now ready to serve mares at the following  
low prices, viz: \$10 the single leap, cash; \$15  
the season, payable the first of August next,  
when it will expire—and \$25 to insure a mare,  
payable as soon as she is known to be in foal  
or parted with—\$1 to the groom for each mare  
payable when she is put to the horse.

**PEDIGREE.**  
RIPLEY'S sire was the celebrated race  
horse Sir Charles, the best son of the renowned  
Sir Archy. His dam was the famous running  
mare Bray Robinson, by Thaddeus; dam Maria,  
by Sir Archy, imported Sir Harry—im-  
ported Dare Devil—Batt and Maclin's Fear-  
naught—imported Janus out of a thoroughbred  
mare. See Turf Register, vol. 3d, page 430.  
The blood and distinguished performances of Sir  
Charles his sire—Sir Archy his grand sire—  
and of Bray Robinson his dam, proves him to  
be of a running family. His own successful  
performances, also, on Long Island, where he  
twice (and the only times he ever started in  
condition to run) beat several of the best two  
mile horses in the country, in three heats, with  
perfect ease, having run one heat in 3m. 47s.  
Under a hard pull, proves him to be a most de-  
sirable Stallion. At Trenton, when out of con-  
dition, he beat the celebrated mile horse Fox, a  
single mile, which was one instance of his ex-  
traordinary speed.

**JOSEPH H. HELLINGS.**  
March 10 3d  
N. B. His stand at Easton will be at the  
stable of Mr. Jos. Jefferson, near town; who  
will take charge of mares sent from a distance,  
on moderate terms.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Commissioners for Talbot County  
will meet at their Office in the Court  
House on Tuesday the 3d of March next.  
They will appoint Constables on Tuesday the  
31st March and Supervisors of roads on Tues-  
day the 7th day of April, next. Applicants for  
the office of Constable will please hand in their  
applications to the Clerk on or before the 24th  
March, and those persons now holding war-  
rants as supervisors of roads are particularly  
requested to make known to the Clerk whether  
they or not they wish to be continued.

By order of the Commissioners,  
THOMAS C. NICOLS, Clerk.  
Feb. 24.

**A CARD.**  
THE customers of my blacksmith's shop  
or 1834 are drawn off and left at the Post Of-  
fice with Edward Mullikin, Esq. on whom  
they are requested to call and settle the same,  
either by payment or acknowledgment.  
RICHARD SPENCER.

**CASH.**—A number of likely YOUNG  
NEGROES, of both sexes, between the  
ages of 12 and 30, slaves for life, and for whom  
good titles can be given, are wanted. For  
such the highest cash prices will be paid by the  
subscriber.  
JAMES M. KNIGHT.  
Feb 7

## WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

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



# Easton and Baltimore Packet.

VIA MILES RIVER FERRY.



## Schooner William & Henry.

JAMES STEWART—Master.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that the above schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on the 4th March, (weather permitting) leaving Easton at 9 o'clock, and returning, will leave Baltimore on the Saturday following, at 9 o'clock, from Light street wharf, No. 19, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season.

Freights intended for the William & Henry will be received on board at Miles River Ferry, or at the Landings of such persons on the river as may request it. All orders left at the Drug Store of Spencer & Willis, in Easton, or with the Captain, will be promptly attended to by the public's obedient servant.

WM. TOWNSEND.  
Feb 23

# Easton and Baltimore Packet.



## Schooner Emily Jane.

ROBSON LEONARD—Master.

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

The public's obedient servant,  
J. E. LEONARD.  
Feb 17

# Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SPEND NEW SLOOP.

## THOMAS HAYWARD.



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

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

Passage \$1.00; and 25 cents for each meal.  
Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscriber's residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel.  
Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.  
The public's obedient servant,  
SAMUEL H. BENNY.  
Feb 10

## P. F. THOMAS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed to the Office on Washington street, next door to the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas.  
Jan 3

## The Farmer and Gardener.

AND  
Live-Stock Breeder & Manager.

IS a weekly paper in quarto form—successor of the late American Farmer, which has been discontinued—conducted by I. H. Hitchcock, and issued every Tuesday from this establishment on the following terms:

1. Price five dollars per annum, payable in advance. When this is done, 50 cents worth of any kind of seeds on hand will be delivered or sent to the order of the subscriber with his receipt.
2. The manner of payment which is preferable to any other for distant subscribers, is by check or draft on some responsible party here, or else by remittance of a current bank note; and to obviate all objection to mail transmission, the conductor assumes the risk.
3. Subscriptions are always charged by the year, and never for a shorter term. When once sent to a subscriber the paper will not be discontinued (except at the discretion of the publisher) without a special order, on receipt of which a discontinuance will be entered, to take effect at the end of the current year of subscription.
4. Subscribers may receive the work either by mail in weekly numbers, or in monthly or quarterly portions; or else in a volume (ending in May annually) by land, pre-paid, half bound and lettered (to match with the American Farmer) by such conveyance as they may direct; but the \$5 must in all these cases be paid in advance.
5. Advertisements relating to any of the subjects of this paper will be inserted once at one dollar per square, or at that rate for more than a square, and at half that rate for each repetition.

This paper, like its predecessor, is exclusively devoted to the interests of the "tillers of the soil," and also treats more particularly than that work did of the breeding, rearing and management of domestic animals. The culture of silk and of the vine also receives particular attention.

Agricultural Chemistry, which forms the basis of the true theory of farming, and details of the experience of enlightened practical farmers and gardeners, together with a weekly report of the Baltimore produce and provision markets form the principal theme of this publication; party politics and religious discussions being wholly excluded. The advertising page

too, will be found interesting and highly useful to the farmer and gardener.

The publication year begins and ends in May. The numbers for a year form a handsome volume of 416 pages, and the last or 52d Number, contains a title page and copious index.

An argument and an offer.—It is respectfully suggested that those farmers who view a subscription to a well conducted agricultural paper in the light of an expense or tax. This item ought to be classed by them with the cost of manure—both may indeed be dispensed with, but not advantageously. Why should the influence of the printing press, which is literally revolutionizing the world, be lost to the farmer? Surely there is no human employment which more deserves its aid, nor to which such aid can be more useful than to the fundamental art of Agriculture. If any farmer is doubtful on this point, and considers an agricultural paper either useless or expensive, the conductor of this cheerfully meets his misgivings with the following proposition: Let him subscribe for either of the papers issued from this office, and comply with the terms; and if at the end of his year he shall be of opinion that he has not received benefits from its columns equal to its cost, I pledge my word to receive back from him the Nos. (in good order,) and give him seeds of any kind on hand for the full amount paid by him for subscription. This pledge is given and will be redeemed in perfect good faith.

Any gentleman desirous of seeing a specimen of the work, with a view to subscribing if he shall like it, shall on furnishing his address without cost to the conductor, have a number sent him for that purpose.

Gentlemen subscribing are respectfully advised to take the Nos. from the commencement of the current volume; and indeed when not otherwise specially directed we shall so send them. Subscriptions, communications and advertisements are respectfully solicited.

## HINTS TO FARMERS.

This is another publication printed on a larger sheet than the Farmer and Gardener, in octavo form, and issued from this establishment every second week on the following terms:

1. Price two dollars a year; but to those who pay at the time of subscribing, free of postage or other expense to the editor, a return shall be made of any kind of seeds, tree, book, or other article kept for sale at the establishment, to the amount of fifty cents.
2. Three subscribers uniting and sending five dollars shall be credited in full, each for a year's subscription; but they shall not be entitled to the "return" mentioned above.
3. A postmaster or other person who shall send \$5 (current in Baltimore,) free of all expense to the conductor, shall receive four copies of the work for one year, to be charged to one account.
4. Price of advertising—manner of subscribing and of discontinuing—and also of paying, are the same as those prescribed above for the Farmer and Gardener.

Also: The guarantee to receive back the numbers at the end of the year, if a subscriber is dissatisfied with the work, is extended to this as to the other paper.

The matter for this paper will be chiefly compiled from the Farmer and Gardener, and Live-Stock Breeder and Manager; the American Farmer; and indeed from all the agricultural periodicals of the country, comprising the best pieces from each. It will also contain a Price Current of country produce in both the commercial and common markets, and a page or two will be devoted to advertisements connected with the main objects of the publication. In short, the paper will be adapted to the purposes, and devoted exclusively to the benefit of the common farmer.

The numbers for a year will make a handsome volume of 416 pages, and the last one will contain a title page and index.

Who will not take "Hints" on the above unpalatable terms? Let him who will, send his name and cash at once.  
Feb 20

## PROSPECTUS

OF THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE  
Ohio Farmer and Western Horticulturalist.

Published at Batavia, Ohio, by S. Meclary.  
Well aware of the peculiar difficulties attending the publication of an agricultural periodical, yet satisfied that nothing is of higher importance to the country, than that of the cultivation of the soil and the various arts connected with it, the editor of the Ohio Farmer is determined to persevere in his labors.

The 2d vol. of the Farmer will, therefore, be commenced on the first day of January, 1835. In continuing this publication, the editor feels that he may justly and appropriately appeal to the friends of Agricultural and Horticultural improvements in general, to aid in its circulation, and to enrich its columns with contributions from their pens. During the short period of its publication it has received countenance and circulation fully equal to the anticipations of the editor, and which he thinks a sufficient guarantee for its continuance, and to warrant a more general support.

The proper culture of the soil—improving live stock—diseases of animals—the improvement in the culture of garden and field vegetables—and mechanic arts, and agricultural and garden implements—Domestic Economy—Botany—Geology—Natural History—Chemistry, &c. will all receive due attention, from both original communications and extracts from the most approved works.

In addition to the interests of the first volume, the editor is making preparations to give, and improve the Farmer by numerous Cuts, representing more clearly the subjects above enumerated. As this will necessarily incur a heavy expense, a corresponding patronage is expected and solicited.

At the request of a number of eastern correspondents, the editor intends also, in the course of this volume, to give, from time to time, a condensed view of the agricultural condition and resources of the great Mississippi Valley—the points where emigration for the time being is most tending—the prospects held out to emigrants—the fact and health of the country—the prices of land—the facilities of navigation, and the streams for milling and manufacturing purposes, &c.

Such information is of the utmost importance to emigrating farmers, and as closely connected with a Western agricultural publication as the cultivation of the soil itself, or the products suitable to such cultivation. As this branch of the work will extend its circulation to some considerable extent among eastern gentlemen, and others who wish to purchase Western lands, the holders of such lands would find it to their interest to make the same known through its columns—and whenever this is done to any extent, the description of such lands will be published on a separate sheet, and forwarded as a cover to the Farmer. The usual prices of advertising will only be charged. No charge, however, is intended to be made for communications for a single publication, descriptive of lands, face, and health of the country, &c.

35-A List of Solvent Banks will be occasionally inserted, and any important change in the markets duly noticed.

## TERMS.

The Ohio Farmer is published twice a month at the very low price of \$1 a year, in advance, with an Index to each volume. It is expressly reduced to this price (much below what is safe for the proprietor) to encourage its circulation, and promote agricultural science. All notes on solvent banks received. Payment may be made by mail, at our risk, free of postage. Persons obtaining 5 subscribers, shall have the 6th copy gratis; or for \$20, shall have 25 copies sent to their direction.

All editors, postmasters, and officers of agricultural societies, are authorized agents, and requested to act as such.

Editors who wish to receive the second volume, will please publish the above, and forward their papers for exchange.

Batavia, Ohio, Nov. 1834.—dec 27

## PROSPECTUS

For publishing the EASTERN SHORE WHIG and PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, semi-weekly throughout the year.

Having assumed the entire management of the Whig, I am anxious to render the paper one of as much interest and usefulness as the circumstances under which it is published will admit of. With this view I have determined to issue it semi-weekly throughout the year, for the convenience of the citizens of this country, and of such other of its patrons as can obtain it twice a week by means of the existing mail facilities. Receiving the mails, containing much important and interesting matter, it is impossible for a paper published but once in the week, to keep pace, even in a tolerable degree, with the current events of the day, as furnished by the papers published in the cities; its readers are therefore driven to the necessity of taking the city papers, at higher prices, with greater charges of postage, or of losing much which would be both amusing and interesting to them. To obviate these difficulties, therefore, and to be able to supply the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining or contiguous counties with a paper, which will inform them at an early day, of most matters of interest which the press of our country is daily evolving, I have determined on this change. In adopting it, however, it is not my intention to make any advance on the price of subscription to the paper to such as pay in advance. All such will receive it at the exceedingly low rate of \$3 per annum. Those who do not pay in advance will be charged \$4 per annum.

It is further my intention to publish a weekly paper throughout the year, to meet the views of such of the patrons of the WHIG as may not feel disposed, or may not find it convenient to take the semi-weekly paper. The weekly paper will be reduced to two dollars per annum, to such as pay in advance; those who do not pay in advance will be charged two dollars and fifty cents.

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

The importance of prompt payment to the publishers of newspapers, must be obvious to every one. To have one's debts scattered over the country in such small sums, renders them almost uncollectible; to collect this evil as far as practicable, and at the same time to extend the circulation of the paper by offering an additional inducement to subscribers, in the reduced price of the WHIG, I have concluded to make the difference in price between such as pay in advance, and those who wait to be called on.

The above arrangement, will be carried into effect from the first of January next. The semi-weekly paper will be published on Tuesday and Saturday mornings; the weekly paper on Tuesday mornings. Subscribers to the WHIG are requested to communicate to the editor which paper they would wish to receive; in the absence of such instruction, the semi-weekly will be considered as ordered by them. It is useless to give any assurance to the patrons of the paper, that it is my intention, if possible, to render it more worthy of their support. The efforts now made, must stand as evidence sufficient of a disposition to give them a valuable consideration for the amount paid. If the paper should prove itself worthy of public confidence and support, I have no fear that it will fail to receive them.  
RICHARD SPENCER.  
Oct. 28, 1834.

## GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

Of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge. To be illustrated with numerous Engravings by the Boston Bewick Company.

THE success which has attended the publication of the best Magazines from the English Press, has led to preparation for issuing a periodical more particularly adapted to the wants and tastes of the American public. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work strictly what the name indicates, it will, nevertheless, contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines.

Extensive preparations have been entered into, both with artists and authors, to furnish from all parts of the Union, drawings and illustrations of every subject of interest, which the publishers confidently believe will enable them to issue a work honorable to its title, and acceptable to the American People.

The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of twenty superb engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly containing between forty and fifty imperial octavo pages, and be furnished at the low price of two dollars per annum. It will comprise—Portraits and Biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans; Views of Public Buildings, Monuments and Improvements; Landscapes; Scenery; the boundless variety and beauty of which, in this country, will form an ever increasing source of instruction and gratification; Engravings and descriptions of the character, habits &c. of Beasts, Birds, Fishes and Insects, together with every subject connected with the Geography, History, Natural and Artificial resources of the country, illustrated in a familiar and popular manner.

FREEMAN HUNT, Agent of the Boston Bewick Company, 47 Court st. Boston, July 17—dec 13

## THE STEAM BOAT



## MARYLAND

WILL leave Baltimore on Friday next, the 13th instant, at 7 o'clock, A. M. (weather permitting) for Annapolis, Cambridge, (by Castle Haven wharf,) and Easton, and return next day, Saturday. She will make one trip a week to the Eastern Shore, as above stated, leaving Baltimore on Friday and returning Saturday, until further notice.  
L. G. TAYLOR, Capt.  
Feb 7

## COACH, GIG AND HARNESS



## MAKING.

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

With a large and extensive assortment of

## MATERIALS,

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

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carriages, Carryalls,

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

## A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

## GIGS, new and second hand,

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

The public's obedient servants,  
N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 11 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz. smithing, plating and painting.

They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately, otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons.  
A. & H.  
Jan 20

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

## The celebrated Hunter



## GREY MESSENGER,

FROM THE CITY OF WILMINGTON,

WILL stand for Mares the ensuing season at Centreville, Easton, and Trappe. More particular notice will hereafter be given.  
RICHARD C. LAIN.  
Feb 21

## TO TRAVELLERS.



HAVING taken upon myself the contract for the transportation of the Mail from Cambridge to Snow Hill, passengers will hereafter be conveyed from Cambridge to Princess Anne, or from Princess Anne to Cambridge, or any of the intermediate places, on moderate terms, by means of the two horse Mail Stage, now running between those towns. The Stage leaves Cambridge every Wednesday and Sunday morning, at 6 o'clock; and returning, departs from Princess Anne, at the same hour on Tuesday and Saturday of each week.  
ROBERT COOPER.  
dec 30

N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owner.

## Millinery and Mantua Making.

MISS ELIZABETH MILLIS,

HAVING lately returned from Baltimore, where she has been at work in the above business, in the employment and under the instruction of a lady considered equal to any in the city, in the style and finish of her work, and having made arrangements for the early and regular receipt of the fashions as they appear, offers her services to the ladies of Easton and the adjoining country, in the business of MILLINERY & MANTUA MAKING generally. She has taken the room or store formerly occupied by Mrs. Gibbs, between the residence of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson and the store of Mr. Jas. Wilson, where she would be pleased that the ladies would call and give her work a trial.  
Jan 17

## DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BEASTON & HARPER is this day mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment to Thomas Harper who is legally authorized to receive the same.

THOMAS BEASTON, THOMAS HARPER, N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by Thomas Harper, who respectfully solicits a continuance of public favor.  
T. HARPER.  
Easton, Feb. 14th, 1835—Feb 13

## FOR SALE.

A YOKE of YOUNG, well broke OXEN, and a good OX CART, low for cash, or on a short credit. Apply to  
JAMES BENNY.  
Easton, Feb. 17

## A CARD.

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

## HISTORY OF THE HORSE.

First American, from the London Edition.

A HISTORY OF THE HORSE, in all its varieties and uses, together with complete directions for their breeding, rearing, and management, and for the cure of all diseases to which he is liable.

Also, a concise treatise on DRAUGHT, with a copious Index to the whole.

Price \$1 50.

May be had of the Booksellers in the District, and of the Booksellers in the principal Cities of the Union.

67-Booksellers at a distance will be supplied with the work at a reduced price as our terms, in such cases, will be for cash only.

DUFF GREEN.  
dec 30

## PAGE'S HOTEL,



## BALTIMORE.

THIS is a new and superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city. It has been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson, Esq. Robt. Oliver, Esq. Messrs. John Donnell & Sons, and Jerome Bonaparte, Esq., with the intention of making it a first rate and fashionable house of entertainment. It will be called PAGE'S HOTEL, Exchange Buildings, and will be conducted by the subscriber in such manner as shall make it for comfort, respectability, &c. &c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United States.  
J. H. PAGE.  
Baltimore,—dec 2 6m

## CLOVER SEED

THE Subscribers have just received a supply of this article of PRIME QUALITY.

W. H. & P. GROOME.  
Feb 17 3v

## TIN WARE.

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

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

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

Country merchants or others buying to sell again, will be furnished with any articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore.  
ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.  
Jan 10

## NOTICE.

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

I still have and intend constantly to keep a large supply of  
BOOTS AND SHOES,  
and materials for manufacturing, of the best quality, and will be glad to accommodate my customers and the public generally.  
PETER TARR.  
(G)  
Feb 3

## REMOVAL

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

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

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

## HATS,

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

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

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the most reasonable cash prices.  
ENNALLS ROSZELL.  
Easton, Jan. 10

## Collector's Notice.

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

JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector of Talbot county  
sept 9

## APPRENTICE.

WANTED to the Tin plate working, an apprentice; a lad of good connections from the country would be preferred. Apply to  
ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.  
Feb 17

## GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM,

OR THE  
SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COMPANION.

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

It is not altogether feasible, when a new publication is contemplated, to present in detail to the public its prospective attractions. It is necessary, nevertheless, that its principal features should be drawn out, as it is by them that its merits, if any, shall be judged. This is the more readily accomplished, the publishers being satisfied that whatever industry and a watchful zeal can effect in completing the filling up, will be doubtless rewarded, and will be found deficient or neglected in the prosecution of this enterprise, and in striving to produce a beneficial and profitable result to themselves and to others.

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

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

SPORTING—Under this caption, will be enumerated accounts of Shooting Matches, Pedestrian Feats, Gymnastic Exercises, Aquatic Excursions, Fishing, Gaming, &c. with Anecdotes of Sportsmen.

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

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



# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1835.

THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Printed and published by

RICHARD SPENCER,

PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE DISTRICT.

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

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance. No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approval of the publisher. Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

## POETRY.

From the Churchman.

THE CHURCH.

Composed on being warned not to leave the Church too soon.—(A FACT.)

Love thee too well, dear mother Church!  
And can it ever be  
Love thee too well, my Saviour's bride,  
For whom he stooped to earth, and died  
In mortal agony?

Love thee too well, who, when these feet  
Life's early pathways trod,  
Hither'd about my cradle bed,  
And onward thence my soul hast led,  
To seek the peace of God?

Love thee too well! it could not be:  
For can I e'er repay,  
The love which in thy bosom glow'd,  
And blessings day by day bestow'd,  
To light me on my way?

At yonder consecrated fount  
That love has first reveal'd;  
There shouldest thou in tender arms,  
My brow was lav'd with holy charms—  
With heaven's own signet seal'd.

Nor ended then thy watchful care,  
But still thou led'st me on,  
And bad'st me at the chancel bow,  
And kneeling there, my soul avow  
God's steadfast champion.

And ever as the seasons come,  
My steps still there are led,  
Where thou, with all a mother's care,  
Dost for thy children's welfare prepare  
The heaven descended bread.

Thou early taught'st my infant lips  
Thy strains of prayer and praise;  
And rais'd my heart from earthly toys,  
To look for higher, holier joys.

And as the rolling year glides on,  
With thee I duly live  
To see my Lord at Bethlehem,  
Or crown'd with thorny diadem,  
On gloomy Calvary;

Or view him in the garden tomb,  
Secured by seal and stone;  
Or mark him rend death's icy chain,  
And rising upward, mount again  
His everlasting throne.

Untaught by thy maternal love,  
Where would this child have been?  
O'er schism's troubled billows toss'd,  
Or chance, alas! forever lost  
In the dark gulph of sin.

Then, can I love thee e'er too well,  
Who hast loved me so?  
No! let the moments of my life  
With deep affection all be fill'd,  
And tender love to thee:

Let all my powers, though weak and frail,  
Be ever wholly thine;  
Since not a gift which man can bring,  
Would be too rich an offering,  
To proffer at thy shrine.

Keep me, O keep me, mother, then,  
With thy unchanging love:  
And when earth's final hour has come,  
Conduct me to thy Master's home,  
In brighter worlds above.

Cambridge, Sept. 24, 1834. B. D. W.

Interesting from the Mediterranean.

We have recently been favored with the perusal of a letter from an officer on board the Delaware 74, Com. Patterson, giving a highly interesting description of their summer's cruise. As we have already published accounts of the visit to Jerusalem and Bethlehem, we shall content ourselves with giving the writer's journal of a visit to Grand Cairo and the Pyramids, which cannot fail to gratify our readers.

N. Y. Gazette.

"We arrived off Alexandria on the 13th July.—Our object in making this visit was, I believe, to see Mehmet Ali, certainly the most extraordinary man of his time; but he being absent with his son, Ibrahim Pasha, we had to content ourselves with seeing the Governor, who had just returned from a visit to the Pyramids. The next day was devoted to Bazaras, and in visiting some christian families who had been to see us. We spent the two succeeding days in visiting the arsenals, cannon foundry, cotton mills, schools, &c. and the next day the ladies dined at the harem, and the gentlemen went to return thanks and take leave of the Governor. We had a long and pleasant journey, and were accompanied by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. We had a tedious passage down, owing to strong northerly winds, and consequently we were frequently obliged to land at the villages, and seeing the condition of the people; the former are more than half depopulated, and the latter are wretched in the extreme. The Pasha has a standing army of 130,000 men, and a marine nearly equal to ours, and he wrings from the miserably reduced population a revenue of \$30,000,000! His eye is upon every man's heart, and his hand is in every man's pocket; he is the only domestic merchant throughout his vice-royalty, and no man can obtain a plate of the rice he has raised, or weave a pound of the cotton he has planted; every thing must go to the depots of the Pasha, which he receives and sells at prices fixed by himself. Never did there before exist such a searching, such an all pervading despotism.

Janissaries of the Consulate; the Commodore and his aids, followed by about thirty of the officers of the Delaware and the Shark, all superbly mounted from the stables of the Pasha. On our way from Boulae to Cairo, a distance of a mile and a half, we saw the house in which the brave Kleber was assassinated, and the tree under which the present Pasha first spread his carpet as a soldier of fortune. On our arrival at Cairo, we took possession of the house of Mr. Giddon, a young bachelor, which he had politely surrendered to us. After a bath and a lunch, we mounted for a visit to the Tombs of the Caliphs, which were situated on the south-east side of the city, in a spot entirely barren. They have a fine appearance, and are considered splendid models of Saracenic architecture. Among them is that of Malek-Adhel, the brother of the great Saladin, both renowned as flowers of Eastern chivalry in the wars of the Crusades.

On the morning of the 22d, we went, in the state already described, (which was a new one in all our outings,) to visit the Governor. On our way we passed the defile in which the unfortunate Mamelukes were entrapped and massacred. The ladies of the Harem sent a messenger to our ladies, requesting a visit from them. We were received by our Governor who speaks French, in great state; smoked pipes and drank coffee, (by the by, both the coffee-cups and mouth-pieces of the pipes were set with diamonds and other precious stones.) The Governor expressed a hope that the Commodore was pleased with his reception, and requested him to let him know how he could serve him, &c. This palace is the Citadel, two and a half miles in extent. We next proceeded to the Palace of Ibrahim Pasha, to wait for the ladies, which we found elegantly fitted up for our reception. Here we had a full view of the town and citadel, with old Cairo and the Pyramids in the distance. Here also we had pipes and coffee, with sherbet from the Harem. We then proceeded to old Cairo, where there are some magnificent ruins; and to another Palace of the Pasha, to which are attached very extensive gardens, under the superintendence of an English Horticulturalist. Here also is an aqueduct, built by the famous Saladin, for the supply of the Citadel, and the Nileometer. We also visited the stud of Ibrahim Pasha, consisting of eight hundred horses. After a lunch, we took a stroll through the Bazar, which is not near so magnificent as that at Constantinople.

"At day-light on the 23d we were all bustle, preparing for our visit to the Pyramids; and by sun-rise, our party and baggage were under way, the camels, dromedaries, horses, and donkeys making quite an imposing appearance. On leaving the ferry at Ghiza, we proceeded over a level plain in the direction of the Pyramids of Cheops. Nothing can be so desolating to the eye as these stupendous monuments of human labor; and it was in vain that I drew upon my memory for their immense dimensions, as given by travellers, I could see nothing to fill up the picture—the fact is, there is nothing near them to compare with them; and the closer I approached, the more I was disappointed.

At sunset I reached Nicholas, a large village of 2500 inhabitants, and about 2700 feet above Cairo. A small *loxada* here kept by poor, but kind-hearted people, affords all the necessities, and some of the comforts of life. Those who are known to *Doct. Gemma*, the volcano mania has for the last forty years placed him high in the *science*, enjoying his hospital and cabinet advice. Pursuing his *Doct. Gemma*, a large village of 2500 inhabitants, and about 2700 feet above Cairo. A small *loxada* here kept by poor, but kind-hearted people, affords all the necessities, and some of the comforts of life. Those who are known to *Doct. Gemma*, the volcano mania has for the last forty years placed him high in the *science*, enjoying his hospital and cabinet advice. Pursuing his *Doct. Gemma*, a large village of 2500 inhabitants, and about 2700 feet above Cairo. A small *loxada* here kept by poor, but kind-hearted people, affords all the necessities, and some of the comforts of life. 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BY AUTHORITY.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC NO. 14.]

AN ACT making additional appropriations for the Delaware breakwater, and for certain harbors, and removing obstructions in and at the mouth of certain rivers, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

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 carrying on and completing certain works heretofore commenced, viz:

For improving the harbor of Chicago, in addition to the balance of former appropriations, thirty-two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For securing the works at Black River, four thousand four hundred dollars.

For continuing the improvement at Ashabula creek in addition to the balance of former appropriations, seven thousand five hundred and ninety-one dollars.

For securing the works at Presque Isle, in addition to the balance of former appropriation, five thousand dollars.

For completing the works at Genesee river, two thousand three hundred and ninety dollars.

For continuing the improvement of Big Sodus bay, eleven thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars.

For the preservation of the beach at Provincetown harbor, in addition to the balance of former appropriation, four thousand four hundred dollars.

For the preservation of Plymouth beach, seven hundred dollars.

For the breakwater at Hyannis harbor, in addition to the balance of former appropriation, nine thousand dollars.

For improving the harbors of Newcastle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and Port Penn in the Delaware river, in addition to the balance of former appropriation, six thousand dollars.

For improving the navigation of the Savannah river, in removing the obstructions in said river from the city of Savannah to its mouth, in addition to the balance of former appropriations, twenty thousand dollars.

For improving the navigation of the Ohio river below the falls, and the Missouri, and Mississippi rivers, fifty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river between Pittsburgh and the falls of the Ohio, fifty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the War Department, and under the care of a superintendent for that part of the Ohio.

For the Delaware breakwater, one hundred thousand dollars, provided, that only so much of this sum shall be applied as, in the opinion of the Secretary of War may be advantageously expended in the present situation of the said work.

For completing the improvement at the harbor of Mobile, in removing the bar at the entrance of the harbor called the Choctaw pass, in addition to the appropriation of ten thousand dollars, made at the last session, seventeen thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven dollars and sixty cents.

For completing the removal of the obstructions to the navigation of Red river, in addition to the appropriation of fifty thousand dollars, made at the last session of Congress, the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

For improving the navigation of the Arkansas river, and for constructing a boat with an iron hull, forty thousand dollars.

For completing the improvement in the navigation of the Cape Fear river, below the town of Wilmington, North Carolina, twenty thousand dollars.

For constructing a dredging machine, and for completing the inland channel between St. Mary's and St. John's in the Territory of Florida, according to the estimate of the Engineer Department, fifteen thousand dollars.

For filling up with stone three hundred and fifty-two yards of the outer pier or breakwater at Dunkirk harbor, New York, one thousand four hundred and eighteen dollars and twenty-seven cents.

For extending and completing the pier or breakwater in front of said harbor, nine thousand five hundred and seventy dollars and sixteen cents.

Provided, That no officer of the army shall receive any per cent or additional pay, extra allowance, or compensation, in any form whatever, on account of the discharging any public money appropriated by law during the present session, for fortifications, execution of surveys, works of internal improvement, building of arsenals, purchase of public supplies of any description, or for any other service or duty whatsoever, unless authorized by law.

JNO. BELM, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. VAN BUREN, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March 3, 1835.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC NO. 15.]

AN ACT to regulate the pay of the navy of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this act, the annual pay of the officers of the Navy of the United States shall be as follows:

TIE SENIOR CAPTAIN.

At all times when in service, four thousand five hundred dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, three thousand five hundred dollars.

ALL OTHER CAPTAINS.

When in command of squadrons on foreign stations, four thousand dollars.

When on other duty, three thousand five hundred dollars.

When on duty, two thousand five hundred dollars.

COMMANDERS, OR MASTERS COMMANDANT.

When attached to vessels for sea service, two thousand five hundred dollars.

When attached to navy yards, or on other duty, two thousand one hundred dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

LIEUTENANTS.

Commanding, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

On other duty, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Waiting orders, one thousand two hundred dollars.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Waiting orders, six hundred and fifty dollars.

At sea, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

After passing and found qualified for promotion to surgeon, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

At sea, one thousand two hundred dollars.

When stationed at navy yards, hospitals, rendezvous, and receiving ships, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

After being passed and stationed as above, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

SURGEONS.

For the first five years after the date of his commission, one thousand dollars.

For the second five years, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the third five years, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For the fourth five years, one thousand six hundred dollars.

After he shall have been commissioned as a surgeon twenty years and upwards, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

All surgeons of the navy under orders for duty, at navy yards, receiving vessels, rendezvous, or naval hospitals, shall have an increase of one-fourth of the foregoing amount of their respective annual pay, from the date of their acceptance of such orders.

All surgeons of the navy ordered to any of the ships or vessels of the United States, commissioned for sea service, shall have an increase of one-fourth of the foregoing amount of their respective annual pay, from the date of their acceptance of such orders.

CHAPLAINS.

When attached to vessels for sea service, or at navy yards, one thousand two hundred dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, eight hundred dollars.

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS.

When attached to vessels for sea service, or in a yard, one thousand two hundred dollars.

SECRETARIES.

To commanders of squadrons, when commanding in chief, one thousand dollars.

To commanders of squadrons, when not commanding in chief, nine hundred dollars.

SAILING MASTERS.

Of a ship of the line, for sea service, one thousand one hundred dollars.

When on other duty, one thousand dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

SECOND MASTERS.

When attached to vessels for sea service, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

When on other duty, five hundred dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, four hundred dollars.

PASSED MIDSHIPMEN.

On duty, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Waiting orders, six hundred dollars.

WARRANTED MASTERS' MATES.

When attached to vessels for sea service, or at navy yards, four hundred and fifty dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, three hundred dollars.

MIDSHIPMEN.

When attached to vessels for sea service, four hundred dollars.

On other duty, three hundred and fifty dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, three hundred dollars.

CLERKS.

Of a clerk, nine hundred dollars.

First clerk to a commandant of a navy yard, nine hundred dollars.

Second clerk to a commandant of a navy yard, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

To commanders of squadrons, captains of fleets, and commanders of vessels, five hundred dollars.

BOATSWAINS, GUNNERS, SAILMAKERS, CARPENTERS.

Of a ship of the line, for sea service, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Of a frigate for sea service, six hundred dollars.

On other duty, five hundred dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, three hundred and sixty dollars.

Officers temporarily performing the duties belonging to those of a higher grade, shall receive the compensation allowed to such higher grade, while actually so employed.

No officer shall be put on furlough but at his own request, and all officers so furloughed shall receive one-half only of the pay to which they would have been entitled if on leave of absence.

If any assistant surgeon shall have been absent from the United States, on duty, at the request of his superior, he shall, if not rejected at a subsequent examination, be entitled to the same rank with them; and if from any cause, his relative rank cannot be assigned to him, he will retain his original position on the register.

One ration per day, only shall be allowed to all officers when attached to vessels for sea service.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no allowance shall hereafter be made to any officer, in the naval service of the United States, for drawing bills, for receiving or disbursing money, or transacting any business for the Government of the United States, nor shall he be allowed servants, or pay for servants, clothing or rations for them, or pay for the same, nor shall any allowance be made to him for rent of quarters or to pay rent for furniture, or for lights or fuel, or transporting baggage. It is hereby expressly declared that the yearly allowance provided in this act is all the pay, compensation, and allowance that shall be received under any circumstances whatever, by any such officer or person, except for traveling expenses when under orders, for which ten cents per mile shall be allowed.

APPROVED, March 3, 1835.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, March 3, 1835.

men on the subject of the appropriation. The most fearful apprehensions had been expressed, the destruction of our liberties had been predicted, if we should grant to the President \$3,000,000 of dollars to defend the country, in case it should become necessary to expend it for that purpose, before the next meeting of Congress.

Gentlemen have said, and said truly, that the constitution of the United States has conferred upon Congress, and Congress alone, the power of declaring war. When they go further, and state that this appropriation will enable the Executive to make war upon France, without the consent of Congress, they are, in my humble judgment, entirely mistaken.

Sir, said Mr. B. what is the true nature, and what are the legitimate objects, of this appropriation? Do we not know that, although the President cannot make offensive war against France, France may make war upon us; and that we may thus be involved in hostilities, in spite of ourselves, before the next meeting of Congress? If the Chamber of Deputies should determine to violate the treaty and fix an embargo on the public faith of the French nation, is it certain that France may not proceed a step further, and strike the first blow? Mr. Livingston himself, in the correspondence which had been communicated to us by the President, has expressed serious apprehensions that this may be the result. France may consider war, eventually, to be inevitable; she may distrust those who have been her friends, and she may trust those who have been her enemies. A solemn treaty thus abandoned, the just claims of our injured citizens; and taking advantage of our unprepared condition, she may commence hostilities herself. The first blow, in half the battle between nations as well as individuals. Have we any security that such will not be her conduct? Have we any reason to believe she will wait until we are ready? Her past history forbids us to indulge too securely in any belief. If she should adopt this course, what a fearful condition shall we place the country in! We adjourn without making this appropriation! The Senate will observe that not a dollar of this money can be drawn from the Treasury, unless it shall become necessary for the defence of the country prior to the next meeting of Congress.

Another circumstance which renders this appropriation indispensable is, that Congress cannot possibly be convened by the President before the next meeting of Congress. I believe, nine States in this Union, who have not yet elected their Representatives to the next Congress. Some of these elections will take place in April, and others not till August and even Oct. We have now arrived almost at the last hour of our political existence; and shall we leave the country wholly defenceless until the meeting of the next Congress? Gentlemen have warned us of the fearful responsibility which we should incur in making this appropriation. Sir, said Mr. B. when I view the responsibility which will still remain upon me, should we refuse it. In that event what will be our condition should we be attacked by France? Our sea-coast from Georgia to Maine will be exposed to the incursions of the enemy—our cities may be plundered and burnt—the national character may be disgraced; and all this, whilst we have an overgrown treasury. When I view the consequences which may possibly flow from our refusal to make this grant, I repeat that the responsibility of withholding it may become truly dreadful. No portion of it shall rest upon my shoulders.

Our constitutional right to appropriate this money is unquestionable. Whilst I express this opinion, I am sorry that the present appropriation is not more specific in its objects. Appropriation bills ought to be passed in such a manner as to leave as little to Executive discretion as possible. The purpose for which the money is to be applied ought to be clearly and distinctly stated. If there were time to do it, the bill might be improved in this respect. But, sir, this is an extraordinary crisis, and demands prompt action. We must now take it as it is, or not take it at all. There is no time left to make the changes which might be desired.

Gentlemen have contended that, under this appropriation, the President would be authorized to increase the army, and appoint as many new officers to command it as he thought proper. But this is not the case. He could not, under any just construction of this bill, raise a single new company, appoint a single officer, not authorized by existing laws. Such power is conferred upon him by its terms. It will authorize him to expend three millions of the public money, should the contingency happen which it contemplates, for putting the vessels of war now in ordinary in a condition for actual service, and for completing those the building of which has already been authorized by Congress. The money may also be applied to the completion and repair of fortifications, and in placing them in a state of security and defence against any attack. Should the President be authorized to increase the number of existing laws, to garrison the fortifications, or defend our coast, this money may be also expended for that purpose. There is nothing in the language of the appropriation to justify the construction that the President might raise new armies, and create new officers to command them.

It is my own impression that there will be no necessity for expending any portion of this money. If there should be, however, and it is the part of wisdom to provide against such a contingency; let the responsibility rest upon those who will refuse the appropriation. The country will be left defenceless, and the very knowledge of this circumstance may invite an attack.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

In Senate of the United States, March 3, 1835

Mr. CLAY made the following report:

The Committee of Foreign Relations having duly considered the message of the President of the 25th February, 1835, with the correspondence accompanying it, ask leave now to submit to the Senate the result of their deliberations in the following report.

In the former report of the Committee, made on the 6th January, 1835, they communicated to the Senate the views, at large, which they entertained of the controversy existing between the United States and France, respecting the non-execution of the treaty of indemnity, upon the state of information which the Committee then possessed. They believed, from all the evidence within their reach, that the King of France was sincerely desirous, in good faith, to fulfil the stipulations of the treaty, and that the only obstacle to its execution, was the want of a majority; but their rejection was followed by a prompt assurance of the King's Government that it should be again introduced, and its passage through the Chambers urged by all the constitutional means at the command of His Majesty. The President acquiesced in the delay necessary to make this new experiment, expressing, however, his expectation that no time would be lost in again presenting the bill, and for this purpose an extraordinary meeting of the Chambers would be convoked. This was not done, but assuming the good faith of the king, the committee thought it not unreasonable to leave to him the selection of the time and circumstances

under which, with the most probability of success, he might deem it best to submit the bill to the consideration of the Chambers. In that conclusion, the Committee perceive themselves now fortified by an official and uncontradicted statement of the Count de Rigny, contained in the note to Mr. Livingston, under date the 30th ultimo, in which the Count says to him: "Their assemblage (that of the Chambers) was not indeed immediately followed by the presentation of the bill relative to the American claims; but you, sir, know better than any other person, the causes of this delay. You, yourself, requested us not to endanger the success of this important affair, by mingling its discussion with debates of a different nature, and their mere coincidence might have the effect of bringing other influence into play than those by which it should be naturally governed. By this request, you clearly showed that you had, with your judicious spirit, correctly appreciated the situation of things, and the means of advancing the cause which you were called to defend."

In that condition of the question, the committee thought it most proper to await the issue of the new appeal to the French Chambers; and in the mean time, to abstain from the legislative adoption of the measure of reprisals, which might imply a distrust of the French Government, and by being construed into a menace, might prevent the passage of the bill. And here again the committee, with satisfaction, observe that they are fortified by the opinion of Mr. Livingston. In his despatch to the Secretary of State, under date of 11th of Jan. 1835, he says: Should Congress propose commercial restrictions, or determine to wait to the end of the session before they act, this will be considered as a vote against reprisals, and the law will be proposed, and I think carried."

If the mere silence of Congress would have had a tendency to ally the excitement of the law of reprisals, a positive vote of Congress against them was much more likely to effect that desirable object. But the committee also thought that, whilst measures were in progress, in France, to secure an appropriation to execute the treaty, it was due, both to the confidence which had been reposed in the assurances of the King, and to the dignity of the United States, to studiously avoid all intimation of ulterior or contingent purposes.

The Senate concurred in the sentiments of the committee; and on the 14th day of January, 1835, unanimously passed a resolution, declaring that it was inexpedient, at that time, to adopt any legislative measures in regard to the state of affairs between the United States and France.

The Senate having then distinctly taken the ground of forbearance to adopt any legislative measure, until the result should be known of the second appeal to the French Chambers, the committee have carefully examined the message of the President, and accompanying correspondence, now referred to them, to discover if they furnished any motives to change that ground.

The Committee have perused parts of that correspondence with painful regret. It appears that the King of France, taking offence at the recommendation of the law of reprisals, contained in the President's message, and especially with the imputation to him of bad faith; which he supposes to be conveyed in the same message, has recalled the French Minister at Washington, directing him to be substituted by a Charge des Affaires, and has caused passports to be tendered to the American Minister at Paris. Mr. Livingston nevertheless, remained at the French Court, awaiting the orders of his own Government. These have been transmitted to him, and require the departure of the American Legation from France, in the event of a second rejection of the bill of indemnity; and in that of the passage, Mr. Livingston's departure, leaving a Charge des Affaires.

Thus the original and inherent difficulties in the way of the appropriation of the fiscal means to execute the treaty are in danger of being increased by a misunderstanding on collateral and subordinate questions. It is to be regretted that the French Government, acquainted as it must be with the structure and Constitutional distribution of power of the American government did not wait the result of the deliberations of Congress, upon the President's recommendation, before it resorted to a suspension of diplomatic intercourse, through the customary organs. A delay of a few weeks would have done more to settle the minds of the House of Congress coincided in opinion with the President as to the expediency of authorizing reprisals, in the present state of the relations between the two countries; and that the Senate, by an unanimous vote, had pronounced any legislative measure whatever to be inexpedient.

The French Minister has taken his departure, leaving the Affairs of the Legation in charge to the Affairs of the Legation. It is not stopping to comment upon certain unpleasant occurrences between him and the Secretary of State, immediately preceding his departure, the committee express their concurrence in the propriety of recalling Mr. Livingston under existing circumstances, in both the contingencies which have been provided for in his instructions.

The recall of Ministers is the usual preliminary of the actual commencement of hostilities. In this instance, the committee are happy to find that no such consequence is likely to ensue; but that on the contrary, according to Mr. Livingston's opinion, it will probably prove to be the harbinger of an amicable adjustment by removing the only cause which threatened a disturbance of the harmony between the two countries.

The King of France, irritated by the President's message, has sought to heal his wounded sensibility by a receding of his Minister. Being satisfied on that point, the King's Government naturally turned their attention to the primitive source of whatever misunderstanding now unfortunately exists between the two governments, and again introduced into the Chamber of Deputies the bill to provide for the debt which the treaty of July contracts to pay. And Mr. Livingston states that he has very little doubt it will pass. Its fate is not however yet known.

Far from perceiving, in the correspondence communicated by the President, any motive to vary the position taken by the Senate on the 14th of January last, all the considerations which united in recommending it, have acquired additional force from that correspondence. And the committee, therefore, conceive that the Senate ought to adhere to the resolution which it then formed to await the result of the second appeal to the French Chambers; and, in the mean time, to intimate no ulterior purpose, but to hold itself in absolute reserve for whatever exigencies may arise.

Instead of feeling any necessity for legislation at present, on the contingency of a failure of the French Chambers to make the requisite appropriation to fulfil the treaty, the committee cannot to them, without expressing their congratulations to the Senate on the prospect held out by Mr. Livingston of a termination of the misunderstanding between the two countries, and a consequent preservation of the peace yet happily existing between them. The bare possibility of the interruption of it has filled the com-

mittees with the greatest inquietude. War, with all its train of sufferings, crimes, and cruelties, should never be resorted to but in the last extremity. A war with France, particularly, considering the ancient ties of friendship, which have hitherto bound the two nations together, and the manifest interest which both have in the cultivation of peace, would excite feelings of the most profound regret. A rupture, of which no one could foresee the probable termination, between two of the freest and most enlightened nations on earth, for a debt of only about five millions of dollars, not yet wholly due, and which with its accumulating interest, must ultimately paid, would exhibit to the civilized world a mortifying spectacle without a parallel and injurious to both parties. Every aspect, under which such a war can be contemplated, would be ominous. Limited as its theatre would probably be to the ocean U.S. in a seat of maintaining the liberal order for which they have hitherto contended, might find themselves called upon to assert principles, as to the right of search, contraband, and blockade, against which they have so often protested. And it would almost be a miracle, if, in the practical application of some of these principles, they did not find themselves involved in serious collisions with neutral powers, whose marines would be profiting on the sacrifices of the belligerents.

The committee fervently hope that those, who are entrusted with the destiny of both nations, will constantly keep in view, and earnestly endeavor to avert, the calamitous consequences of such a war; and that, subduing every personal emotion of passion, pride or prejudice, they will hasten to consummate what has been deliberately stipulated. Thus the well known patriotism and gallantry of two great people will be best reserved for the more serious trials to which under the dispensation of the Providence, they may be hereafter respectively exposed.

The committee ask the Senate to be discharged from the further consideration of the message of the President.

THE LAST ACT.

The Intelligence gives the following account of the concluding scene in which the Senate sacrificed all the appropriations for fortifications, even those in a state of progress for some years, to defeat the measure of the House, provided the contingency of hostile movements on the part of France. The Intelligence brings the narrative down to the appointment of the Committee of Conference, and then says:

"No communication coming from the House, however, and it being already past 11 o'clock, the Senate, fearing for the fate of this bill, and desirous of pressing its great importance upon the attention of the House, sent the following message:

"Resolved, That a message be sent to the Honorable the House of Representatives, respectfully to remind the House of the report of the Committee of Conference, appointed on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill respecting the fortifications of the United States."

"When this message was read in the House, we learn (for we were not present) that the Chairman of the Committee of Conference, Mr. Cambreleng, said he had not taken, or should not take the responsibility of presenting the report of the two Committees, on account of the lateness of the hour, or the thinness of the House—or for both reasons—adding, also, that he was himself against the Report."

Therefore, Mr. Lewis, the next named on the committee, made a report of the concurrence of the two committees. The subject was thus again before the House, and as yet what then ensued, for the next hour or two, as we did not see it, we will not venture to describe it from hearsay. We learn, however, that the Senate, having waited still a good while longer, in hopes of hearing from the House, and not hearing, sent still another message, informing the House that they, the Senate, had no further business before them. No answer coming to this message, the Senate, after waiting a considerable time longer, and hearing nothing from the bill finally adjourned—and the bill therefore is UTTERLY LOST."

As you say in the foregoing article that you were not present, permit me to ask you to republish the following from the Globe of this morning:

WHITTLESEY was proceeding to address the House, but gave way to a message from the Senate, by Mr. Lewis, as follows:

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Honorable the House of Representatives, respectfully to remind the House of the report of the Committee of Conference appointed on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, on the amendment of the Senate, to the bill respecting the fortifications of the United States.

Mr. CAMBRELENG said, that the Committee of Conference of the two Houses met, and had concluded in an amendment which was very unsatisfactory to him. It proposed an unconditional appropriation of \$300,000 dollars for armaments for fortifications, and \$500,000 dollars for repairs of and equipping our vessels of war—an amount totally inadequate, if it should be required, and more than was necessary if it should not be. When he came into the House from the Conference, they were calling the yeas and nays on the resolution to pay the compensation due the gentlemen from Kentucky, (Mr. Letcher) he voted on that resolution, but there was no quorum voting. On a subsequent proposition to adjourn, the yeas and nays were called, and again there was no quorum voting. Under such circumstances, and at two o'clock in the morning, he did not feel authorized to present to the House an appropriation of eight hundred thousand dollars. He regretted the loss, not only of the appropriation for the defence of the country, but of the whole fortification bill; but let the responsibility fall where it ought—on the Senate of the United States. The House had discharged its duty to the country.—It had sent the fortification bill to the Senate with an additional appropriation, entirely for the defence of the country. The Senate had rejected that appropriation without even deigning to propose any amendment whatever, either in form or amount.

The House sent it a second time, and a second time no amendment was proposed, but the reverse; the Senate adhered without condescending to ask even a conference. Had that body asked a conference in the first instance, some provision would have been made for defence, and the fortification bill would have been saved before the hour arrived which terminated the existence of the present House of Representatives.—As it was, the committee did not con-

tirely from their proposition to defend the country, at the hazard of losing the whole fortification bill, and failing in accomplishing the first, they have attained their ultimatum, and destroyed the fortification bill, to the great detriment of the public service, and the regret of every man who has a spark of patriotism.—We would recommend to the Editors of the Intelligence to procure a correct copy of the amendment of the House, proposing a conditional appropriation of three millions of dollars for the defence of the country—for they have omitted a material word. The following is the amendment as it passed the House, and we are authorized to state, that the words in italics were inserted in place of others, leaving too much discretion to the Executive, and that the words should be rendered necessary (& not shall be necessary, as published in the Intelligence,) are in the manuscript copy in the hand-writing of a distinguished opposition member from Virginia, and if the bill was not so engrossed, it was an error of the Clerk, and not of the House. The following is the amendment as adopted by the House:

"And be it, &c. That the sum of THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended, in whole or in part, under the direction of the President of the United States, for the military and naval service, including fortifications and ordnance and increase of the Navy: Provided, such expenditures shall be rendered necessary for the defence of the country prior to the next meeting of Congress."

As it regards the conduct of the late Senate, and of its extraordinary usurpations, we have much to say—for the present, we have only to add, that they have left the Fourth Circuit without a Judge, deprived the President of the power to send a Minister to England, lost the fortification bill, and refused to put the country in a state of defence, in case France should make war upon our commerce, navy or coast.

FROM THE GLOBE.

WASHINGTON, 5th March, 1835.

Gentlemen—I observe in your paper of this morning the following paragraph, in an editorial article.

"The House, upon this, asked a conference with the Senate, which was immediately agreed to, and Committees were appointed on both sides. The two Committees met, without delay, and agreed, as we understood, very soon, to report to their respective Houses, that the amendment of the House should be struck out, or given up, and the following appropriation inserted in its place:

"As an additional appropriation for arming the fortifications of the United States, three hundred thousand dollars."

"As an additional appropriation for the repairs and equipment of the ships of war of the United States, five hundred thousand dollars."

The Senate's Committee immediately reported to the Senate this happy agreement of the two committees on this important bill, & all seemed well. But the bill was in the hands of the House according to the usual course in such cases, and the Senate waited to hear its decision. No communication coming from the House, however, and it being already past 11 o'clock, the Senate, fearing for the fate of this bill, and desirous of pressing its great importance upon the attention of the House, sent them the following message:

"Resolved, That a message be sent to the Honorable the House of Representatives, respectfully to remind the House of the report of the Committee of Conference, appointed on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate, to the bill respecting the fortifications of the United States."

"When this message was read in the House, we learn (for we were not present) that the Chairman of the Committee of Conference (Mr. Cambreleng) said he had not taken, or should not take, the responsibility of presenting the Report of the two Committees, on account of the lateness of the hour, or the thinness of the House—or for both reasons—adding, also, that he was himself against the Report. Therefore, Mr. Lewis, the next named on the committee,



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From the National Intelligencer.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

At — o'clock, on the evening of the 3d inst., pursuant to a notice previously given to the Senate, the Vice President retired from the Chair, to enable the Senate to elect a President *pro tem*. Whereupon

The following ballottings took place for a President *pro tem*:

	Mr. TYLER	Mr. KINO of Ala.	For various others
First ballot	15	18	11
Second ballot	15	20	7
Third ballot	20	21	4
Fourth ballot	25	19	1

MR. TYLER having received a majority of the whole number of votes on the 4th ballot was duly elected, and being conducted to the Chair, made his acknowledgements to the Senate in the following address:

From the *Columbian (Conn.) Register*.  
**WIRE ECONOMY.**—It appears that a debate in the U. S. Senate, that the expenses of the body for *printing* merely, have increased six times the amount that they were before the whigs of '34" obtained a majority in the Senate. They now amount to the enormous sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, as authorized by them the next session. For the same purpose they had only twenty thousand dollars, and according to Col. Benton \$15,000 in the year 1819. Such an increase is not to be found in any other department—it is well that the whigs have not the entire control of the government, for if they had, it should be soon acting on the old federal principle that "a national debt is a national blessing." It is to be feared that the whigs will have it till after the 4th of March, the waste of public money is, therefore, chargeable wholly to them,—and they are the men who talk about reforming abuses, and make speeches professing economy!! Think of it—a sum twice as large as the whole expenses of a State Government, poured into the treasury for the maintenance of a body who are nullified, too, selected for this bounty, by men called themselves whigs! How they have managed to get rid of such a large sum under their allowance, we cannot imagine, for making all the disbursements which they ordered to be printed the next year, and crammed into the mail bags, still such a great expenditure cannot be accounted for.

When expenses increase in other branches of the government, some excuse can generally be given. A large addition of the revolutionary pensioners—an Indian disturbance on the frontiers—requiring bodies of troops and military power to be brought forth to the point—larger hostilities with a foreign power—require the strengthening of our squadrons.

The question was then taken on the bill which resulted in its passage, by a vote of 33 to 30.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle says, the "prevailing opinion here is, that the Senate will pass the bill."

A Resolution has passed both Houses "adjourn on Saturday the 14th (to-day.)"

will, by so encouraging the friends of Judge Whit- 44  
that all the northern opposition would  
with all the southern opposition in his support.  
As the Judge's friends have set their faces  
against a majority of the friends of the present  
administration, to give the least probability of  
success, it becomes indispensable that they shoul  
be assured of obtaining both ends of the opposi  
sition. This calculation would have been disc  
courage, if the Intelligencer had, in the face of

and such the effect of the unanimous vote of the House of Representatives, after passing it by a *declaratory* resolution, to discharge the Committee of Foreign Relations from the further consideration of that recommendation.

We hope, however, that the proceedings of the two Houses will not be interpreted, any more, into a disposition to submit quietly to a refusal, by France, to execute the treaty. Such a view of the refusal by Congress now to ac-



# GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM, OR THE SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COM- PANION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**THE GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM** will be published every Saturday, on fine imperial paper, of the largest size, at three dollars per annum, payable in advance.

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

Address SMITH & ALEXANDER, Astorian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia. A specimen number may be had on application at the office. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Country editors, who insert the above advertisement three or four times will be entitled to an exchange.

## The Farmer and Gardener.

**Live-Stock Breeder & Manager.** IS a weekly paper in quarto form—successor of the late American Farmer, which has been discontinued—conducted by L. F. Hitchcock, and issued every Tuesday from this establishment on the following terms:

1. Price five dollars per annum, payable in advance. 2. When this is done, 50 cents worth of any kind of seeds on hand will be delivered or sent to the order of the subscriber with his receipt.

2. The manner of payment which is preferable to any other for distant subscribers, is by check or draft on some responsible party here, or else by remittance of a current bank note, and to obviate all objection to mail transmission, the conductor assumes the risk.

3. Subscriptions are always charged by the year, and never for a shorter term. When once sent to a subscriber the paper will not be discontinued (except at the discretion of the publisher) without a special order, on receipt of which a discontinuance will be entered, to take effect at the end of the current year of subscription.

4. Subscribers may receive the work either by mail in weekly numbers, or in monthly or quarterly portions; or else in a volume (ending in May annually) handsomely pressed, half bound in leather, to match with the American Farmer) by such conveyance as they may direct: but the \$5 must in all these cases be paid in advance.

5. Advertisements relating to any of the subjects of this paper will be inserted once at one dollar per square, or at that rate for more than a square, and at half that rate for each repetition.

This paper, like its predecessor, is exclusively devoted to the interests of the "fillers of the soil," and also treats more particularly than that work did of the breeding, rearing and management of domestic animals. The culture of silk and of the vine also receives particular attention.

Agricultural Chemistry, which forms the basis of the true theory of farming; and details of the experience of enlightened practical farmers and gardeners, together with a weekly report of the Baltimore produce and provision markets form the principal theme of this publication; party politics and religious discussions being wholly excluded. The advertising page too, will be found interesting and highly useful to the farmer and gardener.

The publication year begins and ends in May. The numbers for a year form a handsome volume of 416 pages, and the last or 52d Number, contains a title page and copious index.

An argument and an offer.—It is respectfully suggested that those farmers who view a subscription to a well conducted agricultural paper in the light of an expense or tax. This item ought to be classed by them with the cost of manure—both may indeed be dispensed with, but not advantageously. Why should the influence of the printing press, which is literally revolutionizing the world, be lost to the farmer? Surely there is no human employment which more deserves it, and nor to which such aid can be more useful than to the fundamental art of Agriculture. 63.—If any farmer is doubtful on this point, and considers an agricultural paper either useless or expensive, the conductor of this cheerfully meets his misgivings with the following proposition: Let him subscribe for either of the papers issued from this office and comply with the terms; and if at the end of his year he shall be of opinion that he has not received benefits from its columns equal to its cost, I pledge my word to receive back from him the Nos. (in good order,) and give him seeds of any kind on hand for the full amount paid by him for subscription. This pledge is given and will be redeemed in perfect good faith.

Any gentleman desirous of seeing a specimen of the work, with a view to subscribing if he shall like it, shall on furnishing his address without cost to the conductor, have a number sent him for that purpose.

Gentlemen subscribing are respectfully advised to take the Nos. from the commencement of the current volume, and indeed when not otherwise specially directed, we shall so send them. Subscriptions, communications and advertisements are respectfully solicited.

## HINTS TO FARMERS.

This is another publication printed on a large sheet than the Farmer and Gardener, in octavo form, and issued from this establishment every second week on the following terms:

1. Price two dollars a year: but to those who pay at the time of subscribing, free of postage or other expense to the editor, a return shall be made of any kind of seeds, tree, look, or other article kept for sale at the establishment, to the amount of fifty cents.

2. Three subscribers uniting and sending five dollars shall be credited in full, each for a year's subscription; but they shall not be entitled to the "return" mentioned above.

3. A postmaster or other person who shall send \$5 (current in Baltimore,) free of all expense to the conductor, shall receive four copies of the work for one year, to be charged to one account.

4. Price of advertising—manner of subscribing and of discontinuing—and also of paying, are the same as those prescribed above for the Farmer and Gardener.

Also: The guarantee to receive back the numbers at the end of the year, if a subscriber is dissatisfied with the work, is extended to this as to the other paper.

The matter for this paper will be chiefly compiled from the Farmer and Gardener, and Live-Stock Breeder and Manager; the American Farmer; and indeed from all the agricultural periodicals of the country; comprising the best prices from each. It will also contain a Price Current of country produce in both the commercial and common markets, and a page or two will be devoted to advertisements connected with the main objects of the publication.

In short, the paper will be adapted to the purposes, and devoted exclusively to the benefit of the common farmer.

The numbers for a year will make a handsome volume of 416 pages, and the last one will contain a title page and index.

Who will not take "Hints" on the above unprecedented terms? Let him who will, send his name and cash at once.

## PROSPECTUS

OF THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE  
*Ohio Farmer and Western Horticulturalist.*

Published at Batavia, Ohio, by S. Melary.

Well aware of the peculiar difficulties attending the publication of an agricultural periodical, yet satisfied that nothing is of higher importance to the country, than that of the cultivation of the soil and the various subjects connected with it, the editor of the Ohio Farmer is determined to persevere in his labors.

The 2d vol. of the Farmer will, therefore, be commenced on the first day of January, 1835. In continuing this publication, the editor feels that he may justly and appropriately appeal to the friends of Agricultural and Horticultural improvements in general, to aid in its circulation, and to enrich its columns with contributions from their pens. During the short period of its publication it has received countenance and circulation fully equal to the anticipations of the editor, and which he thinks a sufficient guarantee for its continuance, and to warrant a more general support.

The proper culture of the soil—improving live stock—diseases of animals—the improvement in the culture of garden and field vegetables—and mechanic arts, and agricultural and garden implements—Domestic Economy—Botany—Geology—Natural History—Chemistry, &c. will all receive due attention, from both original communications and extracts from the most approved works.

In addition to the interests of the first volume, the editor is making preparations to en-

live and improve the Farmer by numerous Cuts, representing more clearly the subjects a farmer is engaged in. As this will necessarily incur a heavy expense, a corresponding patronage is expected and solicited.

At the request of a number of eastern correspondents, the editor intends also, in the course of this volume, to give, from time to time, a condensed view of the agricultural condition and resources of the great Mississippi Valley—the points where emigration for the time being is most tending—the prospects held out to emigrants—the face and health of the country—the prices of land—the facilities of navigation, and the streams for milling and manufacturing purposes, &c.

Such information is of the utmost importance to emigrating farmers, and as closely connected with a Western agricultural condition, as the cultivation of the soil itself, or the products suitable to such cultivation. As this branch of the work will extend its circulation to some considerable extent among eastern gentlemen, and others who wish to purchase Western lands, the holders of such lands would find it to their interest to make the same known through its columns—and whenever this is done to any extent, the description of such lands will be published on a separate sheet, and forwarded as a cover to the Farmer. The usual prices of advertising will only be charged. No charge, however, is intended to be made for communications for a single publication, descriptive of lands, face, and health of the country, &c.

63.—A List of Solvent Banks will be occasionally inserted, and any important change in the markets duly noticed.

**TERMS.** The Ohio Farmer is published twice a month at the very low price of \$1 a year, in advance, with an Index to each volume. Its expense reduced to this price (much below what is safe for the proprietor) to encourage its circulation, and promote agricultural science. All notes on solvent banks received. Payment may be made by mail, at our risk, free of postage. Persons obtaining 5 subscribers, shall have the 6th copy gratis; or for \$20, shall have 25 copies sent to their direction.

All editors, postmasters, and officers of agricultural societies are authorized agents, and requested to act as such.

Editors who wish to receive the second volume, will please publish the above, and forward their papers for exchange.

Batavia, Ohio, Nov. 1834.—dec 27

## PROSPECTUS

For publishing the EASTERN SHORE WHIG and PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, semi-weekly throughout the year.

Having assumed the entire management of the Whig, I am anxious to render the paper one of as much interest and usefulness as the circumstances under which it is published will admit. With this view I have determined to issue a semi-weekly paper, to be published for the convenience of the citizens of this country, and of such other of its patrons as can obtain it twice a week by means of the existing mail facilities. Receiving the mails, containing much important and interesting matters twice a week, it is impossible for a paper published but once in the week, to keep pace, even in a tolerable degree, with the current events of the day, as furnished by the papers published in the cities; its readers are therefore driven to the necessity of taking the city papers, at higher prices, with greater charges of postage, or of losing much which would be both amusing and interesting to them. To obviate these difficulties therefore, and to be able to supply the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining or contiguous counties with a paper, which will inform them at an early day, of most matters of interest which the press of our country is daily evolving, I have determined on this change.

In adopting it, however, it is not my intention to make any advance on the price of subscription to the paper to such as pay in advance. All such will receive it at the exceedingly low rate of \$3 per annum. Those who do not pay in advance will be charged \$4 per annum.

It is further my intention to publish a weekly paper, semi-weekly, to meet the views of some of the patrons of the Whig, as they may feel disposed, or may not find it convenient to take the semi-weekly paper. The weekly paper will be reduced to two dollars per annum, to such as pay in advance; those who do not pay in advance will be charged two dollars and fifty cents.

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

The importance of prompt payment to the publishers of newspapers, must be obvious to every one. To have one's debts scattered over the country in such small sums, renders them almost valueless; to correct this evil as far as practicable, and at the same time to extend the circulation of the paper by offering an additional inducement to subscribers, in the reduced price of the Whig, I have concluded to make the difference in price between such as pay in advance, and those who wait to be called on.

The above arrangement, will be carried into effect from the first of January next. The semi-weekly paper will be published on Tuesday and Saturday mornings, the weekly paper on Tuesday evenings. Subscribers to the Whig are requested to communicate to the editor which paper they wish to receive; in the absence of such instruction, the semi-weekly will be considered as ordered by them.

It is useless to give any assurance to the patrons of the paper, that it is my intention, if possible, to render it more worthy of their support. The effort now made must afford evident evidence of a disposition to give them the valuable consideration for the amount paid. If the paper should prove itself worthy of public confidence and support, I have no fear that it will fail to receive them.

**RICHARD SPENCER.**  
Oct. 28, 1834.

## Collector's Notice.

ALL persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1834, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same, will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not comply with this notice may expect the latter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons, to come forward, and settle immediately, otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons.

**A. & M.**  
Jan 28 1835

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

## TO TRAVELLERS.

HAVING taken upon myself the contract for the transportation of the Mail from Cambridge to Snow Hill, passengers will hereafter be conveyed from Cambridge to Princess Anne, or from Princess Anne to Cambridge, or any of the intermediate places, on moderate terms, by means of the two horse Mail Stage, now running between the two places. The Stage leaves Cambridge every Wednesday and Sunday morning, at 6 o'clock; and returning, departs from Princess Anne, at the same hour on Tuesday and Saturday of each week.

**ROBERT COOPER.**  
dec 30

N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owner.

## THE STEAM BOAT

**MARYLAND**  
WILL leave Baltimore on Friday next, the 13th instant, at 7 o'clock, A. M. (weather permitting) for Annapolis, Cambridge, (by Castle Haven wharf), and Easton, and return next day, Saturday. She will make one trip a week to the Eastern Shore, as above stated; leaving Baltimore on Friday and returning Saturday, until further notice.

**L. G. TAYLOR, Capt.**  
feb 7

## GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

**AMERICAN MAGAZINE** Of Useful and entertaining Knowledge. To be illustrated with numerous Engravings By the Boston Engraving Company.

THE success which has attended the publication of the best Magazines from the English Press, has led to preparation for issuing a periodical more particularly adapted to the wants and tastes of the American public. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work strictly what its title indicates, it will, nevertheless, contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines.

Extensive preparations have been entered into, both with artists and authors, to furnish from all parts of the Union, drawings and illustrations of every subject of interest, which the publishers confidently believe will enable them to issue a work honorable to its title, and acceptable to the American People.

The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of twenty splendid engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly containing between forty and fifty imperial octavo pages, and be furnished at the low price of two dollars per annum. It will comprise Portraits and Biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans; Views of Public Buildings, Monuments and improvements; Landscapes, Scenery; the boundless variety and beauty of which, in this country, will form an unceasing source of instruction and gratification; Engravings and descriptions of the character, habits &c. of Beasts, Birds, Fishes and Insects, together with every subject connected with the Geography, History, Natural and Artificial resources of the country, illustrated in a familiar and popular manner.

**FREEMAN HUNT, Agent** of the Boston Engraving Company, 47 Court St. Boston, July 17—dec 13

## COACH, GIG AND HARNESS

**MAKING.**

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

With a large and extensive assortment of

**MATERIALS,**

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

**Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carriages,**

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

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

**GIGS, new and second hand,**

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

The public's obedient servants,  
**ANDERSON & HOPKINS.**

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

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

**A. & M.**  
Jan 28 1835

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

## TO TRAVELLERS.

HAVING taken upon myself the contract for the transportation of the Mail from Cambridge to Snow Hill, passengers will hereafter be conveyed from Cambridge to Princess Anne, or from Princess Anne to Cambridge, or any of the intermediate places, on moderate terms, by means of the two horse Mail Stage, now running between the two places. The Stage leaves Cambridge every Wednesday and Sunday morning, at 6 o'clock; and returning, departs from Princess Anne, at the same hour on Tuesday and Saturday of each week.

**ROBERT COOPER.**  
dec 30

N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owner.

## THE STEAM BOAT

**MARYLAND**  
WILL leave Baltimore on Friday next, the 13th instant, at 7 o'clock, A. M. (weather permitting) for Annapolis, Cambridge, (by Castle Haven wharf), and Easton, and return next day, Saturday. She will make one trip a week to the Eastern Shore, as above stated; leaving Baltimore on Friday and returning Saturday, until further notice.

**L. G. TAYLOR, Capt.**  
feb 7

## Easton and Baltimore Packet

**SCHOONER EMILY JANE.**  
**ROBSON LEONARD—Master.**

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

The public's obedient servant,  
**J. E. LEONARD.**  
feb 17 1835

## Easton and Baltimore Packet.

**THE SPENDID NEW SLOOP**  
**THOMAS HAYWARD,**

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

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

63.—Passage \$1.00; and 25 cents for each meal.

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

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

The public's obedient servant,  
**SAMUEL H. BENNY.**  
feb 10 1835

## Easton and Baltimore Packet,

**Schooner William & Henry.**  
**JAMES STEWART—Master.**

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that the above schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on the 4th March, (weather permitting,) leaving Miles River Ferry on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock; returning, will leave Baltimore on the Saturday following, at 9 o'clock, from Light street wharf, N. 10, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season.

Freights intended for the William & Henry will be received on board at Miles River Ferry, or at the Landings of such persons on the river as may request it. All orders left at the Drug Store of Spencer & Willis, in Easton, or with the Captain, will be promptly attended to by the public's obedient servant.

**WM. TOWNSEND.**  
\$1.50  
feb 28 1835

## REMOVAL

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

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

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

**HATS,**

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

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

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the highest cash prices.

**ENNALLS ROSZELL.**  
Easton, Jan. 10 1835

## Cart-wheel, Plough, and Wagon

**Wright.**

THE subscriber acknowledges his obligations to the public for the liberal share of patronage which they have extended to him in the line of his business, since he came to Easton. He still continues to carry on the business of Cart-wheel, Plough & Wagon Wright, in all its branches, at the old stand at the upper end of Washington street. Having laid in a supply of the

**BEST MATERIALS,** he is prepared to execute all orders in the neat and most substantial manner, for cash, or on a liberal credit to good customers, for any kind of country produce at fair prices.

**JOHN B. FIRBANK.**  
(G cow 318)  
jan 6 1835

IN consequence of the unexpected accession of material for the Biography of the Hon. MARY VAN BUREN, the work will be increased by a large number of pages, which renders it necessary to advance the price of it from 50 to 75 cents per copy.

Editors who have published the Prospectus of the work, will please notice this alteration of price, and receive subscriptions therefor, for which a reasonable per centage will be allowed.

**WM. EMMONS**  
feb 17 1835

## The Thorough-bred Race Horse

**UPTON,**  
SIX YEARS OLD NEXT SPRING,  
WILL make another season at the same stands, terms \$8 and \$12. For his pedigree in full, and extraordinary performance as a three year old, running his mile in 1m. 53.4s, 1m. 52s, 1m. 53s, 1m. 57s, 1m. 56s, against aged horses, at Lancaster, Pa. (run as Col. Selden's b. c.) See Am. Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, vol. 6, no. 6—vol. 5, page 54—do. no. 9, (cover) v. 2, p. 252—v. 4, p. 151 and 544, &c.

**E. N. HAMBLETON,**  
**T. TILGHMAN,**  
jan 31 1835

## The Thoroughbred Race Horse

**RIPLEY.**

The Property of John C. Craig.

A HANDSOME chestnut, seven years old the ensuing spring, five feet three inches high, of fine form, beautiful action, and exhibiting great strength—his appearance commanding, admired and approved.—He will stand this season at Centreville and Easton—commencing at Centreville on the first of March, remaining a week at a time at each place. He is now ready to serve naves at the following low prices, viz. \$10 the single leap, cash; \$15 the season, payable the first of August next, when it will expire—and \$25 to insure a mare, payable as soon as she is known to be in foal or parted with—\$1 to the groom for each mare payable when she is put to the horse.

**PEDIGREE.**

RIPLEY'S sire was the celebrated race horse Sir Charles, the best son of the renowned Sir Archy. His dam was the famous running mare Betsy Robinson, by Thaddeus; dam Maria, by Sir Archy, imported Sir Harry—imported Dare Devil—Batt and Maclin's Fear-naught—imported Janus out of a thorough-bred mare. See Turf Register, vol. 3d, page 420. The blood and distinguished performances of Sir Charles his sire—Sir Archy his grand sire—and of Betsy Robinson his dam, proves him to be of a running family. His own successful performances, also, on Long Island, where he twice (and the only times he ever started in condition by rule) beat several of the best two horses in the country, in three heats, with perfect ease, having run one heat in 3m. 47s. under a hard pull, proves him to be a most desirable Stallion. At Trenton, when out of condition, he beat the celebrated mile horse Fox, a single mile, which was one instance of his extraordinary speed.











Sec. 2. Certificates of Stock shall be issued from time to time as the progress of the work may require, and for such amount in the aggregate as shall be necessary to complete said Canal to Cumberland, not exceeding in all two millions of dollars.

Sec. 3. The advance which the Treasurer shall obtain above the par value, with all interest thereon shall be set apart as a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal of this debt.

Sec. 4. The money received by the sale of stock shall be paid to the president and directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and the obligation of the Company taken for the payment of the interest that shall accrue thereon quarterly, at least ten days before the day of payment, and also for the payment of the aggregate sum of the principal, at least one month before the certificates shall be redeemable.

Sec. 5. In order to provide a fund on the part of the Company to secure the final payment of the debt, the said Company shall stipulate for the payment to the Treasurer of the State of the whole of its net revenues, and the proceeds of the sale or lease of the whole of the property hitherto or hereafter to be acquired by it, until he shall have received a sum deemed by him sufficient to constitute a sinking fund adequate to pay the principal of the debt, over and above the payment of the interest thereon before provided for.

Sec. 6. The books of the Company for further subscription shall not be open until one year after the completion of the Canal to Cumberland, without the consent of the Legislature of Maryland; and the State shall have priority in subscribing for stock, in order to pay the debt that shall be due the State by the Company.

Sections 7 and 8 provide for the execution of the preceding sections.

Sec. 9. So soon as the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company shall have agreed to the provisions of this act so far as is applicable to it, and shall have duly notified the Treasurer thereof, pledging the whole of its property and revenues, for the purpose of securing to the State, in the manner hereinafter provided, the payment of the interest and principal of the loan which shall be made to said Company, and shall have called in the installment or balance of the loan, and shall have given bond, in the penalty of one hundred thousand dollars, to indemnify the State against any loss of interest, the Treasurer shall advertise in the same manner as before directed for the canal loan.

Sec. 10. Certificates shall be issued from time to time as may be required for the purpose of enabling the company to extend its Rail Road to the Borough of York, not exceeding in the whole one million of dollars.

Sec. 11. The premium on the certificates shall likewise be devoted to form a sinking fund for the redemption of the debt.

Sections 12 and 13 correspond to sections 4 and 5.

Sec. 14. Before any payment shall be made, it must be shown that the Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed an act for the incorporation of a Company to construct a railroad from the Maryland line to the Borough of York; the tolls on the said road are to be pledged to the State of Maryland to indemnify her against loss; the Baltimore and Susquehanna rail road Company is authorized to subscribe for stock in this Pennsylvania Company.

Sec. 15. The rail road shall be completed by the first of November, 1837, under forfeiture of all the property of the Company.

Sec. 16. If the same loan to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, shall be by the authority of the President and Directors of either of these Companies be directed from the purposes specified in this act, those allowing such misapplication shall be held liable in their individual capacity for the sums thus misapplied.

Sec. 17. Within twelve months after the completion of the road from Baltimore to York, and until two months shall have expired after the termination of the session of the General Assembly which shall convene after the expiration of the said twelve months, the State of Maryland shall be entitled to take the whole stock of the Company on paying the par value with interest from time of investment, and all the debts due by this Company.

Sec. 18. The present rate of toll shall not be reduced on either work, until the money loaned under this act shall have been repaid. The present rate of tolls shall be extended over the respective works as they shall be further completed and brought into use, and shall be uniform throughout. Quarterly statements shall be made of the progress in both.

Sec. 19. If the State shall avail itself of its reserved liberty to subscribe to the stock of both Companies to the amount of the loans, the sinking fund, as soon as it shall accumulate to the sum of three millions, shall be appropriated to the support of Common Schools throughout the State.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1835.

Gentlemen: I regret that I am again under the necessity of addressing you on the subject of the fortification bill, and the appropriation of three millions for the army and navy, including fortifications, outfit, and repairs of ships, and increase of navy; provided such expenditures should be rendered necessary for the defense of the country prior to the next meeting of Congress. But I presume you anticipated an answer to these questions, viz:

"Why did not Mr. CAMBRELENG make his report, and leave it to the House to decide upon its own competency to act upon it?"

"Why did he leave the Conference Committee, with the intention to make a report, and yet not make it?"

I am, gentlemen, fortunately enabled to answer your questions by extracts from the journal of your own Reporter. The only error in the following paragraph is the omission of Mr. Hubbard's name, who was one of the committee:

"The motion to ask a conference was agreed to; and Messrs. CAMBRELENG and LEWIS were appointed the Committee of Conference on the part of the House."

The Committee immediately left the House and proceeded to one of the chambers of the Senate. The first occurrence after we left the House is stated in the very next paragraph—the remark of a member of the opposition party, viz:

Mr. HARDIN asked if the House was not virtually dissolved, by the expiration of the term for which this Congress was elected."

After this, your reporter states that "the Cumberland Road bill was taken up and read a third time." As to the actual hour of the night, I was informed by Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, that that bill was acted upon a few minutes before 12 o'clock. Other members thought the hour had elapsed. Your Reporter states: "Mr. McKAY moved that a message be sent to the other House, informing them that this House, having completed its business, is ready to adjourn."

The CHAIR said, the motion was not in order, the question being on the passage of the bill.

The Clerk proceeded to take the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill to continue and repair the Cumberland Road, and.

Mr. GILMER, when his name was called, rose and said, he considered that he had no right to vote; the term for which he was elected having expired at 12 o'clock this night; and he, therefore, declined voting."

You will recollect that Mr. Gilmer is also a member of the opposition party. The yeas and nays were taken. The following is your reporter's account of what further took place while the committee were in conference:

[Mr. CAMBRELENG here quotes half a column of the report in our last, which we have not room, nor can it be necessary here to repeat.—Editors of the Intelligencer.]

I hope you will pardon me for extracting so liberally from your reporter's journal. I do it for the purpose of satisfying you that I had no stage of our proceedings, neglected to discharge my duty. The Committee returned while the yeas and nays were taken on the last resolution, [to indemnify Mr. LETCHER.] upon which I voted in the affirmative.

A quorum not having voted, the Chair could receive no report from any Committee, nor could any motion be made but to adjourn, or for a call of the House, even if the hour of twelve—yet one o'clock, had arrived. A motion to adjourn was immediately made, and your reporter gives the following account of what took place:

"Mr. JARVIS now moved an adjournment, on which Mr. WILDE asked the yeas and nays; which were ordered."

The Clerk proceeded to call the names, and Mr. BEARDSLEY and others not answering, he asked whether gentlemen were not obliged to vote one way or another, being present. Mr. BEARDSLEY said, he would state, for himself, that, making all reasonable allowance for variation in time, it was now considerably after one o'clock. The constitutional term of the existence of this Congress having expired, he could not vote.

Mr. ——— said, the gentleman who thought they had no right to vote had better withdraw. They left the Hall, and the Chair could not vote one way or another, being present. Mr. BEARDSLEY said, he would state, for himself, that, making all reasonable allowance for variation in time, it was now considerably after one o'clock. The constitutional term of the existence of this Congress having expired, he could not vote.

The yeas and nays having been taken, there appeared yeas 15, nays 102.

No quorum voting the Speaker proceeded to dispose of the reports upon the table. A report from the Postmaster General produced a short discussion, pending which the resolution of the Senate was announced: the last speaker, as your reporter states, proposed to give way—I did not request him to do so, because there had been a quorum sitting on any question since we returned to the House, and the Chair could not receive it. When the Senate's resolution was announced, I stated the reasons why I had not presented the Report which you published in your paper of to-day. Mr. LEWIS, a member of the Opposition party, offered to make a report; but, after our counting the House, as Tellers, and he found there was no quorum in the House, whether voting or not voting, (for we counted all who could see, whether they wished to be counted or not,) he saw that it could not be received, and he did not afterwards propose it. The bill was not returned to me. The following is your Reporter's own account of its fate:

"Mr. LEWIS (another member of the Committee of Conference) took the report from Mr. CAMBRELENG, with the apparent intention of offering it to the House. But, he first asked the CHAIR whether there was a quorum present or not."

The CHAIR, to ascertain whether there was a quorum, asked the members to pass through Tellers.

The Tellers reported 113 members.

The CHAIR, upon the suggestion of a member, counted the members visible in the Hall, and reported that he could count no more than 114."

No quorum voted on any question subsequent to the return of the Committee of Conference, it was not in the power of the House to command a quorum, and there was no period, from the time of their return till the adjournment of the House, at half past three in the morning, when either Mr. Lewis, Mr. Hubbard, or myself could have made the report. As to the want of a quorum, it is manifest from your own journal, that it arose from questions and considerations having no reference whatever to the fortification bill, and that the absentees were indiscriminately of both parties. I never left the house till it adjourned; and never in any instance, declined voting.

I shall not, on any occasion, avoid a just responsibility; but I cannot silently suffer an attempt to be made to shift the responsibility for the loss of these great and important measures from the Senate to the House. Had the Senate condescended to amend the proposed appropriation in any manner whatever, these absentees would not have been lost, for the house would not have tenaciously adhered either to the form or to the amount of the appropriation. But the Senate was not only determined to reject the appropriation, but, in a manner, to say the least, unparliamentary, to drive the House to obey its mandate. Instead of proposing a Conference in time to save bill, they indignantly adhered, and by that adherence the country is left defenceless.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. CAMBRELENG.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON.

A JUVENILE DANDY.—The Clarionist Eagle tells the following excellent anecdote:—"A young buck, whose beard was as stiff as the down upon a peach, after rising from a barber's chair, said, 'How much better a man feels when he is shaved. Mr. Leatherstocking you've had a tough job of it with my crab-chair board, and you've left a little feather stuck there yet—I suppose you'll ask me no more than common folks—what's to pay?' 'Oh! nothing sir! I always deem it a favor, when I can have the privilege of strapping my razor on a smooth piece of calf skin.'"

Foreign Paupers.—We are glad to perceive that a beginning has been made in the reshipment of foreign paupers. A vessel sailed a few days ago from Boston with six British paupers taken from the House of Industry there, to be returned to the port in the provinces whence they came. A Boston paper says, that many other imported vagrants have been or will be returned in like manner. We trust that the precedent thus established will be followed throughout the country; otherwise the improved facilities of transportation across the ocean will make the United States a convenient Botany Bay to all the nations of Europe.—Balt. Amer.

OLD HAGER BURNT TO DEATH.—A fire broke out about 9 o'clock on Saturday evening last, in a frame house in Apple alley, near Fleet street, a portion of which was destroyed. An old black woman, long known in this city by the name of Old Hager, occupied an upper room, to which it was impossible to gain access, and she was accordingly burnt to death. She was laid in a coffin in which she has been in the habit of sleeping for many years.—Balt. Repub.

**EASTON, MD.**  
TUESDAY MARCH 17, 1835.

**INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS.**  
We called the attention of our readers in our last number, to the bill loaning two millions of dollars to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and one million to the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, which has passed the House of Delegates and in all probability has, before this, passed the Senate. In order that the subject may be fully understood in all its bearings and relations, we have copied from the Baltimore American a synopsis of the bill, and publish with it the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, with whom this splendid project appears to have originated.

A more visionary speculator than the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, Wm. D. Merrick, the God-father of all these compound calculations, we think cannot be found in the State. We smiled at his first compounding scheme, by which a debt of two millions was to be paid by a sinking fund of two hundred and eleven thousand dollars abstracted from the capital stock of the State. That this sum of two hundred and eleven thousand dollars will, (if regularly compounded at 5 per cent, without loss) in the time specified in the report of the Committee, pay off the large debt of two millions, any school boy could have told us. But is there no danger of loss, no danger from bad investments, dormant funds, and the ten thousand uncertainties to which all pecuniary investments are subjected; and one failure, the breaking of one bank, may, as in the case of the deposits in the Bank of Maryland, sink nearly the whole capital. It has been left to the talented chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, to discover that it is good economy in a State, to set aside a fund or capital in hand on which she is receiving interest, and to employ officers to collect the accruing interest, compound and recompound it, the whole expense and danger of which operations are to be borne by the State, while, during the whole time of this compounding process, the whole debt hangs over her, and the interest, not only on the debt, but on the sum placed out at compound interest, and all the costs incident to the treble process of collecting, disbursing and compounding are to be paid by direct or indirect taxation.—We have heard of Teackle's fame, but Merrick's will hereafter throw into shade, that of the Somerset financier.

But there is one point in this bill to which we would invite particular attention. It is that, where, by paying a high interest, viz: 6 per cent, when the State can borrow at all times at 5, and frequently at a lower rate (as Col. Hughlett will testify, who paid a premium on the State loan, if we mistake not, at 5 per cent) Mr. Merrick has obtained a premium, by the compounding and recompounding of which, for the time for which the loan is asked, a fund is raised sufficient to pay the whole debt. We are only surprised that it did not occur to the talented Chairman, if he wished to favor the Canal Company, that, by placing the time of redemption of this stock a quarter century more remote, and exacting only five dollars premium on the hundred dollars of State stock, he could have made the interest to be paid by the canal company 5 per cent per annum instead of 6 per cent; or if he wished to benefit the State, by making the interest 8 or 10 per cent, (which is to be paid by the canal company) he could have obtained a premium, the interest on which would have been sufficient to pay the expenses of the State government. As it is, he thinks he has shared the Canal and Rail Road companies to the tune of 15 per cent premium, and every man knows, who has taken the trouble to enquire the value of canal and rail road stock, that the State is shared to the tune of 33 1/3 to 50 per cent; for this loan of the State thus pledged to these works, could not be got rid of in the market at a loss of less than 33 1/3 to 50 per cent. If these works offered so sale an investment, why did they not apply to the Banks or the great capitalists why suffer themselves to be shared at 15 per cent? The fact speaks for itself.

The Canal and rail road companies are both already incumbered with heavy debts, for the payment of the principle and interest of which the proceeds or tolls have been pledged. The State has now nearly 15 hundred thousand dollars invested in the stock of these companies, not one dollar of dividend on which has ever been received. The Committee may theorize and set apart a sinking fund at compound interest, but unless the state compounds with her creditors and pays them off with a shilling in the pound, there is no getting rid of taxation, grievous, burdensome taxation. It may be put off, and we know it is the wish of the party in power, the INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT, the AMERICAN SYSTEM party, to put it off until after the next Senatorial election, but come it will, and the longer it is put off the more severe will be the pressure when it does come. As we supposed, the two hundred thousand dollars, to connect the Potomack and Annapolis were thrown out as a bait to catch the Somerset Delegates—a piece of red flannel to catch Cats, and they were caught. Two of our Talbot Delegates were not at their posts; where were they? Have they dodged the question?

The following are the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill in the House of Delegates:—

Yeas—Messrs. Blackstone, (speaker) Dorsey, Ricard, Hood, Kent, of A. A. Lightheart, Ridgely, Merrick, Dulaney, Ely, Wynn, Shower, Cottman, Jones, of Somerset, Dashiell, Teackle, Creighton, Scott, Bussey, Pratt, Gantt, Worthington, Key, Brower,

Wells, Gillies, Beavants, Roberts of Frederick; Annan, Bronglo, Duvall, Cushing, Jones, of Baltimore, Kershner, Welto, Wharton, West, Harding, Gaither, Bell, McMahon, Bruce, Devocman—44.

Nays—Messrs. Sothoron, Fowler, Welch, Kirby, Kent, of Calvert, Beckett, Layville, Turner, of Calvert, Hughes, Carpenter, Dudley, Bruff, Richardson, Nicols, Ford, Nowland, Harlen, Thomas, Roberts, of Q. A. Larimore, Hambleton, of Q. A., Hearn, Johns, Morris, Burchenal, Carter, Turner, of Caroline, Hardecasle, Gittings, Trundle—30.

News from France.—News has been received from France since the reception there of the proceedings in the Senate of the United States on the subject of our affairs with that nation. The prospect of a fortunate termination of our differences with our ancient ally, becomes daily more cheering. From the extracts from the French Journals there seem now to remain but little doubt, that the bill appropriating the funds required for the fulfilment of the treaty with the U. States, will pass by a handsome majority.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

We consider the news by the Rhone as nearly decisive of the success of the Indemnity Bill. The result of the balloting in the different bureaux of the Chamber of Deputies, indicates a handsome majority in favor of the claims.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—As was expected, this State, which elects by general ticket has chosen five Jackson Representatives to the 24th Congress. They are as follows: Samuel Cushman, Benjamin M. Bean, Franklin Pierce, Joseph Weeks, and Robert Burns. Messrs. Cushman and Weeks are new members. William Badger (Jackson) has been re-elected to the office of Governor.—Bal. Rep.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The following States have elected to the twenty-fourth Congress the number of Representatives to which they are respectively entitled.

Maine	8	Illinois	13
Vermont	5	Delaware	1
Massachusetts	12	S. Carolina	9
New York	40	Georgia	9
New Jersey	6	Louisiana	3
Pennsylvania	28		
Ohio	19		143

Being twenty-two more than a quorum.

Mr. Wayne, of Georgia, has been appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States since his election. There are therefore only 129 qualified to take their seats.

Following States the elections will be held as follows:

New Hampshire	5	in March
Rhode Island	2	April
Connecticut	6	April
Indiana	7	August
Missouri	2	August
Maryland	8	October
Virginia	21	April
Kentucky	13	August
N. Carolina	13	August
Alabama	5	August
Mississippi	2	May
Tennessee	13	August

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[Baltimore Republican.]

Another Rail Road Riot.—Yesterday about eleven o'clock an express arrived at this city not to inform the President of the U. States that the French had commenced hostilities, but to inform Gen. Hunter, the Marshal of the District, that a serious disturbance had broke out among the Dutch Laborers on the Washington and Baltimore Rail Road, about four miles from this city, not far from Bladensburg. The Marshal with his deputy, M. T. Woodward, and Samuel Stettinius, Esq. promptly repaired to the seat of war, accompanied by the following officers of police, R. R. Burr, L. S. Black, M. Siquett, M. Jeffers, H. B. Roberts, C. F. Beardon, H. Sengstack, Thomas Barrett, M. Reustine, D. S. Waters and L. Ashton. On the arrival of the Marshal and his officers, they found themselves, in the midst of refractory laborers, who had been engaged in a serious affray with muskets and other deadly weapons. Five or six Dutchmen were wounded with shot, one or two severely, but none (it is thought by Dr. Miller, who attended the wounded men) mortally.

The Marshal acted with great promptitude and energy. He succeeded notwithstanding the great excitement which prevailed among the large body of laborers all along the road, in securing 12 prisoners, to wit: 11 Dutchmen and one Frenchman, and in taking from them about a dozen muskets. The prisoners were marched, under an escort, consisting of the Marshal, His Deputy and the officers above mentioned, and safely lodged in goal about 5 o'clock. We were present while the prisoners were under examination before S. Stettinius and J. N. Moulder, Esqrs. Two of the men we saw were wounded with shot, but not severely. We understand, that one of the wounded men can swear positively to the person who fired at him. The prisoners will undergo a further examination on Monday next.

It appears that this riot originated in a determination on the part of a considerable number of the Dutch laborers to obtain higher wages, or have a fight about it. Another party, who, though not averse to higher wages, refused to make war upon the contractors, were themselves attacked by the war party. Hence the blows and wounds that followed. We consider the Marshal's promptitude and energy, aided as he was by an efficient magistracy and police officers, has probably prevented murder or the loss of lives. It is much to be desired, that the real offenders and ringleaders may be brought to condign punishment.—Washington Mirror.

RAIL ROAD TO WASHINGTON.—We learn by a friend from Washington, that the Bill providing for the prolongation of the Rail Road into that city has passed the Senate and now only awaits the signature of the President to become law.

The passage of this bill is the more important, inasmuch as we are informed that its provisions are entirely satisfactory both to the corporate authorities of Washington & to the Rail Road Company. All obstacles being now removed, we look forward to the early completion of this most important work, and doubt not that it will very soon richly remunerate the State of Maryland and other Stockholders who have embarked their capital in it.—Bal. Gaz.

An unsuccessful attempt at escape from Baltimore County Jail was made yesterday between twelve and one o'clock. One of the deputy keepers entered a cell in which six prisoners were confined, for the purpose of furnish-

ing them with water, and as usual locked him self in. He was immediately seized by them, carried to an inner cell, and the keys taken from him. They then opened their own, and another cell in which were five prisoners, and the whole escaped to the yard where they would no doubt have succeeded in scaling the wall had they not been discovered by the gate keeper, who gave the alarm. With the assistance of some persons in the neighborhood, they were all conducted back to their apartments and heavily ironed.—Balt. Amer.

DISGRACEFUL.

Tarring and Feathering a Female.—A correspondent at Jamesville writes us as follows:—"A most disgraceful circumstance recently occurred at Onondaga county. About twenty persons assembled at the house of Mrs. Tyler, (whose husband is in the state prison) between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening broke open the door entered her bed room gagged and took her off about a mile and half to a barn, stripped her, and then tarred and feathered her all over. She was found in this state in the return to her dwelling. It is said the cause of such disgraceful proceedings was the fact that Mrs. Tyler's fame was considered doubtful in the neighborhood. Most of the offenders are bound over in \$1500 each, to appear and answer.

63—The Rev. Mr. HOLMEAD will deliver a Missionary Sermon at Christ Church, this evening at early candle light, and a collection will then be made in the Church for Missionary purposes.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SPENDID NEW SLOOP  
**THOMAS HAYWARD,**

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

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

83—Passage \$1.00; and 25 cents for each meal.

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

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

The public's obedient servant,  
**SAMUEL H. BENNY.**

Feb 10 If

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

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

S. H. B.

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 24th day of February, 1835, by James Blair, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, a negro man, who calls himself **WALTER LANCASTER**, says he is free, but did belong to Andrew O'Connell, of Montgomery county, near Rockville. Said negro is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 1/2 inches high, all the fingers are on his right hand, has a large scar on his right knee, and one on his right elbow all caused by being burnt when a child. Had on when committed a black cloth coat, light blue pantaloons, black cloth vest, coarse shoes, and an old black fur hat. The owner, if any of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Baltimore City and county Jail.  
March 14 3w

**CLOVER SEED**  
THE Subscribers have just received a supply of this article of PRIME QUALITY.  
W. H. & P. GROOME.  
Feb 17 3w

**PAGE'S HOTEL,**  
BALTIMORE.

THIS is a new and superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city. It has been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson, Esq. Robt. Oliver, Esq. Messrs. John Donnell & Sons, and Jerome Bonaparte, Esq., with the intention of making it a first rate and fashionable house of entertainment. It will be called **PAGE'S HOTEL, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS**, and will be conducted by the subscriber in such manner as shall make it for comfort, respectability, &c. &c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United States.  
Baltimore, Dec 2 6m

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

**Experienced Workman,**  
from Baltimore, who makes "auld things a'mant as gude as new," and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount. Old powder, copper, brass, and lead; muskrat, con, rabbit, mink, and other skins; goose, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.

Country merchants and others buying to sell again, will be furnished with any articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore.  
**ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.**  
Jan 10 If

**The Farmer's and Citizen's**

**RETREAT.**  
THE Subscriber, having removed to the above named Establishment on Washington street, adjoining the Office of Samuel Hambleton, Jr. Esq. nearly opposite the store of Mr. James Wilson, and directly opposite the Office of J. M. Faulkner, begs leave to inform his old friends and customers and the public generally, that he is now prepared to accommodate gentlemen and their horses, and intends always to keep, while in season, OYSTERS, TERRAPINS, WILD FOWL, &c. &c.

He returns his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by diligence and attention to business to merit and obtain patronage from a generous public. **HENRY CLIFT.**  
Jan 31 7f

N. B. The highest cash prices will at all times be paid for Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. by **H. C.**

**SOLOMON BARRETT,**

**TAVERN KEEPER,**  
EASTON, Md.

**RESPECTFULLY** informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street, opposite the Office of Samuel Hambleton, Jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize his establishment.—His bar is well stocked with the choicest Liquors and his larder with the best provision the market will afford—his stables are in good order and well stocked with provender. He has in his employ careful ostlers and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.  
Feb 3 If

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

**NOTICE.**  
THE Commissioners for Talbot County will meet at their Office in the Court House on Tuesday the 3d. of March next. They will appoint Constables on Tuesday the 7th day of April, next. Applicants for the office of Constable will please hand in their applications to the Clerk on or before the 24th March, and those persons now holding warrants as supervisors of roads are particularly requested to make known to the Clerk whether or not they wish to be continued.

By order of the Commissioners,  
**THOMAS C. NICOLS, Clerk.**  
Feb. 21.

**Millinery and Mantua Making.**

**MISS ELIZABETH MILLIS,**  
HAVING lately returned from Baltimore, where she has been at work in the above business, in the employment and under the instruction of a lady considered equal to any in the city, in the style and finish of her work, and having made arrangements for the early and regular receipt of the fashions as they appear, offers her services to the ladies of Easton and the adjoining country, in the business of MILLINERY & MANTUA MAKING generally. She has taken the room at the store of Mr. Jas. Wilson, where she would be pleased that the ladies would call and give her work a trial.  
Jan 17 If

**DISSOLUTION.**  
THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of **BEASTON & HARPER** is this day mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment to Thomas Harper who is legally authorized to receive the same.

**THOMAS BEASTON,**  
**THOMAS HARPER,**  
The business will hereafter be conducted by Thomas Harper, who respectfully solicits a continuance of public favor.  
**T. HARPER.**  
Easton, Feb. 14th, 1835—Feb 17 3w

**FOR SALE.**  
A YOKE of YOUNG, well broke OXEN, and a good OX CART, low for cash, or on a short credit. Apply to  
**JAMES BENNY.**  
Easton, Feb. 17

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

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

**BOOTS AND SHOES,**  
and materials for manufacturing, of the best quality, and will be glad to accommodate my customers and the public generally.  
**PETER TARR.**  
(G)  
Feb 3 If

**P. F. THOMAS,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed to the Office on Washington street, next door to the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas.  
Jan 3 If

**HISTORY OF THE HORSE.**  
First American, from the London Edition. A HISTORY OF THE HORSE, in all its varieties and uses, together with complete directions for their breeding, rearing, and management, and for the cure of all diseases to which he is liable.

Also, a concise treatise on DRAUGHT, with a copious Index to the whole.  
Price \$1.50.

May be had of the Booksellers in the District, and of the Bookellers in the principal cities of the Union.

63—Booksellers at a distance will be supplied with the work at a reduced price; as our terms, in such cases, will be for cash only.  
**DUFF GREEN.**  
dec 30







EASTERN-SHORE

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

THE EASTERN SHORE WING AND PEOPLE'S

ADVOCATE.

Printed and published by

REICHARD SPENCER,

at the corner of the

market and

second streets,

Easton, Md.

Published every

Wednesday morning,

at four dollars per

annum in advance,

three dollars per

annum in advance,

two dollars per

annum in advance,

one dollar per

annum in advance,

and five cents

per copy.

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until all

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paid.

POETRY.

THE THREE HOMES.

"Where is thy home?" I asked a child,  
Who in the morning air  
Was twining flowers most sweet and wild  
In garlands for her hair.

"My home," the happy child replied,  
And smiling in childish glee,  
"Is on the sunny mountain side,  
Where soft winds wafted free."

"O blossoms fall on artless youth,  
And all its rosy hours,  
When every word is joy and truth,  
And treasures live in flowers!"

"Where is thy home?" I asked of one,  
Who bent with flowing hair,  
To hear a warrior's tender tale,  
In the wild woods' secret place;

"Show me the spot," he said, "where I  
Shall find my home," he said,  
"The land I seek thou'lt never see,  
My home is in the skies!"

"O! home—where the heart must be,  
To which souls are drawn,  
To which souls are drawn,  
To which souls are drawn."

"Where is thy home, thou lonely man?"  
I asked a pilgrim way,  
Who came with furrowed brow and was,  
His hand on his head;

"He pined, and with a solemn mien  
Upturned his holy eyes,  
"The land I seek thou'lt never see,  
My home is in the skies!"

"O! home—where the heart must be,  
To which souls are drawn,  
To which souls are drawn,  
To which souls are drawn."

"Where is thy home, thou lonely man?"  
I asked a pilgrim way,  
Who came with furrowed brow and was,  
His hand on his head;

With the virtuous mother, whose mind is  
unshackled by the absurdities of extreme  
fashionable life, there are no duties so weighty,  
and at the same time so pleasing, as those  
connected with the education of an only daughter.  
The weight of responsibility involves  
not only the formation of an amiable disposition  
and correct principles, but in a great measure,  
the degree of happiness which the child may  
subsequently enjoy. Errors of education are  
the fruitful source of misery, and to guard  
against there is a task which requires judgment  
and unremitting diligence. But for this labor,  
does not the mother receive a rich reward?  
Who may tell the gladness of her heart, when  
the infant cherub first articulates her name?  
Who can describe the delightful emotions  
elicited by the early development of her  
genius—the expansion of the intellect when it  
first receives, and treasures with eagerness,  
the seeds of knowledge? These are joys known  
only to mothers, and they are joys which fill  
the soul with rapture.

Letitia was eight years old, when a person  
of genteel address and fashionable appearance,  
named Duval, was introduced to her mother  
by her father, with whom he had been intimate  
when a youth, and between whom a strong  
friendship had existed from that period. Duval  
had recently returned from Europe, where he  
had resided for a number of years. He was  
charmed with the family, and soon became a  
constant visitor. Having the entire confidence  
of his old friend and companion, all formality  
in reference to intercourse was laid aside, and he  
was heartily welcomed at all hours, and under  
all circumstances. He formed one in all  
parties of pleasure, and in the absence of his friend,  
accompanied his lady on visits of amusement  
or pleasure—a privilege which he sedulously  
improved whenever opportunity afforded.

Duval, notwithstanding his personal attractions  
and high character as a gentleman, belonged  
to a class of men which has existed more  
or less in all ages, to disgrace humanity.  
He professed to be a philosopher, but was in  
reality a libertine. He lived for his own  
gratification. He monopolized all his thoughts,  
and directed all his actions. He belonged to  
the school of Voltaire, and recognized no  
feeling of the heart but the tie of duty or  
affection as sacred. No consideration of suffering  
of heart-rending grief, on the part of his  
victim, was sufficient to intimidate his purpose  
or check his career of infamy. Schooled  
in hypocrisy, dissimulation was his business;  
and he regarded the whole world as the sphere  
of his operations; the whole human family as  
legitimate subjects for his villainous depravity.

That such characters, so base, so despicable,  
so lost to all feelings of honor,—can force  
their way into respectable society, and poison  
the minds of the untaught and virtuous, may  
well be a matter of astonishment to those  
unacquainted with the desperate artfulness of human  
beings. But these monsters appear not in their  
true character; they assume the garb and  
portment of gentlemen, of philosophers, of men  
of education and refinement, and by their  
accomplishments, the suavity of their manners,  
their sprightliness of conversation, bewilder  
before their poison, and inactivate, before they  
destroy.

If there be, in the long catalogue of guilt, one  
character more hateful than another, it is  
the libertine. Time corrects the tongue  
of slander, and the generosity of friends makes  
atone for the depredations of the midnight  
robber. Scarcely a calamity may be  
suggested or mitigated by the sympathies of kind  
hearts, and the tear of affection is sufficient  
to wash out the remembrance of many of the  
sorrows to which flesh is heir. But for the venom  
of the libertine, there is no remedy,—of its  
fatal consequences, there is no mitigation.—  
His victims, blasted in reputation, are forever  
excluded from the pale of virtuous society.—  
No sacrifice can atone for their degradations,  
for the unrelenting and inexorable finger of  
scorn obstructs their progress at every step.  
The visitation of Death, appalling as is his approach  
to the unprepared, was a mercy compared  
with the extent and permanency of his  
ravages.

Duval's insidious arts were not unobserved  
by his intended victim. She noticed the gradual  
development of his pernicious principles,  
and shrank with horror from their contaminating  
influence. She did not hesitate to communicate  
her observations to her husband,—but he,  
blinded by prejudice in favor of his friend,  
laughed at her scruples. Without a word of  
caution, therefore, his intercourse was continued,  
and such was the weight of his ascendant  
power, such the perfection of his deep laid  
scheme, and such his facility in closing over  
what he termed pardonable, but which in reality,  
were grossly licentious discretions of language  
and conduct, that even the lady herself  
was induced, in time, to believe that she had  
treated him unjustly. The gradual progress of  
licentiousness is almost imperceptible, and before  
she was aware of her error, she had drunk deeply  
of the intoxicating draught, and had well nigh become  
a convert to Duval's system of philosophy. Few  
who approach this fearful precipice are able  
to retract their steps. The senses are bewildered,  
the heart loses its way; and a whirlpool of  
madness and passion takes possession of the heart,  
and hurries the infatuated victim to irretrievable  
death. Before her suspicions were awakened,  
the purity of her family circle was destroyed.  
Duval enrolled on his list of conquests a new name,  
the wife of his bosom friend!

An immediate divorce was the consequence.  
The misguided woman, who but late had been  
the ornament of society and the pride of her  
family, was cast out upon the world, unprotected,  
and without the smallest resource. The heart  
of the husband was broken by the calamity  
which rendered this step necessary, and he  
retired, with his children, to the obscurity of  
humble life.

At a late hour on one of those bitter cold  
evenings experienced in the early part of January,  
of the present year, two females, a mother  
and daughter, both wretchedly clad, shivering  
at the entrance of a cellar, in the lower part  
of the city, occupied by two persons of color.  
The daughter appeared to be laboring under  
some severe indisposition, and seemed for support  
on the arm of her mother, who, kneeling  
at the door, craved shelter and warmth for the  
night. The door was half opened in answer to  
the summons, the black who appeared on the  
stairs, declared that it was out of his power to  
comply with the request, as he had neither fire,  
except that which was furnished by a handful  
of tan,—nor covering for himself and wife.  
The mother, however, too much inured to  
suffering to be easily rebuffed, declared that  
herself and daughter were likely to perish from  
cold, and that even permission to rest on the  
floor of the cellar, where they would be pro-

ected, in some degree, from the  
suffering air, would be a charity for which  
she would ever be grateful. She asked, and  
received, a few minutes' respite, from a small  
room which, with her daughter, she had occu-  
pied in a neighboring alley, and for which she  
had stipulated to pay fifty cents per week, and  
which she had found herself unable to meet.  
The black, more generous than many  
who are ambitious of a reputation for benevolence,  
admitted the shivering applicants, and, on  
once resigned, for their accommodation, for the  
night the only two seats in the cellar, and cast a  
fresh handful of tan upon the ashes in the fire-  
place.

It was a scene of wretchedness, want, and  
misery calculated to sicken the hardest heart,  
and to enlist the feelings and sympathies of  
the most selfish. The regular tenants of the  
cellar were the colored man and his wife, who  
gained a scanty and precarious subsistence, as  
they were able, by casual employment in the  
streets, or in neighboring houses.—Having in  
summer made no provision for the inclemencies  
of winter, they were then utterly destitute.  
They had sold their articles of clothing and furniture  
one by one to provide themselves with  
bread, until all were disposed of but two broken  
chairs, a box that served for a table, and a  
small piece of carpeting, which answered the  
double purpose of a bed and covering. Into  
this den of poverty were the mother and  
daughter, equally destitute of the comforts of life,—intro-  
duced. The former was a woman of about fifty  
years, but the deep furrows on her face, and her  
dilapidated frame, betokened a more advanced  
age. Her face was wan and pale, and her  
haggard countenance and tattered dress, indicated  
a full measure of wretchedness. Her  
daughter sat beside her, and rested her head on  
her mother's lap. She was about twenty-five  
years of age, and might have once been hand-  
some,—but a life of debauchery had thus early  
robbed her cheeks of their roses, and prostrated  
her constitution. The pallidness of disease  
was on her face,—anguish was in her heart.

Hours passed on. In the gloom of midnight,  
the girl awoke from a disturbed and unrefresh-  
ing slumber. She was suffering from acute  
pain, and in the almost total darkness which  
pervaded the apartment raised her hand to her  
mother's face. "Mother," she said, in faltering  
accents, "are you here?"  
"Yes, child, are you better?"  
"No mother, I am sick,—sick unto death!"  
"There is a cancer at my heart,—my blood  
grows cold,—the torpor of mortality is stealing  
upon me."

"In the morning, my dear, we shall be better  
provided for. Bless heaven, there is still one  
place, which, thanks to the benevolent, will afford  
us sustenance and shelter."  
"Do not thank Heaven, mother; you and I  
are outcasts from that place of peace and rest.  
We have sinned Providence from our hearts,  
and need not now call it to our aid. Wretches,  
we are!"

"Be composed, daughter,—you need not  
fear. Mother, there is a weight of sorrow upon my  
heart which I feel almost at an end. My brief  
career of folly is almost at an end. I have  
sinned,—Oh God! finally sinned,—and the con-  
science of my wickedness now overwhelms me.  
I will not reproach you, mother; for laying  
the blame by which I fall,—for enticing me  
from the house of virtue—the home of my heart  
broken father,—to the house of infamy, and  
death; but oh, I implore you, repent, be warned,  
and let penitence be the business of your days."

The hardened heart of the mother melted at  
this touching appeal, and she answered with a  
half-faltering voice:  
"Pronounce me then, ere I die, that you will  
abandon your ways of iniquity, and endeavor to  
make peace with Heaven."  
"I do,—I do! But what my child, what hope  
is there for me?"  
"God is merciful to all who—"  
The last word was inaudible. A few res-  
pirations, at long intervals, were heard, and the  
penitent sunk into the quiet slumber of death.  
Still the mother remained in her seat, with a  
heart harrowed by the emotions of an awakened  
conscience. Until the glare of daylight  
was visible through the crevices of the door,  
and the rumbling of vehicles in the street, had  
aroused the occupants of the cellar, she continued  
motionless, pressing to her bosom the lifeless form  
of her injured child. When addressed by the  
colored woman, she answered with an idiot  
stare. Sensibility had fled,—the energies of  
her mind had relaxed, and reason deserted its  
throne. The awful incidents of that night had  
prostrated her intellect, and she was conveyed  
from the gloomy place, a MARIAGE!

The coroner was summoned, and an inquest  
held over the body of the daughter. In the  
books of that learned and estimable officer,  
the name of the deceased is recorded,—Letitia  
Lewiston.

From the New York Mirror.  
PENGILLINGS BY THE WAY.  
First Impression of Foreign Scenes, Customs  
and Manners.

BY NATHANIEL P. WILLIS.

PARIS AND LONDON.

Reasons for liking Paris—joyousness of its citi-  
zens—Lafayette's funeral—royal scepter and  
gratitude—England—Dover—Englishness  
and comfort, as displayed in the hotels,  
waiters, first, best, and second class, window  
curtains, tea-kettles, stage coaches, horses,  
and everything else—specimens of English  
resorts—the gentleman driver of fashion—a  
case of Mrs. Trollope.

It is pleasant to get back to Paris. One  
meets every body there, one sees every man,  
and every woman, and every child, and every  
thing, and every place, and every thing, and  
every body, and every woman, and every child,  
and every thing, and every place, and every  
thing, and every body, and every woman, and  
every child, and every thing, and every place,  
and every thing, and every body, and every  
woman, and every child, and every thing, and  
every place, and every thing, and every body,  
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# GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM, OR THE SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COM- PANION.

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

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

**THE DRAMA**—Will form a material portion of the Gentlemen's Vaude Mecum. It is intended to publish alternately, every week, an entire play and farce to be selected with a single eye to their merits alone; a preference, however, will be extended, in all cases, to native productions, when they can be obtained. Independent criticisms, carefully excluding all individual comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, will be regularly inserted, besides Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and Bon Mots, of prominent Comedians of the present and past ages, of which a rare and inexhaustible collection is now stored up at a distance in this country and England. Biographies and correct Portraits of celebrated thoroughbred Horses will be published once a month. Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keeping, and the diseases of this invaluable animal, will be particularly selected.

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

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

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

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

The GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM will be published every Saturday, on fine imperial paper, of the largest class, at three dollars per annum, payable in advance.

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

Address SMITH & ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia. A specimen number may be had on application at the office. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Country editors, who insert the above advertisement three or four times will be entitled to an exchange.

**The Farmer and Gardener,**  
AND  
**Live-Stock Breeder & Manager,**  
is a weekly paper in quarto form—successor of the late American Farmer, which has been discontinued—conducted by I. I. Hitchcock, and issued every Tuesday from this establishment on the following terms:

1. Price five dollars per annum, payable in advance. (2) Where per annum, cents worth of any kind of seeds on hand will be delivered or sent to the order of the subscriber with his receipt.

2. The manner of payment which is preferable to any other for distant subscribers, is by check or draft on some responsible party here, or else by remittance of a current bank note; and to obviate all objection to mail transmission, the conductor assumes the risk.

3. Subscriptions are always charged by the year, and never for a shorter term. When once sent to a subscriber the paper will not be discontinued (except at the discretion of the publisher) without a special order, on receipt of which a discontinuance will be entered, to take effect at the end of the current year of subscription.

4. Subscribers may receive the work either by mail in weekly numbers, or in monthly or quarterly portions; or else in a volume (ending in May annually,) handsomely pressed, hand-bound and lettered (to match with the American Farmer) by such conveyance as they may direct: but the \$5 must in all these cases be paid in advance.

5. Advertisements relating to any of the subjects of this paper will be inserted once at one dollar per square, or at that rate for more than a square, and at half that rate for each repetition.

This paper, like its predecessor, is exclusively devoted to the interests of the "fillets of the soil," and also treats more particularly than that work did of the breeding, rearing, and management of domestic animals. The culture of silk and of the vine also receives particular attention.

Agricultural Chemistry, which forms the basis of the true theory of farming; and details of the experience of enlightened practical farmers and gardeners, together with a weekly report of the Baltimore produce and provision markets form the principal theme of this publication; parts politics and religious discussion, too, will be found interesting and highly useful to the farmer and gardener.

The publication year begins and ends in May. The numbers for a year form a handsome volume of 416 pages, and the last or 52d Number, contains a title page and copious index.

An argument and an offer—It is respectfully suggested that those farmers who view a subscription to a well conducted agricultural paper in the light of an expense or tax. This item ought to be classed by them with the cost of manure—both may indeed be dispensed with, but not advantageously. Why should the influence of the printing press, which is literally revolutionizing the world, be lost to the farmer? Surely there is no human employment, which more deserves its aid, and nor to which such aid can be more useful than to the fundamental art of Agriculture. (2) If any farmer is doubtful on this point, and considers an agricultural paper either useless or expensive, the conductor of this cheerfully meets his misgivings with the following proposition: Let him subscribe for either of the papers issued from this office and comply with the terms; and if at the end of his year he shall be of opinion that he has not received benefits from its columns equal to its cost, I pledge my word to receive back from him the Nos. (in good order) and give him seeds of any kind on hand for the full amount paid by him for subscription. This pledge is given and will be redeemed in perfect good faith.

Any gentleman desirous of seeing a specimen of the work, with a view to subscribing it, shall like it, shall on furnishing his address without cost to the conductor, have a number sent him for that purpose.

Gentlemen subscribing are respectfully advised to take the Nos. from the commencement of the current volume; and indeed when not otherwise specially directed we shall so send them. Subscriptions, communications and advertisements are respectfully solicited.

## HINTS TO FARMERS.

This is another publication printed on a large sheet than the Farmer and Gardener, in octavo form, and issued from this establishment every second week on the following terms:

1. Price two dollars a year: but to those who pay at the time of subscribing, free of postage or other expense to the editor, a return shall be made of any kind of seeds, tree, look, or other article kept for sale at the establishment, to the amount of fifty cents.

2. Three subscribers uniting and sending five dollars shall be credited in full, each for a year's subscription; but they shall not be entitled to the "return" mentioned above.

3. A postmaster or other person who shall send \$5 (current in Baltimore,) free of all expense to the conductor, shall receive four copies of the work for one year, to be charged to one account.

4. Price of advertising—manner of subscribing and of discontinuing—and also of paying, are the same as those prescribed above for the Farmer and Gardener.

Also: The guarantee to receive back the numbers at the end of the year, if a subscriber is dissatisfied with the work, is extended to this as to the other paper.

The matter for this paper will be chiefly compiled from the Farmer and Gardener, and Live-Stock Breeder and Manager; the American Farmer; and indeed from all the agricultural periodicals of the country, comprising the best pieces, from each. It will also contain Price Current of country produce in both the commercial and common markets, and a page or two will be devoted to advertisements connected with the main objects of the publication. In short, the paper will be adapted to the purposes, and devoted exclusively to the benefit of the common farmer.

The numbers for a year will make a handsome volume of 416 pages, and the last one will contain a title page and index.

Who will not take "Hints" on the above unprecedented terms? Let him who will, send his name and cash at once.

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## PROSPECTUS

OF THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE  
**Ohio Farmer and Western Horticulturalist.**

Published at Batavia, Ohio, by S. Medary.

Well aware of the peculiar difficulties attending the publication of an agricultural periodical, yet satisfied that nothing is of higher importance to the country, than that of the cultivation of the soil and the various subjects connected with it, the editor of the Ohio Farmer is determined to persevere in his labors.

The 2d vol. of the Farmer will, therefore, be commenced on the first day of January, 1835. In continuing this publication, the editor feels that he may justly and appropriately appeal to the friends of Agricultural and Horticultural improvements in general, to aid in its circulation, and to enrich its columns with contributions from their pens. During the short period of its publication it has received countenance and circulation fully equal to the anticipations of the editor, and which he thinks a sufficient guarantee for its continuance, and to warrant a more general support.

The proper culture of the soil—improving live stock—diseases of animals—the improvement in the culture of garden and field vegetables—and mechanic arts, and agricultural and garden implements—Domestic Economy—Botany—Geology—Natural History—Chemistry, &c. will all receive due attention, from both original communications and extracts from the most approved works.

In addition to the interests of the first volume, the editor is making preparations to en-

live and improve the Farmer by numerous cuts, representing more clearly the subjects above enumerated. As this will necessarily incur a heavy expense, a corresponding patronage is expected and solicited.

At the request of a number of eastern correspondents, the editor intends also, in the course of this volume, to give, from time to time, a condensed view of the agricultural condition and resources of the great Mississippi Valley—the points viewed in relation to the time being is most tending—the prospects held out to emigrants—the face and health of the country—the prices of land—the facilities of navigation, and the streams for milling and manufacturing purposes, &c.

Such information is of the utmost importance to emigrating farmers, and as closely connected with a Western agricultural publication as the cultivation of the soil itself, or the products suitable to such cultivation. As this branch of the work will extend its circulation to some considerable extent among eastern gentlemen, and others who wish to purchase Western lands, the holders of such lands would find it to their interest to make the same known through its columns—and whenever this is done to any extent, the description of such lands will be published on a separate sheet, and forwarded as a cover to the Farmer. The usual prices of advertising will only be charged. No charge, however, is intended to be made for communications for a single publication, descriptive of lands, face, and health of the country, &c.

A List of Solvent Banks will be occasionally inserted, and any important change in the markets duly noticed.

## TERMS.

The Ohio Farmer is published twice a month at the very low price of \$1 a year, in advance, with an Index to each volume. It is expressly reduced to this price (much below what is sale for the proprietor) to encourage its circulation, and promote its sale. All notes, and promissory bills received. Payment may be made by mail, at our risk, free of postage. Persons obtaining 5 subscribers, shall have the 6th copy gratis; or for \$20, shall have 25 copies sent to their direction.

All editors, postmasters, and officers of agricultural societies, are authorized agents, and requested to act as such.

Editors who wish to receive the second volume, will please send the first, and forward their names for exchange.

Batavia, Ohio, Nov. 1834.—dec 27

## PROSPECTUS

For publishing the EASTERN SHOE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, semi-weekly throughout the year.

Having assumed the entire management of the Whig, I am anxious to render the paper one of as much interest and usefulness as the circumstances under which it is published will admit. With this view I have determined to issue it semi-weekly throughout the year, for the convenience of the citizens of this country, and of such other of its patrons as can obtain it twice a week by means of the existing mail facilities. Recording the month, containing much important and interesting matter, twice a week, it is impossible for a paper published but once in the week, to keep pace, even in a tolerable degree, with the current events of the day, as furnished by the papers published in the cities; its readers are therefore driven to the necessity of taking the city papers, at higher prices, with greater charges of postage, or of losing much, which would be both amusing and interesting to them. To obviate these difficulties, therefore, and to be able to supply the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining or contiguous counties with a paper, which will inform them at an early day, of most matters of interest which the press of our country is daily evolving, I have determined on this change. In adopting it, however, it is not my intention to make any advance on the price of subscription to the paper to suit as may be advanced. All such will receive it at the exceedingly low rate of \$3 per annum. Those who do not pay in advance will be charged \$4 per annum.

It is further my intention to publish a weekly paper throughout the year, to meet the views of such of the patrons of the Whig as may not feel disposed, or may not find it convenient to take the semi-weekly paper. The weekly paper will be reduced to two dollars per annum, to such as pay in advance; those who do not pay in advance will be charged two dollars and fifty cents.

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

The importance of prompt payment to the publishers of newspapers, must be obvious to every one. To have one's debts scattered over the country in such small sums, renders them almost valueless; to correct this evil as far as practicable, and at the same time to extend the circulation of the paper by offering an additional inducement to subscribers, in the reduced price of the Whig, I have concluded to make the difference in price between such as pay in advance, and those who wait to be called on.

The above arrangement, will be carried into effect from the first of January next. The semi-weekly paper will be published on Tuesday and Saturday mornings, the weekly paper on Tuesday mornings. Subscribers to the Whig are requested to communicate to the editor which paper they would wish to receive; in the absence of such instruction, the semi-weekly will be considered as ordered by them.

It is desired to give any assurance to the patrons of the paper, that in no way, if possible, to render it more worthy of their support. The effort now made must afford evidence sufficient of a disposition to give them a valuable consideration for the amount paid. If the paper should prove itself worthy of public confidence and support, I have no fear that it will fail to receive them.

RICHARD SPENCER.

Oct. 28, 1834.

## Collector's Notice.

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

JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector

of Talbot county.

sept 9

## APPRENTICE.

WANTED, to the Tin plate working, from the country would be preferred. Apply to

ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.

feb 17

## GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

### AMERICAN MAGAZINE

Of Useful and entertaining Knowledge. To be illustrated with numerous Engravings By the Boston Bowick Company.

THE success which has attended the publication of the best Magazine from the English Press, has led to preparation for issuing a periodical more particularly adapted to the wants and tastes of the American public. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work strictly what its title indicates, it will, nevertheless, contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines. Extensive preparations have been entered into, both with artists and authors, to furnish from all parts of the Union, drawings and illustrations of every subject of interest, which the publishers confidently believe will enable them to issue a work honorable to its title, and acceptable to the American People.

The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of twenty splendid engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly containing between forty and fifty imperial octavo pages, and be furnished at the low price of two dollars per annum. It will comprise: Portraits and Biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans; Views of Public Buildings, Monuments and Improvements; Landscapes; Scenery; the boundless variety and beauty of which, in this country, will form an unending source of instruction and gratification; Engravings and descriptions of the character, habits &c. of Beasts, Birds, Fishes and Insects, together with every subject connected with the Geography, History, Natural and Artificial resources of the country, illustrated in a familiar and popular manner.

of the Boston Bowick Company, 47 Court St.

Boston, July 17—dec 13

## COACH, GIG AND HARNESS

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



## MAKING.

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

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carryalls,

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

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GIGS, new and second hand,

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

The public's obedient servants,

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

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

Jan 20

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

## TO TRAVELLERS.

HAVING taken upon myself the contract for the transportation of the Mail from Cambridge to Snow Hill, passengers will hereafter be conveyed from Cambridge to Princess Anne, or from Princess Anne to Cambridge, or any of the intermediate places, on moderate terms, by means of the two horse Mail Stage, now running between those towns. The Stage leaves Cambridge every Wednesday and Sunday morning at 6 o'clock; and returning, departs from Princess Anne, at the same hour on Tuesday and Saturday of each week.

ROBERT COOPER.

dec 30

N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

## THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

WILL leave Baltimore on Friday next, the 13th instant, at 7 o'clock, A. M. (weather permitting) for Annapolis, Cambridge, (by Castle Haven wharf,) and Easton, and return next day, Saturday. She will make one trip a week to the Eastern Shore, and above stated, leaving Baltimore on Friday and returning Saturday, until further notice.

L. G. TAYLOR, Capt.

feb 7

## Easton and Baltimore Packet

### SCHOONER EMILY JANE.

ROBSON LEONARD—Master.

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

The public's obedient servant.

J. E. LEONARD.

feb 17

## Easton and Baltimore Packet.

### THE SPENDID NEW SLOOP THOMAS HAYWARD.

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

The THOMAS HAYWARD was launched last Spring, and has run as a packet for one season, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords. (2) Passage \$1.00; and 25 cents for each meal.

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

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

The public's obedient servant,

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

feb 10

## Easton and Baltimore Packet,

### VIA MILES RIVER FERRY.

### Schooner William & Henry.

JAMES STEWART—Master.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that the above schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on the 4th March, (weather permitting,) leaving Miles River Ferry on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock; returning, will leave Baltimore on the Saturday following, at 9 o'clock, from Light street wharf, No. 10, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season.

Freights intended for the William & Henry will be received on board at Miles River Ferry, or at the Landings of such persons on the river as may request it. All orders left at the Drug Store of Spencer & Willis, in Easton, or with the Captain, will be promptly attended to by the public's obedient servant.

W. TOWNSEND.

(2) Passage to or from Baltimore, and found \$1.50.

feb 28

## REMOVAL

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

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

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

## HATS,

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

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

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the most reasonable rates.

ENNALLS ROSSELL.

Easton, Jan. 10

## Cart-wheel, Plough, and Wagon Wright.

THE subscriber acknowledges his obligations to the public for the liberal share of patronage which they have extended to him in the line of his business, since he came to Easton. He still continues to carry on the business of Cart-wheel, Plough & Wagon Wright, in all its branches, at the old stand at the upper end of Washington street. Having laid in a supply of the

BEST MATERIALS,

he is prepared to execute all orders in the most and most substantial manner, for cash, or on a liberal credit to good customers, for any kind of country produce at fair prices, which renders it necessary to advance the price of it from 50 to 75 cents per copy.

Editors who have published the Prospectus of the work, will please notice this alteration of price, and receive subscriptions therefor, for which a reasonable per centage will be allowed.

W. L. EMMONS

feb 17

## The Thoroughbred Race Horse

### UPTON,

SIX YEARS OLD NEXT SPRING.

WILL make another season at the same stands—terms \$8 and \$12. For his pedigree in full, and extraordinary performance as a three year old, running his mile in 1m 53s, 1m 52s, 1m 53s, 1m 57s, 1m 56s, against aged horses, at Lancaster, Pa. (run as Col. Selden's b. c.) See Am. Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, vol. 6, no. 6—vol. 5, page 51—do. no. 9, (cover) v. 2, p. 252—v. 4, p. 151 and 511, &c.

E. N. HAMBLETON,

T. TILGHMAN,

Jan 31

## The Thoroughbred Race Horse



### RIPLEY.

The Property of John C. Craig,

A HANDSOME chestnut, seven years old, the ensuing spring, five feet three inches high, of fine form, beautiful action, and exhibiting great strength—his appearance commanding, admired and approved.—He will stand this season at Centerville and Easton—commencing at Centerville on the first of March, remaining a week at a time at each place. He is now ready to serve a mare at \$15 low prices, viz. \$10 the single leap, cash; \$15 the season, payable the first of August next, when it will expire—and \$25 to insure a mare payable as soon as she is known to be in foal or parted with—\$1 to the groom for each mare payable when she is put to the horse.

## PEDIGREE.

RIPLEY's sire was the celebrated race horse Sir Charles, the best son of the renowned mare Archy. His dam was the famous running mare Betsy Robinson, by Thelcus; dam Maria, by Sir Archy, imported Sir Harry—imported Duro Deville—Batt and Maclin's—naught—imported Janus out of a thoroughbred mare. See Turf Register, vol. 3d, page 430. The blood and distinguished performance of Sir Charles his sire—Sir Archy his grand sire, and of Betsy Robinson his dam, proves him to be of a running family. His own successful performances, also, on Long Island, where he twice (and the only times he ever started in condition to run) beat several of the best two mile horses in the country, in three heats, with perfect ease, having run one heat in 3m. 45s. under a hard pull, proves him to be a most desirable Stallion. At Trenton, when out of condition, he beat the celebrated mile horse Fox, a single mile, which was one instance of his extraordinary speed.

JOSEPH H. HELLINGS.

March 10

N. B. His stand at Easton will be at the stable of Mr. Jos. Jefferson, near town; who will take charge of mares sent from a distance, on moderate terms.

## NOTICE.



### MARYLAND ECLIPSE



SECRET - JULY.

ally maintained his ground till Chamberlain bringing up his reserve, in the information that he would introduce his friend to a young and charming widow, then, Chamberlain said, "I would capitulate on any condition that I could make easily done and then, by means of the same, I could get the money I needed for my charges and borrowing of the night." He would then have taken the road to Williamsburg before the explosion could shake off his morning slumber. Orders accordingly issued to Bishop, the captain of the servant and faithful follower; who together with the fine English charger, had been questioned by the dying Braddock to take him to Washington, on the famed and fatal field of the Monongahela. Bishop, bred in the school of European discipline, raised his hand to his eyes, as much as to say, "Your honor's orders shall be obeyed."

The colour now proceeded to the musician,











# GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM, OR THE SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COMPANION.

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

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

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

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

**SPORTING.**—Under this caption, will be enumerated accounts of Shooting Matches, Peasantry Feats, Gymnastic Exercises, Aquatic Excursions, Fishing, Gaming, &c. with Anecdotes of noted Dogs.

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

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

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

The GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM will be published every Saturday, on three imperial paper, of the largest class, at three dollars per annum, payable in advance.

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

Address SMITH & ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia. A specimen number may be had on application at the office. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Cautious editors, who insert the above advertisement three or four times will be entitled to an exchange.

**The Farmer and Gardener.**  
AND  
**Live-Stock Breeder & Manager.**

A weekly paper in quarto form, successor of the late American Farmer, which has been discontinued—conducted by I. I. Hitchcock, and issued every Tuesday from this establishment on the following terms:

1. Price five dollars per annum, payable in advance. 2. When this is done, 50 cents worth of any kind of seeds on hand will be delivered or sent to the order of the subscriber with his receipt.

2. The manner of payment which is preferable to any other for distant subscribers is by check or draft on some responsible party here, or else by remittance of a current bank note, and to obviate all objection to mail transmission, the conductor assumes the risk.

3. Subscriptions are always charged by the year, and never by a shorter term. When once sent to a subscriber the paper will not be discontinued (except at the discretion of the publisher) without a special order, on receipt of which a discontinuance will be entered, to take effect at the end of the current year of subscription.

4. Subscribers may receive the work either by mail in weekly numbers, or in monthly or quarterly portions; or else in a volume (ending in May annually,) handsomely pressed, half bound and lettered (to match with the American Farmer) by such conveyance as they may direct; but the \$5 must in all these cases be paid in advance.

5. Advertisements relating to any of the subjects of this paper will be inserted once at one dollar per square, or at that rate for more than a square, and at half that rate for each repetition.

This paper, like its predecessor, is exclusively devoted to the interests of the "tillers of the soil," and also treats more particularly than that work did of the breeding, rearing and management of domestic animals. The culture of silk and of the vine also receives particular attention.

Agricultural Chemistry, which forms the basis of the true theory of farming; and details of the experience of enlightened practical farmers and gardeners, together with a weekly report of the Baltimore produce and provision markets form the principal theme of this publication; party politics and religious discussions being wholly excluded. The advertising page too, will be found interesting and highly useful to the farmer and gardener.

The publication year begins and ends in May. The numbers for a year form a handsome volume of 416 pages, and the last or 62d Number, contains a title page and copious index.

**An argument and an offer.**—It is respectfully suggested that those farmers who view a subscription to a well conducted agricultural paper in the light of an expense or tax. This item ought to be classed by them with the cost of manure—both may indeed be dispensed with, but not advantageously. Why should the influence of the printing press, which is literally revolutionizing the world, be lost to the farmer? Surely there is no human employment which more deserves its aid, nor to which such aid can be more useful than to the fundamental art of Agriculture. 6. If any farmer is doubtful on this point, and considers an agricultural paper either useless or expensive, the conductor of this cheerfully meets his misgivings with the following proposition: Let him subscribe for either of the papers issued from this office and comply with the terms; and if at the end of his year he shall be of opinion that he has not received benefits from its columns equal to its cost, I pledge my word to receive back from him the Nos. (in good order,) and give him seeds of any kind on hand for the full amount paid by him for subscription. This pledge is given and will be redeemed in perfect good faith.

Any gentleman desirous of seeing a specimen of the work, with a view to subscribing if he shall like it, shall on furnishing his address without cost to the conductor, have a number sent him for that purpose.

Gentlemen subscribers are respectfully advised to take the Nos. from the commencement of the current volume; and indeed when not otherwise specially directed we shall so send them. Subscriptions, communications and advertisements are respectfully solicited.

**HINTS TO FARMERS.**

This is another publication printed on a large sheet than the Farmer and Gardener, in octavo form, and issued from this establishment every second week on the following terms:

1. Price two dollars a year; but those who pay at the time of subscribing, free of postage or other expense to the editor, a return shall be made of any kind of seeds, tree, book, or other article kept for sale at the establishment, to the amount of fifty cents.

2. Three subscribers uniting and sending five dollars shall be credited in full, each for a year's subscription; but they shall not be entitled to the "return" mentioned above.

3. A postmaster or other person who shall send \$5 (current in Baltimore,) free of all expense to the conductor, shall receive four copies of the work for one year, to be charged to one account.

4. Price of advertising—manner of subscribing and of discontinuing—and also of paying, are the same as those prescribed above for the Farmer and Gardener.

Also: The guarantee to receive back the numbers at the end of the year, if a subscriber is dissatisfied with the work, is extended to this as to the other paper.

The matter for this paper will be chiefly compiled from the Farmer and Gardener, and Live-Stock Breeder and Manager; the American Farmer; and indeed from all the agricultural periodicals of the country; comprising the best pieces from each. It will also contain a Price Current of country produce in both the commercial and common markets, and a page or two will be devoted to advertisements connected with the main objects of the publication. In short, the paper will be adapted to the purposes, and devoted exclusively to the benefit of the common farmer.

The numbers for a year will make a handsome volume of 416 pages, and the last one will contain a title page and index.

Who will not take "Hints" on the above unimportant terms? Let him who will, send his name and cash at once.

dec 29

**PROSPECTUS**

**OF THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE**

**Ohio Farmer and Western Horticulturalist.**

Published at Batavia, Ohio, by S. Medary. Well aware of the peculiar difficulties attending the publication of an agricultural periodical, yet satisfied that nothing is of higher importance to the country, than that of the cultivation of the soil and the various subjects connected with it, the editor of the Ohio Farmer is determined to persevere in his labors.

The 2d vol. of the Farmer will, therefore, be commenced on the first day of January, 1835. In continuing this publication, the editor feels that he may justly and appropriately appeal to the friends of Agricultural and Horticultural improvements in general, to aid in its circulation, and to enrich its columns with contributions from their pens. During the short period of its publication it has received the confidence and circulations fully equal to the anticipations of the editor, and which he thinks a sufficient guarantee for its continuance, and to warrant a more general support.

The proper culture of the soil—improving live stock—diseases of animals—the improvement in the culture of garden and field vegetables—and mechanic arts, and agricultural and garden implements—Domestic Economy—Botany—Geology—Natural History—Chemistry, &c. will all receive due attention, from the most approved works, and extracts from the most approved works.

In addition to the interests of the first volume, the editor is making preparations to en-

live and improve the Farmer by numerous cuts, representing more clearly the subjects above enumerated. As this will necessarily incur a heavy expense, a corresponding patronage is expected and solicited.

At the request of a number of eastern correspondents, the editor intends also, in the course of this volume, to give, from time to time, a condensed view of the agricultural condition and resources of the great Mississippi Valley—the points where emigration for the time being is most tender—the prospects held out to emigrants—the face which the country presents—the prices of land—the facilities of navigation, and the streams for milling and manufacturing purposes, &c.

Such information is of the utmost importance to emigrating farmers, and is only connected with a Western agricultural publication as the cultivation of the soil itself, or the products suitable to such cultivation. As this branch of the work will extend its circulation to some considerable extent among eastern gentlemen, and others who wish to purchase Western lands, the holders of such lands would find it to their interest to make the same known through its columns—and whenever this is done to any extent, the description of such lands will be published on a separate sheet, and forwarded as a cover to the Farmer. The usual prices of advertising will only be charged. No charge, however, is intended to be made for communications for a single publication, descriptive of lands, face, and health of the country, &c.

8. A List of Solvent Banks will be occasionally inserted, and any important change in the markets duly noticed.

**TERMS.**

The Ohio Farmer is published twice a month at the very low price of \$1 a year, in advance, within index to each volume. It is expressly reduced to this price (much below what is sale for the proprietor) to encourage its circulation, and promote agricultural science. All notes on solvent banks received. Payment may be made by mail, at our risk, free of postage. Persons obtaining 5 subscribers, shall have the 6th copy gratis; or for \$20, shall have 25 copies sent to their direction.

All editors, postmasters, and officers of agricultural societies, are authorized agents, and requested to act as such.

Editors who wish to receive the second volume, will please publish the above, and forward their papers for exchange.

Batavia, Ohio, Nov. 1834.—dec 27

**PROSPECTUS**

**FOR PUBLISHING THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, semi-weekly throughout the year.**

Having assumed the entire management of the Whig, I am anxious to render the paper one of as much interest and usefulness as the circumstances under which it is published will admit of. With this view I have determined to issue it semi-weekly throughout the year, for the convenience of the citizens of this country, and of such other of its patrons as obtain it twice a week, and to be able to supply the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining or contiguous counties with a paper, which will inform them at an early day, of most matters of interest which the press of our country is daily evolving. I have determined on this change. In adopting it, however, it is not my intention to make any advance on the price of subscription to the paper to such as pay in advance. All such will receive it at the exceedingly low rate of 83 per annum. Those who do not pay in advance will be charged 84 per annum.

It is further my intention to publish a Weekly paper throughout the year, to meet the views of such of the patrons of the Whig as may not feel disposed, or may not find it convenient to take the semi-weekly paper. The weekly paper will be reduced to two dollars per annum, to such as pay in advance; those who do not pay in advance will be charged two dollars and fifty cents.

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

The importance of prompt payment to the publishers of newspapers, must be obvious to every one. To have one's debts scattered over the country in such small sums, renders them almost valueless; to correct this evil as far as practicable, and at the same time to extend the circulation of the paper by offering an additional inducement to subscribers, in the reduced price of the Whig, I have concluded to make the difference in price between such as pay in advance, and those who wait to be called on.

The above arrangement, will be carried into effect from the first of January next. The semi-weekly paper will be published on Tuesday and Saturday mornings, the weekly paper on Tuesday mornings.

Who are requested to communicate to the editor which paper they wish to receive, in the absence of such instruction, the semi-weekly will be considered as ordered by them.

It is useless to give any assurance to the patrons of the paper, that it is my intention, if possible, to render it more worthy of their support. The effort now made must afford evidence sufficient of a disposition to give them a valuable consideration for the amount paid. If the paper should prove itself worthy of public confidence and support, I have no fear that it will fail to receive them.

**RICHARD SPENCER.**

Oct. 28, 1834.

**Collector's Notice.**

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

**JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector** of Talbot county

sept 9

**APPRENTICE.**

**WANTED:** to the Tin plate working, an apprentice; a lad of good connections from the country would be preferred. Apply to

**ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.**

feb 17

**GREAT NATIONAL WORK.**

**AMERICAN MAGAZINE**

Of useful and entertaining knowledge. To be illustrated with numerous Engravings by the Boston Bowick Company.

THE success which has attended the publication of the best Magazines from the English Press, has led to preparation for issuing a periodical more particularly adapted to the wants and tastes of the American public. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work strictly what its title indicates, it will, nevertheless, contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines. Extensive preparations have been entered into, both with artists and authors, to furnish from all parts of the Union, drawings and illustrations of every subject of interest, which the publishers confidently believe will enable them to issue a work honorable to its title, and acceptable to the American People.

The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of twenty splendid engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly containing between forty and fifty imperial octavo pages, and be furnished at the low price of two dollars per annum. It will comprise:—Portraits and Biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans; Views of Public Buildings, Monuments and Improvements; Landscapes; Scenery; the boundless variety and beauty of which, in this country, will form an unceasing source of instruction and gratification; Engravings and descriptions of the character, habits &c. of Beasts, Birds, Fishes and Insects, together with every subject connected with the Geography, History, Natural and Artificial resources of the country, illustrated in a familiar and popular manner.

**FREEMAN HUNT, Agent** of the Boston Bowick Company, 47 Court St. Boston, July 17—dec 13

**COACH, GIG AND HARNESS**

**MAKING.**

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

With a large and extensive assortment of **MATERIALS,**

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

**Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carriages,**

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

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

**GIGS, new and second hand,**

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

The public's obedient servants,

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

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

**A. & H.**

Jan 20

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

**TO TRAVELLERS.**

**HAVING** taken upon myself the contract for the transportation of the Mail from Cambridge to Snow Hill, passengers will hereafter be conveyed from Cambridge to Princess Anne, or from Princess Anne to Cambridge, or any of the intermediate places, on moderate terms, by means of the two horse Mail Stage, now running between those towns. The Stage leaves Cambridge every Wednesday and Sunday morning, at 6 o'clock; and returning, departs from Princess Anne, at the same hour on Tuesday and Saturday of each week.

**ROBERT COOPER.**

dec 30

N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

**THE STEAM BOAT**

**MARYLAND**

Will leave Baltimore on Friday next, the 13th instant, at 7 o'clock, A. M. (weather permitting) for Annapolis, Cambridge, (by Castle Haven wharf,) and Easton, and return next day, Saturday. She will make one trip a week to the Eastern Shore, as above stated, leaving Baltimore on Friday and returning Saturday, until further notice.

**L. G. TAYLOR, Capt.**

feb 7

**Easton and Baltimore Packet**

**SCHOONER EMILY J. N. E.**

**ROBSON LEONARD—Master.**

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

The public's obdt servt.

**J. E. LEONARD.**

feb 17

**Easton and Baltimore Packet,**

**VIA MILES RIVER FERRY.**

**Schooner William & Henry.**

**JAMES STEWART—Master.**

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that the above schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on the 4th March, (weather permitting,) leaving Miles River Ferry on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock; returning, will leave Baltimore on the Saturday following, at 9 o'clock, from Light street wharf, No. 10, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season.

Freights intended for the William & Henry will be received on board at Miles River Ferry, or at the Landings of such persons on the river as may request it. All orders left at the Drug Store of Spencer & Willis, in Easton, or with the Captain, will be promptly attended to by the public's obedient servant.

**WM. TOWNSEND.**

67-Passage to or from Baltimore, and found,

**feb 28**

**REMOVAL**

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

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

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

**HATS,**

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

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

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the highest cash prices.

**ENNALLS ROSZELL.**

Easton, Jan. 10

**Cart-wheel, Plough, and Wagon**

**Wright.**

THE subscriber acknowledges his obligations to the public for the liberal share of patronage which they have extended to him in the line of his business, since he came to Easton. He still continues to carry on the business of Cart-wheel, Plough & Wagon Wright, in all its branches, at the old stand at the upper end of Washington street. Having laid in a supply of the

**BEST MATERIALS,** he is prepared to execute all orders in the neatest and most substantial manner, for cash, or on a liberal credit to good customers, for any kind of country produce at fair prices.

**JOHN B. FIRBANK.**

(G. row 3w)

jan 6

**IN** consequence of the unexpected accession of material for the Biography of the Hon. MARTIN VAN BUREN, the work will be increased by a large number of pages, which renders it necessary to advance the price of it from 50 to 75 cents per copy.

Editors who have published the Prospectus of the work, will please notice this alteration of price, and receive subscriptions therefor, for which a reasonable per centage will be allowed.

**WM. EMMONS**

feb 17

**The Farmer's and Citizen's**

**RETREAT.**

THE Subscriber, having removed to the above named Establishment on Washington street, adjoining the Office of Samuel Hambleton, Jr. Esq. nearly opposite the store of Mr. James Wilson, and directly opposite the Office of J. M. Faulkner, begs leave to inform his old friends and customers and the public generally, that he is now prepared to accommodate gentlemen and their horses, and intends always to keep, while in season,

**OYSTERS, TERRAPINS, WILD FOWL,**

**&c. &c.**

He returns his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by diligence and attention to business to merit and obtain patronage from a generous public.

**HENRY CLIFT.**

Jan 31

N. B. The highest cash prices will at all times be paid for Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. by

**H. C.**

**FOR SALE.**

A YOKE of young, well broke OXEN, and a good OX CART, low for cash, or on a short credit. Apply to

**JAMES BENNY.**

Easton, feb. 17

**The Thoroughbred Race Horse**

**UPTON,**

**SIX YEARS OLD NEXT SPRING.**

WILL make another season at the same stands, terms \$8 and \$12. For his pedigree in full, and extraordinary performance as a three year old, running his mile in 1m 53s, 1m 52s, 1m 53s, 1m 57s, 1m 56s, against aged horses, at Lancaster, Pa. (run as Col. Solen's b. c.) See Am. Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, vol. 6, no. 3, p. 252—vol. 7, p. 151 and 544, &c.

**E. N. HAMBLETON,**

**T. TILGHMAN,**

jan 31

**The Thoroughbred Race Horse**

**RIPLEY.**

**The Property of John C. Craig.**

A HANDSOME chestnut, seven years old, the ensuing spring, five feet three inches high, of fine form, beautiful action, and exhibiting great strength in his appearance commanding, admired and approved. He will stand this season at Centerville and Easton, commencing at Centerville on the first of March, remaining a week at a time at each place. He is now ready to serve mares at the following low prices, viz. \$10 the single leap, cash; \$15 the season, payable the first of August next, when it will expire—and \$25 to insure a mare, payable as soon as she is known to be in foal or parted with—\$1 to the groom for each mare payable when she is put to the horse.







**A Frightful Picture.**—A Paris correspondent of the Courier, furnishes a frightful picture of the war in Spain, between the Carlists and Christians. History does not afford a more shocking account of "rapine and outrage"—the savages of remote Hindostan could not indulge in more cruel excesses—than the Carlists of Russia in her last contest with Poland, brutal and ferocious as they were, are surpassed in fundish and horrible cruelty by the contending parties of the Basque provinces. The writer gives this horrid and revolting statement—

"Now we hear of a Christiana chief giving orders to a band of ruffians to seize hold of some Carlist ladies, and to drag them over snows and precipices to the head quarters of the queen's army. Then we hear of some Carlist robbers, (for they are in that case better,) dragging after their train, up to their knees in water, in mud, or in snow, the wives and daughters of Christian officers, refusing all ransom, and breaking the hearts of their victims by insults and oppression. Here we learn that some Carlists used prisoners by the Carlistas have been starved to death; there we learn that the Christians made prisoners by the Carlists have been shot three days after their capture by the orders of Zumalacarray. Here we learn that some hundreds of Carlists are butchered at one place in cold blood, and there we learn that a whole band of Christians is surrounded by six or eight Carlist battalions, and not one allowed to live. The rights of prisoners are not respected, the claims of the unfortunate are not admitted. The mother pleading for her son, beholds her son brought forth and shot before her eyes; and the next moment she, herself, is a corpse at the feet of her and her child's assassins. Even the women who carry provisions to the camp, who are so essential on all occasions to the armies, who are respected as a matter of interest as well as of right, even these are butchered, until none can be found to carry a drop of cold water to the parching tongue of a dying and wounded soldier in the field of battle. The wife who supplecates that the life of her husband may be spared, is received with the savage laugh which precedes her own wait of death, and in a few minutes herself and her husband are pierced with the bayonets of their brutal and exulting murderers. Children are hung, lest they should grow up to be soldiers. Boys are massacred to intimidate their brothers and their parents. Sex, beauty, innocence, age, virtue, honorable conduct, the priestly office, the sanctuaries of religion, all are violated by both the contending parties; and no sooner do we execute the name of Zumalacarray, for some new murder, some new instance of barbarity, and blood-thirstiness, than we receive the disgusting details of assassinations and violations committed by order of the Generals of the Queen. Before God and before men they are all equally culpable. Humanity veils her face before such scenes; and the causes of liberty and monarchy are equally disgraced by being associated with such facts, such men, and such horrors."

**From the National Intelligencer.**  
**MR. SPEAKER BELL'S ADDRESS.**  
We have not before been able to obtain for publication, from the Journal of the House of Representatives, the Address of Mr. BELL, at the moment of adjourning the House, on the last night of the late session. It was as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:—It is a late hour, but I hope I may be allowed a few words, in acknowledgment of the many obligations I am under to this House.

Duly sensible, as I am, of the value of that testimony of respect for your presiding officer, which you have this night ordered to be placed upon the journals of the House, as much, bound as I am by that compliment to express my sensibility to your kindness, I am still more so, for to me to express a yet deeper and more abiding sense of gratitude, for that continued indulgence to my faults—that marked forbearance and tenderness to my many deficiencies, which have been manifest, on your part, from the first moments I took this Chair, and which have continued to be manifested up to this, the last allotted hour of the present Congress. The feelings inspired by a recollection of so much generosity, I am unable adequately to express, but they shall have a place in this bosom as long as there is a pulsation there.

But this is not the extent of the obligations I am under to you, gentlemen. If the public service has suffered essentially from any defect in me, the memory of your generous indulgence would afford me but a qualified pleasure. But you have, upon every occasion, given to me, your presiding officer, liable to error, in his efforts to prevent the effect of what seemed to him to be error in others; and thus you reconciled your continued forbearance towards him with your duty to the regularly and dignity of the proceedings of the House.

It is needless to declare to you, how feeble, how utterly incompetent the efforts of any one must be, to discharge the duties of this station, with out the cordial support of the members of this House. The satisfaction I derive from the reflection, that I have had your cordial and necessary support, is greatly heightened by the consideration, that the one personal to myself, the other of a public nature, is experienced as I was, when the duties of the Chair were suddenly devolved upon me, I could deserve your support, in attempting to maintain the just authority and respect of the Chair, only by bringing to the discharge of its various duties, a resolute determination to perform them with impartiality, and a suitable firmness and decision. How every may have failed in these purposes in particular instances, unconsciously and through the weakness of our common nature, I feel a proud satisfaction in believing, that you have always duly appreciated my intentions and my desires.

But I have yet higher gratification; founded upon the experience I have had in the Chair; whatever may be the occasional disorders and interferences incident to times highly excited by party conflicts, we have just reason to hope, that there will always remain a collective, and aggregate feeling and determination in this House to foster those extremes, those excesses, which, if indulged, would justly forfeit the respect and confidence of the country.

None will question, that, whatever concerns the character and responsibility of this House, as a co-ordinate branch of a legislative department of the Government, concerns likewise the interests, the very being, of free institutions, and the rights and happiness of the human family. Whether this House shall continue to hold and actually exercise its due proportion of the powers of this Government; whether it shall continue to contribute its due weight and authority in shaping the policy of this great country, and in elevating it to that high destiny which the friends of political and civil liberty to every part of the world, so devoutly desire, whether indeed such a destiny shall ever be ours, depend greatly upon the rank which this House shall continue to hold in the affections, the respect and confidence of the great body of the People.

The recollection, that, while I have had the hon

or to fill this station, I have had your co-operation and confidence in my feeble efforts to sustain the due importance and respectability of this House, will be a source of high gratification to me, in the future vicissitudes of my life, whatever they may be. And now, at the moment of a separation, which, with many of us, may be permanent, I may be permitted to say, that, if upon any occasion, I have seemed to fail in that respect which is always due from the Chair to the House, and to all its members, I can, with the utmost sincerity, affirm, that it was never intentional; and I beg to express my ardent wishes for the continued and uninterrupted health and happiness of every individual of which this House is composed.

We invite the attention of our readers to the following editorial article of the Globe, which appeared on the 4th of January, 1833, in relation to the President's Message and Proclamation. It may be considered a true exposure of the President's views on the subject of State rights.

**FROM THE GLOBE.**  
**THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE AND HIS PROCLAMATION.**

We have in vain called on the Nullifiers, and upon all others who have maintained that there was an inconsistency between General Jackson's Messages and his Proclamation, to point out the passages in each, which are considered incompatible. Not one, we believe, among the many writers for the Telegraph, and its few kindred prints, has undertaken a task, which from their confident assertions, one would suppose to be so very easy. They prudently content themselves with crying out in consistency, federal doctrine, &c. &c. without undertaking to show in what the inconsistency exists. Since so much stress is placed upon this point in some quarters and by some honest men, we have thought it well to set forth, by extracts, the opinions of the President as expressed in his Messages, and those asserted in his Proclamation, which are made the object of attack, that their entire consistency may be made palpable to the reader.

The following sentiments are expressed in the Veto Message, viz:

"There are no necessary evils in government. Its evils exist only in its abuses. If it would confine itself to equal protection, and as Heaven does its rains, shower its favors alike on the high and the low, the rich and the poor,—it would be an unqualified blessing. In the act before me there seems to be a wide and unnecessary departure from these just principles. Nor is our Government to be maintained, or our Union preserved, by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States. In thus attempting to make our General Government strong, we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States as much as possible to themselves,—in making itself felt, not in its power, but in its beneficence—not in its control, but in its protection—not in binding the States more closely to the center, but leaving each to move unobstructed in its proper orbit."

Is not this true States rights doctrine? Was it not hailed as such by every friend to the rights of the States, and the simplicity of our Federal Government, throughout the Union? In the last annual Message are the following declarations:

"That this government may be so administered as to preserve its efficiency in promoting and securing these general objects, should be the only aim of our ambition; and we cannot, therefore, too carefully examine its structure, in order that we may not mistake its powers, or assume those which the people have reserved to themselves, or have preferred to assign to other agents. We should bear constantly in mind the fact, that the considerations which induced the framers of the constitution to withhold from the General Government the power to regulate the great mass of the business and concerns of the people, have been fully justified by experience, and that it cannot now be doubted that the genius of all our institutions prescribes simplicity and economy as the characteristics of the reform which is yet to be effected in the present and future execution of the functions bestowed upon us by the constitution."

"Limited to a general superintending power to maintain peace at home and abroad, and to prescribe laws on a few subjects of general interest, not calculated to restrict human liberty, but to enforce human rights, this Government will find strength and its glory in the faithful discharge of these plain and simple duties. Relieved by its protecting shield from the fear of war and the apprehension of oppression, the free enterprise of our citizens, aided by the State sovereignties, will work out improvements and ameliorations which cannot fail to demonstrate the great truth that the people can govern themselves, is not only realized in our example, but that it is done by a machinery in government so simple and economical as scarcely to be felt."

These principles are practically asserted in the same document, by recommendations to reduce the Tariff to the wants of the government, gradually abandoning the system of general protection, to abandon making appropriations for internal improvements, except for objects clearly constitutional and purely local, and the general rule, to sell all the stock held by the Government in corporations, and to give the public lands to settlers at a price barely sufficient to cover the expenses of the Land Survey; in a few years surrendering the remaining lands to the States, and withdrawing all the machinery of the General Government.

Are not these genuine, practical, States Rights doctrines? Is it possible that any can more so? The President is opposed to the United States Bank; he is opposed to an unequal, onerous, and unnecessary Tariff; he is opposed to making national rules and canals, he is for selling out all stocks now held by the Government in State corporations; he is for withdrawing, as soon as possible, the power which this government now possesses within many states through the public lands; he is in favor of confining its operations to a few general, simple, and plainly delegated powers, and taking care that the slightest encroachment shall not be made upon the reserved rights of the States.

Now let us turn to the Proclamation. In the following extract, and similar passages, are expressed, we suppose, the opinions which the Nullifiers maintain to be inconsistent with the Messages, viz:

"The States severally have not retained their entire sovereignty. It has been shown, that in becoming parts of a nation—not members of a league—they surrendered many of their essential parts of sovereignty. The right to make treaties—declare war—levy taxes—exercise exclusive judicial and legislative powers, were all of them functions of sovereign power. The States, then, for all these important purposes, were no longer sovereign. The allegiance of their citizens was transferred, in the first instance, to the government of the United States—they became American citizens, and owed obedience to the constitution of the U. States, and laws made in conformity with the powers it vests in Congress. This last position has not been, and cannot be denied. How, then, can

that State be said to be sovereign and independent, while citizens owe obedience to laws made by it, and a whole nation is required to disregard those laws, when they come in conflict with those passed by another? What shows conclusively that the States cannot be said to have reserved an undivided sovereignty, is, that they expressly ceded the right to legislate on all matters which should be uniform throughout the United States—not treason against their separate power—but treason against the United States. Treason is an offense against sovereignty, and sovereignty must reside with the power to punish it. But the reserved rights of the States are not less sacred, because they have, for their common interest, made the General Government the depository of those powers."

Now, is any one principle asserted in this extract, contradicted by the Messages from which we have quoted? Is it here said that the General Government is to exercise no powers other than those which are plainly delegated, and that the States none which are not clearly reserved, there can never be a conflict between them. To one, the People owe allegiance to the extent of the powers delegated to it; and to the other, to the extent of the powers reserved to it. To both, the allegiance is equal in degree. They may be guilty of treason to the States severally, and the United States. If the United States usurp the right reserved to the several States, they have the same remedy as all other independent nations, and in addition thereto, the power of annulling the constitution, with the consent of the States, and of compelling the legislative power of the General Government through the suffrages of their People. The injured State may make war, may attempt to amend the constitution, or may wait for relief through the suffrages of the People, at its sovereign pleasure. So, if a State attempt to wrest the delegated powers from the General Government, it may, by the operation of its authorities upon the citizens of the State, and in case of forcible resistance, by military force, maintain its rights and enforce its laws.

Many are led into error by the theory that there can be but one government over the same people. Thus mistaken, they have considered the State and General Governments only as different parts of the same government. There is an absurdity in the existence of two unlimited governments over the same people, but not so of limited governments. The people of our several States have first taken from their State Governments, by restrictions in their constitutions, certain powers, which are vested in no other government, but reserved to themselves. Thus were their governments limited. They then took from those governments another part of their powers, and vested in the General Government, created to be their depository. Thus were the State governments further limited. But the vesting of these powers in another set of agents, created another limited government; and thus two governments, embracing different powers, and having different objects to accomplish, are as independent of each other as if they embraced different Territories. If each keeps within the limit of its powers, there can be no conflict between them any more than between two nations, each of which remains within its own territory. But when the General Government marches over into the powers of the States, or the States invade those of the General Government, then come heart-burnings, contentions, and perhaps civil wars.

So far as relates to the nature of our political system, the opinion of the President is, if we understand it, that to the extent of their rights, the State governments and General Government are equally sovereign, equally independent, as much so as the governments of different countries. He thinks the only way to avoid collision, is for each to confine itself strictly to its appropriate sphere. The Proclamation asserts the principle on which, in the opinion of the President, the General Government is founded, and the Messages point out its proper application. The Proclamation asserts that the General Government possesses certain powers, in the exercise of which the States have no right to obstruct or control; it the Messages advise the utmost caution in the administration of the Government, that it may not transcend those powers. There is perfect consistency between them.

**FROM THE GLOBE.**  
**OUR COMMERCE WITH PRUSSIA.**  
It is perhaps not generally known, that the commerce between the United States & Prussia is now considerable; the official tables indicate, would induce us to form a different opinion. The trade has hitherto been indirect, and the ports of the other countries, such as Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c. Within two or three years past, however, important changes have been made in the commercial regulations of the North German States, by which the custom-houses which formerly surrounded each have been closed, there being now but one line on the extreme outward frontier; the system of trade and duties has been made the same in all, and indeed, for every purpose of trade, they form one country. The States composing this commercial confederacy are, the Kingdoms of Prussia, Saxony and Wirtemberg; the Grand Duchies of Hesse, Saxony, and Baden; the Duchies of Saxony, Meiningen, Saxe-Coburg, Saxe-Altenburg, Anhalt-Cöthen, Anhalt-Desau, and Anhalt-Bernburg; the Principality of Birkfeld; Schwartzburg, Sonderhausen, Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, Hohenhausen, Hechingen, Hohenhausen, Sigmaringen, Waldeck, Reuss, and Meissenheim. These together form a country of immense extent and population, where manufactures of every description are to be found, requiring raw materials, principally those which are produced in abundance in the United States.

Since these new commercial regulations have been made, the ports of Prussia, which are all on the Baltic, have been found more convenient and advantageous for importation and exportation, than those through which they were previously carried on; and the Government of that country, which has ever been anxious for the establishment of a free and liberal system of trade, has been endeavoring to facilitate its passage through those ports, by the only rational means, by removing obstacles, physical and financial, by rendering the factors safe and accessible, the duties and expenses as low as possible. Between the Government of the U. States and of Prussia the relations have ever

been most amicable, and indeed, one of the earliest treaties in which the principles of free trade, reciprocity, and the rights of neutrals, were clearly laid down, was that concluded between the two countries in 1785, through the agency of Franklin, Adams, and Jefferson, on the part of the United States. It was renewed in 1819, and those principles have been more completely developed by the last treaty of 1829. The exertions of the enlightened gentlemen who are now charged with representing the interests of each country, near the Governments of the other, will doubtless contribute to give additional activity to the intercourse between them."

By the existing arrangements between the United States and Prussia, the most perfect freedom of commerce and navigation is secured. Articles are subject to the same rate of duties in the ports of each, whether transported in vessels of either nation, or from any other place; and those duties are no other or higher than are imposed on the same article brought from, or carried to any other country; the coasting trade of both being of course excepted. The jurisdiction of consuls, and the rights of citizens are defined, and are as extensive as could possibly be required.

The chief ports of Prussia are Memel, Königsberg, Stralsund, and Stettin with Swinemund. The trade with the United States principally passes through Stettin; it is situated on the Oder, a navigable river, which passes through a large portion of the richest and most populous part of Germany, and has many flourishing cities on its banks. Ships cannot come to Stettin itself, but discharge their cargoes at Swinemund on the Baltic, twelve miles below. A minute account of the port regulations of this place, may be found in the Globe for September 12th, 1834; it may be observed, that the whole of the port charges, pilotage, measurement, commissions, clearances, and price of transportation from Swinemund to Stettin, on each last of 4000 pounds measurement of a ship, only amounts to about 62 cents. A particular account of the duties, charges, &c., is to be found in the Digest of Commercial Regulations of Foreign Countries published last year, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, by J. S. Smith, Esq., of Baltimore. It may be noticed, that raw cotton is free of duty; leaf tobacco pays about \$3.70 the cwt.; rice about \$2. Two and a half per cent. of the duties is also remitted on all goods imported into Stettin, as a reimbursement of the Danish Sound duties paid at Elsinore.

The principal articles imported from the United States are rice, cotton, and tobacco; coffee, sugar, rum, spices, dye-woods, &c. &c. find a ready market. On goods consigned, two-thirds or three-fourths of the value will be readily advanced by the mercantile houses of Stettin. Goods can also be warehoused for exportation.

The articles chiefly exported from Prussia are, viz:

1. Linen, of every description.
2. Woolen, for the sale of which, a fair is annually held in the middle of June.
3. Woollen cloths, of which the inferior qualities are well adapted for the China and East India trade; the finer qualities being sold at superior to those of any other country, and at a cheaper price.
4. Glassware of every description.
5. Grain of excellent quality, made in and about Stettin; the price of it there is about 40 to 45 cents the gallon; of high proof.
6. Zinc, of which great quantities are brought down the Oder from Silesia.

Henry Wheaton, Esq., who has just been appointed Consul-General for the United States at Stettin, is a native of the United States, and the Burgess of the Rhode, who has resided here for a year past, in a similar character from Prussia.

**VIRGINIA.**—The elections which take place in Virginia during the next month, lend much interest to the journals of that State. The following article, from the Richmond Enquirer, shows that our friends are up and doing, fully alive to the importance of the decision of the matter of Democracy in the approaching contest.

**TO THE POLLS!**  
We continue to receive the most animating accounts from various quarters of the State. We shall trim the Whigs, this Spring, if the Republicans are only true to themselves. If they will but put forth their strength—select their strongest men prevent all clashing, and competition, on the part of too eager aspirants—unite their forces—present the true issue before the People—and avoid all decoy-dances—the day is our own. Not even the White Flag can save the Whigs from their humiliating defeat. Another word to this issue!

Was repeat, over and over again, that if the great body of the Republican Party take up Judge White as their candidate, the Republicanism of Virginia will take him also for their man. But they will not suffer the Whigs to cheat them and divide them. The Drapeau Blanc is no flag for us, unless it floats over the Republican ranks. We will not go, with the Washington Appeal, for "a union of the wise and good, and the patriots of all parties," in favor of Judge White. We suspect all such attempts. It reminds us of the famous toast at N. York given at the Dryden Supper in 1804, by B. Van Buren, viz: "The Union of all honest men." The Republicans in those good old days of Mr. Jefferson scouted such a toast; and we have as little respect for such professions at the present time. We court no union with Bankmen and Tories, with the Nullifiers and National Republicans—we have no desire to "pig in the same trough with the dogs and pigs," with these various parties! And we shall be much mistaken, if the good people of the Old Dominion will not equally set their faces against this new Coalition.

But we will not believe, except upon further evidence, that such declarations from such parties, furnish a combination. What does he see? Does he not see, that North of the Potomac, not a Republican paper has declared for him? And not more than two or three Whig journals are lending their equivocating support to his pretensions? We except, of course, his two papers—the Sun and the Appeal—and lately, D. Green's Telegraph, which but the last year stoutly declared its unwavering opposition to any man who had voted for the Fugate Bill. To the North, the great body of the Whigs and their papers are going for D. Webster. In that quarter, he is beginning to be looked upon as the great Whig candidate. How long it will be before they will exchange their eyes for the South of the Potomac, and what Journals are leading him a wing! In Virginia, indeed, Whigs—none but the very men who stand upon the ship, ready upon the first auspicious opportunity to abandon his colors, as they have already done those of Mr. Leigh, for the flag of Mr. Clay, or some other Whig. How many of the Republican papers of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, no less than Judge White, not one, as far as we verily believe. Several of the pa-

pers in Tennessee and Alabama have declared for the Judge—but even in these States, not all. We have such confidence in Judge White's good sense, that we cannot help believing, as soon as he finds that he is not the favorite of the great Republican party, he will himself prevail upon his friends to withdraw his name. He will not permit himself to become a stumbling-block in the way of men, who have really loved and respected him. He will not suffer himself to be employed as the instrument of an unprincipled Opposition to break down the Republican platform. He will not divide his friends—not encourage the Opposition in their abominable scheme of defeating the Electoral choice, and transferring the election to the House of Representatives. But, like the Heir of Ravenswood, he will "abide his own time."

Yet be Judge White's course what it may—be the stratagems of the opposition as adroit as they please—whatever be their efforts to trump up a new issue upon the People, we hope for the best. All our accounts are calculated to assure us, that the Republican party are roused, and erect in their stirrups. We have the most cheering accounts since our last, from Petersburg and Chesterfield; and Prince Edward and Charlotte, and Albemarle and Amelia. We are assured, that all which is wanting is the old "long pull, the strong pull, and the pull all together." Nothing but our own apathy can defeat us—and it, under the outrages which the people have witnessed; if they will sleep after their wishes have been defeated, their instructions contemned, and a quasi-bank man elected to the Senate, from a State which has always waged the war against the Monster to the knife—if they will still slumber on, why! not even an earthquake can awake them.

But, our compatriots in other quarters cheer us on, and assure us of the victory. For example:

**(From the Petersburg Constellation.)**  
"The Prospects.—Our friends are in high spirits in all quarters of the country from which we have heard.—The instructed gentlemen are declining the notion of a re-election in many instances—and others, who are supposed to have a better chance of success, are startled by Judge White. In some cases, the talisman of Judge White's name is resorted to, for the purpose of throwing the people off their guard, and securing success by means of the subterfuge. But it will not do. The people well understand the game attempted to be played on them.—They do not vote in April for a President! It is to vindicate the right of instruction—it is to rebuke the Legislature for the re-election of a U. States Senator, obnoxious to them, that the people are called on to rally at the polls next month. There, they will rally, and do their duty too."

"In Rappahannock, we learn that Dr. Nicklin again opposes Dr. Thornton, the present Delegate. Dr. N. is one of the soundest Democrats in Virginia, and will faithfully and efficiently represent the country. His success is deemed certain. Col. Hill, it is understood, will be the Republican Candidate in Culpeper, in opposition to Mr. Broadus. He failed last Spring by sixteen votes, the election taking place in the midst of the panic produced by the Protest. It is impossible, we should think, that in a fair contest, Col. Hill can be beaten. Culpeper and Rappahannock have always been Democratic. Their present position in the Legislature is purely accidental, and will be retrieved in April. The mountains are the sources of purity—the salt of the State. We look to them with confidence."

"The Whigs find it impossible to get along in their electioneering schemes, without the aid of the name of Andrew Jackson. In the neighboring county of Chesterfield, it is brought into zealous use to prevent the defeat of Wm. R. Johnson, Esq. We understand that his electioneering friends stoutly proclaim him to be a Jackson man of the first water! It will be recollected that Mr. Johnson has gone the 'whole hog' with the Whigs in all their acts in opposition to the Administration; and none surely but the party supporting him, could resort to such means for securing his re-election. Wm. R. Johnson, a friend to the Administration? Ridiculous! If he be a friend, we should like to know who is an enemy? We are sure the people of that County are too intelligent to be deceived by any such tactics. No friend to Andrew Jackson would have voted for Benjamin Watkins Leigh, or disobeyed instructions."

**"Plain People.**—We have letters from two Mountain Farmers, no politicians by trade, but men who know the value of liberty, and who are ready to defend it. The elder says: 'If the people come to the polls, we are sure of success. We do not wish your delegates any more than we do ours; i. e., that they may be left at home, until he learns to obey the will of the people in the choice of a U. S. Senator, and in other matters of vital interest to the people.' The younger farmer says: 'It is already whispered that the Whigs intend starting a candidate in favor of Judge White, for the sole purpose of defeating our candidate. If they do, the Jackson party will be on the alert. We are up to trap! I assure you.—No doubt many such schemes will be practised in other counties, where the Whigs think they have any chance of success. But if the doings of the Leigh Party in the Legislature this Winter do not awaken the people, then will the earth have to quake indeed before they are roused!'"

A very animated contest seems to be going on throughout the State.—The Lynchburg Democrat says "that the canvass on Monday last, at Campbell Court-House, was warm and animated. Messrs. Coles, Daniel, Clay and Masby were present, and addressed the People—the latter gentleman declared himself in favor of the U. S. Bank.—Dr. James Saunders (late Delegate) declines a poll; and Messrs. Masby of Lynchburg and Burton (it is believed) will be the Whig candidates."

**PRINCIPLES NOT MEN.**  
If bankism, nullification, anti-instructionism, anti-Jacksonism, and every thing that is anti-republican, rallies under the White flag, and Van Burenism be the opposite, who should hesitate to give a preference to Van Buren?

"Principles are every thing; men, nothing." If Van Buren be the rallying point of anti-bankism, anti-nullification, and the right of instruction, will republicanism fail to rally around him? Is his mere name to frighten men from their principles? The People are not so simple as the nullifiers of Virginia will soon find, to their cost. The Republican party will adhere to principle, regardless of names. If Van Buren shall be made by the party the representative of their principles, they will vote for him notwithstanding the repugnance which the nullifiers appear to have for his name, and most assuredly they will permit the opposition to select candidates for them, whether their names or their principles be white or black.—Globe.

**CHARLESTOWN CONVICTS.**—The proposition in the House of Massachusetts, for an appropriation for damages sustained by the destruction by fire of the Ursulin Convent, has been referred by a vote of 41 to 67. Of the latter number 37 were from Boston. The sum proposed to be appropriated, was \$10,000.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

**NAVAL FORCE OF THE DIFFERENT POWERS OF THE WORLD.**

As it will be interesting at the present time to know the Naval strength of different nations, we have compiled with care from various sources, the following Table, showing the number of ships of the line, frigates, and smaller vessels, in the naval service of the various powers of the civilized world:

COUNTRIES	Ships of the line	Frigates	Smaller vessels	Total
Great Britain,	105	217	334	656
France,	39	51	212	302
Russia,	32	25	107	164
Ottoman Empire,	18	24	90	132
Holland,	12	33	56	101
Sweden & Norway,	10	13	23	46
Spain,	1	3	30	34
Denmark,	4	7	14	25
Portugal,	4	6	37	47
Austria,	3	8	61	72
Sardinia & Two Sicilies,	4	8	17	29
Greece,	1	2	25	28
Papodum,	"	"	8	8
Duke of Tuscany,	"	"	1	1
Prussia,	"	"	1	1
United States,	7	10	21	38

It is necessary to remark, that, notwithstanding this list of formidable armies, the number of ships armed, or in a condition for active service, forms but a very small proportion to the sum total on the marine roll. Sweden, for instance, although possessing apparently such a powerful fleet, has seldom in actual service more than a few insignificant flotillas, merely to exercise her naval officers in nautical tactics. The total number of British ships of all sizes in commission, for instance, in January, 1835, amounted to only 182. France has seldom more than forty ships in commission, manned by 15,000 men, while Russia has always a larger portion in active service.

The number of vessels built in 1834, we have not stated. Thus, England has 62 of different sizes, besides 13 steamboats on the stocks; France 14;—the United States has five ships of the line and seven frigates building in her dock yards. Of the fifty one stated in the above list, as belonging to this country, a considerable number are unfit for service. Since the close of the late war, nearly four hundred ships of different gradations, have been struck from the list of the British Navy as unfit for service, and condemned and sold. The present navy of that country, as well as of France, is almost new.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

**Horror of the sea.**—The brig Caroline arrived lately at Helledorf, from America, after a long and tempestuous passage. After having been about a week on her voyage, the man at the wheel cried out, "a rock ahead." The captain ran forward, and discovered a boat, containing six living men, but in the last state of weakness, and one man dead, lying at the bottom of the boat, whose blood they had drank, and a part of whose flesh they had fed on in the morning. Those sufferers were the only survivors of a crew of 14. They had been about 9 days in the boat, driving about, suffering what no tongue can describe, from hunger, and particularly from thirst. Two of them had died of the pangs of thirst no longer, and in the bitterness of agony, drank salt water; the consequence was, they became deranged and died. The first victim had been thrown overboard; the second remained in the boat, whose mangled body manifested the irresistible cravings of the hunger that his barely surviving shipmates were suffering under.—Wald paper.

**Wilmington and Susquehanna Rail Road.**  
The whole stock of the Wilmington and Susquehanna rail road, \$400,000, was promptly subscribed last week. The portion of stock allotted to Wilmington was taken in half an hour, and the Philadelphia Inquirer states that when the hour arrived for the opening of the books in the latter city, the persons who were in waiting to make subscriptions were informed that all the stock had been already taken. It is a success.

The Rail road in question is designed to connect Wilmington with Simper's Point, at the head of North East River (a branch of the Susquehanna)—five miles from Havre-de-grace. The length of the road will be twenty-five and a half miles.—Balt. Amer.

**Embalming.**—It would seem from the following paragraph, which we copy from the London Athenaeum of the 7th ultimo, that the last art of embalming dead bodies has been rediscovered, and indeed with circumstances of excellence unknown to the ancients.

On the 6th of March last, professor Franchina, of Palermo, embalmed a body in the anatomical theatre at Palermo. On the 14th of May, consequently more than two months afterwards, this new mummy was again examined in the presence of several hundred persons. The features of the deceased had undergone no alteration; the body was perfectly flexible; the flesh had the natural hue of death, but not the slightest smell of putrefaction was perceptible. The viscera, which according to this new method, need not be removed, were all preserved, especially the lungs, which were found, on examination, in the most perfect state. The means employed by the Professor are not stated—indeed it appears that he makes a great secret of them. Larry, surgeon in chief of the French army, employed for this purpose sublimated mercury, which has lately been applied by Kyan to the preservation of dry rot timber. The body was laid in solution of the sublimate, which was kept of equal strength by small bags of the sublimate suspended in it. "I have myself seen," says Dr. Nurnberger, the writer of the article from which this paragraph is translated, "a body treated in this manner, which was carried through the New Mark (of Brandenburg), after the battle of Eylau, and which was in perfect preservation; but the bones, as well as the eyes, had been taken out." Franchina must therefore be acquainted with some other process.—Balt. Amer.

Not one in eight of the whole population of Edinburgh, according to Dr. Chalmers, attends divine worship. He proposes erecting numerous additional, plain cheap structures, for the operative classes.

A starch merchant lately died in England, leaving a fortune of a million to each of his six children. The secret of his greatness consisted in feeding some three or 4000 hogs yearly upon the refuse of his manufactory, which is generally thrown away for its offensiveness, but which consists chiefly of the gluten or most nutritious portion of vegetable matter.

A Mr. Payson, at Paris has invented a new mode of rapidly transforming dead animals into manure. The animals are subjected to a boiling process, that all skinned out for the soup boilers—the bones burnt and pulverized into that valuable article for the purification of sugar and syrup, called animal black—the solid parts dried and employed in the process of making Prussian blue—while the heads and manure are converted into compost. The product of this cleanly and profitable method of disposing of substances that are the source of so much impurity.—Balt. Amer.







GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM,  
ON THE  
SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COM-  
PANION.

ON the third of January, 1836, was commenced in Philadelphia, a new periodical, bearing the above comprehensive title. Its contents will be carefully adapted to the wants of that portion of the public who patronize Dramatic Literature, the Turf, Sporting and Fishing. From the growing wealth and increasing population of the United States, and the ever increasing national appetite with a whatever promotes the national recreations of Life, it is presumed that this Journal, possessing, as the projectors of it will, ample means to diversify its pages, and a determination to render them subservient to the formation of a correct taste in all matters relating to its design, cannot fail to meet with a liberal and creditable support from an enlightened community in every quarter of the country. The difficulty of sketching out such a plan as might be suitably adapted to the wants of the community, to ensure its popularity and encouragement, has been not the least embarrassing obstacle which the projectors of this work had to surmount in its inception. Feeling confident, however, that its success is certain when its character becomes properly known, they have already incurred considerable expense in forming correspondents over the Union; and have also ordered regular supplies of the best selected English periodicals to assist in procuring materials for its columns.

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

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

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

**SPORTING**—Under this caption, will be commenced accounts of Shooting Matches, Pedestrian Feats, Gymnastic Exercises, Aquatic Excursions, Fishing, Gaming, &c. with Anecdotes of noted Dogs.

**GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS**—A quarterly review will be procured, explanatory of the various improvements and changes which costumes wear in the fashionable circles constantly undergo; by which it will be rendered an easy task for drapers and tailors at a distance, to suit their customers with the most approved colors and modern style of dress, at the cheapest possible price. Providing sufficient encouragement shall be given by this portion of the public, a full-length engraving, illustrative of the name, will also be prepared and published.

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

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

Subscriptions are always charged by the year, and never for a shorter term. When once sent to a subscriber the paper will not be discontinued (except at the discretion of the publisher) without a special order, on receipt of which a discontinuance will be entered, to take effect at the end of the current year of subscription.

Subscribers may receive the work either by mail as weekly numbers, or in monthly or quarterly portions, or else in a volume (ending in May annually) handsomely pressed, half bound and lettered (to match with the American Farmer) by such conveyance as they may direct; but the \$5 must in all these cases be paid in advance.

Advertisements relating to any of the subjects of this paper will be inserted once at one dollar per square, or at that rate for more than a square, and at half that rate for each repetition.

This paper, like its predecessor, is exclusively devoted to the interests of the cultivator of the soil, and also treats more particularly than that work did of the breeding, rearing, and management of domestic animals. The culture of silk and of the vine also receives particular attention.

Agricultural Chemistry, which forms the basis of the true theory of farming; and details of the experience of enlightened practical farmers and gardeners, together with a weekly report of the Baltimore produce and provision markets form the principal theme of this publication; party politics and religious discussions being wholly excluded. The advertising page will be found interesting and highly useful to the farmer and gardener.

The publication year begins and ends in May. The numbers for a year form a handsome volume of 416 pages, and the last or 52d Number, contains a title page and copious index.

**An argument and an offer.**—It is respectfully suggested that those farmers who view a subscription to a well conducted agricultural paper in the light of an expense or tax. This item ought to be classed by them with the cost of manure—both may indeed be dispensed with, but not advantageously. Why should the influence of the printing press, which is literally revolutionizing the world, be lost to the farmer? Surely there is no human employment which more deserves its aid, and to which such aid can be more useful than to the fundamental art of Agriculture. If any farmer is doubtful on this point, and considers an agricultural paper either useless or expensive, the conductor of this cheerfully meets his misgivings with the following proposition: Let him subscribe for either of the papers issued from this office, and comply with the terms; and if at the end of his year he shall be of opinion that he has not received benefits from its columns equal to its cost, I pledge my word to receive back from him the No. (in good order), and give him seeds of any kind on hand for the full amount paid by him for subscription. This pledge is given and will be redeemed in perfect good faith.

Any gentleman desirous of seeing a specimen of the work, with a view to subscribing if he shall like it, shall on furnishing his address without cost the conductor, have a number sent him for that purpose.

Gentlemen subscribing are respectfully advised to take the No. from the commencement of the current volume; and indeed when not otherwise specially directed we shall so send them. Subscriptions, communications and advertisements are respectfully solicited.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

This is another publication printed on a large or sheet than the Farmer and Gardener, in octavo form, and issued from this establishment every second week on the following terms:

1. Price two dollars a year; but to those who pay at the time of subscription, free of postage or other expense to the editor, a return shall be made of any kind of seeds, trees, bush, or other article kept for sale at the establishment, to the amount of fifty cents.
2. Three subscribers uniting and sending five dollars shall be credited in full each for a year's subscription; but they shall not be entitled to the "return" mentioned above.
3. A postmaster or other person who shall send \$5 (current in Baltimore), free of all expense to the conductor, shall receive four copies of the paper for one year, to be charged to one account.
4. Price of advertising—manner of subscribing and of discontinuing—and also of paying, are the same as those prescribed above for the Farmer and Gardener.

Also: The guarantee to receive back the numbers at the end of the year, if a subscriber is dissatisfied with the work, is extended to this as to the other paper.

The matter for this paper will be chiefly compiled from the Farmer and Gardener, and the Liberator, Breeder and Manager; the American Farmer; and indeed from all the agricultural periodicals of the country, comprising the best pieces from each. It will also contain a Price Current of country produce in both the commercial and common markets, and a page or two will be devoted to advertisements connected with the main objects of the publication. In short, the paper will be adapted to the purposes, and devoted exclusively to the benefit of the common farmer.

The numbers for a year will make a handsome volume of 416 pages, and the last one will contain a title page and copious index.

Who will not take "Hints" on the above unimportant things? Let him who will, send his name and cash at once.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE  
Ohio Farmer and Western Horti-  
culturalist.

Published at Batavia, Ohio, by S. Medary.

Well aware of the peculiar difficulties attending the publication of an agricultural periodical, yet satisfied that nothing is of higher importance to the country, than that of the cultivation of the soil and the various subjects connected with it, the editor of the Ohio Farmer is determined to persevere in his labors.

The 2d vol. of the Farmer will, therefore, be commenced on the first day of January, 1836. In continuing this publication, the editor feels that he may justly and appropriately appeal to the friends of Agricultural and Horticultural improvement in this country, to aid in its circulation, and to search its columns with contributions from their pens. During the short period of its publication it has received countenance and circulation fully equal to the anticipations of the editor, and which he thinks a sufficient guarantee for its continuance, and to warrant a more general support.

The proper culture of the soil—improving the same—disposal of animals—the improvement of the culture of garden and field vegetables and orchards, and, next agricultural and garden implements—Domestic Economy—Botany—Geology—Natural History—Landscape Gardening—&c. will all receive due attention from the original communications and extracts from the most approved works.

In addition to the progress of the first volume, the editor is making preparations in the

live and improve the Farmer by numerous Cuts, representing more clearly the subjects above mentioned. As this will necessarily incur a heavy expense, a corresponding patronage is expected and solicited.

At the request of a number of eastern correspondents, the editor intends also, in the course of this volume, to give, from time to time, a condensed view of the agricultural condition and resources of the great Mountain Valley—the points where emigration for the time being is most leading—the prospects held out to emigrants—the fact and health of the country—the prices of land—the facilities of navigation, and the streams for milling and manufacturing purposes, &c.

Such information is of the utmost importance to emigrating farmers and is closely connected with the cultivation of the soil, and the production of the work will, therefore, be considered to some considerable extent among eastern gentlemen, and others, who wish to purchase Western lands, the holders of such lands would find it to their interest to make the same known through its columns; and whenever this is done to any extent, the description of such lands will be published on a separate sheet, and forwarded as a cover to the Farmer. The usual prices of advertising will only be charged. No charge, however, is intended to be made for communications for a single publication, descriptive of lands, facts, and health of the country.

62d. List of Solvent Banks will be occasionally inserted, and any important change in the markets duly noticed.

**TERMS.**  
The Ohio Farmer is published twice a month at the very low price of \$1 a year, in advance, with an Index to each volume. It is expressly reduced to this price (much below what is safe for the proprietor) to encourage its circulation, and promote agricultural science. All notes on solvent banks received. Payment may be made by mail, at our risk, free of postage. Persons obtaining 5 subscribers, shall have the 6th copy gratis; or for \$20, shall have 25 copies sent to their direction.

All editors, postmasters, and officers of agricultural societies, are authorized agents, and requested to act as such.

Editors who wish to receive the second volume, will please publish the above, and forward their papers for exchange.

Batavia, Ohio, Nov. 1834. dec 27

PROSPECTUS

For publishing the EASTERN SPORTSMAN AND FARMER'S ADVOCATE, semi-weekly throughout the year.

Having assumed the entire management of the Whig, I am anxious to render the paper one of as much interest and usefulness as the circumstances under which it is published will admit. With this view I have determined to issue it semi-weekly throughout the year, for the convenience of the citizens of this country, and of such other of its patrons as can obtain it twice a week by means of the existing mail facilities. Receiving the mails, containing my news and interesting matter, published twice a week, it is impossible to keep even in a tolerable degree, with the current events of the day, as furnished by the papers published in the cities; its readers are therefore driven to the necessity of taking the city papers, at higher prices, with greater charges of postage, or of losing much which would be both amusing and interesting to them.

To obviate these difficulties, therefore, and to be able to supply the citizens of Tallard and the adjoining contiguous counties with a paper, which will inform them at an early day, of most matters of interest which the press of our country is daily evolving, I have determined on this change. In adopting it, however, it is not my intention to make any advance on the price of subscription to the paper to such as pay in advance. All such will receive it at the exceedingly low rate of \$3 per annum. Those who do not pay in advance will be charged \$4 per annum.

It is further my intention to publish a weekly paper throughout the year, to contain such of the contents of the Whig as may be taken up, or may not find it convenient to take the semi-weekly paper. The weekly paper will be reduced to two dollars per annum, to such as pay in advance; those who do not pay in advance will be charged two dollars and fifty cents.

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

The importance of prompt payment to the publishers of news is obvious to every one. To have one's debts scattered over the country in such small sums, renders them almost valueless; to correct this evil as far as practicable, and at the same time to extend the circulation of the paper by offering an additional inducement to subscribers, in the reduced price of the Whig, I have concluded to make the difference in price between such as pay in advance, and those who wait to be called on, as above arranged, will be carried into effect from the first of January next.

The semi-weekly paper will be published on Tuesday and Saturday mornings, and the weekly paper on Tuesday mornings. Subscribers, who are requested to communicate to the editor which paper they would wish to receive, in the absence of such instruction, the application will be considered as ordered by them.

It is useless to give any assurance to the patrons of the paper, that it is my intention, if possible, to render it more worthy of their support. The effort now made must afford evidence sufficient of a disposition to give them a valuable consideration for the amount paid. If the paper should prove half worthy of public confidence and support, I have no fear that it will fail to receive them.

**RICHARD SPENCER.**  
Oct. 28, 1834.

Collector's Notice.

ALL persons indebted for money Taxes for the year 1834, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the County in a specified time. Payment is expected that you will be prompt in your payment when called on. The law is in my favor, and I will not hesitate to enforce it, and I will not pay attention to any excuses.

**JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector.**

APPRENTICE

WANTED, by the late working, an experienced and good cooper, to make and repair casks, barrels, &c. Apply to

**ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.**

GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

**AMERICAN MAGAZINE**  
Of Useful and entertaining Knowledge. To be illustrated with numerous Engravings By the Boston Engraving Company.

THE success which has attended the publication of the best Magazines from the English Press, has led to preparation for issuing a periodical more particularly adapted to the wants and tastes of the American public. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work strictly what its title indicates, it will, nevertheless, contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines.

Extensive preparations have been entered into, both with artists and authors, to furnish from all parts of the Union, drawings and illustrations of every subject of interest, which the publishers confidently believe will enable them to issue a work honorable to its title, and acceptable to the American People.

The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of twenty splendid engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly containing between forty and fifty important octavo pages, and be furnished at the low price of two dollars per annum. It will comprise—

Portraits and Biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans; Views of Public Buildings, Monuments and Improvements; Landscapes; Scenery; the boundless variety and beauty of which, in this country, will form an unending source of instruction and gratification; Engravings and descriptions of the character, habits &c. of Beasts, Birds, Fishes and Insects, together with every subject connected with the Geography, History, Natural and Artificial resources of the country, illustrated in a familiar and popular manner.

**FREEMAN HUNT, Agent**  
of the Boston Engraving Company, 47 Court st. Boston, July 17—dec 13

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS



MAKING.

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

With a large and extensive assortment of

MATERIALS,

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

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carriages,

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

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GIGS, new and second hand,

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

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

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

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

**A. & H.**  
Jan 20

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

TO TRAVELLERS.



HAVING taken upon myself the contract for the transportation of the Mail from Cambridge to Snow Hill, passengers will hereafter be conveyed from Cambridge to Princess Anne, or from Princess Anne to Cambridge, or any of the intermediate places, on moderate terms, by means of the two horse Mail Stage, now running between these towns. The Stage leaves Cambridge every Wednesday and Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock; and returning, departs from Princess Anne, at the same hour on Tuesday and Saturday of each week.

**ROBERT COOPER.**

dec 30

N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owner.

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

WILL leave Baltimore on Friday next, the 14th instant, at 7 o'clock, A. M. (weather permitting) for Annapolis, Cambridge, (by Castle Haven wharf), and Easton, and return next day, Saturday, and will make the trip a week to the Eastern Shore, as above stated, leaving Baltimore on Friday and returning Saturday, until further notice.

**L. G. TAYLOR, Capt.**

Feb 7

Easton and Baltimore Packet



SCHOONER EMILY J. NE.

**ROBSON LEONARD—Master.**

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

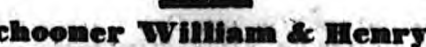
The public's obdt. servt.

**J. E. LEONARD.**

Feb 17

Easton and Baltimore Packet,

VIA MILES RIVER FERRY.



Schooner William & Henry.

**JAMES STEWART—Master.**

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that the above schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on the 4th March, (weather permitting), leaving Miles River Ferry on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock; returning, will leave Baltimore on the Saturday following, at 9 o'clock, from Light street wharf, No. 10, and continue to mail on the above named days during the season.

Freights intended for the William & Henry will be received on board at Miles River Ferry, or at the Landings of such persons on the river as may request it. All orders left at the Drug Store of Spencer & Willis, in Easton, or with the Captain, will be promptly attended to by the public's obedient servant.

**WM. TOWNSEND.**

60—Passage to or from Baltimore, and found, \$1.50.

Feb 28

REMOVAL

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

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

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HATS,



which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms. To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the highest cash prices.

**ENNALLS ROSZELL.**

Easton, Jan. 10

Cart-wheel, Plough, and Wagon

Wright.

THE subscriber acknowledges his obligations to the public for the liberal share of patronage which they have extended to him in the line of his business, since he came to Easton. He still continues to carry on the business of Cart-wheel, Plough & Wagon Wright, in all its branches, at the old stand at the upper end of Washington street. Having laid in a supply of the

BEST MATERIALS,

he is prepared to execute all orders in the neatest and most substantial manner, for cash, or on a liberal credit to good customers, for any kind of country produce at fair prices.

**JOHN B. FIRBANK.**

(G cowSw)

Jan 6

IN consequence of the unexpected accession of material for the Biography of the Hon. MARTIN VAN BUREN, the work will be increased by a large number of pages, which renders it necessary to advance the price of it from 50 to 75 cents per copy.

Editors who have published this alteration of price, and receive subscriptions therefor, for which a reasonable per centage will be allowed.

**WM. EMMONS**

Feb 17

The Farmer's and Citizen's



REPEAT.

THE Subscriber, having removed to the above named Establishment on Washington street, adjoining the Office of Samuel Hambleton, Jr. Esq. nearly opposite the store of Mr. James Wilson, and directly opposite the Office of J. M. Faulkner, begs leave to inform his old friends and customers and the public generally, that he is now prepared to accommodate gentlemen and their horses, and intends always to keep, while in season,

OYSTERS, TERRAPINS, WILD FOWL,

&c. &c.

He returns his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by diligence and attention to business to merit and obtain patronage from a generous public.

**HENRY CLIFT.**

Jan 21

N. B. The highest cash prices will at all times be paid for Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. by

FOR SALE.

A Yoke of young and broke OXEN, and a good OX CART, for sale cash, on a short credit. Apply to

**JAMES BENNY.**

Easton, Feb. 17

The Thorough-bred Race H.

UPTON,

SIX YEARS OLD NEXT SPRING.

WILL make another season at the same standard, payable \$8 and \$12. For his pedigree in full, and extraordinary performance as a three year old, running his mile in 1m. 53 1/2, 1m. 52 1/2, 1m. 53 1/2, 1m. 54 1/2, against aged horses, at Lancaster, Pa. (run at Col. Selden's b. c.) See Am. Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, vol. 9, p. 252—v. 4, p. 151 and 544, &c.

**E. N. HAMBLETON, T. TILGHMAN,**

Jan 31

The thoroughbred Race Horse



RIPLEY.

The Property of John C. Craig.

A HANDSOME chestnut, seven years old, the ensuing spring, five feet three inches high, of fine form, beautiful action, and exhibiting great strength—his appearance commanding, admired and approved—He will stand this season at Centerville and Easton—commencing at Centerville on the first of March, remaining a week at time at each place. He is now ready to serve mares at the following low prices, viz. \$10 the single leap, cash; \$15 the season, payable the first of August next, when it will expire—and \$25 to insure a mare, payable as soon as she is known to be in foal or parted with—\$1 to the groom for each mare payable when she is put to the horse.

PEDIGREE.

RIPLEY's sire was the celebrated race horse Sir Charles, the best son of the renowned Sir Archy. His dam was the famous running mare Betsy Robinson, by Thaddeus; dam Maria, by Sir Archy, imported Sir Harry—imported Dare Devil—Batt and Maclin's Fear-nought—imported Janus out of a thorough-bred mare. See Turf Register, vol. 3d, page 430. The blood and distinguished performance of Sir Charles his sire—Sir Archy his grand sire, and of Betsy Robinson his dam, proves him to be of a running family. His own successful performances, also, on Long Island, where he twice (and the only times he ever started in condition to run) beat several of the best two mile horses in the country, in three heats, with perfect ease, having run one heat in 3m. 47s. under a hard pull, proves him to be a most desirable Stallion. At Trenton, when out of condition, he beat the celebrated mile horse Fox, a single mile, which was one instance of his extraordinary speed.

**JOSEPH H. HELLINGS.**

March 10

N. B. His stand at Easton will be at the stable of Mr. Jos. Jefferson, near town; who will take charge of mares sent from a distance, on moderate terms.

NOTICE.



MARYLAND ECLIPSE

Expected to stand the ensuing season at Easton and Centerville.

Feb 10

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

VIA BROAD CREEK.

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

Returning, leave Broad Creek at 11 o'clock, A. M. or immediately after the arrival of the Mail Packet from Annapolis, and reach Easton same evening.

THE



# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1835.

THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Printed and published by  
RICHARD SPENCER,  
FELLIER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

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

All payments for this half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance. No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrears are settled, without the approval of the publisher. Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.



BY AUTHORITY.

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

[PUBLIC No. 18.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

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 unappropriated money in the Treasury, viz:

For pay and mileage of the members of Congress and Delegates, three hundred and fifty-three thousand two hundred and forty-eight dollars.

For pay of the officers and clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives, thirty-three thousand seven hundred dollars.

For stationary, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the Senate, including twenty thousand dollars deficiency of appropriation for the same objects for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, the sum of eighty-five thousand five hundred dollars.

For stationary, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, two hundred thousand dollars. The two sums last mentioned to be applied to the payment of the ordinary expenditures of the Senate and House of Representatives.

For compensation to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Postmaster General, sixty thousand dollars.

For clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of State, twenty thousand three hundred dollars.

For clerks, machinist, and messenger in the Patent Office, five thousand four hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses of the Department of State, including the expense of publishing and distributing the laws, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For contingent and incidental expenses of the Patent Office, two thousand dollars.

For compiling and printing the Biennial Register, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the superintendent and watchman of the northeast executive building, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, repairs of the buildings, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, sixteen thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the First Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the First Comptroller, nineteen thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Second Comptroller, ten thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Third Auditor, twenty thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Fourth Auditor, seventeen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Solicitor of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, three thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to the seventh of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, twenty-six dollars and thirty-nine cents.

For the expenses of stationary, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the several offices of the Treasury Department, the following several sums, viz:

For the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, including the copy and expenses incurred in consequence of the burning of the Treasury building, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For the office of the First Comptroller, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the office of the Second Comptroller, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the office of the First Auditor, eight hundred dollars.

For the office of the Second Auditor, one thousand dollars.

For the office of the Third Auditor, eight hundred dollars.

For the office of the Fourth Auditor, one thousand dollars.

For the office of the Fifth Auditor, one thousand dollars.

For the office of the Treasury of the United States, seven hundred dollars.

For the office of the Register of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, one thousand dollars.

For the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, including one hundred thousand purchases, and cost of printing patents, twenty-two thousand dollars.

For the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, including one hundred thousand purchases, and cost of printing patents, twenty-two thousand dollars.

For additional clerk hire in the issuing of military land scrip, making out of patent for Virginia military surveys, and for private land claims, and in adjusting the accounts of the surveyors general, four thousand dollars.

For compensation to six additional clerks, one year, to aid in registering sales of lands, and adjusting the accounts of receivers of public moneys, and for opening tract books, marking indexes, and bringing up other arrears, six thousand dollars.

For renewing the old War Office index of Virginia military warrants, and patents issued on surveys made to satisfy the same, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the preparation of maps to examine and check the quantities and technical designation of lands, and for the preparation of maps preparatory to the issuing of patents, and in computing the charges made by surveyors general with the times exhibited on the return of surveys, one thousand dollars.

For writing, recording, examining, making out lists, and transmitting eight thousand patents, fifteen thousand dollars.

For additional clerk hire in the Bureau of Land Titles, and writing and recording patents for private and claims; and recording deeds of transfer of lands reserved to individual Indians, under treaties or conveyances by them, two thousand dollars.

For translations, and for expense of passports and sea letters, three hundred dollars.

For stationing and printing the public accounts for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation of superintendent and watchmen of the buildings occupied by the Treasury Department, including arrears for one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, the sum of two thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, repairs, furniture, and for rent, amounting to three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, eight thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of War, twelve thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of War, three thousand dollars.

For books, maps, and plans for the War Department, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerk in the Topographical Bureau, one thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Topographical Bureau, one thousand two hundred and eighty-two dollars and fifty cents.

For the salary of the Commissioner of Pensions, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of clerks transferred from the office of the Secretary of War, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

For salaries of additional clerks, ten thousand six hundred dollars.

For additional or temporary clerk hire, to assist in the re-examination of claims and accounts, in order to carry into effect the act of the seventh of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, granting revolutionary pensions, three thousand four hundred dollars.

For messengers in the Pension Office, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the pay of temporary clerks employed for five months to prepare a statement under the resolutions of the Senate of the sixth and thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, required to be made during the recess of Congress, at an average of fifty dollars per month for each clerk, nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

For printing, stationary, rent, expenses of procuring revolutionary records, and other contingencies in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For the salary of the superintendent and watchmen of the northwest executive building, twelve hundred and fifty dollars.

For the contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, furniture, repairs of the building, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars for the rent of rooms occupied by the Bounty Land Bureau, and a deficiency of sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-three, three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, twelve thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioners of the Navy Board, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks, draughtsmen, and messenger, in the office of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, eight thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the salary of the superintendent of the southeast executive building, and the watchmen, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation to the two Assistant Postmasters General, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Postmaster General, forty-one thousand one hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For the superintendent of the buildings, making out blanks, and compensation to two watchmen and one laborer, sixteen hundred and forty dollars.

For additional clerk hire for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-four, thirty-eight thousand three hundred and fifty-five dollars and eighty-four cents.

For the services of a topographer and map maker for obtaining materials and drawing maps of the several States and Territories, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor General in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said surveyor, two thousand one hundred dollars.

For additional clerk hire, in order to bring up the arrears, and for transcribing the field notes of said office, for the purpose of having them preserved at the seat of government, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor in Illinois and Missouri, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to clerks in the office of said surveyor, four thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.

For additional clerk hire, in order to bring up the arrears, and for transcribing the field notes of said office, for the purpose of having them preserved at the seat of government, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor in Arkansas, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Chief Justice, the associate judges, and district judges of the United States, eighty-one thousand four hundred dollars.

For the expenses of printing the records of the Supreme Court of the United States, for the term of eighteen hundred and thirty-five, three thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the chief justice and associate judges of the District of Columbia, and of the judges of the Orleans Courts of the said District, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Attorney General of the United States, four thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerk in the office of the Attorney General, eight hundred dollars.

For a messenger in said office, five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the district attorneys and marshals, as granted by law, including those in the several Territories, and including the sum of three thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars, being a deficiency in the appropriation to meet the expenditure for the fourth quarter of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, fifteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the supreme court, and district courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also, for jurymen, witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and preceding years; and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offenses committed against the United States; and for the safe-keeping of prisoners; three hundred thousand dollars.

For the payment of sundry pensions, granted by special acts of Congress, one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For the support and maintenance of libraries, and thirty-three, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioner of the Public Buildings in Washington City, two thousand dollars.

For the purchase of books for the Library of Congress, five thousand dollars.

For salary of the principal and assistant librarians, and for contingent expenses of the library, and pay of messenger, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For new articles of furniture for the library of Congress, fifteen hundred dollars.

For compensation to the officers and clerk of the Mint, ten thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to assistants in the several departments of the Mint, and wages of laborers employed in the various operations of the establishment, including one thousand dollars for the salary of an assistant assayer, twenty-three thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses and repairs, cost of machinery, for allowance for wastage in gold and silver coinage of the Mint, thirty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For defraying the excess of expenditure in the several departments of the Mint for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, beyond the appropriation for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-four, arising from the extra coinage consequent upon the act of the twenty-eighth of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, relating to the gold coinage, including wastage on said coinage, twenty thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Michigan Territory, nine thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Council, pay of the officers of the Council, fuel, stationary, and printing, nine thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

For pay and mileage of the members of the Legislative Council, pay of the officers of the Council, and the incidental expenses of an extra session of said Council, held at Detroit in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-four, four thousand two hundred and sixty-eight dollars and eighty-one cents.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Arkansas Territory, nine thousand dollars.

For incidental expense: per act of twenty-fourth of May eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Arkansas Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislature of the Territory of Arkansas, including fuel, stationary, printing and distribution of the laws, in addition to an unexpended balance of former appropriations of thirty thousand seven hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty-six cents, the sum of two thousand five hundred and two dollars and forty-four cents.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges and Secretary of the Florida Territory, eleven thousand seven hundred dollars.

For the contingent expense of the Florida Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Council of Florida, pay of officers and servants of the council, fuel, stationary, printing, and incidental expenses, per act of eighth of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, seven thousand four hundred dollars.

For the printing and distribution of the laws and journals, and publication of the laws of said Territory, in three newspapers, as required by law, one thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars.

For allowance to the law agent, assistant counsel, and district attorney, under the acts for the settlement of private land claims in Florida, four thousand dollars.

For expenses of clerk hire, interpreter, office rent, and stationary, rendered necessary to the Judge of the Superior Court of East Florida, at St. Augustine, in the performance of the services required of him under the act for the relief of inhabitants of East Florida, of June twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, one thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For compensation to the Chief Justice, the associate judges, and district judges of the United States, eighty-one thousand four hundred dollars.

For the expenses of printing the records of the Supreme Court of the United States, for the term of eighteen hundred and thirty-five, three thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the chief justice and associate judges of the District of Columbia, and of the judges of the Orleans Courts of the said District, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Attorney General of the United States, four thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerk in the office of the Attorney General, eight hundred dollars.

For a messenger in said office, five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the district attorneys and marshals, as granted by law, including those in the several Territories, and including the sum of three thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars, being a deficiency in the appropriation to meet the expenditure for the fourth quarter of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, fifteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the supreme court, and district courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also, for jurymen, witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and preceding years; and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offenses committed against the United States; and for the safe-keeping of prisoners; three hundred thousand dollars.

For the payment of sundry pensions, granted by special acts of Congress, one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For the support and maintenance of libraries, and thirty-three, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioner of the Public Buildings in Washington City, two thousand dollars.

For the purchase of books for the Library of Congress, five thousand dollars.

For salary of the principal and assistant librarians, and for contingent expenses of the library, and pay of messenger, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For new articles of furniture for the library of Congress, fifteen hundred dollars.

For compensation to the officers and clerk of the Mint, ten thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to assistants in the several departments of the Mint, and wages of laborers employed in the various operations of the establishment, including one thousand dollars for the salary of an assistant assayer, twenty-three thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses and repairs, cost of machinery, for allowance for wastage in gold and silver coinage of the Mint, thirty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For defraying the excess of expenditure in the several departments of the Mint for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, beyond the appropriation for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-four, arising from the extra coinage consequent upon the act of the twenty-eighth of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, relating to the gold coinage, including wastage on said coinage, twenty thousand dollars.

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until the 1st day of September next, and warrants shall be received in the General Land Office until that day; and immediately thereafter, if the amount filed exceed six hundred and fifty thousand acres the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall apportion the said six hundred and fifty thousand acres of land among the warrants which may be then on file, in full satisfaction thereof.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the 2d section of the act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government, for the year 1834, is hereby repealed, and that the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to pay to the collectors, naval officers, surveyors, and their respective clerks, together with the weights of the several parts 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 1835, according to the importations of that year, as they would have been entitled to receive, if the act of the 14th July, 1832, had not 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 1832; and that in no case shall the compensation of any other officers than collectors, appraisers and surveyors, whether by salaries, fees or otherwise, exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars each per annum; nor shall the sum of any two or more of these offices in one person entitle him to receive more than that sum per annum: Provided, That the whole number of customs houses officers in the United States on the 1st of January 1834, shall not be increased, until otherwise allowed by Congress: And 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, of all the fees and emoluments whatever by them respectively received; and of all expenses incident to their respective offices; which accounts shall be rendered on oath or affirmation, and shall be in such form, and be supported by such proofs, as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and he will, in his judgment, best enforce the provisions of this section, and show its operation and effect: Provided, also, That any salary or compensation due for the year 1834, shall not be affected by this section.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no payment of the money appropriated by this act, or any other act passed at the present session of Congress shall be made in the notes or notes of any Bank which shall not be at par value at the place where such payment may be made: provided that no note or note shall be received or tendered to make any thing but gold and silver a tender in payment of any debt due from the United States to individuals.

JNO. BELL,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. VAN BUREN,

Vice President of the United States, and

President of the Senate.

Approved, March 3, 1835.

ANDREW JACKSON.

FROM THE UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH.

Honor to the Brave.

Congress at its late Session adopted the following resolution: A RESOLUTION presenting a gold medal to George Croghan, and a sword to each of the officers under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct, in the defence of Fort Stephenson, in eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

Resolved, &c. That the President of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck, with suitable emblems and devices, and presented to Colonel Croghan, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his gallantry and good conduct in the defence of Fort Stephenson; and that he present a sword to each of the following officers engaged in that affair: to Captain James Hunter, to the oldest male representative of Huntington Benjamin Johnson, and to Lieutenants Cyrus A. Baylor, John Meeks, Ensign Joseph Duncan, and the nearest male representative of Ensign Edmund Shipp, deceased.

Approved: February 13th, 1835.

The gallant defence of Fort Stephenson, whether we take into consideration the circumstances attending it, or the consequences resulting from it, was among the most brilliant achievements of the late war. To it may be attributed the subsequent victory on the Lake, and the protection of that entire frontier. That the main object of the British was an attack on Erie, and the destruction or capture of our naval stores at that place, is matter of history. In a dispatch of the 18th of July, 1813, Gen. de Rottenburg wrote to Commodore Barclay, as follows:—

Mr. DAVIS, 18th July, 1813.

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. and have to inform you in reply thereto, that a force of nearly 400 men are directed to march in successive divisions upon Long Point, as detailed in my letter to Genl. Proctor of this day's date. I am fully impressed with the indispensable necessity of an attack upon Presque Isle (Erie), and should have co-operated with you long ago, had I possessed the means of so doing. I trust it will not yet be too late, and that you will lose no time in making your arrangements for attacking the troops from Long Point.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedt. servt.

FRANCIS DE ROTTEBURG,

Commodore Barclay, &c. M. General.

And Sir George Prevost, writing to General Proctor, on the 11th of July, 1813, says:—

"The ordnance and naval stores you require must be taken from the enemy, whose resources on Lake Erie must become yours. I am much mistaken if you do not find Captain Barclay well disposed to play that game."

They made the attempt, and on the 16th of August, Gen. de Rottenburg wrote to General Proctor: "I sincerely lament that you have been compelled by your Indian force to undertake an expedition contrary to your own judgment, and ultimately with inadequate numbers, the result of which has been so disastrous. I knew by experience that no reliance can be placed on Indians—they move off at the moment when they are most wanted."

This was after the attack had been made and failed; but had Fort Stephenson been carried, Erie would have fallen, our naval stores collected there, and the supremacy of the Lake then lost. The consequences would have been fatal.

The following is Col. Croghan's letter to the committee of the Senate:

WASHINGTON, 5th June, 1834.

Sir, I received this morning the letter which you did me the honor to address to me yesterday. The inquiries which the Military Committee make of me in relation to the affair of Lower Sandusky, in August 1813, I will endeavor to answer as succinctly as may consist with perfect truth.

On the 21st of July, 1813, General Harrison, then at Lower Sandusky, being informed by

an express from Fort Meigs that the enemy had invested the place with a force of 5000 regular troops, and Indians, fell back upon Seneca Heights, leaving me in command of Fort Stephenson, (Lower Sandusky,) with a garrison of less than one hundred and forty effective. The Fort, a slight stockade flanked by four block houses, was at the time fully calculated for defence, it had no ditch or other outward defence to oppose an assailing force, and its armament consisted only of one six pounder, seven charges of powder therefor, a pig of lead, (afterwards cut up into slugs to serve as canister,) and perhaps forty rounds per man of musket cartridges.

On the departure of Gen. Harrison, I traced out a ditch about the work six feet in width, and forthwith commenced its excavation with every pick, shovel and spade that could be found; axe men being at the time directed to cut away the trees and bushes to musket shot distance from the pickets.

The work advanced rapidly, but at the moment of its completion, on the morning of the 30th of July, I received an order from General Harrison, dated the evening before at Seneca, directing me to abandon the Fort, set fire to it, and retreat to his Headquarters at Seneca.—The order I determined at all hazards not to carry into effect; but deeming it important to know the sentiments of my officers on the subject, I submitted without remark the order to them for consideration and reply. Lieuts. Johnson and Baylor, and Ensigns Shipp and Duncan were for holding the place; Lieut. Meeks, and it is believed Capt. Hunter and Lieut. Anthony were in favor of abandoning the Fort. The latter however did not give an expression of their opinion. A few hours after my note of refusal to Gen. Harrison (which was couched in terms, that the enemy could not, and he alone could understand) I received an order to deliver up my command to an officer sent to relieve me, and report myself at his headquarters, which I did on the evening of that day.

Early on the following morning I was recommended to my post, and on resuming the command I was highly gratified in witnessing the general satisfaction that seemed to pervade the garrison, and in receiving the hearty greetings of the four officers just mentioned, who had sustained me in the course I had chosen to adopt.

On the following day at noon, the advance of the enemy made its appearance, and about three o'clock his whole force had invested the fort, when, after a surrender had been demanded and refused, a fire was opened from a gunboat in the river and a howitzer placed under cover of a ravine, within 160 yards of the place. No shots were fired by the fort; for in truth, such was the dire necessity for husbanding our ammunition, that I gave a positive order under no circumstances to fire at an enemy at a greater distance than thirty feet. Before day-light on the morning of the 2d of August, believing that a fire would be concentrated upon the Block house (the N. E.) containing our only piece of artillery, with a view to dismount it, I directed it to be removed into the Northern Block house, and to be pointed so as to rake the ditch in the direction of the North West angle of the fort. My anticipations were in due season realized; four guns were brought to bear upon the Block house first named, and with such precision, as to plunge several shots directly through the embrasure at which the piece had been standing.

After this, the enemy's fire was principally directed against the North Western angle of the fort, with a view to effect a breach, which was taken to prevent. About 6 o'clock in the afternoon, the sound of a bugle gave notice of some immediate movement, and in a few minutes the enemy was seen advancing to the assault in several columns. The North Eastern block house, commanded by Lieut. Johnson, was first attacked; but the attacking column was warmly received, and the Lieutenant being reinforced by Ensign Duncan, who came very promptly to his assistance with his whole command, was enabled in a few minutes to beat it back with loss.

The North Western angle was then vigorously assaulted; Lieut. Meeks, however, who commanded at that point, aided by the advice of the ever active and gallant Shipp, met the overwhelming force opposed to him, with so deadly a fire of musketry, as to cause his recoil. In spite of every effort, the enemy gained the ditch, and was endeavoring to cut away the pickets, when he was stopped in his career by a destructive fire then opened upon him from the 6 pounder under the direction of Sergt. Weaver, (a volunteer,) with five or six Pittsburg and Petersburg volunteers. The enemy behaved in the most daring and determined manner; but after the second discharge from the 6 pounder, it was clearly to be seen that his obstinacy could avail him nothing. Before firing had ceased at this point, a column of 200 men advanced against the South Eastern block house, but it shared the fate of the other columns. Lieut. Baylor, who had charge of that part of the line, being aided by the reserve under Ensign Duncan, (who had been previously ordered to afford relief wherever it was wanted,) soon compelled it to retreat precipitately and in confusion.

I had ocular proof of the gallantry of Lieuts. Johnson, Meeks and Baylor, and Ensigns Shipp and Duncan. Capt. Hunter I did not see during the assault, being confined to the Block house upon the right of his company, but he doubtless performed his duty most faithfully.

The consequences hinged upon the attack on Sandusky were important; had it succeeded, Gen. Harrison would most probably have been compelled to fall back upon Upper Sandusky, thus leaving the whole frontier open to the incursions of the Indians; and the enemy flushed with success would have continued down the lake in prosecution of the exclusive objects of the campaign—the destruction of the stores and boats at Cleveland, and of the fleet under Commodore Perry at Erie, both of which would have been accomplished without any material loss.

I may seem to attach too much importance to the affair, but not more I think than facts warrant. The British accounts already before the Committee, assure us that an attack upon Erie was meditated; and that it was not made in consequence of the refusal of the Indians to pass down the south side of the lake without first taking Fort Sandusky; and the letter of Gen. Duncan, also before the committee (and which can be confirmed by many now at the seat of Government), is equally explicit as to the course that would probably have been pursued by Gen. Harrison had Sandusky fallen.

I have the honor to be,

Most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

G. CROGHAN,

To the Hon. W. C. Preston.

We add the letters of Gov. Cass and Gen. Duncan, and the report of the Senate's Military Committee, and avail ourselves of the occasion to express our gratification that the honor so nobly won has received its appropriate reward.

WASHINGTON, June 4th, 1834.

Sir, I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 29th ultimo, and in answer beg leave to observe, that the incidents connected with

the defence of Fort Stephenson at Lower Sandusky, by Col. Croghan, are now matters of history; and that from my personal recollection, I can add little or nothing to the principal facts, which are already well known.—I have always considered the repulse of the enemy, at that place, as among the most brilliant achievements of the late war; the defence was incompetent and hastily constructed; the disparity of force was great; the resistance was vigorous and successful, and an unusual number of assailants were killed and wounded.

I believe the capture of that post would have produced very unfortunate effects upon the operations on the frontier. Even if it had not compelled General Harrison eventually to fall back upon the settlements, it would have given confidence to the enemy's troops, and to the Indians. It might have encouraged them to make an attack upon our boats at Cleveland, and upon our vessels, and with it, the loss of our Naval ascendancy upon the Lake, or the capture of our boats, would have presented the attainment of the objects of the campaign; and the Indians flushed with success, would have spread along the frontier of Ohio, carrying with them the usual horrors of savage warfare.

Being at the time within hearing of the guns fired by the British, and waiting with anxiety the issue, the importance attached to the result is fresh in my recollection.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

LEW. CASS.

Hon. W. C. PRESTON, Military Committee. U. S. Senate.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 25th, 1834.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 20th has been received, and I most cheerfully comply with your request, in giving such an account of the transactions at Sandusky as my memory at this late period, and my time will enable me to do.

About the 20th of July, 1813, General Harrison, then at Lower Sandusky, hearing that the British army had crossed Lake Erie to Fort Meigs, being about five thousand strong, immediately changed his head quarters to Seneca, seven or eight miles up the Sandusky River, where he assembled his forces then on the march from the interior, leaving Major Croghan with about 150 men to defend Fort Stephenson, with an understanding, or an order, as it was understood by me at the time, that the Fort then in a weak and wretched condition, was to be abandoned, should the enemy advance with artillery, but if not, to be defended to the last extremity.

Harrison, with his force, then small, had scarcely left us before Croghan commenced putting the fort (which was only a stockading of small round logs and a few log storehouses) in a proper state of defence, in which he evinced great judgment, and the most untiring perseverance.

During the ten or twelve days that intervened between the time that General Harrison left us, and the appearance of the enemy; a ditch was dug, four feet deep and six feet wide entirely round the Fort outside of the stockading; the ground for 200 yards round the fort was cleared of timber and brush, and many other preparations made for the enemy.

About this time General Harrison received information that the enemy had raised the siege of Fort Meigs, and had started in the direction of Sandusky and Camp Seneca. On receiving this intelligence he determined to retreat from his position, and immediately sent an express to Fort Stephenson, which arrived about sun rise, ordering Major Croghan to burn the fort with all the munitions and stores, and retreat without delay to Headquarters, giving also some precautionary instructions about the route, &c.

On receiving this order, Croghan instantly placed it in the hands of the officers, who were present, and required them to consider it and express an opinion as to the propriety of obeying or disobeying it. The Board was formed, and on putting the question, beginning as is usual, with the youngest officer; it was ascertained that a majority of us were in disobedience to the order. Croghan returned to the room, and being informed of our decision, remarked, "I am glad of it, I had resolved to disobey at all hazards, and immediately despatched an express to General Harrison giving him that information. Immediately on the arrival of this news, Gen. Harrison dispatched Lt. Col. Ball, with a squadron of Dragoons, with orders to arrest Croghan, bring him to Headquarters, (which was done,) and sent another officer to take his command. By this time, in consequence of our not arriving agreeably to his expectations and orders, the General abandoned all idea of a retreat, although his munitions and stores were piled up ready to be set on fire as soon as Croghan should reach Seneca; and it is not doubted that if Croghan had arrived according to orders, General Harrison would have retreated instantly, leaving the whole frontier, our fleet at Erie, and the boats and stores at Cleveland, (the destruction of which was the object of the invasions and movements down the Lake) at the mercy of the enemy.

After being detained one night, Croghan was returned to Sandusky and remained in his command—an occasion which gave inadvisable confidence to the officers and soldiers in the fort, and which could only be equalled in intensity of feeling by the chagrin and mortification felt at his arrest. Especially was this event pleasing to those officers who had sustained him in disobeying the order, resolved as they were, when he was arrested, to share his fate, be it good or evil.

Soon after his return, the enemy, so long expected, made his appearance and demanded a surrender.—Croghan answered by directing Ensign Shipp to assure General Proctor that he would be blown to hell first!

I need hardly say after what has been related, that their appearance, relieving us from our long suspense, was hailed with seeming joy by the Major, and most, if not by all, of his command.

The excitement produced by what had occurred, and his return just in time to meet the Committee, assured us that an attack upon Erie was meditated; and that it was not made in consequence of the refusal of the Indians to pass down the south side of the lake without first taking Fort Sandusky; and the letter of Gen. Duncan, also before the committee (and which can be confirmed by many now at the seat of Government), is equally explicit as to the course that would probably have been pursued by Gen. Harrison had Sandusky fallen.

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Harrison, with his force, then small, had scarcely left us before Croghan commenced putting the fort (which was only a stockading of small round logs and a few log storehouses) in a proper state of defence, in which he evinced great judgment, and the most untiring perseverance.

During the ten or twelve days that intervened between the time that General Harrison left us, and the appearance of the enemy; a ditch was dug, four feet deep and six feet wide entirely round the Fort outside of the stockading; the ground for 200 yards round the fort was cleared of timber and brush, and many other preparations made for the enemy.

About this time General Harrison received information that the enemy had raised the siege of Fort Meigs, and had started in the direction of Sandusky and Camp Seneca. On receiving this intelligence he determined to retreat from his position, and immediately sent an express to Fort Stephenson, which arrived about sun rise, ordering Major Croghan to burn the fort with all the munitions and stores, and retreat without delay to Headquarters, giving also some precautionary instructions about the route, &c.

On receiving this order, Croghan instantly placed it in the hands of the officers, who were present, and required them to consider it and express an opinion as to the propriety of obeying or disobeying it. The Board was formed, and on putting the question, beginning as is usual, with the youngest officer; it was ascertained that a majority of us were in disobedience to the order. Croghan returned to the room, and being informed of our decision, remarked, "I am glad of it, I had resolved to disobey at all hazards, and immediately despatched an express to General Harrison giving him that information. Immediately on the arrival of this news, Gen. Harrison dispatched Lt. Col. Ball, with a squadron of Dragoons, with orders to arrest Croghan, bring him to Headquarters, (which was done,) and sent another officer to take his command. By this time, in consequence of our not arriving agreeably to his expectations and orders, the General abandoned all idea of a retreat, although his munitions and stores were piled up ready to be set on fire as soon as Croghan should reach Seneca; and it is not doubted that if Croghan had arrived according to orders, General Harrison would have retreated instantly, leaving the whole frontier, our fleet at Erie, and the boats and stores at Cleveland, (the destruction of which was the object of the invasions and movements down the Lake) at the mercy of the enemy.

After being detained one night, Croghan was returned to Sandusky and remained in his command—an occasion which gave inadvisable confidence to the officers and soldiers in the fort, and which could only be equalled in intensity of feeling by the chagrin and mortification felt at his arrest. Especially was this event pleasing to those officers who had sustained him in disobeying the order, resolved as they were, when he was arrested, to share his fate, be it good or evil.

Soon after his return, the enemy, so long expected, made his appearance and demanded a surrender.—Croghan answered by directing Ensign Shipp to assure General Proctor that he would be blown to hell first!

I need hardly say after what has been related, that their appearance, relieving us from our long suspense, was hailed with seeming joy by the Major, and most, if not by all, of his command.

The excitement produced by what had occurred, and his return just in time to meet the Committee, assured us that an attack upon Erie was meditated; and that it was not made in consequence of the refusal of the Indians to pass down the south side of the lake without first taking Fort Sandusky; and the letter of Gen. Duncan, also before the committee (and which can be confirmed by many now at the seat of Government), is equally explicit as to the course that would probably have been pursued by Gen. Harrison had Sandusky fallen.

I have the honor to be,

Most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

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To the Hon. W. C. Preston.

We add the letters of Gov. Cass and Gen. Duncan, and the report of the Senate's Military Committee, and avail ourselves of the occasion to express our gratification that the honor so nobly won has received its appropriate reward.

WASHINGTON, June 4th, 1834.

Sir, I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 29th ultimo, and in answer beg leave to observe, that the incidents connected with

the defence of Fort Stephenson at Lower Sandusky, by Col. Croghan, are now matters of history; and that from my personal recollection, I can add little or nothing to the principal facts, which are already well known.—I have always considered the repulse of the enemy, at that place, as among the most brilliant achievements of the late war; the defence was incompetent and hastily constructed; the disparity of force was great; the resistance was vigorous and successful, and an unusual number of assailants were killed and wounded.

I believe the capture of that post would have produced very unfortunate effects upon the operations on the frontier. Even if it had not compelled General Harrison eventually to fall back upon the settlements, it would have given confidence to the enemy's troops, and to the Indians. It might have encouraged them to make an attack upon our boats at Cleveland, and upon our vessels, and with it, the loss of our Naval ascendancy upon the Lake, or the capture of our boats, would have presented the attainment of the objects of the campaign; and the Indians flushed with success, would have spread along the frontier of Ohio, carrying with them the usual horrors of savage warfare.

Being at the time within hearing of the guns fired by the British, and waiting with anxiety the issue, the importance attached to the result is fresh in my recollection.

Very respectfully,

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LEW. CASS.

Hon. W. C. PRESTON, Military Committee. U. S. Senate.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 25th, 1834.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 20th has been received, and I most cheerfully comply with your request, in giving such an account of the transactions at Sandusky as my memory at this late period, and my time will enable me to do.

About the 20th of July, 1813, General Harrison, then at Lower Sandusky, hearing that the British army had crossed Lake Erie to Fort Meigs, being about five thousand strong, immediately changed his head quarters to Seneca, seven or eight miles up the Sandusky River, where he assembled his forces then on the march from the interior, leaving Major Croghan with about 150 men to defend Fort Stephenson, with an understanding, or an order, as it was understood by me at the time, that the Fort then in a weak and wretched condition, was to be abandoned, should the enemy advance with artillery, but if not, to be defended to the last extremity.

Harrison, with his force, then small, had scarcely left us before Croghan commenced putting the fort (which was only a stockading of small round logs and a few log storehouses) in a proper state of defence, in which he evinced great judgment, and the most untiring perseverance.

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NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1835.

THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Printed and published by RICHARD SPENCER.

PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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

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

## POETRY.

From the Chronicle.

TO A WITHERED ROSE.

Sweet Rose! that once so brightly bloomed,

And looked so fresh and gay;

Too soon, relentless fate hath doomed

The beauty to decay!

All pale and dead, thy trembling leaves

Fall, with the slightest breeze;

But round thee still, sweet fragrance breathes,

And lingers even in death!

Ah! thus our vanished pleasures seem,

When Memory wakes the dream;

Like the loved image of a dream,

Too beautiful to last.

"Full many a flower" may bloom more fair,

Upon its native tree;

But none, my faded rose! appear

So loved, so dear to me.

For thou dost speak of pleasures flown—

Of many a happy hour

Which lingers in memory now alone,

Like thee, my withered flower!

Hark! as I mourn thy swift decay,

And all thou once hast been,

Thy passing spirit seems to say,

"Thou fadest Earth's brightest scene!"

WILFRED.

FEMALE FAITH.

BY MISS L. E. LONDON.

She loved you when the sunny light

Of bliss was on your brow;

That bliss has sunk in sorrow's night,

And yet—she loves you now.

She loved you when your joyous tone

Taught every heart to thrill;

The sweetness of that tongue is gone,

And yet she loves you still.

She loved you when you proudly slept,

The gayest of the gay;

That pride the blight of time has swept,

Unlike her love, away.

She loved you when your home and heart

Of fortune's smiles could boast;

She saw that smile decay—depart—

And then she loved you most.

Oh, such the generous faith that grows

In woman's gentle breast;

'Tis like that star that stays and glows

Alone in night's dark vest.

That stays because each other ray

Has left the lonely shore,

And that the wanderer on his way

Then wants her light the more.

MARRIAGE OF MR. JOHN BEEDLE.

All who have heretofore read the "Sleigh Ride," and "The Courtship," will need no further recommendation of the following, than to be informed that it is from the same gifted pen.

From the Portland Advertiser.

Since I came out in print about my sleigh-riding, and frolicking and courting, I have entered into the matrimonial state, and left off dabbling in the newspapers. For a married man has a character to take care of. But folks have been so much to let 'em know the particulars about my marriage, that I don't know but I had as good set down, once for all, and tell the rest of my experience.

CHAPTER III.

The Marriage of Mr. John Beedle.

When I left off my second Chapter, I believed I was sunning up to Sally Jones like a vengeance, and threatening to give her the butt end of my sentiments; wasn't I? Well, I was as good as my word. The next Sabbath day I went right to work, after meeting, upon the outer man, as Deacon Carpenter says, and by sundown, things looked about right. I say nothing; but when I stood up to the glass, to finish, and sort of titivate the hair and whiskers, and so forth—I saw a little fellow there, that looked wicked. And says I, if Sally Jones knows which side her bread is buttered—no matter; she shan't say, I didn't give her a chance.

Well, I went over to the Squire's pretty well satisfied in my mind; so, after fluttering and crowing about her a little while, I up and show the cloven foot.—"Sally," says I, "will you take me for better or worse?"

This put her to considering; and I gave a flourish about the room, and cut a carley-cue with my right foot. As much as to say take your own time.

At last, says she, "I'd as liv's have you as any body in the world, John, but I declare—I can't."

"You can't ha; and why?"

"Cause."

"Cause what?"

"Cause I can't—and that's enough. I would in a minute, John, but for only one reason;—and that I am afraid to tell ye."

"Poh, poh," says I, "don't be bashful; if there's only one stump in the way I guess here's a fellow—"

"Well then, look tother way, John, I can't speak if you look at me."

"O yes—there, now's your time, says I, with a flirt."

"The reason is—Joe Bowers, the stage driver. Now, you shan't tell nobody, John, will ye."

Who would have thought this of Sally Jones!

It seemed to me the very Old-Boy had got into the women. They fairly put me to the nonpareil. All this time, my popularity with the ladies was amazing. To see them fluttering and soft-scooping me all over, you would have sworn I had nothing to do but to pick and choose. I had as much gallanting to do as I wanted, every where; and for politeness and gentility I never turned my back to no man. Then, they were so thick and familiar with me, that they didn't care what they said or did before me; and finally whenever they had any errands or chores to do—who but I was the favorite bird to fetch and carry? I was forever to do their bidding. Rain or shine, snow or mud; nothing stopped me; and I may say, I fairly earned their smiles, by the sweat of my brow. Then, it was "O Mr. Beedle! What should we do without Mr. Beedle?" But when I caught one alone, and began to touch upon the matrimonial sentiments, then how quick the tune was changed! O the ways of the women are curious.

Patty Bean was not the first I ran against by a long shot. I never lost a thing for want of asking; and I was plaguy apt to begin to talk turkey, always when I got social, if it was only out of politeness. Now and then one would promise, and then fly off at the handle; but most all contrived some reason or other for giving me the bag to hold. One had taken a firm resolve never to marry—no, never, never! and the next Sunday morning she was published. Another chicken thought she was a great deal too young to undertake to manage a family. At last I took a great shine to the school-marm, Huldah Hornbeak; she was ten years older than I, and taller by half a yard of neck; and when I offered her heart and hand, she fixed up her mouth, and says she "I've a great respect and esteem for you, Mr. Beedle, but—"

No thing will cool a man down quicker than "respect and esteem," unless it is a wet blanket. But let Huldah alone; she had her eye upon Deacon Carpenter all the time.

Well, as I was going moping along home, from Squire Jones' I fell in with Doc, Dingley. The Doctor saw in a minute that something was the matter, and he went to work and pumped the whole secret out of me. Then he seemed so friendly that I up and told him all my experiences with the women, from beginning to end.

"Well, John," says he, "I advise you now, to wait till the twenty-ninth of February, when the gals turn round and court the fellows. It's none of my business, but if I was you, I wouldn't let the women make a fool of me any more."

Well, I took a resolution, and I stuck to it firm; for when I once set up my chin, I am just like a mountain. I stuck to it all along pretty well into January, when I had to go to singing school. I must go to singing school, for I was leader in trelle, and there was no carrying on the parts without me. But that was nothing. It had all felt to my let to go home with Huldah Hornbeak, four times running. Politeness before every thing. Well, she kept going prettier and prettier every time, but I only grit my teeth and held on the harder.

By and by, Sabbath day came round, and I felt sort of uneasy, moping about home; and says I this resolution will never set well upon my stomach without air and exercise; and before I had done thinking of this, I was more than half way to Captain Peabody's. It was about daylight down as I was passing by the kitchen; but hearing a sort of snickering inside, I slipped up and peeped into the window, just out of curiosity.

There was no candle burning—for Mrs. Peabody is saving of tallow—but I could see Hannah and Pol Partridge, the help, telling fortunes, in the ashes, by firelight. I turned round to go off, and run right agen Jack Robinson. Jack was come to set up with the help, and would insist upon it, I should go in and see Hannah. "She hasn't had a spark this month," says he, "and in you shall go, or I'll tick ye."

Well there was no dodging here, and all I had to do was to grin and bear it. So in I went, and once in, good by to resolution. The short and the long of it is, I was soon deep in the mud as I had been in the mire. But I had another guess than Sally Jones to deal with now. And here was the difference between them. Where you got a slap in the chops from Sally—Hannah kept ye off with a scowl and a look with the nose. I was passing by the kitchen; but hearing a sort of snickering inside, I slipped up and peeped into the window, just out of curiosity.

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# MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

## A LIST OF LAWS.

**Made and passed at December session, 1835.**

An act to exempt a part of Peace Alley in the city of Baltimore, from the operation of the 18th section of the act of 1817, chapter 148, entitled, An act relating to the city of Baltimore.

An act prohibiting Justices of the Peace from exercising their civil duties in bar rooms or taverns, or other public houses of that character, so far as relates to Baltimore.

An act supplementary to an act passed at December session 1832, to incorporate the Little Falls Savings Institution.

An act to provide for the opening and extension of Currants Alley in the city of Baltimore.

An act to incorporate the Howard Beneficial Society of Maryland.

An act to incorporate the Baltimore Beneficial Society.

An act to incorporate the Harmony Beneficial Society of Baltimore.

An act to incorporate the Baltimore Musical Association.

A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act supplementary to an act, entitled, an act for opening Bottle Alley in the city of Baltimore.

An act to incorporate the Chairmakers' Beneficial Society of Baltimore.

An act to authorize the clerk of Baltimore county court to record a deed therein mentioned.

An act supplementary to an act passed at December session 1833, chapter 250.

A supplement to an act passed at December session 1832, chapter 118.

An act for the relief of Bailey Keys of the city of Baltimore.

A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act to authorize the making of a general alphabetical index to the land records of Baltimore county, from the year 1799, inclusive, and to keep up such index henceforth.

An act authorizing officers of the army or navy of the U. States, to bring their servants, being slaves, into this State.

A supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the relief of the securities of the collectors of taxes and of other officers, passed at December session, 1831, chapter 222.

An act for the benefit of Sam'l I. Delisa, of the city of Baltimore.

A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act directing the manner of suing out attachments in this province, and limiting the extent of them.

A further additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act for quieting possessions; enrolling conveyances, and securing the estates of purchasers.

An act relating to the trial of ejectment cases in this State.

A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act relating to the importation of passengers.

An act to close certain streets within the depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road in the city of Baltimore.

An act to incorporate the trustees of the Education Fund of the Baltimore Annual Conference.

A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the dispatch of business in Baltimore county court.

An act to regulate the proceedings of foreign corporations within this State.

An act in relation to the clerk of the Court of Appeals for the western shore of Maryland.

A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at Nov. session, 1835.

An act to establish a bank in the City of Baltimore, to be called the City Bank of Baltimore, and an act, entitled, a supplement to an act to incorporate a company to make a Turnpike Road leading to Cumberland and for the extension of the Charters of the several Banks in the city of Baltimore and for other purposes.

An act to authorize the recording of certain Deeds of Manumission.

A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to regulate the proceedings in Baltimore county court.

An act to make valid the proceedings therein mentioned.

An act for the building of a bridge over the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal at Monkton Mills in Baltimore county.

An act authorizing Henry Shafer, George Shafer, and Henry I. Shafer to distribute their estate by lot.

An act to extend to executors & administrators the privilege of an appeal from judgments rendered by Justices against their testators or intestates.

An act extending the time for completing Turnpike Road from Boushorough in Washington county, to the Potomac River and for other purposes.

A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate certain trustees to build an Academy or School House in or near the town of Manchester, in Balto. county, to be known by the name and style of the Manchester United Academy or School.

An act for the benefit of Robert Roach of the city of Baltimore.

An act to alter and amend the lines dividing the seventh and eighth election districts in Baltimore county.

An additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act relating to free negroes and slaves, passed at December session 1831, chapter 323.

An act relating to the computation of the stay of execution on judgments.

An act to change the name of Peace alley in the city of Baltimore, to Perry street.

A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Chairmakers' Beneficial Society of Baltimore.

An act to continue in force the acts of Assembly which would expire with the present session of the General Assembly.

An act to incorporate the Weaverston Manufacturing Company.

An act further supplementary to the act, entitled, an act to lay out and open a road from Hanes' Old Field in Baltimore county, to Lisbon, in Anne-Arundel county.

An act to authorize the repairing of the court house of Baltimore county, and for other purposes.

An act for incorporating the Deer Park Academy, in Baltimore county.

An act to authorize the building a bridge over Elkton's old upper mills, passed at December session 1833, chapter 273.

A further additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act relating to the people of color in this State, passed at December session, 1831, chapter 261.

An act to repeal an act passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty three, chapter one hundred and eleven.

An act to incorporate the Book Company of the Methodist Protestant church.

A supplement to an act entitled an additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act to reduce into one the several acts of assembly respecting elections, and to regulate said elections, passed at December session, 1832, chapter 273.

A third supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate the President and Directors

of the Fire man's Insurance Company of Baltimore, passed at December session, 1825, chapter 55.

A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the education of the Deaf and dumb of this State.

An act to incorporate the Philocretan Society of Baltimore.

An act for the benefit of P. Pincus, of Baltimore county.

A supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the regulating and inspecting weights and measures used in this State.

An act for the benefit of persons hiring or renting stores.

A supplement to an act, entitled, an act appointing commissioners to build a bridge over the Little Falls of Gunpowder, in Harford and Baltimore counties, passed at December session, 1831, chapter 101.

An act relating to Run alley, in the city of Baltimore.

A supplement to an act, entitled, an act directing the manner of suing out attachments in this province, and limiting the extent of them.

An act relating to the trial of cases of appeals from judgments of the Justices of the Peace in the county courts of the fourth judicial district.

An act to repeal part of an act, entitled, an act relating to lunatic and insane persons.

An act supplementary to an act, passed at December session 1832, chapter 138, entitled, an act to lay out and open a road in Frederick and Baltimore counties.

An act to provide more effectually for the levy and collection of the tax imposed for the purpose of colonizing the free people of color of this State, by the act, entitled, an act relating to the people of color in this State, passed at December session 1832, chapter 251.

A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to regulate the inspection of tobacco.

A supplement to an act, entitled, an act incorporating a company to make a Turnpike Road from Clear Spring in Washington county, to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

An act to continue in force and effect, an act, entitled, an act for increasing the width of a part of Light st., in the city of Baltimore, passed at December session, 1832, chapter 214.

An act to incorporate the Savage Rail Road Company.

An act to accept the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled, an act for the continuation and repair of the Cumberland road in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

An act to incorporate the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore.

An additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the dispatch of business in Baltimore County Court.

An act to divorce Elizabeth Shappy, of Baltimore city, from her husband Simon Shappy.

A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company.

An act to divorce Sarah Postell, of Baltimore city, from her husband George A. Postell.

An act to alter and amend the constitution.

A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to establish permanent salaries for the Judges of the six judicial districts in this State.

A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act to authorize a lottery to raise a sum of money for the purpose of finishing the Roman Catholic Church in Frederick Town, in Frederick county.

A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, the duties of executors, administrators and guardians, and the rights of orphan and other representatives of deceased persons.

A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to abolish the office of trustee of the State, &c., passed at December session, 1829, chapter 74.

An act to provide for completing a new map and geological survey of this State.

An additional supplement to an act to regulate the issuing of licenses to traders, keepers of ordinaries and others, passed at December session, 1827, chapter 117.

An additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the dispatch of business in Baltimore county court.

An act to divorce Mary Baldwin, of Baltimore city, from her husband James Baldwin.

An act to provide for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Cumberland, and for the completion of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad to the borough of York, in the State of Pennsylvania.

An act to incorporate the Thistle Manufacturing Company.

An act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors upon the Sabbath day.

An act for the greater dispatch of business in the Court of Appeals.

An act for the incorporation of the Old Town Lyceum.

## From the Baltimore Republican.

## MAJOR W. T. BARRY.

No public officer, since the commencement of the administration of Gen. Jackson, has been more relentlessly persecuted than Major Barry, and perhaps chiefly for the reason, that notwithstanding the abuse of his enemies, and the wiles and dissensions of pretended friends, he has remained firm and undeviating in his support of the old Hero and his measures, for the safety and honor of the country.

Those who are best acquainted with Major Barry, even his political opponents in Kentucky, admit his purity of personal character and the natural warmth and benevolence of his heart, combined with a power of impassioned and glowing extemporaneous eloquence in the cause of republican freedom, not excelled since the days of Patrick Henry. If justice were the sole object of investigation, and truth would be allowed to prevail against prejudice and detraction, Major Barry might thank his enemies for affording him the opportunity of making his appeal to the House of Representatives. The inquisitorial and exparte proceedings of the Committee, as respects himself, are ably exposed, and the one-sided nature of their report sufficiently disclosed, by the following extract from his letter:

"The Committee have not noticed a single act of the Department as worthy of approbation. Is it because none can be found? Or is there an indisposition to acknowledge them? More than three-fourths of the improvements made in the transportation of the mail since the undersigned came into the Department, have been done much below the pro-rata expense; and the average expense for transportation is less than any former period. The annual transportation of the mail has been nearly doubled; and the transportation in steamboats and stages is nearly three times as great as it was in 1829. The number of post-offices has been increased from 8,000 to 10,693. The revenues arising from postages have increased more than fifty per cent. Then losses known to have been sustained by mail depredations and robberies within the last five years, do not exceed the amount of what had in former time, been sustained in one year. System and organization have been given to the receipts and payments of money, so as to guard against individual responsibility or temptation. Lines of stages have been established to the western boundary of Missouri; to St. Augustine in Florida; through Indiana, by the seat of government in that State; through the whole Territory of Michigan and State of Illinois, from Detroit to Chicago, and from Chicago to St. Louis, in Missouri. The mail is transported between this place & New Orleans in half the time which was formerly occupied. Lines of post-coaches have been established from Nashville to Memphis, on the Mississippi river in Tennessee; from Tusculum, in Alabama; to Natchez, in Mississippi; from Tusculum to Tusculooosa, the seat of government in Alabama, and from Tusculooosa to Montgomery; completing a direct line from Nashville, in Tennessee, and all the other western States, to the City of New Orleans. A semi-weekly line of two horse stages has been improved to a tri-weekly line of four-horse post-coaches, from this city, through Lynchburg, in Virginia, Salisbury, North Carolina, Yorkville, South Carolina, and Washington, to Millidgeville, in Georgia. The routes from Augusta to Savannah, in Georgia; from Augusta to Charleston, in South Carolina, from Charleston to Columbia, the seat of Government in that State; and from Millidgeville, in Georgia, to Mobile, in Alabama, have all been improved from tri-weekly to daily lines of post-coaches. A tri-weekly line of post-coaches has been established from Augusta, the northern terminus of the route, through that State, to Tallahassee and to Pensacola, in Florida. The mails from the Seat of Government, and from the Atlantic cities, have been so expedited as to run to Cincinnati, in Ohio, to Louisville, in Kentucky, to Nashville, Tennessee, and to St. Louis, in Missouri, in two days less time than was formerly occupied; and to Nashville they have been improved from a tri-weekly to a daily line. These are but few among the many improvements which have been made in the transportation and in facilitating the transit of travellers. The impediments given by the Department to the spirit of improvement in the celerity and convenience of travelling, is every where felt and acknowledged. The expense of these improvements is but little, compared with their utility; and the public have enjoyed the benefit. They have imposed no tax upon the country. Not a cent has been drawn from the Treasury, nor was it ever anticipated or desired from that source. The improvements, taken in the aggregate, have cost much less than the rate of expense for service before performed. They incurred a debt, which its greatest amount, was less than one sixth part of a year's revenue of the Department, and the increase which they are giving to the revenue, is rapidly liquidating that debt.

While the Committee were giving new constructions to the law, the undersigned was quietly acquiescing in what he could not doubt to be a violation both of the constitution and of the laws of the country. The Committee recognize the power of either House of Congress to act when they are not in session. When the session terminates, the legislative authority of the House terminates; and the power to act by a Committee, when the power of action by the constituent of that Committee has ceased, can never be admitted. A commission might be established by law, or by a joint resolution of the two Houses, constitutionally passible; and the authority of such a commission, every patriot would cheerfully bow, at the power of one branch of the legislature to constitute such a commission, to act during the recess, in the exercise of powers undefined, and in their proceedings subject to no principle of the law, is unknown to the constitution; and every act of such commission, or committee, is regarded as a violation of the constitutional rights of the officer or individual who may be affected by such act. The power exercised by the Committee, of trying an officer, or individual, finding a verdict, and inflicting upon him, without giving him an opportunity of being heard in defence, without apprising him of an accusation against him, is regarded as a violation of the constitution, and law, and destructive of the vital principles of our Government. In all this, the undersigned has quietly acquiesced; and, as the only means of being heard, he now presumes to address himself to the Representatives of the American People. To the judgment of an enlightened public he is willing to submit. Let the facts, as they exist, be known.—Let every official act of his, without color or comment, be spread before the people, and let their decision be cheerfully acquiesced in. Consistently with the intention which has always governed him, he cannot consent to the sacrifice of his reputation, without an effort to sustain it. It is all he ever sought, & all that he has acquired. It is more dear to him than life or fortune—it is the best legacy he can bequeath to his children; and while no inducement could persuade him to forfeit the claim, he confides in the justice and magnanimity of the House to sustain him in his effort to confirm to them this invaluable legacy.

I have the honor to be,  
With high regard,  
Your obedient servant,  
W. T. BARRY.

From the Monticello (N. Y.) Watchman.

CONGRESS.

We publish in this day's paper, the proceedings of the House of Representatives on the last day of the session of Congress; by which it will be perceived that the bill appropriating \$3,000,000 for the general defence of the country, is defeated by faction and Senatorial malignity. It appears that the House, in making preparation to "meet" Congress, are growing out of our relations with France, & added to the general fortification bill a clause appropriating \$3,000,000 for placing the country in a state of defence, if circumstances should require it. For the honor of the country and our credit as a free people, it was to be hoped that not a single vote would be raised in any quarter against this necessary measure of self defence. Our fortifications for the protection of the seaboard had fallen into decay—but a small portion of the Navy was in a condition for active service, and our little army was dispersed over a widely extended territory. Our Minister at the Court of St. Cloud had advised the government, that France, in addition to the disregard of its solemn treaty stipulations, might anticipate our movements "by the seizure of our vessels in port, or the attack of our forces." At such a crisis, who could indulge the humiliating thought that a single American citizen would be found, whose bosom would not respond to the sentiment, that "preparation ought to be made to meet any emergency growing out of our relations with France"—or who would not vote the paltry sum of three millions, to protect our cities, our commerce, and our Navy, "provided such expenditure should be deemed necessary for the defence of the country?" And yet such men have been found! Men base enough to sacrifice the interests and honor of the nation, for the advancement of their individual projects of ambition, and the gratification of their hatred to the man at the head of the government whom the People delight to honor.

"When this appropriation for the defence of the country" was read in the Senate of the United States, it was stricken out on the motion of Daniel Webster. The same Daniel Webster, who, in the House of Representatives, vot-

ed against appropriations to defend our soil and protect our citizens against the British in the late war, now votes in the Senate to leave us defenceless against the assaults of France. And the political partisans who were justly characterized by the late Governor Clinton, as men who would "rather reign in Hell than serve in Heaven" are now not indifferently arrayed against their own country, and on the side of a foreign power!

"A majority of the Senate—the same men, with a single exception, who the last year cooperated with the Bank of the United States in deranging the currency and inflicting pecuniary distress upon all classes of our citizens—the same men now vote to leave the country exposed to aggressions from abroad; and by obstinately persisting in this course, succeeded in finally defeating the whole bill for repair and armament of the fortifications and the equipment of the Navy. This, too, was done at a time when the next wind might waft to our shores a hostile fleet; and when it was known that the new Congress could not assemble under several months, for the reason that one half of the States had not held their elections for the choice of Representatives. And who are the men who have thus dared to array themselves on the side of France? Most of them are men who proved recreant in the late war with Great Britain—whose sympathies were then on the side of the public enemy, and who resolved that it was "unbecoming a moral and religious People to rejoice at our victories"—men who supported that assembly of moral traitors, the Hartford Convention.

## From the Globe.

One of the most disgusting features in the opposition to the Administration, is the total recklessness of the Opposition in their most material positions and arguments.

Last year they boldly charged that the President had seized on the contents of the Treasury, and held in his own hands the unrestricted power of "the purse and the sword." With assertions of this sort, repeated in thousands of forms, and multiplied in hundreds of thousands of printed speeches, struck off and circulated at the expense of the Bank, they attempted to make the People believe that the President "was a usurper" and "a tyrant," with "the sword" in one hand, and "the purse" in the other.

The People did not believe them, and by their suffrages most triumphantly sustained the President in his administration.

What is the course of the *Panic-makers* now? When a proposition is made by the House of Representatives, to appropriate for public defence three millions of that very money upon which the President had last year exercised those pretended usurpations, they exclaim, with a sort of holy horror, that it would be putting into the hands of the President the power of both "the purse and the sword," and changing our government into a monarchy! Thus they contradict all their assertions of last year, and shamelessly confess that their charges of usurpation were hypocritical and unfounded!

Just as hypocritical are their present assertions. They pretend that the appropriation of three millions, as proposed by the House of Representatives, because it is a violation of the constitution, because it does not require specific appropriations. It merely says that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." The appropriation may be in as general terms as Congress chooses to make it, without violating either the letter or spirit of the constitution. Specific appropriations were introduced by recommendation of Mr. Jefferson, to increase executive responsibility, and as a matter of policy, they should be adhered to as far as the interest of the country will permit.

The pretence of the *Panic-makers*, that the proposition of the House was unconstitutional, is therefore just as true as their last year's cry of tyranny and usurpation.

But it was to be expected at the discretion of the President is another ground of pretended alarm. Had the appropriation been made, and had it become necessary to expend it, the disbursement must have been made in the War and Navy Departments, precisely as in other cases of appropriation for the army and navy.

The usual appropriations expended through those departments exceed ten millions of dollars per year; all of which is expended under the direction of the Executive authority. The only additional right conferred on the President by the proposed section in the appropriation bill, was to decide, in a certain contingency, whether the money should be expended or not, and what portions should be devoted to the navy, and what portions to the army. No power was proposed to be given him over the actual expenditure of the money more than he possesses over the expenditure of every other appropriation. Is it not singular that the very men who are yearly crowding upon the President numberless millions, to be expended under his discretion, in making internal improvements of little or no use, and in his consequences corrupting large masses of our population, should hesitate to place at his disposal the comparatively small sum of three millions to provide the means of defence for the country?

But it would be tantamount to a declaration of war, said Mr. Calhoun! We remember the time when a large appropriation was put at the disposition of the Governor of South Carolina, to be expended at his sole discretion, in promoting the cause of nullification; and we heard nothing from Calhoun, or Fremont, or Leigh, or any of this corps of noisy alarmists of danger to liberty, or a declaration of war. Nay, although another large appropriation was made for the purchase of arms, and an act passed authorizing the raising of volunteers, although arms were purchased, and volunteers raised to the number, as Mr. Preston said, of 10,000 men, yet these men, said, *acceded*, and *assented*, that it was neither war, nor a declaration of war, but a most peaceful remedy, of which nobody had a right to complain! And in fact no war ensued.

But the very men who could put heavy appropriations into the hands of a Governor to be expended at his discretion, and could put arms into the hands of thousands of misguided and excited partisans to wield against the bosom of their own country, now refuse to trust the President with the means of defending that country against the aggressions of a foreign power! There is, however, a consistency of one sort in this conduct—a consistent hostility to the Government and Union of these States! It is consistent in Mr. Calhoun to deny the means of defence to a government he desired to destroy. And it was consistent in Mr. Webster, who had denied to one Administration the means of defending the country against Great Britain, in the late war, to deny to another the means of defending against France in any future war! These men have acted consistently! But how came Mr. Clay and Judge White in their company?

## MR. WALSH'S OPINION.

The National Gazette, says "Nothing is clearer to us than the Whig party will commit suicide in the act of adopting a professed, proclaimed Jackson politician," as their candidates for the Presidency.

## METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.

## From the Winchester Virginian.

**THE CONFERENCE.**—The Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, closed its session in this place, on yesterday, about 1 o'clock. The sitting of the Conference has been protracted longer than is usual, owing to the vast amount of business which it was found necessary to dispose of, but we are happy to learn that the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed among the members, although several questions of an exciting nature were brought before it. It is highly gratifying to us to understand that our efforts to render the stay of the Ministers among us as comfortable as practicable, have elicited the warmest approbation; and it is equally gratifying for us to remark that the citizens have been much pleased with the society of their visitors. Indeed, we do no more than justice when we say, that there is perhaps scarcely an individual among us who does not regret that the Conference is closed, and that its members have already departed to their several fields of labor.

They carry with them, however, the best wishes of our society. Connected with the sittings of the conference were many incidents which we should have been pleased to notice, but the hurry and bustle of the moment at which we are preparing this hasty article must be our apology for passing them over unnoticed. Suffice it to say, we are greatly mistaken if the able and zealous efforts which have been made to advance the interests of piety in our community will not yet be productive of much benefit. We have barely time to add the list of appointments, and resolutions adopted by the conference, at the passage of which we happened to be present, and it is but proper to say that we have never seen a resolution received with such decided marks of approbation as was the one acknowledging the hospitality of the citizens of Winchester.

**FOR THE VIRGINIAN.**

**Messrs. Editors.**—I have been instructed to furnish you, with a request for publication, the annexed resolutions of the Baltimore annual Conference, passed at its recent session in this place:

- Resolved unanimously, By the Baltimore annual Conference, that untitled and individually we entertain a very lively sense of gratitude to the citizens of Winchester, for the hospitality towards us during our yearly session.
- Resolved, That our thanks be respectfully presented to the Mayor and Council of this Borough for the use of the Town Hall during our sittings.
- Resolved, That the thanks of this Conference be tendered to the ministers of the Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian and Lutheran Churches for the use of their respective pulpits during our sittings.
- Resolved, That the secretary furnish the foregoing resolutions for insertion in the Winchester Virginian and Republican.

C. A. DAVIS, Sec'y. A. B. C. Winchester, March 23, 1835.

**APPOINTMENTS FOR THE BALTIMORE CONFERENCE, 1835.**

**Baltimore district.**—Alfred Griffith, P. E. Baltimore city—Wm. Hamilton, Geo. G. Cookman, T. G. Thornton; James Sewell, Wm. H. Bnos, J. Merican.

**East Baltimore—S. G. Roszell, Robert S. Vinton.**

**West Baltimore—Joseph Frye.** Sharp st. and Ashbury—Jacob Gruber.

**Baltimore Circuit—John A. Gere, William Severn—Chas. A. Davis, Edw. E. Allen Jesse Stansbury.**

**Annapolis—J. Poisel.**

**Calvert—Wm. Hank, Jonathan Monroe, Z. Jordan.**

**St. Michaels—G. W. Deems, H. Holland.**

**Prince George's—J. H. Baker.**

**Elkridge—A. A. Eskridge, S. McMullen, J. M. Hanson, sup.**

**Montgomery—Jacob Larkin, E. Miller.**

**Potomac—James Riley, W. T. Norfolk.**

**Matamoras Mission—John Smith.**

**Potomac District—Henry Slicer, P. E. Alexandria—Edwin Dorsey, B. N. Brown, F. Andry—Samuel Bryson, Thos. B. Seagrave.**

**Georgetown—Charles B. Tippet.**

**Leesburg—Joseph White.**

**Fredericksburg—James H. Brown.**

**Paris—Wm. Evans, F. Morgan.**

**Rock Creek—Thos. W. Wood.**

**Ladysburg—Gerard Morgan, A. Taylor.**

**Hillsborough—William Monroe, Richard Brown.**

**Warrenton—N. J. B. Morgan.**

**Stafford—E. R. Veitch, D. Thomas.**

**Lawrence—F. McCartney, A. Compton.**

**Westmoreland—C. Parkinson, N. Head.**

**Rockingham district—Norval Wilson, P. E. Rockingham—William Weeks, William H. Coffin.**

**Staunton—R. M. Linscomb.**

**Augusta—John C. Lynn, T. O. Summers.**

**Lexington—T. H. W. Monroe, J. S. Martin.**

**Castile—George W. Humphries, Edw. H. Barry.**

**Christiansburg—A. A. Reese, S. Mullin.**

**Monroe—J. W. Osborne, S. D. Hopkins, J. L. Bromwell, sup.**

**Covington—J. W. Richardson, G. L. Brown.**

**Lewisburg—John V. Riden.**

**Lewisburg Circuit—Geo. G. Brook, W. B. F. Littlejohn.**

**Huntersville—Stephen Smith, J. Plotner.**

**Franklin—James M. Green.**

**Craig's creek mission—J. W. Cullem.**

**Winchester district—David Steel, P. E. Winchester—John Miller.**

**Winchester Circuit—James Watts, J. T. Payne.**

**Jefferson—Job Guest, Samuel Keppeler.**

**Harpers Ferry—J. A. Henning.**

**Berkeley—Jno. Howell, Jno. L. Gibbons.**

**Springfield—W. O. Lumsden.**

**South Branch—J. Clary, G. D. Chenoweth.**

**Morefield—D. Kennison, C. Hartman.**

**Woodstock—Phil. Rescorl, E. P. Phelps.**

**Luray—M. Goheen, B. H. Nadal.**

**Chambersburg district—R. Cadden, P. E. Chambersburg—George Hildt.**

**Yanagesburg—James Berkely.**

**Shippensburg—N. P. Cunningham.**

**Bloomfield—F. S. Hummel, R. T. Nixon.**

**Millin—Wesley Howe, J. H. Dyerly.**

**Littleton—P. McConally, T. J. Dyerly.**

**Hagerstown—John Bear, Joab Bernard T. Dorsey, sup.**

**Bellford—Dan'l. Hartman.**

**Cumberland—P. D. Linscomb.**

**Allegany—Basil Barry, S. B. Blake.**

**Clear Spring—W. B. Edwards, J. Clark.**

**Northumberland district—W. Prettyman, P. E.**

**Sunbury—O. Ege, John Anderson.**

**Hollidaysburg—D. Shaver, A. Britton.**

**Lewistown—Tobias Reley.**

**Lewistown Circuit—James Stevens, J. S. Leo.**

**Berwick—John Rhodes, J. Young.**

**Northumberland—H. Tarring, J. Geyer, R. Bears.**

Lycoming—J. Sanks, T. Myers, S. Ellis, sup.

Bellefonte—J. Forrest, A. G. Chenoweth, Phillipsburg—Eli Nicodemus.

Huntingdon—Jno. Bowen, Thomas Tanneyhill.

**Christ district.**—A. Hemphill, P. E. Carlisle—Henry S. Keppel.

Carlisle Circuit—Jas. Ewing, E. Ayv. York—Charles Kalbhis.

Shrewsbury—Wm. Butler, Joseph Parker.

Harford—Henry Furlong, Amos Smith.

Great Falls—Isaac Collins, H. G. Dill.

Liberty—Charles B. Young, Hez. Best.

Frederick—Thos. McGee, F. N. Mills, J. L. Pitts, sup.

Ashury—J. McEnally.

Gettysburg—Richard Bond, James Houseworth, James Reed, sup.

Jno. Davis, Colleague Agent north of Potomac.

John A. Collins, do. south of Potomac.

R. B. F. Goddard permitted to visit Africa.

The next conference to be held in Baltimore, on Wednesday the 9th day of March 1836.

## From the Baltimore American.

**DEATH OF BISHOP M'KENDREE.**

The Western Methodist, a journal published at Nashville, announces the death of a distinguished man in their fraternity, viz: Wm. M'Kendree. He was a native of Williamsburg, Virginia, and was an Adjutant during the revolutionary war. When about thirty years of age, he became an itinerant preacher amongst the Methodists, and was made a bishop in the year 1808. We subjoin, from the paper quoted above, some interesting particulars:

Bishop M'Kendree preached his last sermon on earth in the new church in Nashville on Sabbath the 23d of November, 1834, which was reported from his lips, and forms the first number of the Western Methodist Preacher. His health immediately declined below its usual low state, and continued very indolent until he left Nashville about the 22d December to visit his brother, Dr. James M'Kendree, in Sumner county. He reached his brother's house or his vicinity before Christmas. His spirits were then low, and his mind seemed to be in a state of severe trial, arising chiefly from the thought that his days of usefulness and labor for the church were over, and that he could in future expect to be nothing but an unprofitable servant. A spirit of worldly anxiety assailed him, with which he afflicted for a season, struggling in prayer against it, in which labor he was joined by his favorite nephew, whose prayers he entreated that the temptation might depart. The cloud at length broke, the beams of the sun of glory shone through, and the abashed adversary fled from his last conflict with this man of God, who now boldly stepped beyond the valley of despair and over the enchanted ground quite into the celestial land of Beulah where heavenly voices were heard, and where messengers from the better world were not "few and far between."

About this time the forefinger of the Bishop's right hand became affected with a singular swelling which came on the end near where he habitually held his pen in writing. He submitted it to medical treatment from his brother, Doct. James M'Kendree; but it seemed to resist and mock at all the efforts of skill, became exceedingly painful and wasted away the finger, while the agony seemed to communicate to other parts of his body as if a sympathy existed between his back and head and the incorrigible tumor on his finger.

It was most affecting to learn the aid to which the Bishop resorted while in pain. Sometimes members of his own family and religious brethren from the neighborhood would be present when the Bishop would request their prayers, such was his faith in a prayer—hearing God that almost invariably the throbbings would cease during the prayer, and before its close the Bishop would be in a slumber as calm as an infant. In one instance he told a friend and neighbor, who was on the end near where he habitually held his pen in writing, he as you pray in your family, but in faith, with direct reference to my case. After prayer the Bishop smiled, raised his hand and said it is easy now! This was about two weeks before his death.

His strength was completely prostrated, and his voice sunk to a whisper, while his chronic asthmatic complaints increased, and his fits of coughing with his inability to raise the accumulated mucus, gave premonition that his hold on life was but a few days. He lay on the shadows that dance on the plain.

The attention of the Bishop's relatives had all along been unremitting and tender; it now became extreme. His interesting sister was ever at his bedside, where her "post of observation darker every hour" had oftentimes been before—for many a time before this, has the Bishop gone home to die. His kind affectionate and engaging niece seemed for weeks to have risen above the waist of sleep as he watched the nights and days away at his pillow. The Bishop was so affected by her constant attention, that he would kindly say to her—"Frances, you are like a lamp; you wake when I sleep, to shine on me when I wake."

The Sabbath previous to his death, from days before mortality was merged in immortality, his brother, the doctor addressed him to the following effect: Bishop, you are sinking; we shall in all probability be soon separated. The Bishop replied—"Yes I know it; but I regard his last wishes respecting his funeral arrangements, when both the Bishop and his brother (both having been similarly affected with asthmatic complaints) were seized with a fit of coughing which interrupted their conversation for that time. Soon after the Bishop was seen to make a signal with his hand that he wished to speak, when at the request of Dr. M'Kendree, his son Dudley M'Kendree the Bishop's nephew, leaned over him to receive his communication.

With regard to the state of his mind, the Bishop said "All is well, for time or for eternity I live by faith in the Son of God; for me to live is Christ; to die is gain." In his most emphatic manner he repeated—"I wish that all point to be perfectly understood—that all is well with me, whether I live or die. For two months," said he, "I have not had a cloud to darken my hope; I have had uninterrupted confidence in my Saviour Jesus Christ."

On a bed on which he lay for many days, but not being able to finish the couplet it was finished for him.

With regard to the circumstances of his interment he summed up his wishes in the following expressive sentence:—"I wish to be buried in the ancient Methodist style, like an old christian minister." He was asked if he had any choice in regard to the text of his funeral sermon, the preacher, he answered that he had none. He was subsequently asked if he had any choice in regard to the one who should preach his funeral sermon; his answer was, "not particularly; Logan Douglas as well as any one." This was his way of calling the Rev. Thomas Logan Douglas, Presiding Elder of the Nashville District; and this is considered by his







## GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM, OR THE SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COM- PANION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**THE GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM** will be published every Saturday, on fine imperial paper, of the largest class, at three dollars per annum, payable in advance.

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

Address **SMITH & ALEXANDER**, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia. A specimen number may be had on application at the office. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Country editors, who insert the above advertisement three or four times will be entitled to an exchange.

## The Farmer and Gardener. AND Live-Stock Breeder & Manager.

IS a weekly paper in quarto form—successor of the late American Farmer, which has been discontinued—conducted by I. I. Hitchcock, and issued every Tuesday from this establishment on the following terms:

1. Price five dollars per annum, payable in advance. 2. When this is done, 50 cents worth of any kind of seeds on hand will be delivered or sent to the order of the subscriber with his receipt.

3. The manner of payment which is preferable to any other for distant subscribers, is by check or draft on some responsible party here, or else by remittance of a current bank note; and to obviate all objection to mail transmission, the conductor assumes the risk.

3. Subscriptions are always charged by the year, and never for a shorter time. When once sent to a subscriber the paper will not be discontinued (except at the discretion of the publisher) without a special order, on receipt of which a discontinuance will be entered, to take effect at the end of the current year of subscription.

4. Subscribers may receive the work either by mail in weekly numbers, or in monthly or quarterly portions; or else in a volume (ending in May annually,) handsomely pressed, half bound and lettered (to match with the American Farmer) by such conveyance as they may direct: but the \$5 must in all these cases be paid in advance.

5. Advertisements relating to any of the subjects of this paper will be inserted once at one dollar per square, or at that rate for more than a square, and at half that rate for each repetition.

This paper, like its predecessor, is exclusively devoted to the interests of the "tillers of the soil," and also treats more particularly than that work did of the breeding, rearing and management of domestic animals. The culture of silk and of the vine also receives particular attention.

Agricultural Chemistry, which forms the basis of the true theory of farming; and details of the experience of enlightened practical farmers and gardeners, together with a weekly report of the Baltimore produce and provision markets form the principal theme of this publication; party politics and religious discussions being wholly excluded. The advertising page too, will be found interesting and highly useful to the farmer and gardener.

The publication year begins and ends in May. The numbers for a year form a handsome volume of 416 pages, and the last or 52d Number, contains a title page and copious index.

**An argument and an offer.**—It is respectfully suggested that those farmers who view a subscription to a well conducted agricultural paper in the light of an expense or tax. This item ought to be classed by them with the cost of manure—both may indeed be dispensed with but not advantageously. Why should the influence of the printing press, which is literally revolutionizing the world, be lost to the farmer? Surely there is no human employment which more deserves its aid, nor to which such aid can be more useful than to the fundamental art of Agriculture. 6. If any farmer is doubtful on this point, and considers an agricultural paper either useless or expensive, the conductor of this cheerfully meets his misgivings with the following proposition: Let him send for either of the papers issued from this office, and comply with the terms; and if at the end of his year he shall be of opinion that he has not received benefits from its columns equal to its cost, I pledge my word to receive back from him the Nos. (in good order), and give him seeds of any kind on hand for the full amount paid by him for subscription. This pledge is given and will be redeemed in perfect good faith.

Any gentleman desirous of seeing a specimen of the work, with a view to subscribing, if he shall like it, shall on furnishing his address without cost to the conductor, have a number sent him for that purpose. Gentlemen subscribing are respectfully advised to take the Nos. from the commencement of the current volume; and indeed when not otherwise specially directed we shall so send them. Subscriptions, communications and advertisements are respectfully solicited.

## HINTS TO FARMERS.

This is another publication printed on a large sheet than the Farmer and Gardener, in octavo form, and issued from this establishment every second week on the following terms:

1. Price two dollars a year; but to those who pay at the time of subscribing, free of postage or other expense to the editor, a return shall be made of any kind of seeds, tree, book, or other article kept for sale at the establishment, to the amount of fifty cents.

2. Three subscribers uniting and sending five dollars shall be credited in full, each for a year's subscription; but they shall not be entitled to the "return" mentioned above.

3. A postmaster or other person who shall send \$5 (current in Baltimore,) free of all expense to the conductor, shall receive four copies of the work for one year, to be charged to one account.

4. Price of advertising—manner of subscribing and of discontinuing—and also of paying, are the same as those prescribed above for the Farmer and Gardener.

Also: The guarantee to receive back the numbers at the end of the year, if a subscriber is dissatisfied with the work, is extended to this as to the other paper.

The matter for this paper will be chiefly compiled from the Farmer and Gardener, and Live-Stock Breeder and Manager; the American Farmer; and indeed from all the agricultural periodicals of the country; comprising the best pieces from each. It will also contain a brief current of country produce, in both the commercial and country markets, and a page or two will be devoted to advertisements connected with the main objects of the publication. In short, the paper will be adapted to the purposes, and devoted exclusively to the benefit of the common farmer.

The numbers for a year will make a handsome volume of 416 pages, and the last one will contain a title page and index.

Well aware of the peculiar difficulties attending the publication of an agricultural periodical, yet satisfied that nothing is of higher importance to the country, than that of cultivation of the soil and the various subjects connected with it, the editor of the Ohio Farmer is determined to persevere in his labors.

The 2d vol. of the Farmer will, therefore, be commenced on the first day of January, 1836. In continuing this publication, the editor feels that he may justly and appropriately appeal to the friends of Agriculture and Horticultural improvements in general, to aid in its circulation, and to enrich its columns with contributions from their pens. During the short period of its publication it has received countenance and circulation fully equal to the anticipations of the editor, and which he thinks a sufficient guarantee for its continuance, and to warrant a more general support.

The proper culture of the soil—improving live stock—diseases of animals—the improvement in the culture of garden and field vegetables—and mechanic arts, and agricultural and garden implements—Domestic Economy—Botany—Geology—Natural History—Chemistry, &c. will all receive due attention, from both original communications and extracts from the most approved works.

In addition to the interests of the first volume, the editor is making preparations to en-

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live and improve the Farmer by numerous Cuts, representing more clearly the subjects above enumerated. As this will necessarily incur a heavy expense, a corresponding patronage is expected and solicited.

At the request of a number of eastern correspondents, the editor intends also, in the course of this volume, to give, from time to time, a condensed view of the agricultural condition and resources of the great Mississippi Valley—the points where emigration for the time being is most tending—the prospects held out to emigrants—the face and health of the country—the prices of land—the facilities of navigation, and the streams for milling and manufacturing purposes, &c.

Such information is of the utmost importance to emigrating farmers, and as closely connected with a Western agricultural publication as the cultivation of the soil itself, or the products suitable to such cultivation. As this branch of the work will extend its circulation to some considerable extent among eastern gentlemen, and others, who wish to purchase Western lands, holders of such lands would find it to their interest to make the same known through its columns—and whenever this is done to any extent, the description of such lands will be published on a separate sheet, and forwarded as a cover to the Farmer. The usual prices of advertising will only be charged. No charge, however, is intended to be made for communications for a single publication, descriptive of lands, face, and health of the country, &c.

5. A List of Solvent Banks will be occasionally inserted, and any important change in the markets duly noticed.

## TERMS.

The Ohio Farmer is published twice a month at the very low price of \$1 a year, in advance, with an Index to each volume. It is expressly reduced to this price (much below what is safe for the proprietor) to encourage its circulation, and promote agricultural science. All notes on solvent banks received. Payment may be made by mail, at our risk, free of postage. Persons obtaining 5 subscribers, shall have the 6th copy gratis; or for \$20, shall have 25 copies sent to their direction.

All editors, postmasters, and officers of agricultural societies, are authorized agents, and requested to act as such.

Editors who wish to receive the second volume, will please publish the above, and forward their papers for exchange.

Batavia, Ohio, Nov. 1834.—dec 27

## PROSPECTUS

For publishing the ADVISORY SHIRE WRIT AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, semi-weekly throughout the year.

Having assumed the entire management of the Whig, I am anxious to render the paper one of as much interest and usefulness as the circumstances under which it is published will admit. With this view I have determined to issue it semi-weekly throughout the year, for the convenience of the citizens of this country, and of those who have greater charges of postage, or of lessening much, which would be both annoying and interesting to them. To obviate these difficulties, and to be able to supply the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining or contiguous counties with a paper, which will inform them at an early day, of most matters of interest which the press of our country is daily evolving, I have determined on this change.

In adopting it, however, it is not my intention to make any advance on the price of subscription to the paper to such as pay in advance. All such will receive it at the exceedingly low rate of \$3 per annum. Those who do not pay in advance will be charged \$4 per annum.

It is further my intention to publish a weekly paper throughout the year, to meet the views of such of the patrons of the Whig as may not feel disposed, or may not find it convenient to take the semi-weekly paper. The weekly paper will be reduced to two dollars per annum, to such as pay in advance; those who do not pay in advance will be charged two dollars and fifty cents.

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

The importance of prompt payment to the publishers of newspapers, must be obvious to every one. To have one's debts scattered over the country in such small sums, renders them almost valueless, to correct the evil as far as practicable, and at the same time to extend the circulation of the paper by offering an additional inducement to subscribers, in the reduced price of the Whig, I have concluded to make the difference in price between such as pay in advance, and those who wait to be called on.

The above arrangement, will be carried into effect from the first of January next. The semi-weekly paper will be published on Tuesdays and Saturday mornings, the weekly paper on Tuesday mornings. Subscribers to the Whig are requested to communicate to the editor which paper they would wish to receive; in the absence of such instruction, the semi-weekly will be considered as ordered by them.

It is useless to give any assurance to the patrons of the paper, that it is my intention, if possible, to render it more worthy of their support. The effort now made must afford evidence sufficient of a disposition to give them a valuable consideration for the amount paid. If the paper should prove itself worthy of public confidence and support, I have no fear that it will fail to receive them.

RICHARD SPENCER.

## Collector's Notice.

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

JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector of Talbot county.

sept 9

## APPRENTICE.

WANTED, to the Tin plate working, an apprentice; a lad of good connections from the country would be preferred. Apply to

ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.

feb 17

## GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

### AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

Of Useful and entertaining Knowledge. To be illustrated with numerous Engravings By the Boston Engraving Company.

THE success which has attended the publication of the best Magazines from the English Press, has led to preparation for issuing a periodical more particularly adapted to the wants and tastes of the American public. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work strictly what its title indicates, it will nevertheless, contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines.

Extensive preparations have been entered into, both with artists and authors, to furnish from all parts of the Union, drawings and illustrations of every subject of interest, which the publishers confidently believe will enable them to issue a work honorable to its title, and acceptable to the American People.

The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of twenty splendid engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly containing between forty and fifty important octavo pages, and be furnished at the low price of two dollars per annum. It will comprise—

Portraits and Biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans; Views of Public Buildings, Monuments and Improvements; Landscape Scenery; the boundless variety and beauty of which, in this country, will form an unending source of instruction and gratification; Engravings and descriptions of the character, habits &c. of Beasts, Birds, Fishes and Insects, together with every subject connected with the Geography, History, Natural and Artificial resources of the country, illustrated in a familiar and popular manner.

FREEMAN HUNT, Agent of the Boston Engraving Company, 47 Court St. Boston, July 17—dec 13

## COACH, GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.

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

With a large and extensive assortment of

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

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

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

The public's obedient servants,  
**ANDERSON & HOPKINS.**

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

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

A. & H.  
Jan 20

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

**TO TRAVELLERS.**

HAVING taken upon myself the contract for the transportation of the Mail from Cambridge to Snow Hill, passengers will hereafter be conveyed from Cambridge to Princess Anne, or from Princess Anne to Cambridge, or any of the intermediate places, on moderate terms, by means of the two horse Mail Stage, now running between the towns. The Stage leaves Cambridge twice a week, on Wednesday and Sunday mornings, at 6 o'clock, and returning, departs from Princess Anne, at the same hour on Tuesday and Saturday of each week.

ROBERT COOPER.

dec 30  
N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

**THE STEAM BOAT**

**MARYLAND**

WILL leave Baltimore on Friday next, the 13th instant, at 7 o'clock, A. M. (weather permitting) for Annapolis, Cambridge, (by Castle Haven wharf), and Easton, and return next day, Saturday. She will make one trip a week to the Eastern Shore, as above stated; leaving Baltimore on Friday and returning Saturday, until further notice.

L. G. TAYLOR, Capt.

feb 7

## Easton and Baltimore Packet.

### SCHOONER EMILY JANE.

ROBSON LEONARD—Master.

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

The public's obdt servt.  
J. E. LEONARD.

feb 17

## Easton and Baltimore Packet.

VIA MILES RIVER FERRY.

### Schooner William & Henry.

JAMES STEWART—Master.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on the 4th March, (weather permitting,) leaving Miles River Ferry on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock; returning, will leave Baltimore on the Saturday following, at 9 o'clock, from Light street wharf, No. 10, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season.

Freights intended for the William & Henry will be received on board at Miles River Ferry, or at the Landings of such persons on the river as may request it. All orders left at the Drug Store of Spencer & Willis, in Easton, or with the Captain, will be promptly attended to by the public's obedient servant.

WM. TOWNSEND.  
67- Passage to or from Baltimore, and found \$1.50.

feb 28

## REMOVAL.

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

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

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

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

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

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the lowest cash prices.

ENNALLS ROSZELL.  
Easton, Jan. 10

## Cart-wheel, Plough, and Wagon Wright.

THE subscriber acknowledges his obligations to the public for the liberal share of patronage which they have extended to him in the line of his business, since he came to Easton. He still continues to carry on the business of Cart-wheel, Plough and Wagon Wright, in all its branches, at the old stand at the upper end of Washington street. Having laid in a supply of the

**BEST MATERIALS,** he is prepared to execute all orders in the neatest and most substantial manner, for cash, or on a liberal credit to good customers, for any kind of country produce or fire prices.

JOHN B. FIRBANK.  
(G cow3w)

IN consequence of the unexpected accession of material for the Biography of the Hon. MARTIN VAN BUREN, the work will be increased by a large number of pages, which renders it necessary to advance the price of it from 50 to 75 cents per copy.

Editors who have published the Prospectus of the work, will please notice this alteration of price, and receive subscriptions therefor, for which a reasonable per centage will be allowed.

WM. EMMONS.  
feb 17

## The Farmer's and Citizen's.

### RETREAT.

THE Subscriber, having removed to the above named Establishment on Washington street, adjoining the Office of Samuel Hamilton, jr. Esq. nearly opposite the store of Mr. James Wilson, and directly opposite the Office of J. M. Faulkner, begs leave to inform his old friends and customers and the public generally, that he is now prepared to accommodate gentlemen and their horses, and intends always to keep, while in season,

**OYSTERS, TERRAPINS, WILD FOWL,** &c. &c.

He returns his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by diligence and attention to business to merit and obtain patronage from a generous public.

HENRY CLIFT.  
Jan 31

N. B. The highest cash prices will at all times be paid for Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. by

**FOR SALE.**  
A Yoke of young, well broke OXEN, and a good OX CART, low for cash, or on a short credit. Apply to  
JAMES BENNY.  
Easton, feb. 17

## The Thorough-bred Race Horse

### UPTON,

SIX YEARS OLD NEXT SPRING, WILL make another season at the same stand, —terms \$8 and \$12. For his pedigree in full, and extraordinary performance as a three year old, running his mile in 1m. 53s., 1m. 52s., 1m. 53s