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## THE TERMS

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## POETRY.

### TO A FASHIONABLE FEMALE FRIEND.

BY DAVID PAUL BROWN.

I knew thee when thy heart was young,  
Unfought with care, untrained to pride,  
And oft my humble muse has sung  
The virtues of the artless bride.

Years have rolled on, and still thou art  
Replete with every early grace,  
In form and feature—but thy heart  
Accords not with that dimpled face.

Fashion and art empty show  
Usurp the throne where Nature reigned;  
Feign as thou wilt, thou'lt never cease to glow  
Those dear delights thou hast disdained.

'Tis outside all—'tis mirth and glee,  
Bright as the orb, beneath whose ray  
We bask in noonday revelry—  
But night succeeds the fairest day!

The sun, that sheds his beams on all,  
Shares neither in their warmth nor light;  
The genial dews, on flowers that fall,  
Adorn not the dark brow of night.

Thy smiles may scatter transport round,  
And teach even marble hearts to glow,  
But neither light nor warmth is found  
To cheer thine own or soothe his woe.

Flirts, fops and fools supply the place  
Where modest virtue and wisdom shone,  
And native charms and artless grace  
Forever from the scene hath flown.

The wandering glance, the studied smile,  
That speaks of conquest won or sought,  
Can never the weary hours beguile  
Or fill the aching void of thought.

Vapid vain are all these lures  
That day and night thine hours employ;  
This senseless round the soul endures,  
But never—never can enjoy.

The simple rustic in her bowser  
Arrayed in innocence and health,  
Among the flowers, the sweetest flower,  
May laugh to scorn thy pomp and wealth.

She smiles—when'er she deigns to smile—  
In unsophisticated glee,  
On some brave youth, whose honest toil  
And honest open rivalry

Has won her love—and taught that breast  
The secret of purity alone,  
The darling lesson—to be blest,  
By firmly resting on his own.

From the Gazette and Watchman.

## ON LIME.

I have witnessed the effects of Lime upon the  
first crop of both wheat and corn, upon both of  
such soils as above described, and will here cite  
a few of the many experiments and beneficial  
effects of lime, that have come under my im-  
mediate notice.

J. S. had a field of 25 acres, about five of  
which was what is called a cold, heavy, wet soil;  
the remainder a good loam. He had for  
several years abandoned the five acres, deeming  
it a useless expenditure of time and labor to till it.  
He was induced in the summer of 1833, when putting the same field  
in wheat, to try about 35 bushels of quick lime to  
the acre, on three of the five acres, heretofore  
considered almost useless. Some effect was ex-  
perienced on the wheat; so much so, as to make  
that part of the field nearly as good as the other.  
In the spring of 1833, the whole of the same  
field was put in corn, and an impartial tillage  
was given. The twenty acres of the field originally  
a good soil, produced about thirty-five bushels  
of corn to the acre—the two of the five acres, of  
cold clay soil, on which no lime had been put,  
did not produce 20 bushels to the acre—and the  
remaining three acres on which the lime had  
been put, produced 50 bushels of corn to the  
acre; considerably the best corn in the field,  
larger ears, more perfectly filled and a much  
stronger growth of stock. This experiment  
affords an evidence of the immediate effects of  
lime in changing the properties of that kind of  
soil, and not only changing it to make it per-  
manently good, but the extra produce the  
second year fully compensates for the investment  
in lime.

I have seen in one or two instances the in-  
calculable advantages resulting from the appli-  
cation of thirty-five or forty bushels of lime to  
the acre, on the same kind of soil in that dis-  
trict of country, called the Welsh Tract. The  
land was sown down in wheat, and the owner  
has informed me that he raised from ten to  
twelve bushels of wheat the first crop, where  
he could scarcely ever get his seed before—and  
this beside, their having the ground prepared  
for a succession of profitable and improving  
crops.

One of our practical and most enterprising  
farmers, WILLIAM J. HURLOCK, among his  
numerous experiments with lime, was induced  
to ascertain particularly, the immediate effects  
of lime upon the first crop of corn. In the  
spring of 1833, he prepared his field for a crop  
of corn—it was first covered over with a light  
dressing of manure and ploughed down, he then  
put on about forty-five bushels of lime to the  
acre, on all the field except one acre; which  
acre, was carefully measured off, as also an ad-  
joining acre on which lime had been put; no  
partiality was used in the selection of those  
acres of ground, and no difference either in the

quality of the soil, or the quantity of manure  
used, except that one acre was covered with  
forty-five bushels of lime, and the other with-  
out any; an impartial mode of tillage was used.  
The corn was carefully gathered and kept sepa-  
rate, and the result when beat &c, cleaned  
and measured was, that the piece of ground on  
which the lime had been put produced ninety-  
two bushels of corn, and the other seventy-eight  
bushels, making a difference of fourteen bush-  
els. The difference appears so great, he was  
fearful some mistake might have occurred, and  
was induced to measure off one or two other  
acres in the field, and gather and measure the  
corn, he however found, the result to be about  
the same, and he was fully convinced that the  
increase of fourteen bushels of corn to the acre,  
might be solely attributed to the lime. By the  
result of this experiment we see that the extra  
produce of the first crop paid two thirds of the  
original cost of the lime, and has left the land  
in a state, to proportionably increase the pro-  
duct of the oats crop this year, and the wheat  
and grass next. This same gentleman is using  
lime now very extensively, and last fall covered  
a grass soil with it; and from present ap-  
pearances I have no doubt, that the extra pro-  
duct of grass, over the part not limed, particu-  
larly if the season should be dry, will nearly pay  
the cost of the lime in one year. He has limed  
two fields for corn this spring—and so fully is  
he convinced of the importance and economy of  
lime as a manure, that he intends securing all  
his land as fast as possible. He believes in  
investments of money made in this way, will  
yield an interest of twenty per cent. from the  
commencement for the first four or five years,  
and then by proper tillage and management  
from fifty to one hundred per cent. will be the  
effects of the first investment.

I have known the experiment tried of spread-  
ing quick lime on the corn ground after the  
corn was up to the height of three or four inches  
and had been harrowed, with signal success.—  
In one case it was resorted to, to make up a  
deficiency of a coat of manure on a lot of ground,  
the balance of the lot having been well covered  
with compost manure. The lime was put on  
pretty heavy, probably at the rate of fifty or  
sixty bushels to the acre on that part of the lot  
which had been limed, the corn was more easily  
cultivated, filled more perfectly, and yielded  
about twenty per cent. per acre more than the  
remainder of the lot.

The application of quick lime on the corn  
ground is certainly beneficial in destroying, or  
at least checking, the growth of weeds, or use-  
less vegetable matter, thereby saving the far-  
mer a great deal of labor, and his corn from be-  
ing superseded by the weeds in receiving nourish-  
ment from the soil.

Mild or slackened lime, I believe, may be more  
advantageously applied on the spring crops; but  
I would advise the use of fresh burnt lime, to  
be put on the ground for the wheat crop, or to  
be spread on the grass designed either for pas-  
ture or mowing in the fall, or through the win-  
ter.

But after all is said upon the most suitable  
time for the first introduction of lime into the  
soil to produce the most speedy and effectual  
benefit, the force of argument and the strength  
of opinion is exhausted by the grand object of  
its inestimable advantages and its use; no mat-  
ter at what time, or under what circumstances  
it is used, so as it is applied in a proper manner.

If quick lime, have it slacked by pouring wa-  
ter on it fresh from the kilns, and spreading it  
immediately. If mild or slackened lime is used,  
have it as dry as possible, and well distributed  
on the ground.

Having thus far been treating of the nature  
and qualities of Lime, and its application and  
adaptation to various soils as a manure, I now  
proceed to its agency in the promotion and com-  
position of other manures.

The process of fermentation, to a certain ex-  
tent becomes necessary to convert vegetable  
matter of all kinds into a manure or food for the  
nourishment of plants; and it has been suggested  
by Sir Humphrey Davy and others, that lime  
immediately, if mild or slackened lime is used,  
more benefit can be derived from ploughing  
under vegetable matter, to decompose in the  
soil, than by composting it. I am, however,  
not of this opinion. I believe a slight incipient  
fermentation in the dung of cattle, because it  
consists of a variety of vegetable matter united  
with the dung of cattle, and is in a situation  
more perfectly to ferment and decompose. In  
proportion as the woody fibre, straw, hay, &c,  
accumulates in the yard in its undecomposed  
form, in that proportion is the demand for quick-  
lime as a solvent to assist in the decomposition.  
But if fermentation progresses rapidly, and there  
is but a small proportion of extraneous  
rough vegetable matter, my opinion is that lime  
ought not to be used. The excess of fermenta-  
tion tends to the destruction and dissipation of  
the most useful parts of the manure; and the  
ultimate results of this process are like those of  
combustion.

It is a common practice among farmers, to  
suffer the farm yard dung to ferment till the  
fibrous texture of the vegetable, is entirely broken  
down, and till the manure becomes perfectly  
cold, and so soft as to be easily cut with  
the spade. This I believe to be prejudicial to  
the interests of the farmer. During the violent  
fermentation which is necessary for reducing  
farm yard manure to the state in which it is  
called short manure, not only a large quantity of  
fluid, but likewise gaseous matter is lost; so  
much so, that the dung is reduced one half or  
two-thirds in weight. To remedy this evil, I  
would advise the frequent addition of vegeta-  
ble matter to the surface, and an occasional few  
loads of dirt, &c. to cover it with—by this  
means evaporation would be prevented, fer-  
mentation would go on in a gradual manner,  
and your quantity of manure would be consid-  
erably increased instead of diminished.

There is certainly an evident remission on  
the part of our farmers, in attending to the fer-  
mentation of manure; there is none of our far-  
mers but what might make double and I might  
say quadruple the quantity of manure they do  
with the same force they employ, and with very  
little additional labor. The important mode  
of composting is very much neglected. By  
gathering up weeds, coarse grass and refuse  
stuff of various kinds, and putting on it a few  
bushels of fresh lime and covering with earth,  
one or two hundred loads of manure may be  
made with very little trouble.

The effects of lime in converting tanners' mo-  
ist spent bark into a manure, has been ascer-  
tained by some experiments made by Sir  
Humphrey Davy. And the same writer says,  
"Lime forms a kind of insoluble soap with oil  
matters, and then gradually decomposes them  
by separating from them oxygen and carbon."  
It combines likewise with the animal acids,  
and probably assists their decomposition by ab-  
stracting carbonaceous matter from them com-  
bined with oxygen, and consequently it must  
render them less nutritive. Quick lime also  
while it purifies, diminishes the strength of ani-  
mal manures. It should never be applied  
with these, unless they are too rich, or for the  
purpose of preventing noxious effluvia, as in the

case of reducing carrion. Covering dead ani-  
mals with five or six times their bulk of soil,  
mixed with one part of lime, and suffering them  
to remain for a few months, their decomposition  
would impregnate the soil with soluble  
matter so as to render it an excellent manure,  
and by mixing a little fresh quick lime with it,  
at the time of its removal, the disagreeable ef-  
fluvia will be in a great measure destroyed,  
and it might be applied in the same way as o-  
ther manures to crops. J. N. S.  
St. Georges.



## BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT  
THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-  
THIRD CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC. No. 11.]  
AN ACT to revise the act entitled "An act  
to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on  
the public lands," approved May twenty-  
nine, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-  
one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-  
presentatives of the United States of America  
in Congress assembled, That every settler or oc-  
cupant of the public lands, prior to the passage  
of this act, who is now in possession, and cul-  
tivated any part thereof, in the year one thousand  
eight hundred and thirty-three, shall be en-  
titled to all the lands and privileges pro-  
vided by the act entitled "An act to grant pre-  
emption rights to settlers on the public lands,"  
approved May twenty-nine, one thousand eight  
hundred and thirty; and the said act is hereby  
revived and shall continue in force for two years  
from the passage of this act and no longer.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That  
where a person inhabits one quarter section  
and cultivates another, he shall be permitted to  
enter the one or the other at his discretion:  
Provided, Such occupant shall designate with-  
in six months from the passage of this act, the  
quarter section of which he claims the pre-  
emption under the same.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all  
persons residing on the public lands, and cul-  
tivating the same, prior to the year eighteen  
hundred and twenty-nine, and who were de-  
rived of the advantages of the law passed on the  
twenty-ninth May, eighteen hundred and  
thirty, by the construction placed on the said  
act by the Secretary of the Treasury, be,  
and they are hereby authorized to enter at the  
minimum price of the Government one quarter  
section of the public lands, within said district.

JNO. BELL,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. VAN BUREN,

Vice President of the United States, and

Approved, 19th June, 1834.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC. No. 12.]  
AN ACT further to extend the term of certain  
pensions chargeable on the Privateer Pen-  
sion Fund.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-  
presentatives of the United States of America  
in Congress assembled, That the pensions of all  
widows who now are or have been heretofore in  
the receipt thereof, under the provision of the  
act entitled "An act giving pensions to the  
orphans and widows of persons slain in the pub-  
lic or private armed vessels of the United  
States," passed the fourth day of March, one  
thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and the  
act entitled "An act in addition to an act giving  
pensions to the orphans and widows of persons  
slain in the public or private armed vessels of  
the United States," passed the sixteenth day  
of April, one thousand eight hundred and eigh-  
teen, or either of said acts, so far as regards  
persons receiving pensions from the fund arising  
from captures and salvage made by the private  
armed vessels of the United States, be, and the  
same are hereby continued, under the restric-  
tions and regulations in the said acts con-  
tained, for and during the additional term of  
five years from the period of the expiration  
of the said pensions, respectively:  
Provided, however, That the said pensions shall  
be paid from the proceeds of the Privateer Pen-  
sion Fund, and without recourse to the United  
States, for any deficiency which may hereafter  
arise thereon, if any such there be: And pro-  
vided further, That no such pension shall be  
paid to any widow after her intermarriage,  
had or to be had.

Approved, 19th June, 1834.

[PUBLIC. No. 13.]  
AN ACT to grant to the State of Ohio certain  
lands for support of schools in the Connecti-  
cut Western Reserve.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-  
presentatives of the United States of America  
in Congress assembled, That the President  
of the United States be, and he is hereby, au-  
thorized and required to reserve from sale, out  
of any public lands that have been heretofore  
offered at public sale, and that remain unsold  
in the State of Ohio, a quantity of land, which,  
together with the lands heretofore granted for  
the support of schools in the Connecticut West-  
ern Reserve, in said State, shall be equal to  
one thirty-sixth part of said Western Reserve;  
which said quantity of land may be reserved  
in sections, or half sections, or quarter sections;  
and, when so reserved, the same shall vest in  
said State of Ohio, for the support of schools in  
said Western Reserve, and be held by the  
same tenure, and upon the same terms and con-  
ditions, in all respects, as the said State now  
holds, or may hold, the lands heretofore granted  
for the support of schools in said Western Reserve.

Approved, June 19th, 1834.

[PUBLIC. No. 14.]  
AN ACT to extend the time allowed for the  
discharge of the duties of the Commission for  
carrying into effect the Convention with  
France.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-  
presentatives of the United States of America  
in Congress assembled, That so much of an act  
entitled "An act to carry into effect the Con-  
vention between the United States and his Ma-  
jesty the King of the French, concluded at  
Paris on the fourth day of July, eighteen hun-  
dred and thirty one," approved July thirteenth,  
eighteen hundred and thirty two, as limits the  
duration of the Commission created by the  
said act to two years, be, and the same is here-

by, repealed, and that a period of three years,  
commencing on the first Monday of August,  
one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, be  
allowed for the discharge of the duties prescribed  
by the said act.  
Approved, June 19th, 1834.

[PUBLIC. No. 15.]  
AN ACT supplementary to the act entitled  
"An act to carry into effect the convention be-  
tween the United States and his Majesty the  
King of the Two Sicilies, concluded at Na-  
ples on the fourteenth day of October, one  
thousand eight hundred and thirty two."  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-  
presentatives of the United States of America  
in Congress assembled, That the further time  
of six months, in addition to the time specified  
in the act to which this is a supplement, be,  
and hereby is, allowed to the commissioners ap-  
pointed by the President to execute and com-  
plete the duties imposed upon them by the pro-  
visions of the aforesaid act, approved on the  
second day of March anno Domini, eighteen  
hundred and thirty three.  
Approved, June 19th, 1834.

[PUBLIC. No. 16.]  
AN ACT for the re-appropriation of an un-  
expended balance of former appropriation for  
the payment of the Georgia militia claims for  
the years one thousand seven hundred and nine-  
ty three and one thousand seven hundred and  
ninety-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-  
presentatives of the United States of America  
in Congress assembled, That the sum of thirty-seven thousand six hundred and  
sixty-nine dollars and forty-seven cents, being  
the unexpended balance of a former appropria-  
tion for the payment of claims of the militia of  
Georgia for services performed in the years one  
thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, one  
thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, and  
one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four,  
which said unexpended balance has been car-  
ried to the account of the surplus fund, be, and  
the same is hereby re-appropriated, for the pay-  
ment of the said militia claims of the state of  
Georgia.

Approved, June 19th, 1834.

[PUBLIC. No. 17.]  
AN ACT making additional appropriations for  
the armory at Harper's Ferry, for the  
year eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-  
presentatives of the United States of America  
in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of  
completing the canal from the public dam ac-  
cross the Potomac River to the works at the  
armory at Harper's Ferry, the sum of three  
thousand three hundred and seventy-eight dol-  
lars and twenty-seven cents be, and the same is  
hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any  
money in the Treasury, not otherwise appro-  
priated.

Approved, June 19th, 1834.

[PUBLIC. No. 18.]  
AN ACT for the continuation and repair of the  
Cumberland Road.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-  
presentatives of the United States of America  
in Congress assembled, That the sum of two  
hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is  
hereby appropriated, for the purpose of con-  
tinuing the Cumberland Road in the State of  
Ohio, also that the sum of one hundred and fifty  
thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby  
appropriated, for continuing the Cumberland  
road in the State of Indiana; and that the sum  
of one hundred thousand dollars be appropriated  
for continuing said road in the State of Illi-  
nois; which sums shall be paid out of any  
money not otherwise appropriated, and replaced  
out of the fund reserved for laying out and mak-  
ing roads under the direction of Congress, by  
the several acts passed for the admission of the  
States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, into the  
Union, on an equal footing with the original  
States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That an  
officer of the corps of engineers, to be selected  
by the Department of War, shall be charged  
with the disbursements of the moneys appro-  
priated for the construction of the Cumberland  
road through the States of Indiana and Illinois;  
and that said officer shall have, under the direc-  
tion of the engineer department, general con-  
trol over the operations of the said road, and  
over all persons employed thereon: Provided  
That no per centage shall be allowed to sur-  
veyor for disbursing moneys appropriated for  
the construction of said road.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That for  
the entire completion of the repairs of the Cum-  
berland road, east of the Ohio river, and other  
needed improvements on said road, to carry  
into effect the provisions of an act of the Gen-  
eral Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled "An  
act for the preservation and repair of the Cum-  
berland road," passed the fourth day of April,  
one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one;  
and of an act of the General Assembly of the  
State of Maryland, entitled "An act for the  
preservation and repair of that part of the  
United States road, within the limits of the  
State of Maryland," passed the twenty-third  
day of January, one thousand eight hundred  
and thirty-two; also, an act of the General As-  
sembly of Virginia, entitled "An act concern-  
ing the Cumberland road," passed February  
the seventh, one thousand eight hundred and  
thirty-two; the sum of three hundred thousand  
dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated,  
to be paid out of any money in the Treasury  
not otherwise appropriated, to be expended un-  
der the direction of the Secretary of War: the  
money to be drawn out of the Treasury in such  
sums, and at such times as may be required  
for the performance of the work.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That as  
soon as the sum by this act appropriated, or so  
much thereof as is necessary, shall be expen-  
ded in the repair of said road, agreeably to the  
provisions of this act, the same shall be sur-  
rendered to the States respectively, through  
which said road passes; and the United States  
shall not thereafter be subject to any expense  
for repairing said road.

Approved, June 24th, 1834.

[PUBLIC. No. 19.]  
AN ACT granting pensions to certain persons  
therein named.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-  
presentatives of the United States of America  
in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of  
War, be, and he is hereby, directed to place  
on the invalid pension roll of the United States,  
the names of the following persons; whereupon  
they, and each of them, shall be entitled to re-  
ceive the pensions severally set against their  
names, respectively, during life; that is to  
say:

Joseph Webb, Jr.; at the rate of six dollars  
per month, commencing January first, one  
thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.  
John Kincaid, at the rate of six dollars per

month, commencing January first, one thou-  
sand eight hundred and thirty-two.

John Moody, at the rate of six dollars per  
month, commencing March fourth, one thou-  
sand eight hundred and thirty-two.

David A. Ames, at the rate of four dollars  
per month, commencing on the first day of  
January, eighteen hundred and thirty.

Robert Milligan, at four dollars a month,  
commencing January first, one thousand eight  
hundred and thirty-three.

Jeremiah Keyes, at six dollars a month, com-  
mencing on the third December, one thousand  
eight hundred and thirty-two.

Nehemiah Ward, at four dollars a month,  
commencing January first, one thousand eight  
hundred and twenty-one.

Abner Merrell, at the rate of four dollars  
per month, commencing January first, one  
thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

John Coch, Jr. an arrearage of pension at  
the rate of four dollars per month, from the nine-  
teenth day of April, eighteen hundred and  
twenty-one, to the nineteenth day of December,  
eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

Daniel Fuller, at the rate of eight dollars  
per month, commencing on the first day of  
January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-  
two.

Benjamin Burlingame, at the rate of eight  
dollars per month, to commence on the twelfth  
day of December, one thousand eight hundred  
and thirty-one.

William Tozier, at the rate of six dollars  
per month, commencing on the fourth day of  
March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the  
Secretary of War, be, and he is hereby, au-  
thorized and directed to place the name of John  
Allen, of the State of Maine, on the list of in-  
valid pensioners, and to pay him a pension at  
the rate of four dollars a month, commencing  
on the first day of January, eighteen hundred  
and twenty, and to continue during his natural  
life; and that he also cause the name of Joseph  
Prescott, of the State of Maine, to be placed  
on the invalid pension list, and that he pay him  
a pension at the rate of four dollars a month,  
commencing on the first day of January, eigh-  
teen hundred and eighteen, and to continue  
during his natural life.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That said  
sums be paid out of any money in the Treasury  
not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, June 25th, 1834.

[PUBLIC. No. 20.]  
AN ACT regulating the value of certain For-  
eign Silver Coins within the United  
States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-  
presentatives of the United States of America  
in Congress assembled, That from and after  
the passage of this act, the following silver coins  
shall be of the legal value, and shall pass cur-  
rent as money within the United States, by  
tale, for the payment of all debts and demands,  
at the rate of one hundred cents the dollar, that  
is to say, the dollars of Mexico, Peru, Chili,  
and Central America, of not less weight than  
four hundred and fifteen grains each, and those  
re-stamped in Brazil of the like weight, of not  
less fineness than ten ounces fifteen penny-  
weights of pure silver, in the Troy pound of  
twelve ounces of standard silver; and the five  
franc pieces of France; when of not less fineness  
than ten ounces and sixteen pennyweight in  
twelve ounces Troy weight of standard silver,  
and weighing not less than three hundred and  
eighty-four grains each, at the rate of ninety-  
three cents each.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it  
shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treas-  
ury, to cause assays of the aforesaid silver  
coins, made current by this act, to be had at  
the Mint of the United States at least once in  
every year and to make report of the result  
thereof to Congress.

Approved, June 25th, 1834.

[PUBLIC. No. 21.]  
AN ACT to change the boundary between the  
southeastern and the western land district in  
the Territory of Michigan, and for other pur-  
poses.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-  
presentatives of the United States of America  
in Congress assembled, That all the public lands  
of the United States within the limits of the  
counties of Calhoun and Branch, in the Terri-  
tory of Michigan, which are now subject to  
sale at the land office, at Monroe, shall, from  
and after the passage of this act, be set off to,  
and from a part of, the western land district in  
said Territory; and all that part of said Territory  
east of the line aforesaid counties, and south of  
the base line and west of the principal meridian,  
and also the country east of the principal meri-  
dian and south of the line of seven degrees and  
thirty minutes north and four south, except so much  
thereof as lies north of the river Huron of Lake  
Erie, shall continue to belong to, and form a  
part of, the southeastern land district in said  
Territory, the land office for which is now lo-  
cated at Monroe, shall be subject to be re-  
moved from time to time to such place as the  
President of the United States may order and  
direct.

Approved, June 25th, 1834.

Mr. Joseph Hume, the well known British  
member of Parliament for Middlesex, (the  
country in which London is situated) has writ-  
ten a letter on Canadian Affairs, out of which  
considerable excitement has grown. It is ad-  
dressed to Mr. Mackenzie, whose long stand-  
ing dispute with the Parliament of Upper  
Canada as a representative from York county  
is one of the leading topics of Canadian politics.  
Mr. Hume congratulates Mr. Mackenzie upon  
the firm and consistent support given him by  
the York electors, and prophesies that these  
proceedings "must hasten that crisis which is  
fast approaching in the affairs of the Canadas,  
and which will terminate in an independence  
and freedom from the baneful domination of  
the mother country, and the tyrannical conduct  
of a small and despotic faction in the Colony."  
One would think this quite revolutionary  
enough, but Mr. Hume, as if desirous not to  
be misapprehended in his opinions, adds signifi-  
cantly:—"The proceedings between 1772 and  
1778 in America, ought not to be forgotten,  
and to the honor of the Americans, and for the  
interest of the civilized world, let their conduct  
and its result be ever in view." This is plain  
talk from a member of the British Parliament.  
The "conduct" of the Americans was revolution,  
and the "result" independence; and these he  
urges upon the Canadians. No wonder the  
royalists of the province have been startled at  
Joseph's downright speech.

A majority of the city council of Toronto  
(late York) approved of these doctrines and  
forwarded resolutions to the effect to England.  
There has been a town meeting called, and an  
address and memorial adopted to be forwarded  
through the Lieutenant Governor, Sir John  
Colborne, protesting against these "irresona-  
ble" doctrines.

ADDRESS  
OF WILLIAM T. BARRY POSTMAS-  
TER GENERAL, TO THE PEOPLE  
OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Continued.)

I shall now proceed to take some notice of  
the errors in their report.

They state that the Chief Clerk of the De-  
partment has estimated that the net proceeds of  
postage for the quarter ending 31st March,  
1833, [1834] will amount to \$520,000. The  
estimate of the Chief Clerk was before them,  
and states the same to be \$600,000. This er-  
ror which they make of \$80,000, appears to be  
designed to magnify the amount of the error  
which they affect to have discovered in the es-  
timate: as they state that from their estimate it  
will not amount to so much as \$500,000, by a  
considerable sum. They also state: "Your  
Committee have ascertained that there was de-  
posited in Banks, for the use of the Department,  
within that quarter, and prior to the first day  
of April, \$314,704, which will leave in the hands  
of Postmasters



The Courier, honest as the old Jacks, denounce sin in effect as Jack can never witness principles of hurting Sentinels.

"Ho Mr. J. possess and receive Mr. M. been 'The ty than his less, and toward distress all the Jacks' principles a

"Chie to deliver a season



duced me to address myself to the public, by whom I shall be indulged with a hearing, and when the facts shall be known and understood, to the tribunal of public sentiment I shall cheerfully submit.

W. T. BARRY.

#### From the Virginian.

**ANDREW STEVENSON.**  
The Senate has rejected the President's nomination of Andrew Stevenson as Minister to London, by a vote of 23 to 22. It may be well to note this event for future recurrence.

The Senate has the unquestioned right to reject any nomination made by the President, without assigning any reason for such act. It is very plain, however, that unless there are strong considerations operating on the mind of the Senate, such an act is not in accordance with its practice. That such reasons may exist, cannot be denied. Thus when Mr. Madison nominated Mr. Gallatin to be one of the Commissioners at Ghent, and at the same time retained him as Secretary in the Treasury Department, the Senate deemed the two offices incompatible, and rejected the nomination; but when Mr. Clay was nominated to fill the vacancy occasioned by the rejection of Mr. Gallatin, such nomination was confirmed by the Senate.

Why, then, let us inquire, was Mr. Stevenson rejected? Was it because he was taken from the Speaker's Chair. It is said that the Speaker of the House of Representatives should be beyond the reach of Executive influence, because of his extraordinary power in controlling the proceedings and in moulding the action of the House, by the appointment of the Committees or otherwise? So are the changes rung. But Mr. Clay was taken from the Speaker's Chair in 1814 by the pure Madison and nominated to the same mission—to negotiate with Great Britain. The principle was as important then as it is now, and should at least have operated on the vote of Mr. Clay.

Mr. Madison did exactly what the President has done now, and in Mr. Clay's own person was the example set. Shall he be heard to condemn now, what he approved, sanctioned, and acted upon, in 1814? Has Mr. Clay changed his opinions here also, as in the case of the bank? Or was Mr. Stevenson rejected, not because he was Speaker, but because he was an ardent and efficient member of the administration party? Such a proposition provokes a smile, for it is hardly to be supposed, that those to be appointed to office, whose whole ambition is to prostrate the administration. But supposing the objection serious: who was more ardent or efficient in the cause of the administration than Mr. Clay in 1812? And yet he was appointed by Mr. Madison, and he accepted? Is Stevenson brought? Was Clay brought? Is Stevenson rewarded? Was Mr. Clay rewarded? If the argument proves that Stevenson is sold and purchased, why the same argument shows that Mr. Clay was sold twenty years ago. The parallel holds to a hair, and let no man flinch from the legitimate results of his own premises. Has Mr. Stevenson packed his committees, by placing on them a majority of administration members? So, exactly so did Mr. Clay. How would the nation have succeeded in her struggle in 1812-14 if Mr. Clay had placed such men as Webster, Pickens, Grundy, Fremont, and the results of such selections. And was it to be expected that Stevenson, in the nation's late struggle, would place the names of Binney, Everett, Adams, or such like, at the head of the Bank committee? With as much propriety as in the former case it could have been required of Mr. Clay.

Thus have we run out this parallel. Mr. Clay resigned; so did Mr. Stevenson; left his nomination. And if we are to trace the analogy still further, even into little matters, such as the vote of thanks; for it has been said that the ordinary vote of thanks to Mr. Stevenson would be opposed if attempted—so it was opposed when attempted in the case of Mr. Clay, although in its terms it only complimented his ability. Among other names in the minority on this vote, are Sheffey, of Va.; Greenow, of N. York; and Gaston, of S.C. Now let it be put to any reasonable man—ought not Mr. Clay to have voted for Stevenson? Does he not record by his vote, in living colors, his own condemnation? If it be asked why we select him, we answer, because he is the "archangel fallen, deep in counsel and in stratagem," raising the "stormy wave" of opposition, as suits his purposes; because it is to be presumed that he is acquainted with its own experience, and in that he could have found enough to justify such a vote.

Be examining the years and years, it will be seen that the days constitute a pure party vote and that it does not embody even all the opposition party. Thus it will be seen that the Virginia Senators divided on the question—Tyler sustaining Stevenson, Leigh voting against him. Now if there had been any sound objection to Mr. Stevenson, would the party have split on the occasion? If there had been any sound objection, would there have been so large a vote as 22 in favor of the nomination? Have there been any thing that savored of corruption or even "dalliance" with it? Tyler has supported him. Will it be said that Mr. Tyler had not acquiesced enough to discover what Mr. Leigh saw—or will it be said that he winked so hard that he would not see? Both these Senators cannot be right; either Tyler has connived, if any thing improper was disclosed to the Senate, or Leigh has condemned his fellow-townsmen for a mere difference of political sentiment. The vote of Mr. Leigh would have saved a favorite son of Virginia from political banishment—his vote has effected all that it was in its power to effect towards prostrating and degrading that favorite son. Before the fies of March, the day of reckoning will arrive.

The following paragraph from the Boston Courier, affords, we doubt not, a candid and honest exhibition of the feelings entertained by the old Federal party, not only towards General Jackson, but all the prominent leaders of the democratic party. Although some of them find it convenient to speak, especially of Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, they can never forget, nor cordially forgive, the men who so ably and zealously advocated the principles of democracy, and so efficiently aided in hurrying the Federal party from power.—*Amer. Sentinel.*

**From the Boston Courier.**  
[Mr. Jefferson] has done nothing that Mr. Jefferson would not have done, if he had possessed a tithe of Gen. Jackson's hardness and recklessness. He has done nothing that Mr. Madison would not have done if he had not been "a afraid to look on blood and carnage." The tyrant of the present day is less to be feared than his two great prototypes. He is open, careless, and bold; they were sly, insinuating, and cowardly. All the embarrassments, all the distresses, which the country now suffers, and all the illegal and unconstitutional acts of Gen. Jackson, are the fruit of Mr. Jefferson's principles and policy.

Chief Justice Marshall has been requested to deliver the oration at Richmond, on the occasion of commemorating the death of Lafayette.

### EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1834.

Our correspondent "An Observer" has handed us what he calls "a bird's-eye view" of "an invisible, irresponsible Regency" which he seems to think controls all appointments in our State.

We are not willing to indorse his speculations, but considering them as making no charge on the private reputation of the individuals alluded to, and merely the suggestions of one whom we are sure has no sinister motive, we feel it to be our duty, as the conductor of a public journal, to give them publicity. If they are without foundation they can have no point, and can injure none; if they have their foundation in truth, they are worthy of public inquiry; and we have too much respect for the private and public reputation of some of the gentlemen alluded to, to believe they would for a moment shun the most rigid inquiry. Our rights are only to be preserved by constant watchfulness.

To the suggestion of a memorial from the county without reference to individuals or parties, we give our hearty concurrence.

In this morning's Whig we conclude the address of the Postmaster General. We have rarely if ever read a paper with more satisfaction, than we have this. His review of the report of the majority of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, carries with it irresistible conviction of the base misrepresentations contained in that paper. No man, however great his prejudices, can attentively read this address, but will admit, that the report is both disgraceful to the Committee and discreditable to the Senate.

We have received two numbers of the cheap edition of the Farmer's Register, published by Edmund Ruffin, of Prince George county, Virginia, price \$3 per annum, but by four or more persons uniting, and taking a copy each, the price is reduced to \$2.50. We have seen no work which we think entitled to more favor from the agricultural community, than this work of Mr. Ruffin. It is neatly printed, on good paper, and contains a rich store of agricultural information. No farmer can lose by a subscription to this work. We invite our friends to call and see it.

The funeral procession of Gen. La Fayette took place in Baltimore on Thursday last, is described in the Baltimore American of Saturday, as exhibiting a scene of the most solemn and imposing character. We regret that we are not able to give the ceremonies at length.

**The Lady's Book.**—The July number of this justly popular periodical, has been received by us. It is embellished with a handsome plate of the present Philadelphia fashions; its contents are interesting, and its typographical execution, we think, improved. By an address of the publisher, we observe that it is henceforth to be regularly issued at the first of the month, which arrangement will relieve subscribers from much uncertainty as to the time of its arrival. The work is one that has heretofore sustained a fair reputation for usefulness; and we feel satisfied, from the specimen now before us, it will lose none of its interest in the hands of its enterprising proprietor, Mr. Godey.

#### COMMUNICATION.

**Mr. Spencer.**  
Dear Sir—Seeing that you have taken upon yourself the direction and management of the Whig, I suppose I may now address you as its editor; in doing so let me express the hope, that you will continue to make your journal what it professes to be, "the People's Advocate."

Occasionally it has fallen in with my humor to take a cursory view of passing events, and submit to the public a few crude remarks on them, through the medium of the Whig; if my suggestions are deemed worth the noting, or may be thought in any way to promote the interests of the People, I may continue to do so, when opportunity serves. I find in the slight intercourse which I have with the public, that my remarks, made thro' the Whig, two weeks ago, coincide with the opinions of several persons for whose judgment I entertain the highest respect; I am therefore more inclined to renew the subject. It becomes every intelligent citizen to look into matters of public concern, and where any man, or combination of individuals, by art or management, have secured to themselves such an ascendancy in the councils of the State as to be able to render the public authorities subservient to their own selfish purposes in derogation of the public interests, to use all fair and honorable means to expose and defeat their machinations. This I sincerely believe to be the fact at this moment. A union, formed between two families on the Western Shore, and two on the Eastern Shore, now controls the State of Maryland. They have their leaders and active men in each county of the state, and by the agencies of caucuses in the different counties, can always secure such an ascendancy in the Legislature as to continue all power in their own hands, or in those of their immediate friends. Look for a moment to the individuals on the Eastern Shore who possess the whole political influence of this section of our state. The Senator in Congress, the member of the Council and state Senator in Cecil, the state Senator in Kent, the state Senator in Queen Anne's, the state Senator in Dorset, and the state Senator in Somerset, all belong to one knot of personal friends or relatives; the state Senator in Talbot, and the member of the Council in Worcester, I believe to be honest independent men—free from intrigue themselves they don't suspect it in others, and are therefore the more easily imposed on. This junta plays into each others' hands (to use a sporting term) and although they scatter a few crumbs here and there to blind the people or lead them astray, take good care to secure the *loaves and fishes* to themselves and their friends. Who fills the last vacancy which occurred in the Judiciary of this District? Is he not a friend and relative of the master spirit of this regency? That was a small loaf, \$1400, the present is a good soggy loaf, \$2,200 per annum; the master spirit says, "my friends insist that I shall accept it, I sup-

pose I must yield to their importunities." But it may be said, that I have gone a little too far in placing the Senator from Somerset, the successor of the high-minded L. P. Dennis, in the ranks of this regency. Not so;—what are the facts of his election? Was he not elected on the second day of the session of the Senate? Was he not in Baltimore at the time of his election, with his senatorial suit of black ready made? Did he not leave his family in a peculiarly delicate state of health to be ready to take his seat in the Senate at the top of the drum? And last though not least in this inquiry, who was he, and what were his pretensions? Was he a favourite son of Somerset whom the "people delighted to honor?" Was he a consistent, firm politician, or man of talents, known throughout the state? No. He was a young man, highly respectable I admit, but without distinction for talent and unknown in public life; a man, who, a short time before, was known as one of the most thoroughgoing friends of Andrew Jackson. What then, it will be asked, recommended him to the members of the Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Dennis. Was it not because it was thought he could be used by the Regency, that his election was agreed upon before the Senate convened?

Having thus given a bird's-eye view of the invisible, irresponsible regency which controls the dominant political party in the state, I will make a suggestion of what steps I think should be taken by the citizens of our county in the matter of the appointment of a Chief Justice for this Judicial District. Let a memorial be drawn up and submitted to the people indiscriminately, without regard to party for their signatures, asking of the Executive that the interests and claims of Talbot county should be considered in making this appointment. It is an appointment which should not be filled by a violent partisan. We have men of talent and character of both parties, although firm and consistent politicians, are not so violent in their prejudices, as to be objectionable to their political opponents. Talbot has a right to ask the appointment; the wants of her citizens require it; let us then unite, not in pressing the claims of any individual, but in pressing the claims of our county, and resting our claims on merit, qualification, and the public convenience alone, leave the selection of the individual wholly to the Executive. If this invisible irresponsible regency do not exist and control the appointment, such an appeal cannot be without effect. In accordance with the above suggestions, I have prepared a memorial and left with Mr. Mullikin. If you think proper you can hang it up in your office for the signature of such as may think proper to sign it.

AN OBSERVER.

Talbot County, July 10th, 1834.

**The National Intelligencer of Thursday** says:—"The President of the United States has, we understand, left this city on a visit to 'the Hermitage,' his residence in Tennessee, whence he does not propose to return before October."

The Winchee ter Virginian of July 8th states that as the stage was passing from Harper's Ferry to that place, it was upset by the breaking of some part of the harness of one of the horses, and fell upon Mr. Albert Hummel, (son of Mr. A. Hummel, of Shepherdstown) and injured him so severely as to occasion his death, in a few minutes. Mr. H. was sitting on the driver's box. The only other passengers were the Hon. Henry Clay and an elderly lady—the former of whom was some what, though not seriously, bruised.

**LATE & IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND—CHANGE OF MINISTRY.**

The packet ship North America brings to the New York editors Liverpool advices to the last June.

There was a breaking up of the Grey ministry, owing to some difference of opinion existing in the Cabinet upon the subject of the appropriation of Church property in Ireland. Mr. Ward, the member from St. Albans, presented on Tuesday evening, in Parliament, the following resolution:

"That the Episcopal Establishment in Ireland exceeds the spiritual wants of the Protestant population; and that it being the right of the State to regulate the distribution of church property in such manner as Parliament may determine—it is the opinion of this House that the temporal possessions of the Church of Ireland, as now established by law, ought to be reduced."

A counter resolution, prepared by Mr. Rigby Watson, was offered, "That the property now possessed by the Church has been not apart by our ancestors for religious and moral purposes, and ought to be preserved as such."

But, on the presentation of Mr. Ward's resolution, Lord Althorpe rose and said "some circumstances had just come to his knowledge which induced him to propose that this debate should be adjourned to Monday next; and he should at the same time propose that the House at its rising be adjourned to that day. He made the proposition, fully confident that the House would give him credit for not proposing the adjournment of this course unless he was satisfied with its peculiar urgency." (Cheers.) The proposition of the Noble Lord was instantly adopted, and the House adjourned to Monday next.

The inability of Ministers to sustain themselves in opposition to the resolution of Mr. Ward, without implicating their liberal principles, probably led to the resignations of Mr. Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Melbourne, and Earl Ripon, which were accepted by the King.

The Courier of the evening of the 30th May in a 34th edition, issued at 7 o'clock, gives the following list of ministerial arrangements, which is as late as can be received.

We believe all the Ministerial arrangements specified in the preceding part of the paper, to be almost settled, though not yet definitely fixed; but we are now enabled on sufficient authority to announce—

The Earl of Carlisle to be Lord Privy Seal. Mr. Ellice, Secretary at War, to have a seat in the Cabinet.

Mr. Spring Rice, Colonial Secretary, with seat in the Cabinet.

Lord Auckland, First Lord of the Admiralty, with seat in the Cabinet.

Lord Durham is not going to Paris, as Ambassador, as stated by some of our contemporaries.

Lord Mulgrave, if appointed to the Post Office, will not have a seat in the Cabinet.

**IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.**

We learn that among the passengers by the North America is Theodore Sedgewick, Junr. Esq. Bearer of Despatches from Mr. Livingston, our Minister to France, to this Government. The French Government, after long delay, has at last given up the original papers of the ships, illegally captured. The French Government has also consented to give up copies of the decisions by which the condemnation of those vessels was made. Mr. Sedgewick, we learn, is the bearer of the original ship's papers. It may be inferred from these being sent at the present time that Mr. Livingston entertains full confidence, that at

the next session of the Chamber of Deputies funds will be appropriated to carry into effect the treaty concluded with Mr. Rives.—N. Y. Post.

#### From the Riot and Enquirer.

**Aurora Redition.**—We have received the 1st No. of the Aurora, issued on the 4th July, by that veteran politician William Duane. Never was the Opposition more completely disappointed. They confidently expected, that the father of the late Secretary of the Treasury would flame in the Opposition—and that he would prove a valuable auxiliary to their cause. But even, if the Prospectus had not put down every such calculation, the No. of the Aurora now before us, completely extinguishes every spark of hope.—We give the following Extract from its Address "To the American People" as a sample of the firm, manly and disinterested spirit which may be expected from the Editor of the most celebrated paper, that the U. States has ever produced:

"A certain public character has given his ideas of the importance of names to parties. The party which aimed to overturn our republican institutions, has assumed different titles at different times: under the name of Constitutionists, they sought to undermine the Constitution—under the name of Federalists, they opposed the State Governments—and, under name of law, they sought to destroy popular and responsible democracy, and the liberty of the press; and this was the title under which they wrought deliberate mischief for too many years."

After the bitter spirit manifest for two or three years, or while their desperate hopes had led one of the *Thrasos* of that day to predict the return of the Federalists to power in ten years; but the fact was extinct in combination, acting only like a scattered banditti on some weak or undefended part of society; resorting to detached or partial conspiracies, and promoting discord where they could not accomplish direct ruin.

"Those fragments assumed different names: they became Independent Republicans—National Republicans; and, after bringing these and other titles into odium, by perverting their obvious signification, they have in our day—at this very hour—after disgracing all preceding names undergone a new baptism; as if determined to destroy every expression which had been dignified by revolutionary association, and to reduce it to its original Scotch insignificance of *Why-drinkers!*"

"They are entitled to change their names, like the camelion, by the courtesy of nature and usage. The People of America are content with their significant and sacred name of the Democracy; holding government to be founded thereon, and to be exercised by universal and free suffrage at elections for short periods and by responsible agents."

"The distinctive difference between the conduct of the Federalists of former days, and this day is the difference of position: the conspirators of the former period possessed the power of the government—in the present, the power of a chartered bank, which had its original inception with the hostility to the Constitution and the most infamous speculations, takes the helm of faction and proscription now. This Bank is, in effect, the commanding power of public discord, the generator of corruption, the declared foe of the government; and the principle of action, which in former times was audacious and uncompromising, is now insidious, treacherous, and extravagant in the lavishness of its largest ses."

"The offices of public trust, at the former period, were conferred on men whose loyalty to the public cause indicated their fitness as instruments of hostility to freedom. Nominations for public stations are now interdicted by a Senate too notoriously influenced by the Bank, if the nominee be conspicuous for any public virtue."

"The same foul and filthy prostitution of the press, which characterized the *Gazettes* of Forno and Porcupine, have their identity in the present day. The slender spear-ut against Jefferson, which is to be found reechoed by English traitors, upon the authority of federal magnificents has from the first hour of his nomination to the Presidency, been poured forth in unceasing torrents against Andrew Jackson, with this difference, that the disregard of truth and the countenance and currency which falsehood obtains, has no example in the history of the world."

"In those days, (of the former Aurora,) the constituted authorities conspired against the Constitution. In these days, a body, privileged in violation of the Constitution, has set the constituted authorities at defiance, and derides the Constitution which has been perverted in their favor."

"The present times, indeed, present some novelty: some females, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, whose fathers and husbands earned an honorable livelihood, and loved their country, who thought it neither crime nor treason to huzza for the Hero of New Orleans, and the protector of beauty and booty, were, with their fathers, dismissed from employment. Through all the minor departments of civic administration, the same practices which prevailed in 1793, are congenially imitated, though not yet outstripped."

"The space which separates the system of 1793 and 1834, is, therefore, narrow; a few short strides, which the advocates of freedom are not yet prepared to take, and outrage would renew the same scenes which formed the last act of the strange eventful drama of the reign of terror."

"The Constitution must be maintained,"—fiction must be resisted, its artifices unveiled, its mysteries unravelled, and those who have abandoned the cause of their country and democracy must be replaced by better men." Such is the Ally which the Bank, the Senate, and the monstrous Opposition in all its branches, expected to find in William Duane! They have indeed caught a Tartar.

**DEATH BY LIGHTNING.** We regret to state that Mr. Christian Thomas, a highly respectable citizen of this county, residing about one and a half miles from this city, was killed by lightning, during the storm which raged so furiously on Thursday last. Mr. T. was sitting at the dinner table, and died instantly after receiving the stroke—while a lad who was sitting near him escaped uninjured!

Three servants, who were also at dinner, received the shock with such violence that they were thrown on the floor—but not seriously hurt. The lightning first struck the top of the chimney, shattered the adjoining end of the building, passed down into the front room a long chimney, until it was attracted by a gun which was standing in the corner. It then passed on to the opposite side of the room, through a partition wall into the passage, where it met a current of air. The plastering in the front and back room was detached in several places.

The house was, fortunately, not ignited, but a barrel of whiskey, which was standing on an end in the second story, took fire and was nearly one half consumed, before discovered. We sincerely condole with those who, by this sudden calamity, have lost a much valued relative and friend.—*Fredk Herald.*

**A Rich Reward.**—The truth of the proverbial that "there is nothing lost by doing a charitable action," is forcibly exemplified by a correspondent of the Christian Advocate and Journal, which furnishes a sketch of the life of I. C. A. This individual, who appears, at the age of eighteen, walked forty miles to put himself apprentice to a certain trade; a ferry intervened, and he had no money to pay the fare, but a kind-hearted woman lent him fourpence. He learned his trade, and experienced various vicissitudes of fortune, until he finally settled in New York, where he amassed a large fortune, and retired from business. In gratitude to the woman who had lent him four pence, he schooled all her children, and gave her a pension of one hundred dollars per annum, which, by a provision in his will, she is to receive during her life. This is more than compound interest on the sum originally lent.

#### From the Baltimore American of Saturday.

**PRICE CURRENT.**  
**Wheat.**—In the early part of the week, a parcel of old red, of fair quality, was sold at \$1.08 per bushel.—A parcel of new crop North Carolina, white and red mixed, of good quality, appeared at market yesterday and was taken at \$1.15 per bushel. The present crop of wheat is believed to be full, of excellent quality, and all well secured.

**Corn.**—Sales of white Corn in the early part of the week at 64 a 65 cents, and of yellow at 66 cents. We quote white to-day at 65 cents, and yellow at 66 cents.

**Rye.**—A cargo of very prime New York Rye has been sold at 71 cents.

**Oats.**—We continue to quote at 34 a 35 cents.

#### SOMETHING NEW.

**VALUABLE Real and Personal property,** by Lottery.—In pursuance of the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session, 1833, to authorize Andrew McLaughlin to distribute his estate by lot.

This property is among the most valuable in Maryland, situated in the prosperous, healthy, and romantic village of Ellicott's Mills, 10 miles from the city of Baltimore, where all the cars upon the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, to and from the west, stop to breakfast and dine. It consists of the large and extensive improvements long known as the PATAPSCO HOTEL, with a highly ornamented garden of nearly three acres, a beautiful Gothic Cottage, with other dwellings, 20 valuable building Lots, all situated in the centre of the village, and numerous other prizes of personal property, consisting of Plate, Carriages, Horses, Piano Fortes, Books, old Wines, &c. the whole valued at \$58,450, and divided into 400 prizes, and no fifteen per cent.

This Lottery will be drawn upon the plan of the old Maryland Lotteries, under the direction of the Trustees appointed by the Legislature.

The blanks and prizes to be placed in one wheel, and the numbers in another, and the whole to be drawn indiscriminately: the prizes and blanks opposite to the numbers.

#### SCHEME.

1 prize, consisting of the Patapsco Hotel, with the new addition upon the railroad, the large stables, carriage and ice house, and the splendid garden, of nearly three acres, forms the capital prize, valued at \$36,500

1 do, a new and convenient three story dwelling 3,000

1 do, a beautiful Gothic Cottage, situated upon a ledge of rocks, overlooking the village, 2,650

4 prizes, being valuable building Lots, at \$800 each, 3,200

6 do, being valuable building Lots, at \$750 each, 4,500

10 do, being valuable building Lots, at \$200 each, 2,000

377 do being valuable prizes of personal property, ranging from \$250, down to \$10 each, 6,600

400 prizes, and no discount. \$58,450

Many of the small prizes will be paid in cash, at what they are valued, if required by those at a distance.

Price of Tickets \$10.—No Shares.

This Lottery must positively be drawn, agreeable to a provision in the charter, within a very short time—so there's no time to be lost. Probably before the lapse of two months, some fortunate adventurer will be in full possession of one of the most delightful, romantic, and healthy pieces of property within the borders of the United States, valued at \$36,500! (Besides other property equally valuable.)

To be drawn in September next, or thereabouts, positively.

Orders for tickets will meet with strict attention if addressed to the subscribers, who are duly licensed by the State of Maryland to vend tickets in the above scheme; also in the State of Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, South Carolina, Louisiana, and the District of Columbia, and by whom information of the fate of tickets will be given in any of the Lotteries in which tickets are ordered, immediately after the drawings are over.

Orders should be addressed in every instance to

ISAAC NICHOLSON & BROTHER'S Exchange Office, Baltimore.

Our paper, "Fortune's Tell Tale," forwarded gratis to all persons at a distance.

July 15 3w

#### P. SACKET

IS still distributing the shiners to his customers. Combination \$5 53 63, a prize of \$200 in the Delaware Lottery, Class No. 12, was sold on last Thursday. The lucky holders will please call and receive the cash, or renew in the following grand schemes, to be drawn

JULY 17th, 1834.

The Literature Lottery, Class No. 29.

**SCHEME.**  
1 prize of \$15,000 75 prizes of \$500  
1 " 4,000 85 " 200  
1 " 1,500 128 " 50  
1 " 1,400 128 " 40  
1 " 1,057

Tickets \$5, Halves \$2.50, Quarters \$1.25.

Also, the Delaware State Lottery, Class No. 13, Drawn, July 22nd, 1834.

#### GRAND SCHEME.

3 capital prizes of 10,000 dollars  
3 " " 5,000

5 prizes of \$1,000 20 prizes of \$150  
5 " 500 46 " 70  
10 " 300 46 " 50  
10 " 250

Tickets \$8, Halves \$4, Quarters \$2.

At the ever lucky Lottery Office of P. SACKET, Easton, Md.

July 15

#### LOST

**YOKE OF OXEN,** of good size, black and white, one a very fine ox, the other not so large; the latter marked with a scar near the shoulder. Any one who will give information of said oxen, or of their owner, shall be suitably compensated.

M. SPENCER.

July 15 3w near St. Michaels.

### Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venting, ex pona issued out of Talbot county Court, and so directed against Wrightson Jones, at the suit of William Skinner, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 12th day of August next, for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following property, viz: All that Farm purchased of William Skinner by Wrightson Jones, being part of a tract of land called "Ray's Point," and part of the tract of land called "The Adventure," containing one hundred and four and a quarter acres of land more or less. The above mentioned property is situated on Broad Creek, near St. Michaels, and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned venditioni ex pona, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

JOS. GRAHAM, Shff.

July 15 [G]

### Farmers' Bank of Maryland.

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

14th July, 1834.

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

By order, JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

July 15. [G]

### A CAMP MEETING

**WILL** be held by the Methodist Protestant Church, on the land of Mr. John Brown, near Church Hill, to commence on Friday, the 25th of July inst. to which the public are respectfully invited.

Several ministers from a distance are expected.

Queen Annns Circuit, July 12, 1834.

July 15 2w [G]

### NOTICE.

**A CAMP MEETING** for Talbot Circuit, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will commence in the wood adjoining the meeting house, in the Chapel district of this county on FRIDAY, the 15th of August next. Our brethren in the ministry, and friends of the adjoining circuits, are affectionately invited to come over and help us.

Bread and horse food, will be sold by authority on the ground, except that, by a special order of the Conference, the bread market will be closed on the Sabbath day.

JOSHUA HUMPHRIES, IGNATIUS T. COOPER, Preachers.

July 15

### NOTICE.

**WAS** Committed to the Jail of Talbot county, on the 5th June 1834, by Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for said county as a runaway, a woman and her infant child, who calls herself Fanny Heath, 2 feet 2 1/2 inches high, a dark mulatto, about 25 years of age; had on when committed a dark calico frock, old check apron and mad-rass handkerchief; the woman says she belongs to William Hands, Queen-Anns's county, near Centreville.

The owner of the above described negro woman and child, is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they



## GENERAL MEETING.

THE subscribers, Stockholders in the Commercial Bank of Millington and owners of more than five hundred shares of stock therein, in pursuance of the provisions of the 14th fundamental article contained in the Charter, do hereby give public notice that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of said Bank will be held at the Banking house in the town of Millington, on MONDAY the 8th day of September next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to take into consideration the condition of the affairs of said Bank, and the expediency of winding up its business with as little delay as may be consistent with the interests of all parties concerned.

Per R. Johnson and J. Glenn, Assignees.

By Geo. W. Dobbin, their Attorney in fact,

The several papers on the Eastern Shore of Maryland will please copy the above and send their bills to the office of the Chestertown Telescope for payment.

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remain in the Post Office at Easton, on the 20th of June, 1834.

Andrew Avars  
Mary Ann Brown  
Charles Benson  
Ann Blake  
John Bennett  
Sarah Camper  
Nathaniel Crisp  
Elias Cox  
Miss A. Campbell  
John Dean  
Spiry Denny  
John Edmondson  
Joseph Floyd  
Wm. P. Faulkner  
Keturah Fairbanks  
Chs. H. Goldsborough  
Sarah Green  
David Hosier  
Susan Hopkins  
Aaron Holt  
Wm. Jenkinson  
Wm. C. Jenks  
Nicholas Jordan  
Susan Ann Kirby  
Hinson Kirby  
James L. Martin  
Della Martin  
Wm. Mackey  
C. Mancey  
A. O. P. W. Neely  
Harriet Nickols  
Jona. Ozment  
James Parrott  
Stuart Redman  
Jacoby Reese  
Charles L. Rhodes  
Jesse Scott  
Edward Stewart  
Anna Spencer  
P. Sackett  
Elizabeth Tarbutton  
Anna Tilghman  
Sarah Wiley  
John Wright

Ann Blay  
Rev. Thos. Bayne  
John Bull  
Rebecca L. Bowers  
Thomas S. Cook  
E. A. Cohen  
Littleton Cropper  
Rev. Wm. Cooper  
Nicholas Dawson  
John Elliot  
William Frisley  
Jonathan Faulkner  
James Fickey  
James Gealeane  
Wm. Green  
H. Hazard  
Henry Harvey  
Jacob Hayward  
Rev. W. G. H. Jones  
Charlotte Jackson  
David E. Kerr  
Rev. Jos. McKee  
Mary W. Mcconkey  
Richard K. Murphy  
Monsieur Martin  
Mourche  
Eliza J. Neall  
Grace Price  
Thomas Robinson  
Chas. H. Rigby  
Chas. Robinson  
John Stevens  
Elizabeth Sears  
Ellen Spencer  
Henry Townsend  
Wm. Townsend  
James M. Wing  
Wm. Wayne

EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.  
[111] 3t

## Houses and Lots in Easton, STILL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale, on the most accommodating terms, the following property in Easton, that is to say:

1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Washington street, next adjoining the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas, and now occupied by Mr. Peter Burgess. The Dwelling is a 2-story Office, Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired for an inconsiderable sum of money, and rendered a most convenient and agreeable residence, as the ground is spacious and runs entirely through to Harrison Street, on which there is a small tenement.

2nd. The small brick Dwelling House, situated on Washington street opposite to Port St. which leads to Easton Point. This lot runs also through to Harrison Street, embracing a small tenement thereon.

3d. The 2d Dwelling House from the south of the block of brick buildings commonly called Earle's Row; on Washington street extended.

4th. That commodious and agreeable dwelling house and garden, formerly the residence of the subscriber, situated on Aurora street in Easton. The situation and advantages of this establishment for a private family render it a most desirable purchase. Also, a convenient building lot near the same.

For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to Mr. John Leeds Kerr.

MARIA ROGERS.

Perry Hall, Oct. 8, 1833.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

Has just returned from Baltimore with an additional supply of

**NEW GOODS,**

which he can offer to his friends and the public generally upon fair terms.

July 22.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17, 1834.

## PROPOSALS

### FOR REVIVING AND PUBLISHING

#### "THE AURORA."

For some time past, the course of political transactions has presented a resuscitation of those odious principles, and combinations, in hostility to the constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence, which were overthrown by the social revolution of 1800.

Numerous intimations from men of sound judgment, call for a public Journal, founded on the same principles, conducted with the same intelligence, energy, and integrity, and sustained with the same spirit and constancy, as the AURORA of 1798.

Ready, and in accordance with those suggestions, but without funds or facilities to accomplish the material indispensable to such an undertaking, a subscription has been suggested, and is now proposed; it being to be understood in the outset, that the paper, if revived, will compromise nothing for subscriptions or advertising compensation—admit of no open or concealed control, nor temporize with any from fear or favor.

The idea of money-making does not enter into the design, and whatever may be the income, it more than adequate to the issuing of a handsome work of art, it shall be employed in rendering the Journal more perfect.

Some creed in politics may be expected by particular classes of young politicians. "The Aurora" never made promises—its character in the Reign of Terror—its principles always—the consistency of the Editor's political life, are the only guarantees that will be offered; on the great topics of former days those principles and opinions are upon record: they apply to the present as well as to the past; they remain unchanged and unchangeable.

The subscription to be eight dollars by the year, payable half yearly. No subscription in the first instance will be received for less than a year, and five dollars will be expected to be paid in advance, on subscribing, or upon the publication of the first number.

And again, be it understood, that no compromise will be made of principles for subscriptions or advertising, nor any private or public interference submitted to, incompatible with the social interests and the freedom of the press.

If the Aurora be revived, it must be by the People (large); not by any combinations with partial views. When there are no other funds or facilities, the resources can only be found in the support of the great body of the People—in the public fidelity to itself.

Subscriptions will be received by persons duly authorized; or addressed by letter to *Chas. H. Goldsborough, Philadelphia*, for which receipts will be given, and should the subscription prove unproductive, the advance will be repaid to order.

## EXPOSITION.

Though I consider my prospectus of the 17th May, 1831, is sufficiently explicit, some persons, who do not know me sufficiently, express a desire that I should state my opinions and purposes in relation to the measures and policy of the President—Andrew Jackson. As I have never resorted to equivocation, subterfuge, or double-dealing, I can have nothing to conceal or to dissimulate.

Laws have been, and still continue, unwaveringly the friend, and in accord with the policy of General Jackson.

My opinions on banking were developed on the agitation of the question in 1811 and 1816; and those opinions have been strengthened by an experience of more than fifty years since my first discussion of the subject.

I consider, and always have considered, the Bank of the United States as not only unauthorized, but in open violation of the constitution.

I consider, and have considered from the beginning, the 10th section of the Bank charter, an act of usurpation of power by one branch of the Government in derogation of the constitution, which establishes one only Executive officer; that section being an usurpation in appointing a second Executive in disregard of the first.

I have always considered the power of the President to remove his Secretaries unquestionable.

On the actual removal of the deposites, I believed that the difficulty was a question of prudential policy, being persuaded that the removal at the time, would be used by the Bank as an instrument of mischief, affording to weak brethren—who are to be found in all parties—an opportunity of shifting, and preparing for the changes of 1836.

I fully concur and accord with the admirable paper, called a Protest against the unconstitutional proceedings in the Senate.

I concur in the whole letter and spirit of the two unwavering and unanswerable speeches of Col. Benton on the Bank question.

(Signed) WM. DUANE.

Philadelphia, June 4, 1834.

## Camp Meeting.

A Camp Meeting of the Methodist Protestant Church for Kent Circuit will commence on the 14th day of August, next, in Suller's Woods about two miles from Chester Town. This woods is one of the handsomest situations in Kent County for a camp meeting; it is high and airy with a delightful shade, attached to it are seven springs of excellent water. We hope that our Centreville and Baltimore friends will attend this meeting in large companies. Teams will be furnished to carry baggage, &c. to the encouragement free of expense. Other religious denominations and the public generally are respectfully invited to join us in this meeting.

P. S. The Steam Boat Gov. Wolcott comes to Chester Town the day the meeting commences, which will afford our friends an opportunity.

## Easton and Baltimore Packet

Sloop Thomas Hayward,

GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master.

THIS splendid new coppered and copper fastened sloop, just launched, and finished in the most complete and commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, (with dining cabin and state room) has commenced her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every WEDNESDAY morning at 9 o'clock, and the Maryland wharf (Corner's) Baltimore, every SATURDAY at the same hour.

This packet has two ranges of commodious berths, furnished with the best beds and bedding—the table will be supplied with every article in season calculated to minister to the comfort of the passengers—and every attention will be given to the wants of those who may patronize the packet.

Freights will receive the same prompt and punctual attention as ever, and the smallest order thankfully received and strictly fulfilled, as far as practicable.

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

Easton Point, May 6

Louis A. Godey

Having become sole proprietor of the

## LADY'S BOOK,

A Monthly Magazine, containing

Tales, original and selected, Moral and scientific Essays, Poetry, from the best Authors, the quarterly representation of Lady's Fashions, adorned in Philadelphia. Colored. Music of the newest style, &c. &c.

Published regularly on the first day of every month, at No. 9, Athenian Buildings, Franklin place, Philadelphia.

Embellished with a beautiful and extensive variety of Engravings, from original and selected designs, both colored and plain, with two engraved Title Pages, and two distinct Indexes, (intended to perfect separate volumes in the year.) Also a choice collection of Music, original and selected, arranged for the Piano or Guitar, with nearly 600 pages large octavo Letter Press, and only THREE DOLLARS per annum.

Each number of this periodical contains 48 pages of extra royal octavo letter press, printed with clear, new and beautiful type, (arranged in the manner of the London La Belle Assemblée,) on paper of the finest texture and whitest color. It is embellished with splendid Engravings on Copper and Steel, executed by artists of the highest skill and distinction, and embracing every variety of subjects. Among these are illustrations of Popular Legends, Romantic Incidents, Attractive Scenery, and portraits of illustrious Females. The number commencing each quarter contains a picture of the existing Philadelphia Fashions, designed, drawn, engraved and colored expressly for this work, by competent persons specially engaged for that purpose. The Embellishments of this character which have appeared in former numbers, are confessedly superior to any which have been furnished in any other similar American publication, and from the arrangements which have been made, there is every reason to believe they will be improved in the coming volumes. In addition to the Embellishments just referred to, every number contains several engravings on wood, representing Foreign and Native Scenes, curious and interesting Subjects, Natural History, Entomology, Mineralogy, Conchology, Humorous Incidents, Ornamental Productions, Embroidery, and other needle work, Riding, Dancing, &c. besides one or more pieces of popular music, arranged for the Piano or Guitar.

Every six numbers of the work form an elegant volume suitable for binding, and with these are furnished gratuitously a superbly engraved Title Page, and a general index of Contents.

The typographical execution of the Lady's Book is such that the proprietor challenges comparison with any Magazine, whether European or American. The best materials and the ablest workmen are employed, and the most scrupulous regard is paid to neatness, harmony, and uniformity, in the arrangement of the various subjects which compose the letter-press.

The Literary department of the Lady's Book comprises every thing which is deemed suitable, for that sex to whose use it is principally devoted. Tales, which are distinguished by interesting incidents, vigorous narrative, classic diction, and the absence of maudlin sentiment; Poetry, in which sense has not been sacrificed to sound, but where glowing thoughts are sensitively expressed, Essays upon pleasing and instructive subjects; Biographical Sketches of illustrious Women; Anecdotes, unadorned by indelicate interludes; lively Sentiments, and humorous topics cheerfully but modestly treated, constitute, along with descriptions of the various embellishments, the reading of the Work.

Though enormous expenses have been incurred in making this work deserving of the immense patronage it has received, the proprietor does not mean to relax in his exertions—Wherever improvement can be made, he is determined to accomplish it, without regard to cost or labor, confident that he will be amply remunerated.

The terms of the Lady's Book are three dollars per annum, payable in advance.

Persons remitting ten dollars shall be entitled to four copies of the work. Persons remitting fifteen dollars shall be entitled to six copies of the work, and additional copies of the best Engravings. Persons procuring ten new subscribers, and forwarding the cash for the same, besides a discount of fifteen per cent, shall be presented with a copy of the third volume of the work superbly bound.

Extra copies of solvent banks received at par value.

An extra copy of the work, or any information respecting it, may be obtained by addressing the publisher, (post paid.)

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 7th day of June 1834, by E. Smith, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a mulatto man by the name of JOHN CLARK or PRICHETT; says he was born free and raised by his father, John Prichett, at Church Hill, on the farm of Richard Jones, in Queen Anne's County, Eastern Shore, Maryland.

Said mulatto man is about 40 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high—has a scar on the left side of his forehead, caused by a cut from a saw; a scar on the bridge of his nose, caused by a blow; two other large scars on his right arm, and one on his left, the other caused by a cut, and one by a burn; he also has a scar on his left ankle, caused by a cut from an axe. Had on when committed dark cassinet pants and vest, cotton shirt, fine leather shoes, and black fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto man, is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise, he will be disposed of as the law directs.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Baltimore City and County Jail.

July 1 3w

## NEGROES.

The subscriber will be at Mr. Faulkner's Union Tavern, Easton, in a few days, for the purpose of PURCHASING SLAVES.—The highest prices will be given for young negroes, males and females.

THOS. W. OVERLY.

June 24 3w

## 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.

oct 9

## WOOL CARDING.

The subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public in general that his Wool Carding Machine is now in prime order for carding Rolls, having been newly dressed over with Cards.

For the accommodation of customers in Talbot county, he will keep a place of deposit at the Store of W. M. J. ROBERTS, corner of Washington and Dover streets, Easton, whence it will be taken, and where it will be returned, once in two or three weeks, at 6 cents for once through the machine, and 8 cents for twice through. Customers will please have their wool well washed, picked, greased, and when it is to be mixed, well pulled together.

A label must be substantially affixed to the bag or other envelope of each package, describing how the work is to be done.

The cash to be paid to my agent.

ATWILL CHANCE.

Fowling Creek, Caroline county,

June 24, 1834 3w

## SPECIAL NOTICE

A law having been passed by the last General Assembly, and being now in force, to authorize Joshua M. Faulkner, late sheriff of Talbot County, to complete his collection of the collection of fees, &c. and the said fees being assigned by Faulkner to his securities, who are with said Faulkner, under executions to the next court, May term: The subscribers being duly authorized and required by next Court, hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will immediately enter upon said collections according to law, and will press them by order of said assigns to complete the collection by May Court—and the Securities hope and expect, that as they have a large sum to raise and the collection of these fees is the principal source of relief for them, and the amount due from each individual being comparatively small that there will be no difficulty presented in any quarter, as the collection must be made.

W. M. C. RIDGAWAY, District No. 1.  
J. H. HARRINGTON, District No. 2.  
J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 3.  
EDWARD ROE, District No. 4.

april 22

FOR SALE.

A small farm in Miles River Neck, adjoining the lands of Col. Edward Lloyd and Dr. E. Spedden, called "Wheatland." This farm is beautifully situated on Hunting Creek, (a river abounding with fish and oysters,) the land is of the best quality, and well calculated for wheat or corn—the improvements are a two story framed house with kitchen, smoke house, stable, barn, &c. The above described farm will be sold low and on accommodating terms.—Apply to A. Graham, or to the subscriber.

JAS. H. BENSON.

## THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

WILL leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at seven o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore. Passage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Easton 82.

On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence her routes from Baltimore, to Corsica and Chestertown, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock and return same day. Passage as aforesaid.

All baggage, packages, &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

By order,

L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

april 15

## STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE STEAM BOAT

GOVERNOR WOLCOTT,

Captain William Firdin,

WILL leave Baltimore every THURSDAY morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhall, Corsica and Chestertown, commencing on the 27th inst.—Returning will leave Chestertown on every FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock, Corsica at 10 o'clock, and Rockhall at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Wolcott has been much improved since last season in every respect, and the proprietors solicit for her a share of public patronage.

WM. OWEN, Agent.

150 dollars or 100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Farm of Col. Nicholas Goldsborough, near Easton, where he was hired, early on Sunday morning last, the 18th inst. a tall copper colored negro man, named LEVIN, about six feet high, thirty years of age, with long arms & legs, and in general a fine looking fellow, belonging to the subscriber, as Executor of Mrs. Rachel L. Kerr, deceased.

This fellow made off with two other negroes, belonging to gentlemen of this county—the one a negro lad, named JACOB, who is described to me as of a tawney complexion—about five feet seven or eight inches high—about his body in walking, the other a negro man named Phill, about twenty-four years of age—a dark mulatto—about five feet six inches high.

It is very certain that these fellows have made their way to Jersey or Delaware or Philadelphia, as they were seen travelling together on the main road in that direction, on Sunday morning last.

I will pay a reward of one hundred and fifty dollars for the delivery of Levin to me in Easton, or one hundred dollars for securing him so that I get him again.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Md. May 27.

## HOUSE SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING

William H. Hopkins respectfully informs the Citizens of Easton, and the public generally that he has commenced the above business in the wing adjoining Messrs. Ozmon and Shanahan's Cabinet shop and directly opposite McNeal & Robinson's Variety Store, where he is prepared to execute every variety of painting with neatness & dispatch, and at such prices as he hopes will accord with the pressure of the times. He solicits a trial, and feels assured that it will ensure a continuance of public patronage.

All orders from the country thankfully received and promptly executed; also Old Chairs repainted and Gilded in the latest style.

June 24

## NOTICE

### TO STONE MASONS.

THE undersigned, a committee appointed to superintend the building of a Church at Miles River Ferry, near Easton, in Talbot county, Maryland, propose to build the same of stone—dimensions of Church 50 feet by 38—They invite proposals from Stone Masons of price and time, and will be prepared to receive them, addressed to the undersigned at Easton, Talbot county, until the first TUESDAY in August next.

R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,

RICHARD FEDDEMAN,

RICHARD SPENCER.

July 8

Fortune still smiles on its friends at the Easton

## Lottery Office.

Another prize of \$150 in the Virginia State Lottery in a half ticket, was sold to a gentleman in town on last Saturday—also a \$50 prize in a whole ticket—also \$3000 and \$3000 in the last few days—Those that are anxious for a prize would do well to get a chance in the following Grand Schemes.

To be drawn July 12th, 1834, The Virginia Dismal Swamp Lottery, Class No. 13.

## SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of \$25,000 25 prizes of \$500

15 5000	31	300
1 6,000	40	200
1 4,000	50	100
1 3,600	60	80
1 3,000	55	60
1 2,000	112	40

Tickets 10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50.

Also, the Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 14, draws July 15th, 1834.

## SCHEME.

1 prize 10,000 10 prizes of \$1000

1 4,000	10	400
1 2,686	10	200

Tickets \$4—Halves \$2 00—Quarters \$1 00 at the Lottery office of

P. SACKET, Easton, Md.

July 8

## REMOVAL.

### MANLOVE HAZEL,

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

## A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS.

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

## DRY GOODS AND

### GROCERIES,

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

Jan 14

## A CARD.

### DR. HARRIS

Being on a visit of a few weeks to Easton and vicinity, will during his stay, perform any operation in Dental Surgery that may be wanted.

He has taken a room at Mr. Lane's Hotel. REFERENCES—Dr. N. Potter, Thos. E. Bond, S. Shreve, W. W. Handy, Samuel Baker, G. C. M. Roberts, Baltimore.

Drs. T. Thomas and T. Denny, Easton.

July 1 3w

## Easton and Baltimore Packet,

BY WAY OF MILES RIVER.

### SCHOONER

WILLIAM AND HENRY,

JAMES STEWARD, Master.

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

WILLIAM TOWNSEND, &

JAMES STEWARD.

N. B. For Capt. James Steward



# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VII.—No. 3.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1834.

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## THE TERMS

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## BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT  
THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-  
THIRD CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC No. 22.]  
AN ACT making appropriations for Indian  
annuities and other similar objects for the  
year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-  
four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-  
resentatives of the United States of America in  
Congress assembled, That the following sums,  
and they are hereby appropriated, for the  
payment of annuities due to various Indians  
and Indian tribes, hereinafter enumerated, ac-  
cording to the stipulations of certain Indian  
treaties, to be paid out of any money in the  
Treasury not otherwise appropriated; that is to  
say:

To the Six Nations of Indians in New York,  
four thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

To the Senecas of New York, six thousand  
dollars.

To the Ottawas, four thousand three hun-  
dred dollars.

To the Wyandots, six thousand seven hun-  
dred and forty-five dollars.

To the Wyandots, Munsees, and Delawares,  
one thousand dollars.

To the Christian Indians, four hundred dol-  
lars.

To the Miami, twenty-nine thousand and  
twenty dollars.

To the Kickapoos, one thousand one hun-  
dred dollars.

To the Potawatimies, twenty thousand six  
hundred and twenty dollars.

To the Potawatimies of Huron, four hun-  
dred dollars.

To the Potawatimies of the Prairie, sixteen  
thousand dollars.

To the Potawatimies of the Wabash, twenty  
thousand dollars.

To the Potawatimies of Indians, seventeen  
thousand dollars.

To the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawati-  
mies, sixteen thousand and nine hundred and  
ninety-five dollars.

To the Winnebagoes, thirty-seven thousand  
eight hundred and forty dollars.

To the Menominees, twenty thousand and  
fifty dollars.

To the Chippewas, five thousand eight hun-  
dred dollars.

To the Chippewas, Menominees, and New  
York Indians, one thousand five hundred dol-  
lars.

To the Sioux of Mississippi, three thousand  
seven hundred dollars.

To the Yancos and Santie bands of Sioux,  
four thousand four hundred dollars.

To the Omahas, four thousand dollars.

To the Sacs of Missouri, one thousand four  
hundred dollars.

To the Sacs, three thousand dollars.

To the Iowas, five thousand three hundred  
and thirty dollars.

To the Sacs and Foxes, twenty-five thou-  
sand three hundred and twenty dollars.

To the Sacs, Foxes, and Iowas, three thou-  
sand dollars.

To the Ottos and Missourians, four thousand  
dollars.

To the Kansas, five thousand nine hundred  
and forty-five dollars.

To the Osages, eleven thousand and seventy  
dollars.

To the Kickapoos, eight thousand five hun-  
dred dollars.

To the Kaskaskias and Peorias, two thou-  
sand and fifty dollars, in addition to one thou-  
sand dollars in the hands of the Superintendent  
at St. Louis.

To the Kaskaskias, and Peorias, Weas, and  
Pankashaws, one thousand dollars.

To the Pankashaws, eight hundred dollars.

To the Weas, three thousand dollars.

To the Pankashaws, five hundred dollars.

To the Delawares, seven thousand eight hun-  
dred and seventy dollars.

To the Shawnees, three thousand eight hun-  
dred and forty dollars.

To the Shawnees and Delawares one thou-  
sand dollars.

To the Shawnees, and Senecas of Lewistown,  
one thousand seven hundred and eighty dol-  
lars.

To the Senecas of Lewistown, two thousand  
three hundred and fifty dollars.

To the Chickawas, six thousand five hun-  
dred and thirty dollars.

To the Chickawas, three thousand dollars.

To the Chickawas, five thousand, four hun-  
dred and fifty-five dollars.

To the Chickawas, twelve thousand dollars.

To the Quapaws, two thousand dollars.

To the Florida Indians, seven thousand dol-  
lars.

For to carry into effect the fourth article of  
the treaty with the Apalachicola Band of In-  
dians in Florida, approved thirteenth of Feb-  
ruary, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, three  
thousand five hundred and ten dollars.

To the Menominees, five thousand dollars,  
for the annuity for the year eighteen hundred  
and thirty-two.

For the expenses of transportation and dis-  
tribution of annuities, salt, agricultural imple-  
ments, and tobacco, tools &c. and other inci-  
dental expenses, not otherwise enumerated,  
twenty-nine thousand five hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the  
following sums be, and the same are hereby,  
appropriated, to be paid out of any money in  
the Treasury not otherwise appropriated viz:

For running the lines and marking out the  
reservations for the Sacs and Foxes, under the  
first and second articles of the treaty with them,  
of the twenty-first September, eighteen hun-  
dred and thirty-two, two thousand dollars.

For expenses of locating reservations and  
certifying contracts under the Creek treaty of  
twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and  
thirty-two, fifteen thousand two hundred and  
twenty-three dollars and thirty-seven cents.

For payment to the Stockbridge and Mun-  
sees Indians for improvements on the lands on  
the east side of Fox river, agreeably to the  
provisional ratification of the Treaty with said  
Indians, of ninth July, eighteen hundred and  
thirty-two, twenty-four thousand two hundred  
and twenty-six dollars.

For payment to the Brothertown Indians for  
improvements on the land east of Fox river, ac-  
cording to the same proviso of said Treaty, six-  
teen hundred dollars.

For expenses of running the lines provided  
for by said Treaty, and for surveying the tracts  
for the aforesaid Indians, two thousand dollars.

For expenses of selecting and locating reser-  
vations under the several treaties with the  
Potawatimies, of twentieth, twenty-sixth, and  
twenty-seventh October, eighteen hundred and  
thirty-two, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For expenses of running the dividing line  
between the Choctaws and Chickasaws, one  
thousand five hundred dollars.

For expenses of running the lines between  
the Chippewas and Sioux, under the fifth ar-  
ticle of the treaty with them of nineteenth Aug-  
ust, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, seven  
thousand dollars.

For to run the lines between the Sacs and  
Foxes, to complete the surveys under the  
treaty of Prairie du Chien, of nineteenth July,  
eighteen hundred and thirty, the sum of two  
thousand dollars.

For expenses of the commission here-  
tofore appointed to visit and examine the  
Indian country, adjust difficulties which may  
exist in the location of the lands of the  
emigrating Indians in the boundaries thereof,  
and ascertain and report the proper places of  
location for such tribes, and portions of tribes,  
as may yet wish to remove to that country,  
for that part of the year eighteen hundred and  
thirty-four, included within the term of their  
appointment, twenty thousand dollars.

For the payment of claims due by the Pot-  
awatimie Indians to white citizens, and for hor-  
ses delivered by order of the commissioners to  
the Indians, and not embraced in the schedule  
which accompanied the treaty of October, eight-  
een hundred and thirty-two, as the Secretary  
of War shall ascertain to have been omitted,  
not exceeding one thousand dollars.

For payment of claims to Cherokee of Ar-  
kansas, in addition to eight thousand seven hun-  
dred and sixty dollars, appropriated twenty-  
fourth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-  
eight, which sum it is ascertained, falls short  
of the sum actually required, two hundred and  
fifty-eight dollars and thirty-three cents.

For compensation to Isaac McCoy, for ex-  
penses of surveying the lands assigned to the  
Pankashaws, Weas, Kaskias, and Peorias, and  
for extending the survey of the Shawnee lands,  
two thousand one hundred and two dollars.

For surveying Indian reservations in the  
neighborhood of Michilimackinac, in the Ter-  
ritory of Michigan, four hundred and fifty dol-  
lars.

For the payment of claims ascertained upon  
settlement to be due for provisions and bounty  
money, for Indians emigrating West, under  
the treaty with the Creeks, five thousand one  
hundred and thirty-six dollars ninety-three  
cents.

For removing five thousand Creeks from  
the Creek country east of the Mississippi to  
their new country west of that river, includ-  
ing subsistence on the route, and for one year af-  
ter their arrival west of the Mississippi, and all  
other expenses attending their emigration, as  
provided for by the twelfth article of the treaty  
of the twenty-fourth of March, eighteen hun-  
dred and thirty-two, two hundred and forty-  
eight thousand eight hundred and seventy-five  
dollars.

For rifles, moulds, wipers, ammunition, and  
blankets, and transportation of the same, as  
provided for by the thirteenth article of the  
treaty of the twenty-fourth of March, eighteen  
hundred and thirty-two, with the said Creek  
tribe of Indians, twenty thousand eight hundred  
and seventy-five dollars.

For removing such portions of the Chero-  
kees as may emigrate during the present year  
from the Cherokee country east of the Missis-  
sippi, to their new country west of that river,  
including subsistence on the route, and for one  
year after their arrival west of the Mississippi,  
and all other expenses attending their emigra-  
tion, sixty-eight thousand three hundred and  
twenty-five dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sum  
of one hundred and twelve thousand eight hun-  
dred and fifty-three dollars, and seventy-eight  
cents, paid into the Treasury under the provi-  
sions of the act of February nineteenth, eighteen  
hundred and thirty, entitled "An act to pro-  
vide hereafter for the payment of six thousand  
dollars annually to the Seneca Indians, and for  
other purposes," and now standing to the credit  
of said Indians, shall be applied to, and be  
subject to, the payment of the annuities  
authorized to be paid by the provisions of this  
act: Provided, That the claim of the Seneca In-  
dians against the United States, for the said  
sum of money, shall continue of the same force  
and effect as it now is.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the sum  
of eleven thousand one hundred and sixty  
dollars, be, and the same is hereby, appropri-  
ated to be paid out of any money in the Treasury  
not otherwise appropriated, to be distributed to  
the Creek Indians, who emigrated under the  
treaty of January twenty-fourth, eighteen  
hundred and twenty-six, and who have not re-  
ceived their proportions of the sums stipulated  
to be paid under the ninth article of the said  
treaty.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the  
annuities to the Cherokees, for which appropria-  
tions are made in this act, shall be paid to the  
Chief of the tribe, or such person or persons as  
the tribe shall appoint.

JNO. BELL,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. VAN BUREN,

Vice President of the United States, and  
President of the Senate.

Approved, 19th June, 1834.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC No. 23.]

AN ACT for the relief of the town of Fay-  
etteville, in the Territory of Arkansas.

Whereas, the seat of justice of Washington  
county, in the Territory of Arkansas, was

located and called Fayetteville prior to the  
public surveys being made, and when the  
lands were surveyed, the said town fell on  
section number six, which, by law, is  
reserved for the use of schools; and whereas  
the said town is situated on the south half  
of the northeast quarter, and the north half  
of the southeast quarter, of section number  
sixteen, in township number thirty, west of  
the fifth principal meridian, Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-  
resentatives of the United States of America in  
Congress assembled, That the trustee of the  
school lands in and for township number  
thirty, west of the fifth principal meridian, in the Territory of Ar-  
kansas, be, and he is hereby, authorized to select  
and have set apart for the use of schools in said  
township, one entire section of any unimproved  
lands in said township in lieu of section num-  
ber sixteen; and when the said trustee shall  
make his selection, he shall file the same in the  
office of the register of the Fayetteville land  
office, and the land so selected shall be re-  
served from sale, and set apart for the use of  
schools; and that section number sixteen, in  
said township, shall be subject to sale and entry  
as other public lands now are.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the  
south half of the northeast quarter, and the north  
half of the southeast quarter, of section number  
sixteen, in township number thirty, west of the  
fifth principal meridian, in the Territory of Ar-  
kansas, be, and is hereby, granted to Lewis Evans, Lar-  
kin Newton, Samuel Vaughan and John  
Woody, commissioners of said county, in trust  
for the use of said county; and that the Secre-  
tary of the Treasury be authorized to issue a pa-  
tent for the same; and that the said commis-  
sioners shall have power to lay off the said land  
into town lots, and sell and dispose of the same,  
and make good and sufficient titles to purchas-  
ers; and they shall appropriate the proceeds of  
the sales of the said lots to the erection of a  
court-house and jail in the town of Fayetteville,  
for the use of said county.

Approved, June 26th, 1834.

[PUBLIC No. 24.]

AN ACT to create additional land districts in  
the States of Illinois, and Missouri, and in  
the Territory north of the State of Illinois.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-  
resentatives of the United States of America in  
Congress assembled, That, all that tract of  
country lying north of the dividing line between  
township number twelve and thirteen, north of  
the base line running through the military  
bounty lands, and that tract of country lying  
north of the dividing line between townships  
number thirty and thirty-one, north of the old  
base line included in the State of Illinois, and  
all that tract of country lying north of the State  
of Illinois, west of Lake Michigan, and south  
and southeast of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers  
of Green Bay, in the present Territory of  
Michigan, be laid off into four new land dis-  
tricts, to be divided and designated as follows,  
to wit: That tract lying within the State of  
Illinois, as above described, shall be divided  
by a north and south line, drawn between the  
range of the said line, drawn between the

of the third principal meridian, and that on the  
west side of said line shall be called the north-  
west, and that on the east, northeast land district  
of the State of Illinois; and all that tract north  
of the State of Illinois, west of Lake Michigan,  
south and southeast of the Wisconsin and Fox  
rivers, included in the present Territory of  
Michigan, shall be divided by a north and south  
line, drawn from the northern boundary of  
Illinois, along the range of township line next  
west of Fort Winnebago, to the Wisconsin  
river, and be called, the one on the west side,  
the Wisconsin, and that on the east side, the  
Green Bay land districts of the Territory of  
Michigan; which two districts shall embrace  
the country north of said rivers, when the In-  
dian title shall become extinguished, and the  
Indian title shall become extinguished, and the  
Green Bay district may be divided so as to  
form two districts, when the President shall  
deem it proper.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there  
shall be established in each of the said land dis-  
tricts, one land office, at such time and place,  
as the President may designate, to be removed  
whenever he may deem it expedient for the  
public convenience.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the  
President, by and with the consent of the Sen-  
ate, so soon as a sufficient number of townships  
are surveyed and returns thereof made to the  
General Land Office, to authorize the com-  
mencement of the sales in either of said districts,  
to appoint one register, and one receiver for  
each land office so established, who shall reside  
at the place designated for the land office, and  
give security, and discharge all duties, per-  
taining to such office as prescribed by law.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the  
President shall be authorized, so soon as the  
survey shall have been completed, to cause to  
be offered for sale, in the manner prescribed by  
law, all the lands lying in said land districts,  
at the land offices in the respective districts in  
which the land so offered is embraced, reserv-  
ing only section sixteen in each township, the  
tract reserved for the village of Galena, such  
other tracts as have been granted to individ-  
uals and the State of Illinois, and such reser-  
vations as the President shall deem necessary  
to retain for military posts, any law of Congress  
heretofore existing to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That so  
much of the public lands of the United States  
in the State of Missouri, as lies west of the  
range line between ranges ten and eleven west  
of the fifth principal meridian, and south of the  
line dividing townships number forty and forty-  
one north of the base line, shall form a new  
land district, to be called the southwestern  
land district; and for the sale of the public lands  
within the district aforesaid, there shall be a  
land office established at such place within  
said district as the President of the United  
States may designate.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That there  
shall be a Register and Receiver appointed  
to said office, to superintend the sale of public  
land in said district, who shall reside at the  
place where said office is established, give  
security in the same manner and sums, and  
whose compensation, emoluments, duties, and  
authorities, shall in every respect be the same  
in relation to lands to be disposed of at said  
office, as are, or may be, by law provided, in  
relation to the registers and receivers of public  
money in the several offices established for the  
sale of the public lands.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all  
such public lands embraced within the district  
created by this act, which shall have been  
offered for sale to the highest bidder at the  
several land offices at Jackson, Franklin, Fay-  
ette, and Lexington, pursuant to any proclama-  
tion of the President of the United States, and  
which lands remain unsold at the taking effect  
of this act, shall be subject to be entered and

sold at private sale, by the proper officers of  
the office hereby created, in the same manner,  
and subject to the same terms, and upon like  
conditions, as the sale of said land would have  
been subject to, in the said several land offices  
hereinbefore mentioned, had they remained at-  
tached to the same: Provided, that nothing in  
this act shall be construed so as to permit the  
officers appointed in either of the foregoing  
land districts to receive compensation out of  
the Treasury of the United States.

Approved, June 26th, 1834.

[PUBLIC No. 25.]

AN ACT to establish an additional land office  
in Arkansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-  
resentatives of the United States of America in  
Congress assembled, That so much of the  
public lands of the United States in the Ter-  
ritory of Arkansas as lies east of a line com-  
mencing at the southern boundary of the Territory  
where it is intersected by the dividing line be-  
tween ranges five and six, west of the more-  
township line and eleven north, thence east  
with said range line to the dividing line  
between ranges two and three west, thence  
north with said dividing line to the base line,  
thence east with said base line to the dividing  
line, between ranges two and three east—thence  
north with said line to the dividing line be-  
tween townships ten and eleven north, thence  
east with said dividing line to the dividing line  
between ranges six and seven east—thence north  
with said dividing line to the northern boundary  
of the Territory of Arkansas, shall form a new  
land district, to be called the Mississippi land  
district; and for the sale of the public lands  
within the district aforesaid, there shall be a  
land office established at the town of Helena in  
the county of Phillips, in the Territory afore-  
said.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there  
shall be a register and receiver appointed to  
said office, to superintend the sale of the pub-  
lic land in said district, who shall reside at the  
town of Helena aforesaid, give security in the  
same manner and sums, and whose compensa-  
tion, emoluments, duties, and authorities shall,  
in every respect, be the same in relation to  
lands to be disposed of at said office, as are or  
may be by law provided in relation to the regis-  
ters and receivers of the public money in the several  
offices established for the sale of the public lands.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all  
such public lands embraced within the district  
created by this act, which shall have been of-  
fered for sale to the highest bidder at any land  
office in said Territory, pursuant to any pro-  
clamation of the President of the United States,  
and which lands remain unsold at the taking  
effect of this act, shall be subject to be entered  
and sold at private sale by the proper officers  
of the office hereby created, in the same man-  
ner, and subject to the same terms and upon  
like conditions as the sale of said land would  
have been subject to in the said several land  
offices hereinbefore mentioned, had they re-  
mained attached to the same.

Approved, 26th June, 1834.

[PUBLIC No. 26.]

AN ACT confirming certain land claims in the  
State of St. Stephens, in Alabama.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-  
resentatives of the United States of America in  
Congress assembled, That the decision of the  
Register and Receiver of the land office for the  
district of St. Stephens, in the State of Ala-  
bama, as contained in their report bearing date  
the seventh of March, eighteen hundred and  
thirty-two, made in pursuance of the Act of Con-  
gress approved the second of March, eighteen  
hundred and twenty-nine entitled "An Act con-  
firming the report of the Register and Receiver  
of the land office of the district of Saint Ste-  
phens, in the State of Alabama, and for other  
purposes" be, and the same are hereby con-  
firmed.

Approved, June 26th, 1834.

[PUBLIC No. 27.]

AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of War to  
establish a pension agency in the town of De-  
catur, in the State of Alabama; and to pro-  
vide for the paying of certain pensioners in  
said town of Decatur.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-  
resentatives of the United States of America in  
Congress assembled, That the Secretary of  
War be, and he is hereby, authorized to estab-  
lish a pension agency at Decatur, in the State  
of Alabama, for the payment of pensioners of  
the United States, shall be, and hereby is, for  
the purpose of temporary government, attached  
to, and made a part of, the Territory of Michi-  
gan, and the inhabitants therein shall be en-  
titled to the same privileges and immunities and  
be subject to the same laws, rules, and regu-  
lations, in all respects, as the other citizens of  
Michigan Territory.

Approved, June 28th, 1834.

[PUBLIC No. 28.]

AN ACT to authorize the removal of the cus-  
tom-house from Magnolia, to St. Marks in  
Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-  
resentatives of the United States of America in  
Congress assembled, That the President of  
the United States be, and he is hereby, au-  
thorized to remove the Custom-House, now  
established at Magnolia on the St. Marks river  
in Florida, to the town of St. Marks or some  
other point on St. Marks harbor, which may  
be deemed suitable when in his judgment the  
public interests and convenience may require  
it, and after the removal aforesaid the office of  
Surveyor at St. Marks shall be abolished.

Approved, June 28th, 1834.

[PUBLIC No. 29.]

AN ACT to attach the Territory of the United  
States west of the Mississippi river, and north  
of the State of Missouri, to the Territory  
of Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-  
resentatives of the United States of America in  
Congress assembled, That all that part of the  
Territory of the United States bounded on the  
East by the Mississippi river, on the South by  
the State of Missouri, and a line drawn due  
west from the northwest corner of said State to  
the Missouri river; on the south-  
west and west by the Missouri river and the  
White Earth river, falling into the same; and  
on the north by the northern boundary of the  
United States, shall be, and hereby is, for the  
purpose of temporary government, attached to,  
and made a part of, the Territory of Michi-  
gan, and the inhabitants therein shall be en-  
titled to the same privileges and immunities and  
be subject to the same laws, rules, and regu-  
lations, in all respects, as the other citizens of  
Michigan Territory.

Approved, June 28th, 1834.

[PUBLIC No. 30.]

AN ACT regulating the value of certain for-  
eign gold coins within the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-  
resentatives of the United States of America in  
Congress assembled, That, from and after the  
thirty-first day of July next, the following  
gold coins shall pass as current money with-  
in the United States, and be receivable in all  
payments by weight, for the payment of all  
debts and demands, at the rates following, that  
is to say: the gold coins of Great Britain, Por-  
tugal, and Brazil, at not less than twenty-two  
carats fine, at the rate of ninety-four cents and  
eight-tenths, of a cent per pennyweight; the  
gold coins of France, nine-tenths fine, at the  
rate of ninety-three cents and one-tenth of a  
cent per pennyweight; and the gold coins of  
Spain, Mexico, and Colombia, of the fineness  
of twenty carats three grains and seven six-  
teenths of a grain, at the rate of eighty-nine  
cents and nine-tenths of a cent per pennyweight.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it  
shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treas-  
ury to cause assays of the aforesaid gold coins,  
made current by this act, to be had at the mint  
of the United States, at least once in every  
year, and to make a report of the result thereof  
to Congress.

Approved, June 28th, 1834.

[PUBLIC No. 31.]

AN ACT to authorize the removal of the cus-  
tom-house from Magnolia, to St. Marks in  
Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-  
resentatives of the United States of America in  
Congress assembled, That the President of  
the United States be, and he is hereby, au-  
thorized to remove the Custom-House, now  
established at Magnolia on the St. Marks river  
in Florida, to the town of St. Marks or some  
other point on St. Marks harbor, which may  
be deemed suitable when in his judgment the  
public interests and convenience may require  
it, and after the removal aforesaid the office of  
Surveyor at St. Marks shall be abolished.

Approved, June 28th, 1834.

[PUBLIC No. 32.]

AN ACT to attach the Territory of the United  
States west of the Mississippi river, and north  
of the State of Missouri, to the Territory  
of Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-  
resentatives of the United States of America in  
Congress assembled, That all that part of the  
Territory of the United States bounded on the  
East by the Mississippi river, on the South by  
the State of Missouri, and a line drawn due  
west from the northwest corner of said State to  
the Missouri river; on the south-  
west and west by the Missouri river and the  
White Earth river, falling into the same; and  
on the north by the northern boundary of the  
United States, shall be, and hereby is, for the  
purpose of temporary government, attached to,  
and made a part of, the Territory of Michi-  
gan, and the inhabitants therein shall be en-  
titled to the same privileges and immunities and  
be subject to the same laws, rules, and regu-  
lations, in all respects, as the other citizens of  
Michigan Territory.

Approved, June 28th, 1834.

[PUBLIC No. 33.]

AN ACT concerning the gold coins of the  
United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the







# EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1834.

"A PLAIN MAN" is received, and shall be attended to in our next.

We give "FAIR PLAY" a fair hearing with much pleasure.

We offer to our readers in the Whig of this morning, an article from the Globe, exposing the conduct of the Bank of the United States, in withholding the dividends on the Government stock in payment of the alleged damages claimed by the Bank on the protested draft on the French Government. What will those who cry aloud against the President, the Postmaster General, &c. &c., now say to this monstrous assumption of power in the mammoth.

The correspondence between the President of the Bank of the U. S. and the New York merchants, is worthy of special notice. Its general character must strike every reader with peculiar force. Mr. Biddle seems to admit that the Bank has been waiting to see what Congress would do, before she would take any step to relieve the community from the recent pressure which has been so universally felt, acknowledging in so many words what the friends of the Administration have all along asserted, viz: that it has always been in the power of the Bank to relieve the community at any moment she pleased. If she have thus the power to relieve, it follows as a necessary consequence, that she has caused the distress. Her curtailments and unnecessary runs upon the state Banks, have been the cause, the commercial embarrassment and distress the effect.

But it has been contended that these curtailments were necessary in order to wind up the concerns of the Bank. Why then extend her loans at this time? Have the deposits been restored? No. Has the charter been renewed? No. But the stockholders want interest on their money now lying idle in the vaults of the Bank. Can there be a more clear and palpable admission that the recent distress under which the whole community has suffered, has been a mere scheme of the Bank, and of her advocates and attorneys in the Senate of the United States, to break down the present administration and obtain a recharter of this institution? Let the Democracy of our country weigh well this matter; it is a subject of deep and vital interest, on which our political destinies may hang suspended.

It is said that the Whig who mutilated the figure-head of the Constitution, at Boston, is the same Whig who acted as pilot to the British squadron during the last war. We think it very likely to be correct. The federalists and Tories of that period, the Whigs of the present, never will forgive Gen. Jackson for his victory over their friends at New Orleans.

The U. S. Ship *Shanley*, Capt. Webb, sailed from Pensacola 14th June, on a cruise in the Gulf of Mexico, to touch at Vera Cruz and Tampico.

The U. S. Ship *Falmouth*, Capt. Spencer, was cruising to Windward, and the schooner *Grampus*, Lt. Com. White, off Cape Antonio.

The *Schr. Experiment*, Lt. Com. Paine, bearing the honor, of Com. Hensley was captured, bound to the coast of Brazil, dropped down to the point of Roads on Tuesday afternoon at Pensacola 10th June, all well.

The U. S. *Schr. Enterprise*, Lt. Com. nom.

**UNION BANK.**—We understand that at the election on Monday for directors of the Union Bank, the ticket favorable to a change of administration in the institution, succeeded by a considerable majority. It is said that the persons who have been chosen have no idea of giving up the government deposits, and that the change which is desired to be made, applies only to the private affairs of the Bank, with which the public generally have no concern.—*Balt. Repub.*

The following gentlemen compose the new board:—

John Q. Hewlett, Henry White, Luke Tiernan, James Campbell, Wm. F. Murdoch, Charles Howard, D. M. Perrine, Wm. G. Harrison, Solomon Etting, Hugh W. Evans, Andrew Aldridge, Robert S. Voss, Robt. P. Brown, James Carroll, Jr. John M. Gordon, Wm. Hugglett. And at a meeting of the board on Tuesday, Hugh W. Evans, Esq. was elected President.

From the Globe.

## ANOTHER CONTENT OF THE BANK.

We understand that Mr. Bidwell and his Board have refused to permit the recently appointed Government Directors, Messrs. Ingraham and Ellmaker, to take their places as Directors in the Bank of the United States. The pretext is, that Mr. Ingraham and Mr. Ellmaker were not stockholders when nominated to the Senate, and therefore they are not owners of stock, and therefore fully qualified—applied by the President, & approved by the Senate. Mr. Bidwell does not approve of them, we suppose, because they are fearless, scrutinizing men, who would be apt to "pry into abuses." The Bank Committee, composed of Messrs. Wadsworth, Bixby, Mansueti, and Teller, every man opposed to the administration, were at Philadelphia recently, and as Mr. Webster is the great counsel, as well as Chairman of the Committee for the Bank, we may presume, that this refusal to receive the Government Directors, was under Senatorial advice.

We should be glad to know whether this refusal to receive, which went to the marble palace, to hold a consultation with him, also advises the withholding the dividends on the stock of the Government from the Treasury, on the pretext of indemnity for loss on the French bill.

We saw yesterday a counterfeit coin, purporting to be a twenty-five cent piece. It was made of pewter, and so well executed that an incautious person might easily be deceived. The piece was taken in a store for merchandise, and was subsequently passed several times to persons who received it without suspecting its true character. *Balt. American.*

The following card, signed by thirteen masters of British vessels, was published at Rio de Janeiro on the 21st June:

To the Commanders of the U. S. ship *Natchez*.—Sir: The undersigned, masters of the British merchant vessels in this port, beg leave to tender their best thanks to you, for the prompt assistance with which you sent your boats on the 29th May last to the British brig *Ranger*, and at the same time, are very happy to avail

themselves of this opportunity to express their grateful thanks to the officers of the American Navy in general, for their promptitude in rendering assistance to British merchant vessels.

## COMMUNICATION.

**Mr. Spencer.**—A writer in two of your last papers, using the signature of "Observer," seems to be either exceedingly anxious to divide and distract the anti-Jackson party on this shore, or to enlighten the people of Talbot with regard to their own claims and rights; it is somewhat difficult to tell which. If the former be his object, which is much the most probable, let him for the present pass: more however of that anon, at a more proper season.—If the latter, it may be well enough to drop him a hint or two, that his light may be fairly spread out, and not hid under a bushel. "Observer" bases all his efforts to inform the people, on an alleged "invisible irresponsible regency in the State," which he wishes to shew rules the state with "malign influence." We have heretofore understood it to be necessary for "invisible and irresponsible influences" to emanate from "invisible and irresponsible" personages, operating unseen and unknown like that power elsewhere denominated the "Kitchen Cabinet," ruling some visible and responsible agents. Otherwise, the insinuation cannot be considered as founded in truth, and the odium which it is thereby desired to fix, must recoil. Now those to whom "Observer" points on this shore, are, with but the two exceptions which he makes, (Col. Hugglett and Dr. Martin) the whole number of those in authority on this shore, and they are regularly and fairly in authority in virtue of the constitution and laws of the state. They, we would suppose, are neither invisible nor irresponsible, and such of them as we know, we believe to be as willing to avow their acts, and shoulder their responsibilities, either of a public or private character, as any other individuals whether they live in Talbot, or elsewhere.

"Observer" says the State is ruled by the union of "two families on this shore, with two on the Western shore." He is already exceedingly unfortunate in attempting to expose this supposed union on this shore, for in his indication of the individuals on this shore, he has embraced at least half a dozen families instead of his two. Why was Col. Hugglett purposely shut out from among the family of the rest of the Senators from this shore? It would appear as if his only object had been to find a pretext for derogating from the intelligence of this highly respectable and intelligent gentleman, by paying a back-handed compliment to his honesty at the expense of his penetration. In the first place the charge of ruling the state by a cabal, it was seen could not carry plausibility on its face, unless some of those *authorized to rule* were excluded; and in the next place, it is marvellous that the Colonel's friendly purpose, has thwarted the path of "Observer," and thus caused him to take this method of revenge. Furthermore, in thus hitting this important curtain which shrouds so much terrible and horrible "malign influence," why has "Observer" so studiously avoided to name that important portion of the junta which resides on the Western Shore? Does this enumerated portion on the Eastern Shore rule the whole state, or are those on the Western too insignificant to exhibit to the light? Indeed the set on this shore must be very great, neither for their superior talents, or their superior Van Buren accomplishments in tactics! But we ask, let "Observer" come out; let him hit the whole curtain; no bogging, no squandishness, I say Mr. Editor, in the spirit of your editorial, if this junta has been sacrificing the interests of the people, and secretly subserving their own interests, let them be exposed. "If they are without foundation, they can have no point, and can injure none; if they have their foundation in truth they are worthy of inquiry," and I will add of exposure. Let the people see, and then perchance the motives of expositors as well as actors, may be understood. It can do no possible harm, and may do good. But where this exposition may ultimately cut is another matter. I ask you, Mr. Editor, to note a few little matters in the exposition so far as it has gone. "Observer" wishes to make the people of Talbot believe that such men as Thomas J. Bullitt (than whom no man ranks higher and more so in all respects suitable for a Chief Judgeship) has been pushed aside and kept down by this malignant junta! Do not the intelligent people of Talbot know that the Chief Judgeship was offered to Mr. Bullitt, and by him declined, at a time when he could much better accept it than now? If "Observer" does not know this, he ought not to attempt to enlighten the people of Talbot in matters of this kind; if he does know it, a malign fraud can be his only purpose upon them. So much for one thing which this junta have not done,—now for the only thing complained of which they have done. They, it seems, have appointed Eccles-ton an Associate Judge! And what is his sin? Why he is unfortunately connected with a man whom the people of his state delight to honor, and which man is so unfortunate and unhappy as to have many *warm friends in the state*,—a terrible and appalling and eye-balling blasting sin these, indeed, to some men, to look upon!! Does "Observer" attempt to show,—can he do so, that there was a man in the district which was overlooked, who is a sounder lawyer, one who stands before the ordeal which tests comparative merit (the Court of Appeals) higher—more whose laborious business habits, and moral as well as legal character better fits him for the office. He intend no disrespect and invite no invidious comparisons, but before the junta are censured for this act by "Observer," justice demands that he should show where a better appointment could be made than Eccles-ton. The truth is there are various qualities essential to be united in the same man to qualify him to serve the people as Chief Judge. He should possess high legal attainments connected with a perfect perception; and to an established and firm moral character he should unite great business habits. These are the qualifications to be looked for throughout the district and taken hold of wherever found. The residence on one side of a river or the other, or an imaginary line, should go for nothing in this important matter. But it is of the last importance to the people to get men as judges who understand and will do their business unswayed and fearlessly, according to the convictions of their best judgment. The courts hold often the lives and liberties of the people in their hands. One word to the memorial. Why is "Observer" so studious in his proposed memorial to keep individuals out of view and recommend Talbot. There is something hidden in this proposition which requires to have the curtain raised, in order that that something may be seen. Can Talbot county be appointed a Judge? It would seem so by "Observer's" last article. If not, let "Observer" name his man to be recommended; (people are not to be gulled with Mr. Bullitt's name, in conversation) let the people before they sign know what they are doing, and where another junta would "invisible" lead them; and then the memorial will have its proper action with the present popular and high-minded Executive, no matter by what junta it may have been created.

## FAIR PLAY.

"Soggy" loaf! perhaps commentary on that in future.

New York, 10th July, 1834.

Sir: At a meeting of many merchants, and others interested in Commerce, in this city, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to express to you, and to the Board of Directors of the United States Bank, over which you preside, the following views:

A large portion of the difficulties under which the commercial community have labored for some months past, has arisen from the restrictions deemed necessary on the part of the Bank of the United States in the differences existing between the Executive of the General Government and it; and so long as there seemed just ground for the continuance of such restrictions upon its issue and accommodations to the mercantile public, all efforts of the New York Commercial men were confined, to endeavor to render them as little burdensome as possible, and to endure them with the firmness and by the sacrifice, called forth by evils deemed inevitable. All agree that the pressure has been one of the most extensive ever known in our country; and it has been sustained in a manner to elevate the character, and to make known the resources of our mercantile community.

So long as Congress continued in session it was not deemed hopeless to look for some decision upon the great questions of finance, which were agitating our country from its centre to its extremities, and that measures of relief would naturally have flowed from the definite action of the National Legislature; but disappointed in this expectation, and of opinion that the time has now arrived when the United States Bank, in safety beyond all contingency, with resources abundant, and increasing beyond all example, can, and ought to come forward to the relief and support of the commercial interests of the country; and we will not doubt its concurrence with us in these views, which so naturally result from premises, which must be equally apparent to it and to us.

In the true spirit which should ever characterize the intercourse between mercantile men, and the direction of the great organ of commerce a *National Bank*, (and in the increased necessity for such an institution our latter experience confirms our former opinions,) we will frankly state our views to be, that the system of restriction adopted by the Bank, the last autumn, should now be *entirely abandoned*, and in its stead, that a course of free and useful enlargement of its loans should be substituted to the extent of five to ten millions of dollars at such places, in such amounts, and in such manner as may most effectively restore the operations of the Bank to its former beneficial influence, and meet the object proposed, of reviving public confidence, and of giving relief and support to a community accustomed to rely upon Bank facilities, for the commencement and continuance of their usual commerce and trade.—These of late have been most unfortunately interrupted, if not paralyzed; and cannot be generally or usefully renewed, except by the full and free co-operation of the United States Bank; as now indicated, especially by those who, although rich in enterprise, skill and character, are yet deficient in actual capital—a class which constitutes the bone and sinew of our community—and is destined, ere long, unless prevented by a continuance of untoward events, to furnish leading men in influence and wealth.

By such a course adopted by the United States Bank, publicly proclaimed and zealously persevered in, for twelve months at least, (which will afford ample time for any measure of precaution on its part prior to 1835,) the most beneficial consequences would be secured—the almost extinct impulse of private credit would be revived—many of the great evils of our present condition would be removed—the usual facilities of business in all its ramifications would be promoted—the recent lesson of suffering would be a security against overtrading—and the commerce and trade of the nation would, at least measurably, resume activity, vigor and prosperity.

The intercourse of the Bank with its customers, would thus be replaced to its former footing of mutual benefit, and the interest of both promoted by so natural and wise a policy; which, to be of the greatest advantage, should be of the longest possible duration, and to be so understood by all parties.

We have the honor to remain, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servants.

(Signed) James Brown, John Haggerty, James G. King, Charles H. Russell, George Griswold, Thomas Tilton, J. W. Leavitt, Jo. Goodhue, John A. Stevens.

To N. BIDDLE, Esq., President U. S. Bank, Phila.

Bank of the United States, July 11th, 1834.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to receive your letter of the 10th inst., which was immediately submitted to the Board of Directors, from whom it could not fail to receive the respectful consideration due to the signers of it.

The general subject of which it treats has, as you may naturally suppose, engaged the early and anxious attention of the Directors. For some months past the principal object of their measures has been to provide for the safety, and to maintain the credit of the Bank, at all hazards.

The restrictions upon its business, which they were under the necessity of imposing for this purpose, were as painful to the Board of Directors as to the community; and they confidently trusted that the National Legislature, if it sanctioned the measures which rendered these restraints necessary, would have provided other means of mitigating inevitable pressure. But the adjournment of Congress, without adopting any measures either of redress to the Bank, or of relief to the community, places both the Bank and the country in a new relation to each other, and imposes upon the diminished ability of the Bank an extraordinary demand for its assistance. To that claim the Board of Directors cannot be insensible.

They feel that the prosperity of the Bank is completely identified with that of the country; and they deem it not merely a duty but a gratification to interpose, whenever the resources of the Bank can be safely employed in the relief and support of the great interests of the community. Accordingly, on the 27th ult., when it was perceived that Congress was about to adjourn without adopting any measures for the relief of the country, the Board appointed a committee to consider the new duties which that event might devolve upon the Bank, and their report was this day adopted.

The report contemplates two objects.—The first is to put an immediate end to all the curtailments of the loans hitherto directed—a measure which was forthwith adopted. The second regards the future expansion of the loans of the Bank—a subject, as you are aware, of far greater difficulty and delicacy. The long experience and the sagacity in business for which so many of you gentlemen, are distinguished, will I think readily suggest to you that a general public declaration of a purpose to add to the loans of the Bank a sum of from five to ten millions of dollars might be produc-

tive of great disadvantage, as well to the Bank as to the public; and that the more prudent course of expansion, if any be necessary, would be to increase the loans cautiously at those points which most require relief.

To such a policy the Board are well disposed, and they will proceed to the consideration of their views with every disposition to concur in them so far as the state of the Institution, and the principles on which they think it prudent to conduct its affairs, will permit. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

N. BIDDLE, President. Messrs. James Brown, John Haggerty, James G. King, C. H. Russell, G. Griswold, Thomas Tilton, J. W. Leavitt, John A. Stevens, J. Goodhue, New York

We the undersigned, passengers onboard the steam boat *Plunder*, bound from Louisville to St. Louis, Mo. state for the information of travellers on the Ohio steam boats, and the public generally, that the boat stopped at Evansville, Indiana, to land freight. While there, an officer having a writ for a former officer of the boat, which he insisted on serving on the present commander, notwithstanding he was informed by the magistrate who issued the writ, that captain Guthrie was not the man. The captain charged the officer not to come on board at his peril. Finding he could not get on board to serve the writ, he commenced abusing the captain with the most insulting language, and laid hold of the ropes, assisted by a mob of some hundred persons, that were on the shore. At this conduct the captain became indignant, and threatened to use force if his boat was not released; at this, they immediately mustered a swivel and some small arms from the town. The swivel was loaded, and as the best started they took deliberate aim at the ladies cabin, the contents entered a berth that had been occupied by a sick lady but a few moments before, and who would inevitably have been killed if she had remained there. The small arms were principally directed to the upper deck, where the captain stood, with volleys of stones. A number of the shot struck the chimneys; most fortunately the captain escaped with a slight bruise on the shoulder. Thus did those *brave Indians* seek their vengeance on an innocent person. Such conduct calls loudly for the indignation of every friend to good order and the law.

It is with much pleasure, we bear testimony to the skill and good management displayed by Captain Guthrie, and tender him our thanks for this gentlemanly and polite attention during the trip.

Asbury Jarrett, of Baltimore; Aaron Oakford, Philadelphia; John C. Elder, Baltimore; Joseph W. Appleton, Wilmington, Del.; John P. Vise, Arkansas; Samuel Wilson, M. D. Wyothing, Pa.; David Baldwin, do.; R. M. Shoemaker, do.; Charles Saylor, do.; David B. Ayres, Jacksonville, Ill.

## ARISTOCRACY.

We have noticed many expressions made up of by the opponents of the administration, to shew their hostility as a party to the principle upon which our government is founded, that all men are born free and equal, and that the poor man, as well as the rich, is entitled to the privilege of being heard in the choice of rulers. Mr. Webster says take care of the rich, and the rich will take care of the poor. Mr. Leigh compares the labouring men to the slaves of the South, and says that no man who labours for his living, can exercise a proper judgment, or ought to participate in the election of rulers. The Bank men in New York are violent in their hostility to the provision which enables naturalized citizens to vote at our elections; and many other instances might be cited. The following paragraph from the *Louisiana Advertiser*, a warm Bank paper, is in accordance with the general feeling, and the sentiments expressed by that party. From the expression of such sentiments the labouring men of our country, and all who are in favor of an equality of privileges, may judge what would be the course which would be pursued by that party, if they could obtain the control of our national affairs.

"To obtain the right of voting, a State tax must be paid,—and in this country the man that cannot EARN this inestimable privilege of a FREEMAN, is most assuredly, not worthy of it. HE MUST BE, INDEED, devoid of industry, prudence, or economy, a VAGRANT or A VAGABOND."

The *New Orleans Courier*, an administration paper, makes the following comment upon the above, and we publish it, that the sentiment which is expressed by the latter, that "the author of such a sentiment, merits popular execration," will meet with a ready response in every truly American bosom.

"So here is a declaration, open and above board, that a FREEMAN must EARN the privilege of voting,—that if a laboring man have a large family to maintain, and cannot purchase a house or a negro, 'he should not have the right of suffrage extended to him' but should be accounted a 'VAGRANT or A VAGABOND!' The author of such a sentiment, merits popular execration."—*Balt. Repub.*

**MASTER AND APPRENTICE.**—At the conclusion of the war between Great Britain and the United States, Gen. Washington having taken leave of the army, addressed the late Marquis de LA Fayette, who was then only 23 years of age, and had been serving in America during the revolution, as follows:—"My young friend, you have served an apprenticeship to Liberty, now go home and set up for yourself." He did set up for himself and became so excellent a boss that his workmanship is recognised in all civilized countries on the globe.

We learn from the New Orleans Argus, that Mr. White, the Representative in Congress from Louisiana, has, in consequence of his being a candidate for the office of Governor, at the election which takes place about this time, resigned his seat in Congress.—*Nat. Int.*

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.

## PRICE CURRENT.

**Wheat.**—The new crop of Wheat, as far as we learn, has been well secured. It is also said to be a full one and of good quality. Various small parcels of it have been sent to market in the course of the week, but the quantities are too small to establish a regular opening price. The sales of red wheat have generally ranged from \$1.08 to \$1.10; one parcel of 600 bushels good new red, from St. Mary's (Md.) was sold at \$1.08. A parcel of very prime machined new red was sold yesterday at \$1.12. The few lots of new white wheat that have appeared have been sold at \$1.12 to \$1.15. No family flour white wheat has as yet reached the market.

**Corn.**—The receipts have been limited, and the market rather inactive. We quote white at 65 to 66 cents, and yellow at 66 cents.

**Rye.**—A small lot of new Rye, the only one we have heard of, was sold at 68 cents.

**Oats.**—The scarcity of this article has caused an advance in price of 3 or 4 cents a bushel. In the early part of the week a sale or two was made at 38 cents, and we quote the same to-day.

## THE WHALE FISHERY.

A correspondent of the Boston Atlas furnishes some interesting particulars in relation to the whaling business, carried on by our Eastern brethren. It is astonishing to know to what extent this business is prosecuted. New Bedford has no less than 175 ships engaged in this business—Nantucket 75—New London, where the fishery has given new impulse to business and industry has 40 ships—Sag Harbor, or Long Island, 20 or 30. Bristol in Rhode Island has 15 whale ships. Warren, about a dozen, and Newport, four or five. Some vessels have been fitted out, by emigrants from Nantucket, at Hudson and Poughkeepsie, and the eastern towns, Plymouth, Gloucester, and Newburyport, have lately entered upon the business.—There are, in the whole, 75,000 tons of American shipping engaged in this employment.

The Whale Fishery, as we learn from the same source, is divided into two distinct branches. One set of vessels pursue the *Right Whale*. These vessels are fitted out for a cruise of nine months, or a year.—The *Right Whale* is found only upon sounding.—The vessels which pursue him, first make for the Banks of Newfoundland, and stretch, for a great extent, off the coast of Brazil. Then the whalers stand away for the Cape of Good Hope, and cruise in the Indian ocean, and about the island of Madagascar. It is the right whale which furnishes the whale bone. The oil however is much less valuable, than that of the sperm whale; it is worth from six to ten dollars a barrel. It is hardly fit to burn, but is employed to oil machinery, &c. A large portion of it is exported.

The ships which pursue the sperm whale, are fitted out for a three year's cruise. The whale they take, is found only in the deep water. After making the Western islands where they frequently find some game they stretch away for Cape Horn, and pursue their prey through the Pacific Ocean. The oil of the sperm whale contains the substance called "spermaceti," from which the spermaceti candles are made. The head matter, is particularly rich in this substance. The spermaceti pays for the process of manufacture; so that the oil as it comes from the whale, is about the same value with the same quantity of manufactured oil.—It is worth from twenty to thirty dollars per barrel.

The decks of the whale ships are provided with great iron keels set in brick work, and the oil is separated from the blubber by the keels, the scraps from which the oil has already been tried furnishing an excellent fuel.

For obvious reasons, the crew receive no wages; but instead, they have what is called a *lay*,—that is, a certain proportion of the oil. Those who are at the expense and risk of fitting out the vessel have of course the larger portion of the proceeds. The masters, mates and boatsteers, have a share adequate to their skill and responsibility, the old whaler is paid for his experience, while the green hands draw a share proportionate to their services. On the whole, a good deal depends on chance.—But however profitable the whale fishery may be to those who furnish the capital and fit out the vessels, it does not appear that either the officers or men are much better paid than those engaged in the merchant service.

**Mail Robbery.**—A ship from Hartford, signed by J. M. Miles, Postmaster, states, that "the Albany mail was stolen from the stage on the morning of the 16th inst., broken open and robbed of its contents. The mail was delivered at the Post Office at Hartford about half past 12 at night, and placed under the boot of the stage, which left the city between one and two A. M. The mail was undoubtedly taken from the carriage before it left the city, whilst standing before the public house, or engaged in taking passengers. The letter packages for Albany and the state of New York, the only ones contained in the portmanteau, were broken open, and the most of them have been found in a mutilated condition, about a mile and a half south of the city. A reward of \$50 is offered for the apprehension of the robbers.

**Melancholy occurrence.**—We deeply regret to announce the death of ARTHUR SHAFER, Esq., Librarian of the State Department, Washington City. This excellent and estimable gentleman has been for some time afflicted with an affection of the lungs, and on the day of his decease he was apparently much better than usual; left home on the morning of yesterday for his office, which he reached, and in a few hours after, as we understand, expired on the bosom of his father-in-law, the Hon. Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State. Mr. S. was a gentleman of great moral worth, and of very exemplary character; he died deeply lamented by all who knew him, and has left an amiable family to mourn their irreparable loss.—*Georgetown Gazette.*

**A singular occurrence.**—Most of those who have seen the beautiful serpent at Peale's Museum, which is exhibited as the great Anaconda, will recollect that in the snug quarters allotted him there are two blankets, on one of which he lies and the other is covered over him in cold weather. Strange to say, the night before last after Mr. Peale had fed the serpent with a chicken according to custom, the serpent took it into his head to swallow one of the blankets, which is a seven quarter one also, and this blanket he has now in his stomach. The proprietor feels much anxiety; and the public will also be curious it is probable, to know, how this strange meal will suit the gentleman's digestive powers.—*N. Y. Courier.*

A letter from Paris, from one of the American gentlemen appointed to convey the letter of condolence of the American citizens then in Paris to George W. Lafayette, on the occasion of the death of the General says:—"On our arrival at his residence he departed from his rule of not seeing visitors, and met us in the anti-chamber. The lines of heartfelt sorrow were deeply graven in his face. He read the letter, and then turned and expressed our sympathy, and added that he hoped he might be considered 'as an American citizen,' for I am, said he, the son of an American citizen." He said his feelings would not allow him to say what he should, and this was certainly the case; for, in several sentences, his power of utterance failed. A committee was appointed to procure an Eulogist, and make the address such a commemoration of the worth and services of this wonderful man. Every thing, which can honor Lafayette in the eyes of Parisians, will be done by the Americans here.—The grief that we feel is but that which will be felt through every city and hamlet of our country. His lively interest in the welfare of the United States appeared to increase with his age; and God in his mercy seems to have kept him up, thus late, that he might, as a guardian angel, watch over the land which his valor defended and his presence blessed."

A man observing another reeling about the streets, asked a bystander if he thought that was an actor. No, replied the other. "I think he is a jug-gler."

**Clover among Corn.**—A friend of mine sowed red clover among corn after going through with the cultivator last time, the seed was protected from the heat of the sun by the corn, it consequently vegetated very soon and after the corn was cut off, there was a luxuriant growth of clover, which afforded fine pasture for several successive seasons. The red clover is an excellent manure. I have raised a fine crop of wheat, by ploughing in the second growth after harvest.—*American Farmer.*

## MARRIED.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. Joshua Humphreys, Mr. WILLIAM SMALL, to Miss HANNAH BRINSFIELD, both of Talbot county.

## Notice.

THE Commissioners for Talbot county will meet on TUESDAY the 29th inst., for the purpose of appointing a Collector of the county tax. Applicants will please hand in their applications in writing to the Clerk on or before that day.

All persons having claims against the county, are hereby notified, that the Levy will certainly be closed on the above mentioned day, if therefore their accounts are not rendered, they will be excluded for the present year.

Per order of the Board THOS. C. NICOLS, CLK. July 22

## NOTICE.

The subscribers have now on hand and for sale A FIRST RATE



## CLOSE CARRIAGE

and Harness, painted a handsome brown, and trimmed with brown cloth, made of the best materials and workmanship, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, for cash or good paper. They have also for sale a handsome bay Mare, which could be bought very low. Persons who wish to purchase would do well to call and examine for themselves. ANDERSON & HOPKINS. July 22

## THE EASTERN SHORE JOCKEY CLUB



## RACES

WILL commence, over the Eastern Course, on the last Wednesday in September next, (the 24th) and continue three days. The course is beautifully situated on the farm of A. C. Bullitt, Esq., about half a mile from Easton, and will be in first rate order on the days of running.

**FIRST DAY.**—A Colt's purse of \$200, two miles and repeat.

**SECOND DAY.**—Purse of 300 dollars four miles and repeat, free for any horse, mare or gelding, foaled on the Eastern shore of Md. Eastern Shore of Va. or in the State of Delaware.

**THIRD DAY.**—A Handy cap purse of 100 dollars best three in five, one mile heats.

A. GRAHAM, Sec'y. Easton, July, 22

## OFFICERS' FEES.

ALL persons indebted for officers' fees, will please take notice that they are now due, and that it is my duty to collect them as speedily as possible; therefore lookout for a visit from my brother Thomas Graham, jr. who has positive instructions to levy in every case, if the fees are not settled by the first day of September next. Likewise, those persons indebted to the subscriber on executions, will please bear in mind that the abovementioned time will be the extent given on any execution in my hands as Sheriff or late Deputy Sheriff, and if the plaintiff directs, I shall be compelled to advertise sooner. Therefore, I say again, LOOKOUT! JOSEPH GRAHAM, SHF. July 22

## P. SACKET

IS still distributing the shiners to his customers. Combination 38 53 62, a prize of \$200 in the Delaware Lottery, Class No. 12, was sold on last Thursday. The lucky holders will please call and receive the cash, or renew in the following grand schemes, to be drawn

JULY 26th, 1834,

The Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 14.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of \$30,000 50 prizes of \$1000

1 " 12,000 110 " 500

1 " 8,000 128 " 200

1 " 6,000 128 " 80

1 " 3,000 128 " 60

No prize less than \$12.

Tickets \$10, Halves \$5, Quarters \$2.50.







# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VII.—NO. 4.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1834.

WHOLE NO. 353.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY  
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING  
(during the Session of Congress)  
and every TUESDAY MORNING, the re-  
sidue of the year—BY

**RICHARD SPENCER,**  
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

## THE TERMS

Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable  
half yearly in advance.

No subscription discontinued until all arrear-  
ages are settled, without the approbation of the  
publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, in-  
serted 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 FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-  
THIRD CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC. No. 28.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the civil  
and diplomatic expenses of Government for  
the year one thousand eight hundred and  
thirty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of  
Representatives of the United States of America  
in Congress assembled, That the following sums  
be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to  
be paid out of any unappropriated money in the  
Treasury, viz:

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 dol-  
lars.

For incidental and contingent expenses of the  
Department of State, including the expense of  
publishing and distributing the laws, and for  
carrying into effect the resolution of the Senate  
of the twenty-sixth of February, eighteen hun-  
dred and thirty-three, and thirty-first of March,  
eighteen hundred and thirty-four in conjunction  
with the statistical inquiries set on foot by the  
late Secretary of State, Edward Livingston, and  
to reimburse the contingent fund the sum taken  
therefrom, in prosecution of same, thirty one  
thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent and incidental expenses of the  
Patent Office, two thousand one hundred and  
seventy-five dollars.

For the superintendent and watchman of the  
northeast executive building, eight hundred  
and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, in-  
cluding fuel, labor, oil, repairs of the buildings,  
three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For completing the publication of the diplo-  
matic correspondence of the United States from  
the peace of seventeen hundred and eighty-  
three to the fourth of March, seventeen hun-  
dred and eighty-nine, thirteen hundred and  
ninety-two dollars and fifty cents.

For the documentary history of the revolution,  
per act of March second, eighteen hundred  
and thirty-three, twenty thousand dollars; and  
it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State,  
to examine the contract entered into by Edward  
Livingston late Secretary of that Department,  
with Matthew St. Clair Clarke and Peter  
Force, for the collection and publication of the  
documentary history of the American Revolution,  
and make a special report thereon, to the  
next session of Congress, setting forth the  
nature and character of the materials which  
will be required to complete it, and an estimate  
of the money which it may be necessary to ap-  
propriate for the fulfillment of the contract.

For the erection of a fence of wood corre-  
sponding with that already enclosing the War  
and Navy buildings, to complete the enclosure  
of the northeast executive building, sixteen  
hundred dollars.

For compensation of an additional watchman  
of the northeast executive building, three hun-  
dred dollars.

For reimbursing the fund for the contingent  
expenses of the northeast executive building,  
including fuel, labor, oil, and repairs, for so  
much paid out of that fund for extra watch-  
ings during the year eighteen hundred and  
thirty-three, three hundred and thirty-seven  
dollars and fifty cents.

For compensation to the clerks and messen-  
gers in the office of the Secretary of the Treas-  
ury, sixteen thousand seven hundred dollars,  
including one hundred and fifty dollars, ad-  
ditional compensation to the assistant messen-  
ger for extra labor.

For compensation to the First Comptroller  
of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred  
dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messen-  
gers in the office of the First Comptroller,  
nineteen thousand three hundred dollars, in-  
cluding two hundred dollars additional compen-  
sation to the assistant messenger for extra labor.

For compensation to the Second Comptroller  
of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messen-  
ger in the office of the Second Comptroller, ten  
thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the First Auditor of the  
Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messen-  
ger in the office of the First Auditor, thir-  
teen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Second Auditor of  
the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messen-  
ger in the office of the Second Auditor, seven-  
teen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Third Auditor of  
the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messen-  
gers in the office of the Third Auditor, twenty-  
three thousand seven hundred and fifty dol-  
lars.

For compensation to the Fourth Auditor of  
the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messen-  
ger in the office of the Fourth Auditor, seven-  
teen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Fifth Auditor of  
the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messen-  
ger in the office of the Fifth Auditor, twelve thou-  
sand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Treasurer of the  
United States, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messen-  
ger in the office of the Treasurer of the United  
States, six thousand seven hundred and fifty  
dollars.

For compensation to the Register of the  
Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messen-  
ger in the office of the Register of the Treas-  
ury, twenty-four thousand two hundred dol-  
lars.

For compensation to the Commissioners of  
the General Land Office, three thousand dol-  
lars.

For compensation to the clerks and messen-  
gers in the office of the Commissioner of the  
General Land Office, twenty thousand five  
hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Solicitor of the  
Treasury, three thousand five hundred dol-  
lars.

For compensation to the clerks and messen-  
ger in the office of the Solicitor of the Treas-  
ury, three thousand nine hundred and fifty dol-  
lars.

For compensation to the secretary to the  
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, two hun-  
dred and fifty dollars.

For the expenses of stationary, printing,  
and all other incidental and contingent expenses  
of the several offices of the Treasury Depart-  
ment, the following several sums, viz:

For the office of the Secretary of the Treas-  
ury, including the expenses incurred in con-  
sequence of the burning of the Treasury build-  
ing, ten thousand dollars.

For the office of the First Comptroller, in-  
cluding the sum necessary to supply books and  
stationary lost in the conflagration, one thou-  
sand eight hundred and fifty 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 Fifth Auditor, one thou-  
sand dollars.

For the office of the Treasurer of the Unit-  
ed States, one thousand dollars.

For the office of the Register of the Treas-  
ury, 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 eighty per-  
cents, and cost of printing patents, eighteen  
thousand dollars.

For compensation to the legal representa-  
tives of the late William Wirt, Esq. in full for  
professional services rendered the United  
States in suits relative to lands lying in Mis-  
souri, in Alabama and in Florida, the sum of  
one thousand dollars.

For additional clerk hire in the issuing of  
military land scrip, making out of warrants for  
Virginia military surveys, and for private land  
claims, and in adjusting the accounts of the sur-  
veyors general, four thousand dollars.

For additional clerk hire in writing and re-  
cording not less forty thousand patents, at a  
price not exceeding fifteen cents each, six thou-  
sand dollars.

For compensation to six additional clerks,  
one year, to aid in registering sales of lands  
and adjusting the accounts of receivers of pub-  
lic moneys for districts recently created, and  
for opening tracts books, and making indexes,  
and bringing up other arrears, six thousand  
dollars.

For translations, and for expense of pas-  
ports and sea letters, three hundred dollars.

For stationing and printing the public ac-  
counts for the year one thousand eight hun-  
dred and thirty-four, one thousand five hundred  
dollars.

For compensation of superintendent and  
watchmen of the buildings occupied by the  
Treasury Department, two thousand one hun-  
dred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses of  
said buildings, fuel, labor, oil and repairs, five  
thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messen-  
gers in the office of the Secretary of War,  
twelve thousand six hundred and fifty dol-  
lars.

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 clerks and messen-  
gers in the office of the Paymaster General,  
four thousand six hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, three  
hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messen-  
ger in the office of the Commissary General of  
Purchases, three thousand two hundred and  
fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, eight  
hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office  
of the Adjutant General, two thousand nine  
hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, one  
thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office  
of the Quartermaster General, two thousand  
one hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, six  
hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office  
of the Commissary General of Subsistence,  
two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Topograph-  
ical Bureau, one thousand three hundred and  
seventy dollars and fifty cents.

For the salary of a Clerk in the Clothing  
Bureau, seven hundred dollars.

For the salary of the Commissioner of Pen-  
sions, 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 thou-  
sand six hundred dollars.

For additional or temporary clerk hire for  
the year eighteen hundred and thirty-four, in  
order to carry into effect the act of the seventh  
of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two,  
granting revolutionary pensions, five thousand  
dollars.

For arrearsages for salaries and clerk hire,  
printing, stationary, rent, expenses of procur-  
ing revolutionary records, and other contin-  
gencies, for the year eighteen hundred and  
thirty-three, five thousand dollars.

For printing stationary, rent, expenses of  
procuring revolutionary records, and other con-  
tingencies, in the office of the Commissioner of  
the Pensions, six thousand five hundred dol-  
lars.

For the salary of the superintendent and  
watchman of the northwest executive building,  
two hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, in-  
cluding fuel, labor, oil, furniture, repairs of  
building and improvements of adjoining ground  
including arrearsages for eighteen hundred and  
thirty-three, and the sum of one hundred and  
four dollars and seven cents for the rent of  
rooms occupied by the Bounty Land Bureau,  
three thousand two hundred and four dollars  
and seven cents.

For fitting up the basement rooms of the  
executive building occupied by the War De-  
partment, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messen-  
gers in the office of the Secretary of the Navy,  
twelve thousand eight hundred and fifty dol-  
lars.

For contingent expenses of said office, two  
thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioners of the  
Navy Board, ten thousand five hundred dol-  
lars.

For compensation of the Secretary of the  
Commissioners of the Navy Board, two thou-  
sand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks, draughts-  
men, and messenger, in the office of the Com-  
missioners 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 thou-  
sand eight hundred dollars.

For salary of the superintendent of the south-  
west executive building, and the watchman,  
eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, in-  
cluding fuel, labor, oil, repairs of building, en-  
gine, and improvement of the grounds, three  
thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the two assistant Post-  
masters General, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messen-  
gers 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 superintendency of the buildings, mak-  
ing up blanks, and compensation to two watch-  
men and one laborer, sixteen hundred and forty  
dollars.

For additional clerk hire for the year eigh-  
teen hundred and thirty-three, thirty-one thou-  
sand seven hundred and thirty-one dollars and  
forty-four cents.

For the repairs of the buildings occupied by  
the General Post Office, three thousand three  
hundred and thirty-four dollars and thirty one  
cents.

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 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 of 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 General  
in Arkansas, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to clerks in said office,  
one thousand eight 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, one  
thousand dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor in Mis-  
sissippi, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office  
of said surveyor, two thousand seven 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, two  
thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor in Flor-  
ida, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office  
of said surveyor, three thousand 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 five hundred dollars.

For enabling the respective surveyors gen-  
eral to furnish the several land offices, com-  
mencing under the credit system, with renewed

township plats, under the direction of the Se-  
cretary of the Treasury, in cases where those  
previously furnished have been defaced, or  
become materially injured by use, five thou-  
sand dollars.

For compensation to the secretary appointed  
by the President to sign all patents for land  
sold or granted under the authority of the Uni-  
ted States, per act of second of March, eighteen  
hundred and thirty-three, including arrears of  
salary not paid for eighteen hundred and thirty-  
three, the sum of two thousand seven hundred  
and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioner of  
the Public Buildings in Washington City, two  
thousand dollars.

For 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 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 estab-  
lishment, including one thousand dollars for  
the salary of an assistant assayer and one thou-  
sand five hundred dollars for his services and  
expenses during a visit to Europe on behalf of  
the mint, in order to examine certain process-  
es in the treatment of the precious metals,  
twenty thousand eight hundred and twenty  
dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses and  
repairs, cost of machinery, for allowance of  
wages in gold and silver coinage of the mint,  
twenty thousand and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges  
and Secretary of the Michigan Territory, se-  
ven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Michigan  
Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the mem-  
bers of the Legislative Council, pay of the  
officers of the Council, fuel, stationary, and  
printing, of the Territory of Michigan, eleven  
thousand four hundred and forty-eight dollars.

For arrearsages for compensation and mi-  
lage of the members of the Legislative Council  
of Michigan Territory, pay of officers of the  
Council, fuel, stationary, and printing, for the  
year eighteen hundred and thirty-three, four  
thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars  
and thirty-five cents.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges,  
and Secretary of the Arkansas Territory, in-  
cluding additional compensation to the Judges,  
under the act of twentieth of April, eighteen  
hundred and thirty-two, at eight hundred dol-  
lars each, from the sixteenth of March, eigh-  
teen hundred and thirty-three, to thirty-first  
December, eighteen hundred and thirty-four,  
thirteen thousand five hundred and thirty-three  
dollars and thirty-three cents.

For incidental expenses of the Legislative  
Council of said Territory, per act of twenty-  
fourth May, eighteen hundred and twenty  
eight, omitted last year, seven hundred and  
twenty dollars.

To defray the expenses of compiling and  
printing the laws of the Territory of Arkansas,  
under the direction and superintendence of the  
Governor of said Territory, three thousand  
and twenty dollars.

For contingent expenses of Arkansas Ter-  
ritory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges,  
and Secretary of the Florida Territory, in-  
cluding additional compensation per act of twen-  
ty-fourth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-  
four, omitted last year, seven hundred and  
twenty dollars.

For additional clerk hire for the year eigh-  
teen hundred and thirty-three, to the Judges of  
the superior courts of the eastern and southern  
districts of the Florida Territory, one thousand  
six hundred dollars, in lieu of an appropriation  
of last year of one thousand six hundred dol-  
lars, for "additional compensation of two of the  
Judges" of the Florida Territory.

For contingent expenses of the Florida Ter-  
ritory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the mem-  
bers of the Legislative Council of Florida, pay  
of officers and servants of the Council, fuel, sta-  
tionary and printing, nine thousand one hun-  
dred and seventy-three dollars and twenty-four  
cents.

For arrearsages for the compensation and  
mileage of the members of the Legislative  
Council of Florida, pay of officers and servants  
of the Council, fuel, stationary, printing, and  
the distribution of the laws for the year eigh-  
teen hundred and thirty-three, two thousand  
seven hundred and nineteen dollars and fifty  
cents.

For allowances to the law agent and assis-  
tant counsel, under the acts for the settlement  
of private land claims in Florida, including ar-  
rearsages, nine thousand eight hundred and sev-  
enty-five dollars.

For compensation to the Chief Justice, the  
Associate Judges, and district Judges of the  
United States, eighty-one thousand four hun-  
dred dollars.

For the expenses of printing the records of  
the Supreme Court of the United States for the  
term of eighteen hundred and thirty-four, three  
thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the Chief Justice and As-  
sociate Justices of the District of Columbia,  
and of the Judges of the Orphans' Courts of the  
said district, nine thousand five hundred dol-  
lars.

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 de-  
cisions of the Supreme Court, one thousand dol-  
lars.

For compensation to the District Attorneys  
and Marshals as granted by law, including  
those in the several Territories, twelve thou-  
sand seven hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the Supreme,  
Circuit and district Courts of the United States,  
including the district of Columbia; also for ju-  
rors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising  
from fines, penalties, and forfeitures, incurred  
in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-four,  
and proceeding years; and likewise for defray-  
ing the expenses of suits in which the United States  
are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences  
committed against the United States, and for  
the safe keeping of prisoners, two hundred and  
sixty thousand dollars.

For the payment of sundry pensions grant-  
ed by special acts of Congress, one thousand  
three hundred and fifty dollars.

For the support and maintenance of light-  
houses, floating lights, beacons, buoys, and  
stagecoaches, including the purchase of lamps, oil,

keepers' salaries, repairs and improvements,  
and contingent expenses, two hundred and fifty-  
one thousand seven hundred and twenty-six  
dollars and seventy-nine cents.

For the salaries of registers and receivers of  
land offices where there are no sales, three  
thousand five hundred dollars.

For surveying the public lands, and for es-  
tablishing a permanent and conspicuous land  
mark on the line dividing the states of Indiana  
and Illinois at some suitable point near lake  
Michigan, in addition to the unexpended bal-  
ance of former appropriations, sixty thousand  
dollars.

For surveying a portion of the public lands  
in the southwestern part of the state of Missou-  
ri, to which the Indian title was extinguished  
in eighteen hundred and thirty-two, twenty  
thousand dollars.

For the salaries of two keepers of the public  
archives in Florida, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the recorder, two com-  
missioners, and translators, for the final adjust-  
ment of private land claims in Missouri, per  
act of eighteen hundred and thirty-two, which  
act and a supplemental act of second March,  
eighteen hundred and thirty-three, are hereby  
continued in force for one year from the first of  
October next, including an unexpended bal-  
ance of former appropriations of eight hundred  
and ninety-two dollars and seventy-two cents,  
the sum of five thousand one hundred and sev-  
en dollars and twenty-eight cents.

For contingent expenses and office rent of  
said board, five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said board for  
eighteen hundred and thirty-four, including  
compensation to the agent employed to convey  
the annual report of the board to the seat of Gov-  
ernment, including also expenses incurred by  
commissioners in taking testimony, and for  
payment of balances of claims admitted in due  
course of settlement at the Treasury, one thou-  
sand nine hundred and thirty-eight dollars and  
sixty-two cents.

For stationary and books for the offices of  
commissioners of loans, one thousand two hun-  
dred dollars.

For registers for ships and vessels, and lists  
of crews, two thousand three hundred dollars.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous  
claims against the United States, not otherwise  
provided for, as shall be ascertained and ad-  
mitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury,  
twelve thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the Ministers of the United  
States to Great Britain, France, Spain, and  
Russia, thirty-six thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the secretaries of legation  
to the same places, eight thousand dollars.

For salaries of the Charges des Affaires to  
Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Turkey,  
Belgium, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Chili,  
Peru, Mexico, Central America, and New  
Grenada, fifty-eight thousand five hundred  
dollars.

For the salary of the Drogoman to the lega-  
tion of the United States to Turkey, and for  
contingent expenses of that legation, six thou-  
sand five hundred dollars.

For outfits of a Minister of the United States  
to Russia, and a Charge des Affaires to Buenos  
Ayres, Chili, and Brazil, twenty-two thousand  
five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of all the missions  
abroad, thirty thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the agents for claims at  
London and Paris, four thousand dollars.

For the expenses of intercourse with the Me-  
diterranean Powers, twenty-four thousand four  
hundred dollars.

For the relief and protection of American  
seamen in foreign countries, thirty thousand  
dollars.

For the contingent expenses of foreign inter-  
course, thirty thousand dollars.

For compensation and expenses of an agent  
to Havana, to procure the archives of Florida,  
four thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the judges of



BALTIMORE CITY, to-wit:—On this eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the peace, in and for said city, personally appeared EVAN T. ELLICOTT, who solemnly, sincerely, and truly declared and affirmed, that the facts hereinafter stated are correct and true to the best of his knowledge and belief. That said deponent saith, that in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two, a partnership was formed between Reverdy Johnson, John Glenn, David M. Perine, Hugh McClellery, Evan T. Ellicott, and himself in the stock and purchase of the Bank of Maryland, in the sum of four hundred shares, and the said Reverdy Johnson, John Glenn, David M. Perine, Hugh McClellery, and Evan T. Ellicott, in the ratio of one hundred shares each, three of whom, to-wit, Reverdy Johnson, John Glenn, and Evan T. Ellicott were then, had been, and continued to be, Directors of the said Bank from the time said deponent became President thereof—two of them, to-wit, Reverdy Johnson and John Glenn, were his legal counsel and advisers, and all of them, to-wit, the said Evan T. Ellicott, David M. Perine, Hugh McClellery, and Evan T. Ellicott, having as full and free access to the Books and accounts of said Bank as this deponent had, and taken constantly consulted, and their advice taken about all matters of important interest in relation to it. That the contract of partnership was reduced to writing by Reverdy Johnson, and handed to this deponent by David M. Perine, and copies of the same being made were signed by all the parties, and one copy given each. The terms of the contract were, that the parties were to be interested jointly in nine hundred shares of the Bank of Maryland Stock, in the proportion of three hundred shares each, and each of them were to be interested in the operation carried on in the name of the Bank of Maryland in the proportions aforesaid. In order to obtain the requisite number of shares of Stock, purchases were made at the suggestion and with the advice of the above named parties, at high prices. In pursuance of the agreement between the parties, and after a sufficient quantity of the stock of the bank had been purchased, the said Evan T. Ellicott, David M. Perine, in his corporate capacity, as President of the Bank, transferred to John Glenn, one hundred shares, to Reverdy Johnson, one hundred shares, to David M. Perine, one hundred shares, to Evan T. Ellicott, one hundred shares, and to himself, one hundred shares—and each of the parties, with the exception of John Glenn, who did not do so, passed his note to the Bank for the sum of \$100,000. That said deponent further saith, that some time after this partnership was formed, the parties borrowed from the Union Bank of Maryland, upon the joint responsibility of the partners, one hundred thousand dollars, to aid in the accomplishment of the plans the parties had agreed to pursue in conducting the affairs of the Bank.—This deponent further saith, that in the year 1833, and during said partnership, bonds of the state of Tennessee, amounting to \$450,000, were purchased of General G. W. Gibbs, then President of the Union Bank of Maryland, in the state of Tennessee—all of the parties being parties to the said negotiation and assisting therein. Soon after the said purchase, and at a meeting of the partners, it was determined to send a committee consisting of Hugh McClellery, Evan T. Ellicott, to Philadelphia and New York, to make disposition of the said Bonds, who proceeded to do so, but did not succeed in making a sale. This deponent was then authorized to make the best disposition he could of the Bonds—which he continued to make, with efforts to do in this country, but without success. That the parties to the Bank, however arising out of the purchase of these Bonds or other transactions entered into by the parties, became so pressing as to render an access of pecuniary means indispensable to sustain credit of the Bank, and this deponent and parties connecte with him, concluded to purchase, if practicable, about six thousand shares of the Capital Stock of the Union Bank of Maryland, which was held by that Bank, and which was then in high estate for sale in the market, and the parties supposed would furnish material upon which money could readily be raised, besides presenting a reasonable prospect for speculation upon the probable advance of the price of it, which it was then supposed the parties might advance to one hundred dollars per share. That John Glenn, Reverdy Johnson, and D. M. Perine were authorized to enter into a negotiation with the Union Bank to effect this object. They succeeded in doing so, and made the purchase at eighty-five dollars per share—John Glenn giving his note for the said Stock, the said Bank was transferred to him, and the Tennessee Bonds being pledged by him to the Union Bank to secure the payment of his note. The control of the Tennessee Bonds thus passing from the hands of this deponent and his partners, and they receiving a Stock of the Union Bank on which to operate as a means to raise funds. Efforts were accordingly made by the parties to raise money upon this Stock, but with partial success, and it soon became evident that it could not be relied upon as a prompt and certain source of resources. Although the Tennessee Bonds were pledged to the Union Bank, it was supposed that some of them could be effected in Europe, an important advance upon their purchase would be realized, and under the authority with which this deponent had been invested, entered into a contract with Thomas Ellicott to effect their sale—that the said Thomas Ellicott made arrangements to proceed to Europe to effect the sale of the Bonds and other objects, which he considered of much interest to him.

and others, but before he embarked, it became evident that the situation of the Bank of Maryland would require a prompt application, of not only all the means, but a complete talent of all the parties connected with it, in order to sustain its credit through the change, which was being produced in the currency of the country, in consequence of the measures of the Government in relation to the Bank of the United States. It being necessary to obtain the relinquishment by Thomas Ellicott of his contract in relation to the sale of the Tennessee Bonds, so far as might be necessary to enable the parties to dispose of them in this country, he agreed to do it on receiving a much less consideration as he alleged, than his real reason to believe he would have been able to receive by carrying the negotiation into effect as it was at first anticipated. This dependent further said, that at the instance of this dependent and the parties interested with him, Reverdy Johnson and David M. Perine went to Washington to solicit funds from the Treasury Department, upon a pledge of Union Bank Stock—they returned and reported that the Secretary had declined making the negotiation proposed, but brought up contingent drafts for two hundred thousand dollars to the Union Bank. It was then concluded to effect an absolute sale of these Bonds to the Union Bank, according to what might be desired by the Government, and received from the fund which they were authorized to expend for the purchase of such bonds as the public desired by us, and Reverdy Johnson was authorised to enter into the negotiation with the Bank upon this subject; which he did, and effected a sale of the Bonds to it—the debt for the purchase of the six thousand shares of the Union Bank Stock being by that means and at time paid, and the Union Bank loaning to the parties upon a pledge of four thousand shares of its own stock, three hundred thousand dollars, for which the notes of John Glenn, Reverdy Johnson, Evan T. Ellicott and of this Dependent, for seventy-five thousand dollars each, were given. This dependent feels it proper to state, that in these negotiations he had little or scarcely any agency, and therefore cannot be considered as having any recollection of facts and circumstances derived from the persons above mentioned, who were most active and principally engaged in the business. This dependent further said, that previous to, and during the existence of the said partnership, different agencies or branches were established, at the suggestion of the different parties interested and with the full concurrence of all, to extend the Banking operations, and do other profitable business, to wit: one at Wheeling, Virginia, one at Louisville, Kentucky, one at Little Rock in Arkansas, one at Elkton, Maryland, one at Cumberland, Maryland, one at New Orleans, Louisiana, one at Olatona, near the Valley of Virginia, which were conducted for the common benefit of the partners, but in each of these agencies or branches, some one of the partners was selected to superintend its operations; and in order to do so effectually, because the ostensible partner in that particular agency. The agencies or branches at Little Rock and at Louisville, at Wheeling, at Elkton and at Cumberland, were under the control and supervision of John Glenn. The agency at New York was under the supervision of Evan T. Ellicott, and those in New Orleans and the Valley of Virginia, were under the control and supervision of this dependent. That the entire stock of the Bank of Maryland, and the agencies or branches above mentioned, were indebted to the Bank of Maryland, in a large sum of money, a sum which would have been more has sufficient to enable it to sustain itself without difficulty. This dependent further said, that during last autumn, after all these extensions and as this dependent admits, indiscreetly made had been entered into, and the Bank was surrounded by the difficulties they had produced, some of the parties became greatly alarmed at the prospect before them, and instituted suit against the Bank, and the dissolved partnership, which was accordingly agreed to done, the notes of the parties which had been given for the stock to the Bank of Maryland being afterwards returned to them. This dependent further said, that during the existence of the said partnership, it was one of the measures adopted by them, to establish the General Insurance Company, in which they were to be the principal proprietors, and over which they were to exercise the control. That the influence of the parties was exerted at the Legislature, to procure a charter for the same, in which they succeeded, and secured the funds of the Bank of Maryland, so far as this dependent and his partners were concerned, were advanced to pay for the stock. The Company being established, it went into operation, and was used as one of the means for extending their business in connection with the Bank of Maryland—that the dissolution of the partnership above mentioned was not intended to interfere with the interest of the parties in that Company, which it was understood to remain as it was—the said parties to be interested as before in the profits of the Bank and the stock remaining on the books of the Bank of Maryland, and that an effort was made in March last by this dependent and his partners, to separate the interests of the Bank of Maryland and the General Insurance Company, but how far it has been successful this dependent cannot say. Affirmed before,

JAMES B. LATIMER.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**

EVAN POULNEY, formerly President of the Bank of Maryland, and now under indictment for peculating the funds of that Institution having just circulated a pamphlet termed "The Bank of Maryland," containing charges against the Bank of Maryland, and against Messrs. Johnson, Ellicott, and myself, and several other gentlemen, have been introduced, evidently for the purpose not so much of vindicating himself, as to reduce the gentleman referred to ourselves, to the same state of miserable degradation to which he has been brought by his own unexampled turpitude; it is due to ourselves and to the public, that we should as soon suspend all opinion upon the subject until we can present them with the history of our connection with the Bank referred to. Unless otherwise persons who have fully examined in the matter, as well as I, Messrs. Johnson and myself, deceived, it will not be difficult to establish the truth from first to last. Poulney, and those whom he now advises him, had adopted a regular and organized plan to enrich themselves at the public expense, in total violation of every principle of common honesty, and that it was carried out with a boldness and impudence at which the most callous conscience would have been shocked.

REVERDY JOHNSON,  
JOHN GLENN.

Baltimore, July 19, 1834.

**CAUTION.**

Whereas, on or about the 1st day of January, 1833, His Excellency, William Carroll, Governor of the State of Tennessee, made and executed on the behalf of the said State, five hundred dollar bonds, of one thousand dollars each, signed by him officially, and countersigned by the Secretary of said State, bearing five per centum per annum interest, and made payable to the President, Directors and Company of the Union Bank of the State of Tennessee or assigns, at the periods and in the proportions following; that is to say, \$125,000 at the end of fifteen years; \$125,000 at the end of twenty

are \$125,000 at the end of twenty five years and \$125,000 at the end of thirty years the interest upon said bonds to be paid half yearly:—And whereas said bonds were assigned by the President, Directors and Company of the Union Bank of the State of Tennessee, to the President and Directors of the Bank of Maryland, under and in virtue of a contract, that has not been fulfilled by the said Bank of Maryland:—And whereas any assignment or assignments of said bonds, which may have been heretofore made by the said Bank of Maryland, and which may be made hereafter, in and in equity to the claims of the Union Bank of the State of Tennessee upon the Bank of Maryland:—Now therefore, all persons are hereby cautioned, not to purchase, take assignments of, receive or in any manner deal in or with, said bonds or any of them, from or with, any person or persons, bodies corporate or otherwise, as the said bonds will be held subject to the satisfaction of the debts due from the Bank of Maryland to the Union Bank of the State of Tennessee, and neither the principal nor interest of said Bonds will be paid, until said debts are fully satisfied and discharged.

G. W. GIBBS, Pres't, and Agent of the U. Bank of the State of Tennessee.

### TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

The extraordinary notice signed G. W. Gibbs, professing to act as President and Agent of the Union Bank of the State of Tennessee, which appeared in the morning papers of Saturday, cautioning the public against purchasing, taking assignments of, receiving or in any manner dealing with certain Bonds of the State of Tennessee, *which he knew were held by this Bank so long since October last*, by purchase from the Bank of Maryland, and for which this Bank had paid \$319,000, impelled the Directors acting under a deep sense of the duty they owed the Stockholders of this Institution forthwith, under the advice of their legal counsel, and after reflecting on the damages against Mr. Gibbs for what appeared to them to be, groundless and without action on the credit of the Institution.

The Bonds in question as is stated in the publication referred to, were given by the State of Tennessee, to the Union Bank of the State of Tennessee, in payment of stock to the amount of the bonds, held by that State in that Bank. On the 2d of April 1833, the Bank of Tennessee gave full authority to its President, G. W. Gibbs, to proceed to the eastward to sell the Bonds, and in the execution of this duty he sent them to the Bank of Maryland on the 10th day of April, 1833, and on account of the delay in their delivery, *thereby the Bank of Md. addressed in blank to the President of the Bank of Tennessee, a letter fully signed and dated on the 2d May, 1833.*

It is impossible to read the contract connected with the delivery and endorsement of the Bonds under it, without at once seeing that it was intended by the Bank of Tennessee, to give the Bank of Maryland full power to sell them at any moment with full reference to all the prior performance by the Bank of Maryland of her part of the contract of purchase.

In fact it is an insult that it may have been in the contemplation of the parties, that the delivery of the Bonds of Maryland to the Bank of Tennessee, many principles demanded to be taken into account, in order to prevent the Bank of Maryland from being able to transfer the bonds available to be sold at an early day, either by selling them or allowing upon their credit. It is however, they looking only to the contract itself, it would be removed by the fact that so recently as the 12th of August 1833, E. Pontiac as President of the Bank of Maryland, addressed a letter to the Bank of Tennessee, *addressing those that were signed by Thomas Ellis, and requesting that the Institution should be allowed to proceed to London, by which the Bank of Maryland was furnished with an earlier opportunity than was anticipated, of disposing of these bonds* and requesting the Bank of Tennessee, in order that Mr. Elliott might go out *with every necessary voucher, evidencing the right of the Bank of Maryland to dispose of the Bonds, as also their value to send to the Bank of Maryland, authenticated copies of the Charter of the Bank of Tennessee, of the proceedings of that Bank in relation to its sale of the Bonds to the Bank of Maryland, and a full and correct account of the conduct of the State itself, particularly showing the amount of her debts and of her resources.*

All the papers were, as soon as they could be prepared, forwarded by the Bank of Tennessee to the Bank of Maryland, without attaching a doubt but that the latter Bank had clear title to dispose of the Bonds as she might think best for her interest.

These documents are now in the possession of the Trustees of the Bank of Maryland.—It is known also, that Mr. Gibbs has been in the City since April last, when at last, it is believed he was informed that the Bank of Maryland had sold the Bonds to this Institution, and he was also made aware that the State of Tennessee, what was matter of public notice, in fact, that the late President of this Institution was in New York, in April or May last, for one or two weeks, for the purpose, it was said, of selling the Bonds for the account of the Union Bank. And yet until Saturday last, and before the direction of this Bank had been so recently changed, never so far as we are advised, did the Bank of Tennessee or Gen. Gibbs make any claim to the Bonds or question in the slightest degree the title to them of this Institution.—An attack on the Institution under these circumstances, and under the State of Maryland, and the United States were very late in being started in it, was a thing not to have been anticipated, and to which this Institution could not be expected to submit.

In this state of things the stockholders of the public will at once see that it was the imperative duty of the Directors to resort to every legal measure to vindicate the Bank against an effort to slander its title to so large an amount of its securities, and to bring upon it the discredit which the possible hazard of a loss so much money has been likely to produce in the public mind, unless great measures were taken to correct the impression.—This Institution can however believe that the publication of the question has received the sanction of the Bank of Tennessee, and they have, if possible, still greater difficulty in believing that it has not of itself. A high moral conviction of what is due to her public faith, will, they doubt not, cause her to take immediate steps to secure to the bona fide holder of the public stocks, purchased under the circumstances here detailed, the full and uninterrupted enjoyment of the investment.

It is to be hoped that the Board may be assured that the board will lead nothing but to seek redress for the injury which they regret that they are convinced has been so unjustifiably attempted to be committed upon it.

In a few days the public will be presented with the written opinion of the Counsel of the Bank on this subject, accompanied with the evidence of the facts here stated.

It may be proper to add in conclusion that although the Board have laid their damages to the institution against Mr. Gibbs at \$500,000, because it was impossible for them to know under the circumstances here mentioned

that that the institution may be damaged. I do that amount and even more by the publication referred to, yet as evidence that it was not their wish to oppress the defendant by the exaction of bail which he might be unable to procure, they caused the Sheriff to be informed that they would be satisfied with any bail that he should think would secure the defendant's attendance to answer the judgment that might be obtained against him.

It is said that the board desire, and had they or their counsel been applied to, they would readily have consented, as they will at any time consent, to take any respectable person in the city without reference at all to the question of his being worth fifty or five hundred thousand dollars. By order of the board.

R. MICKLE, Cashier.

Union Bank of Maryland, July 21, 1834.

A CARD.—I am about to leave Baltimore for a short time, to visit my family at Nashville. In taking my departure, I should do great violence to my feelings were I to withhold a public expression of my most grateful thanks to the gentlemen, who upon a recent occasion, interfered so generously and effectually in my behalf. The measure adopted, in the name of the Union Bank, was wholly unrespectedly—the amount of bail required, required the imprisonment of my person included. I was a stranger; and had no claim, that those which a temporary residence might have given me, to the confidence of this community. And yet, no sooner was my situation made known, than measures were instantly taken for my relief, and instead of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,—bail to three that amount was offered, by about fifty gentlemen, with many of whom I had not even the pleasure of a personal acquaintance. I have not the vanity to attribute this, to any other motive than that which actuates all high-minded men, in resisting an act of oppression, even though he be victim a stranger, and unknown to them. It is in vain for the board of the Union Bank of Maryland, if they avow the act as their's, to defend it against the imputation of harshness and oppression.—Public opinion has already pronounced upon it in a voice loud and deep. The apology which they have attempted, in their publication of Monday last, is to say the least of it, uncandid and disingenuous. "They caused the Sheriff to be informed," say they, "that they would be satisfied with any bail that he should think would secure the defendant's appearance." When did they cause the Sheriff to be so informed? Was when he was first placed in his hands? They must not be pretentious, because the officer who served the process, upon being asked the question more than once, distinctly replied that his instructions were positive to demand the whole amount of the damages laid in the declaration, viz.—five hundred thousand dollars as bail. If this instruction was afterwards modified, of which however neither my counsel nor myself, were ever officially informed, it was not done, until after I had endured imprisonment for nearly twenty-four hours, and then it was done, not from any regrets, but under the pressure of public reprobation.

But it is not my intention now, to animadvert upon the publication to which I have alluded. In other respects, indeed, in all respects, it is a most judicious and judicious view, which it takes of the main question in controversy, as partial and unfair. The subject is not fit for newspaper discussion; it involves principles of law, which are better suited to a judicial tribunal. Such a tribunal must ultimately decide between the Union Bank of Maryland and the Union Bank of the state of Tennessee, and for my self I can only say, that having confided in my legal advisers, I have no fear of the result. Their conclusions, however, and my own, are drawn from a variety of different sets of facts, that which the Union Bank of Maryland has presented to the public.

One word only as to the time at which the "Causement" made its appearance. It is insinuated that it was selected from a feeling of hostility not merely to the Bank itself, but particularly to the present board of Directors. The insinuation is utterly groundless. Against the Union Bank of Maryland I can have no hostility. Representing large claims against it, I am directly interested in sustaining its credit. With the present Board of Directors I have as a stranger, as a very limited acquaintance, but there is not one of them with whom I have had the slightest misunderstanding. They have had, and yet continue to have my warmest wishes for their successful and prosperous administration of the affairs of the Bank.

But having some little experience upon this subject, let me admonish them, that monied institutions essentially depend on public favor, and that public favor can never be won by acts of harshness or oppression towards an innocent individual.

The Union Bank of Maryland, through its late President, has been more than once advised, that the Bank of Tennessee looked to the Bank of Maryland, and the desire to have a resort would prove unsuccessful, and that this hope would linger, the public caution by circumstances, which it is now unnecessary to detail, became, in my opinion and in that of my Counsel, the only resource to which I could look for the security of the large debt which I represented.

It is scarcely necessary to add, though rumor to the contrary, as absurd as it is untrue, has, I understand, been industriously circulated, that, with regard to this step, I consulted with no one but my counsel; and that I was to take only, knew when and how it was to be taken.

It is my intention to return to this city in a few weeks. How long my residence in Baltimore will then continue, must depend upon circumstances. But I trust it will be long enough to prove that my friends have not misplaced their confidence, and that those who have misunderstood or misinterpreted my conduct or my views, have been greatly deceived.

G. W. GIBBS.

July 23d, 1834.

A CARD.

The nature of the examination which we find it advisable to make into the proceedings of the Bank of Maryland, and the desire we feel in establishing by disinterested evidence, what can be done, every fact necessary to the answer we are preparing to the pamphlet of Mr. Evan Poultney, has so far delayed, and continues to delay, the appearance of the publication. It is now, however, in a course of publication and will be completed in a few days, and we have not the slightest apprehension of the result. The present card is owing to a report which we learn is in circulation that we had abandoned the intention of publishing at all on this subject.

REVERDY JOHNSON.  
JOSEPH GLENN.

MERCHANTS' & TRADERS' MEETING.

At an adjourned meeting comprising a very large proportion of the Merchants and traders of the city of Baltimore, held agreeably to notice at the Indian Queen and Baltimore House on the 24th July, 1834, MR. SAM'L JONES JR. presided as Chairman, and GEORGE ROGERS and T. E. HAMILTON acted as Secretaries.

The following report and resolutions were submitted and adopted with great unanimity:

The undersigned, a Committee appointed at a former meeting, to take into consideration the best mode of expressing the opinion of the Merchants and Traders of the City of Baltimore, in regard to the extraordinary circumstances which have grown out of the failure of the Bank of Maryland and other monied Institutions, present the following report.

Baltimore, July 24, 1834.

JACOB ALBERT,  
WM. CRAWFORD, Jr.,  
OSMOND C. TIFFANY,  
JNO. HENDERSON,  
SAM'L. JONES, Jr.,  
GEO. ROGETTS,  
GEO. R. GAITHER.

The Merchants and Traders of the City of Baltimore in behalf of themselves, and of their fellow townsmen, receive it their duty in the most unhappy crisis of the business affairs of the city, to express their feelings and opinions in regard to the late transactions which have so seriously affected the character and credit of this community. It cannot be denied that the late failure of the Bank of Maryland, with the circumstances which have been from time to time, developed as connected with it, and the mismanagement of other monied institutions established amongst us, have spread abroad a general distrust of the prudence, the solvency and even of the integrity of a large mass of our citizens, and must operate most injuriously both against the moral worth and trading prosperity of the city.

Under these circumstances they feel impelled by a sense of what is due to themselves, and by an earnest attachment to the good name and credit of Baltimore are entitled to claim from the world, to announce in the strongest terms of reprobation, and in conformity with what they know to be the public sentiment of the city, their unqualified sentence of condemnation against all and every one who have brought about the present unfortunate condition of things.

They are not willing that their fellow citizens throughout the Union should believe, that the public indignation has not been awakened in this community by the late events, much less are they disposed to rest in that silence, which may confound the innocent with the guilty.

Convinced that the present disorders are mostly to be attributed to a few individuals, most of whom have no title to be ranked amongst the Merchants and Traders of Baltimore, and all of whom have been actuated by a spirit of wild and licentious speculation, they feel that they have a right to vindicate themselves to the world, from that share of the common censure which must fall upon the whole mass of this community, until those really answerable are made known to the public. In this spirit they have sought the present opportunity to avow their deep abhorrence of the whole scheme of adventure, by which certain individuals of this city have pushed the banking system to an extreme, which has brought so much calamity upon our citizens. They have seen in that endeavour the most profitable means of a public confidence, and in common with their fellow citizens, deplore the deplorable consequences to which it has led.

In the developments belonging to these speculations, the most glaring and criminal frauds have been brought to light, and a series of operations has been exposed, which shows an utter destitution of the principles of common honesty; exhibiting the principal agents in these concerns, as actuated by the most base and selfish motives of avarice, and pursuing their purpose without regard to the restraints of either law or morality.

Through these have been singled out individuals as liable to the weighty charges here promulgated; they prefer, that that should be done by those whom the law has entrusted with the duties of investigation; their purpose is to announce, that those against whom these charges may be preferred, are few in number and sufficiently well known to our citizens, to enable them henceforth to guard against the misfortune of ever again entrusting them with their confidence.

It is hoped that the law is sufficiently powerful to hold all offenders to a strict account; and the Merchants and Traders of this city, pledge themselves to the public to use unremitted exertions to bring about a full and complete investigation of every fraud, which their opportunities of knowledge or industrious pursuit may enable them to reveal to the public observation.

In conformity with the views herein expressed, therefore—

**Resolved,** That the Merchants and Traders of the city of Baltimore, regard with the most severe reprehension the course of conduct by which the Bank of Maryland and other monied Institutions in this city, have brought the present disasters upon a large portion of our citizens.

**2. Further resolved,** That our fellow citizens throughout the Union be assured that the strongest and deepest sense of indignation pervades this community, against the fraudulent acts of those who have so largely contributed to bring into discredit the character of this city.

**3. Further resolved,** That we will heartily and strenuously unite in aiding the prosecution by all means which the law may afford, of every person concerned in the late fraudulent proceedings referred to, and, we will use our best exertions to detect and expose to the notice of the law, all confederates, aiders and abettors of these frauds.

**4. Further resolved,** That this meeting highly approve the measures taken by a number of Merchants and Traders of this City to effect the release of Gen. Geo. W. Gibbs, from imprisonment.

**5. Further resolved,** That this meeting disclaim any intention to pass upon the merits of the controversy now depending between the Union Bank of Maryland and the Union Bank of the State of Tennessee.

**6. Further resolved,** That the report of the committee be signed by the Merchants and Traders of the city, and that a committee be appointed for the purpose of procuring their signatures.

**7. Further resolved** that a committee of two from each ward be appointed by the chair to obtain the signatures of all those disposed to sign the foregoing report and resolutions.

**8. Further resolved** That the report and resolutions be published in the newspapers of the city of Baltimore.

SAM'L JONES Jr. Chairman.  
GEO. ROGERS, & Co. Secretaries.  
THOS. E. HAMBLETON,  
N. B. The Committee to wait upon the Merchants and Traders, for their signatures will be notified of their appointment as soon as possible.

From the Trenton (N. J.) *Empire*.  
CITIZENS OF NEW JERSEY.

Read the correspondence between the New York Merchants and the Bank. The guilt of the monster is there more plainly admitted than even in the special plea that "the Bank is not obliged to criminate herself."

It seems that the New York merchants bank whigs themselves, directly assert that the

of the Bank of Mr. Biddle to control the business of the Bank was the real cause of the recent distress. That it was done for the express purpose of coercing Congress to return the deposits. That having failed in that, the Bank may now relax its despotic policy, and once more exert its galling yoke to right upon its minions. Read for yourselves the vile citizens! All this is alleged by the friends of the Bank in New York, and tacitly admitted by its President in Philadelphia.

It is now plain, indeed nothing could be plainer, that the greatest political evil existing in this country, is this "electioneering machine." It has corrupted the public press, and one branch of our national legislature. It has sought to corrupt the House of Representatives. It has corrupted the elective franchise by a most extensive system of bribery and vote-buying. It has forced thousands of aristocratic masters to discharge tens of thousands of ignorant journeymen. It has created a panic and pressure throughout the country, thereby periling thousands and completely ruining many. It has, in the most degrading terms, abused the Chief Magistrate of the People's choice—and through him, has vilified the People themselves.

There is no denial of these things. The boldest of its purchased advocates sit with their lips over them, or openly avow them. The President of the Bank himself admits them.

Did not the democratic presses in the winter say, the cause of the distress lay with Mr. Biddle? It was then denied. It is now confessed.

Did not the President tell the committee that waited upon him, that Mr. Biddle could relieve the distress? It was then denied. It is now confessed.

Did not the democratic presses in the winter allege, that the distress was created by the bank to force Congress to favor her? It was then denied. It is now confessed.

President, or rather Emperor Biddle, tells us, the Bank felt as much pain at the pressure as the commercial community did. *Bal!* Who, during all the convulsions that agitated the business of the country, did Mr. Frothinghuyzen say, "sit, calm as a summer's morning, with his directors around him, every thing moving on harmoniously?" It was this Emperor or Biddle who now in public shows his hypocritical face, wet with the tears of the crocodile, and tattered with the rain he endured, while inflicting arrows, firebrands, and death, upon the community.

Whoever reads this correspondence, and is not satisfied that either the Bank or the liberties of the country will be put down in October, is not alive to the best interests of himself and posterity.

A particular account of the last Mormon campaign in Missouri, is given in the Western papers. The belligerents seem to have been mutually exasperated, and to have approached very near to a general and bloody battle. The numbers engaged in the contest on both sides are much larger than we had supposed, before seeing these authentic details. The Mormons assembled late in June in Clay County, (Mo.), and were reinforced by parties principally from Ohio, until they numbered from 800 to 1000 men, and carried with them muskets, knives, and from two to four braces of pistols each." Their design was to cross the river and take possession of Jackson county—the Zion, as they term it, of their faith. Their leader, the prophet Jo Smith, promised them to "raise again" all who should be slain in fighting the battles for the possession of this Holy Land. The Jackson county people were equally determined to resist the passage of the river, at all hazards. A letter from a person on the spot, published in Maysville, Ky., says that Jackson county raised 900, and Lafayette 400, and the latter number were ready to come at a moment's notice to the aid of the former. The feeling of the people may be conjectured from the expressions of opinion in the letters quoted, that had the Mormons attempted to cross the river not one of them would have been "left to tell the tale." "No quarter would have been given, and we could have killed most of them before they got across the river."

There were some attempts at negotiation. The Jackson county people offered to buy all the lands of the Mormons at a double price;—this was refused. The invaders profess peaceable intentions, and a desire only to take quiet possession of their own lands—profession which appear to have got no credit.

In the end, however, they desisted from the enterprise, and postponed the crusade for the possession of their "Zion," till the next hundred years. They will take up their nomadic residence somewhere else; and thus the battle, which must have been obstinate and very bloody, was avoided.

It is to be hoped, for the sake of ordinary justice, that means will be found, for making compensation to these deluded men for the property they are forced to abandon, as well as for the damages they have sustained by being driven out.

**Extraordinary Recognition.**—A man has lately returned to England after an absence of thirty-six years, who was begotten in the year 1738, with nineteen others, in the arms of an innocent and inoffensive man. He was immediately recognized and committed to prison, and his identity and guilt it is stated, can be established beyond doubt. Of his 19 comrades, eighteen were condemned and executed for that and other murders, and the other was shot in attempting to escape from jail.—N. Y. Com. Adc.

**The Earthquakes at Santa Martha.**—We have before us a letter from Santa Martha, Santa America, dated June 15. One third of the population have been thrown down by the late earthquake, and the rest, a half were rendered uninhabitable. The Church of San Domingo was demolished, and the tower of the Cathedral thrown down. Nine tenths of the inhabitants had left the city. The desolation of its appearance was extreme. The shocks still continued up to 15th June. There had been seventy or eighty during the period of twenty-two days.—Bal. Amer.

**Suspected Piracy.**—A shipwreck says the Bahama Gazette on the 29th off, under unusual circumstances, has occurred to windward among these Islands;

"The barque Emerald, about 400 tons but then belonging to London on her passage from some port in Jamaica, as appears by some papers found, was stranded on the south side of Henegaga on the 13th inst. On being boarded by the wreckers, they found she had been destroyed by the master and crew; with all her sails left standing; on examining they found that her hatches had been broken open, and evidently a small part of the cargo removed—part of the cargo, consisting of rum and coffee, had been brought here, but having bilged, and being hoarded by the wreckers, none of the sugar (and but little of the coffee) had been saved."

The above extraordinary circumstance has created, says the Argus, no little excitement here, and it is feared said ship has been pirated, and all hands put to death; but no blood could be discovered about her deck or cabin.

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We offer to our readers a third article from our correspondent "Observer," in this morning's paper. It seems determined to keep cool this hot weather. We admire his philosophy. In our estimation, he would gain nothing by bandying abuse with his opponents. For ourselves, we are entirely content to bear such portion of their slang as they may think proper to apply to us; it will not change our course.

**MR. TANEY.**—It will be well for our readers to contrast the account given, in the *Easton Gazette* of Saturday last, of the reception of this distinguished citizen of our state, by his friends in Baltimore, with the abridged account from the *Baltimore Republican*, of the dinner given him in that city on Thursday last. We noticed one or two of our anti-Jackson friends from this county, who were present; let them speak for the accuracy of the account here given.

**THE BANK OF MARYLAND.**—Who that reads Mr. Poulney's expose of the management of this Institution, and marks the facility with which its owners could put in circulation almost an endless amount of its paper, directly under the very eyes of the Bank of the U. S., but will see the total absurdity of the leading argument used in favour of a Bank of the U. S., viz: that such an Institution is necessary to preserve a sound currency among the state banks. Nothing can be more manifest, than that it is only by means of repeated calls on the state banks, for the redemption of their paper with specie, that this master bank can control the smaller institutions in their issues. In this manner alone, has the corrupt and insolvent state of the Bank of Maryland been brought to light. The recent calls, however, by the United States Bank, on the State Banks, were not intended to prune the currency of the country. Nothing was more remote from its wishes. They were designed to pinch the people, to raise the hue and cry against the President and his advisers, to control the action of Congress and thereby obtain a recharter.

The honesty and purity of purpose of the old Roman, will yet prevail.

The mendacious Senator Ewing said in the Senate, "The Canal is a solitude, and the Lake a desert waste of waters."

The Dayton Democrat gives a detailed statement of the exact amount of collections on the Ohio and Miami Canals, convicting Mr. Ewing of downright falsehood.

Here we have, leaving out the office at Massillon, an unprecedented increase of tolls of upwards of 50 per cent. Where now is Ewing's "SOLITUDE?" Where is his "DESERT WASTE OF WATERS?" Echo answers where!

Surely such tremendous pressure as this, is sufficient to ruin any country!—*Hemisphere.*

What need the People care about the \$150,000 of public money seized by the Bank, and applied to its own use? It is all *gone to the Treasury!* Did not Judge Hopkinson write essays in the *National Gazette*, and have not Messrs. Clay, Calhoun, Webster, and Co. been making speeches for seven months, to prove that the Bank of the United States is the *Treasury?* Well, the \$150,000 is in the bank, and therefore it is *in the Treasury!*—*Globe.*

**NORFOLK, July 18.**—The U. S. schooner *Boxer*, Lt. Com. Farragut, from the coast of Brazil, came up from Hampton Roads yesterday morning, anchored off the Navy Hospital, and fired a salute.

The *Boxer* left Rio on the 8th June, making her passage in 37 days and 12 hours.

The *Boxer* left the U. S. ship *Natchez*, Capt. ZANTZBERG at Rio, and the Ontario, Capt. SALLEN, at Monte Video—officers and crew all well.

Thomas H. Benton has been toasted, with acclamation, by the Republicans, on the 4th. No one has been more generally or warily hailed as the favorite of his party. Well do his exertions deserve this tribute; for, no one's speeches in the Senate are so well calculated to enlighten the People upon the abuses of the Bank, the state of the currency, and the insidious attempts of the Junta in that body to scatter a panic over the land. Webster may curl his lip at Benton as he speaks—Clay and Calhoun unite to undervalue him—and Leigh may have the courage to take up the gauntlet, but Benton's speeches will be read and admired, and sink deeply into the hearts of his countrymen. Most of the vaunted opposition leaders are declaimers, (orators, as they please to style each other,) demagogues in spirit and in works; but Benton is a statesman. His labors are incessant, and they are never in vain. We understand that he has hitherto refused all executive offices. The Pennsylvania man says, he was to leave Philadelphia for Washington, whence he proceeds to the Virginia Springs. The reception this patriotic statesman has met with from the republican citizens of Philadelphia and its vicinity, must have been peculiarly gratifying to him. It evinces the high estimate that is placed upon his public services even in the very spot where the Bank of the United States exists, and exerts with its white force the power and influence its money enables it to use. Of this institution he has been the consistent, determined, and able opponent. More perhaps than any other individual, he has exposed its corruptions and abuses; and he has by the power of his arguments and the numerous facts which he has published in regard to it, aided very essentially in producing that resolute determination to put down such an overgrown and injurious establishment, which now, fortunately for our liberties and welfare, exists throughout the country.—*Richmond Enq.*

**COMMUNICATION.**  
Mr. Spencer,—Harvest being over, and the farmers having reaped fine crops, by which all persons will be benefited, and thinking there is now leisure for the good people to attend to their political liberties, and I being a plain man, beg leave through the medium of your columns to put a few questions to the plain honest part of the community. In the first place, I should like to know why that portion of politicians which consist of an amalgamation of all the old ends of political creation, and whose names have assumed as many hues as the rainbow, should now take that of the Whig, and stigmatize the Republicans with the name of Tories? I have been taught to believe a Tory

was one who was opposed to the American revolution, and preferred the oppression of an aristocratic government, to the blessings of an aristocratic republican government, and was opposed to bursting the chains of British tyranny. I have also been led to believe that that portion of the people who, during the formation of our present government advocated a President and Senate for life, were proximating the same principles; and was there not a similarity between the Tories and those who were for drawing the reins of government tighter around the people? And of what denomination were those who were for forcing the gag or sedition law on the honest republicans of the country? And by what names should those be called who endeavored in and out of Congress to prevent the free sons of Columbia from resenting the many insults offered them by the British nation, previous to the last war, and who refused to furnish supplies to our army during the last war, and endeavored to prevent loans being made to our government, and hoisted blue lights to inform the enemy where our ships of war were, and designated the best time to attack them, and destroy your fine towns by fire?

Then the next question is, on what foundation is this new Whig party built? Is it not bottomed on such characters as I have described, and the upper story of such materials as could be gathered from the crash of time? How they can assume the name of Whigs is a mystery still to be unravelled. But when we take a view of their proceedings during the last six months, we are ready to say nothing is too gross for them to attempt. Their leader blushes not when he makes the most unflattering assertions in the Senate, and his satellites hesitate not to spread them over the four corners of the globe, right or wrong. What has those characters of undecidable name done? Have they not nursed an aristocratic money institution, with nearly a third of its capital belonging to English noblemen; and has not that bank unjustly oppressed the people? Has she not under her control many of our great men of the nation? Have they not cried aloud and endeavored to make the people believe all the distress in the country was owing to the removal of the deposits? Have they not had meetings in all parts of the community and forced people to sign petitions in favour of the bank, and in many instances subscribed thousands of names that did not exist? Have they not endeavored to destroy the credit of the State Banks? Have they not circulated a report, and on the floor of the Senate too, that \$150,000 were drawn from the United States Bank in specie, and deposited in the banks of New York, to destroy the one at the other? Have they not even declared on the floor of the Senate, that the Union Bank was not a safe depository, and that the Government had to deposit a large sum of money in her to prevent her from breaking? Have they not called Jackson (who spent his health and money, and risked his life in defence of his country, against the tyrants of Europe) a *Tyrant*, an *Usurper*, and a *Tory*? But stop, Mr. Spencer, this is not to be wondered at, when he flattered his friends during 20 years; and, forsooth, they are the *Whigs* of the day. Have they not assumed the power of impeaching the President without a hearing? Have they not prevented the committee of Congress from examining the books and papers of the bank, when the charter of the bank expressly declares Congress shall have the power to do so? Has not the Senate selected four of the strong friends of the bank to examine the books, when three of the four owe the bank nearly sixty thousand dollars? *Huzza for independence and liberty!* Do not all those who oppose the bank, and should she be rechartered, she will control America and destroy her liberty?

And is it not plain to the view of every man that the removal of the deposits was no cause why the bank should have distressed the country, as they were only put there for safe keeping, and liable to be drawn out any day of the year by the Government? But does it not plainly show all this panic has been caused by those British adherents, the money aristocracy, and the old fashioned Tories, expressly to deceive the people, and force the recharter of the bank? Has not Horace Binney expressly declared in his speech, the removal of the deposits of no consequence, unless the bank is rechartered; and does not facts plainly show the truth of my argument? Now when the bank has been rechartered, and that the voice of the populace is against her, she has commenced discounting, and the state banks have no dread of her; your commerce is flourishing, and your farmers have fair prospects for profitable prices for their grain. If the bank has the power to cause so much distress at this time, is it in the power of a Senator to calculate the distress and misery she may cause in twenty years from this time, should she be rechartered? Have the good people of this country forgotten the distress this mammoth bank caused about the year 1820, when she had to stop payment, and caused the state banks to stop specie payments, which reduced wheat 50 cents, and corn to 25 cents a bushel? And will the good people of this country suffer such a monster to exist merely to make fortunes for your high handed speculators, money jobbers, and British noblemen, at the expense of the honest farmer and mechanic, who works day and night to support his family? Has not Mr. Clay and his bank friends induced the people to lose their confidence in the banks generally by their unbecoming and unkind speeches, many of which were void of truth? Did not the stock in the U. S. Bank rise three per cent, soon after the deposits were removed, and fall five, soon after Clay commenced his restless conduct in the Senate? Have not the friends of the bank taken unjustifiable and oppressive means to deceive the people, and spread the panic through the country? Did not the Bank of the U. S. cause the loan which was made to Pennsylvania by the Messrs. Allens when she could have received it from one of her own banks by the charter? Then did not the bank offer the loan to the Governor, provided he would advance her cause? What has made the notes of the U. S. Bank more current than those of the other banks, but the law of Congress making them a legal tender in payment of their dues? And would not the same law make the notes of other banks equally as current? Has not the bank manifested every disposition to rule and govern the country, by bringing distress not only on the state banks, but on the people generally, and by putting at defiance the law of Congress in refusing to submit to an examination of her books and papers, and refusing to allow the government directors to participate in the management of her discounts and curtailments? Has not the bank speculated in gold and silver by exporting it, and issuing small notes in lieu of it; and are not the friends of the bank opposed to establishing the gold currency? In fact, are not the banks generally, monopolizers and dangerous to the interests of the country, when they are authorized by law to speculate on their rates, and not compelled to pay their debts, let them be as rich as the Indies? Is it not hard that the honest farmer or mechanic who should be so unfortunate as to have a note on those gambling shops at the time they may resolve to break, and not be able to compel payment, though the gamblers may have millions of dollars in

their possession to fail and break on? Have not the Constitution, Post Offices and Post Roads circulated false statements with the view of deceiving the people for political purposes? Have not the panic makers in the Senate endeavored to make the people believe our commerce was destroyed and the Government would have to borrow money? and has not the report of the Secretary of the Treasury given the positive lie to all such attempts to deceive the people? Did not those new made Whigs, alias Tories, rejoice at the refusal of the French Government to pay our just claims? And did not those Tories in old times tell the people that Jefferson would destroy the political and religious world? and have not they and their allies said the same of Jackson? and has the Government ever flourished as well under any administration as those of Jefferson and Jackson? Then do not those facts prove to the world the uniform hostility of those reckless, ambitious characters to their government, and that they had sooner rule in hell than be governed in heaven? A PLAIN MAN.

Talbot County, July 18, 1834.

**COMMUNICATION.**  
Mr. Spencer,—I notice in your last paper an article over the signature of "Fair Play" commenting on the communications which I made to the Editor of the Whig in relation to the appointment of a successor to Chief Justice Earle. "Fair Play" seems to think it suspicious that I should press the claims of our country, in the filling of this vacancy, without naming the individual. In my first communication, if he will turn to it, he will find four individuals named, any one of whom I think would be acceptable to the people of Talbot. But it seems that "Fair Play" would have it thought that Mr. Bullitt's name was only made use of to deceive, and that he is out of the question, and intimates it must be known to "Observer" that he declined the acceptance of the Chief Judgeship, at a time when he could much better accept it than now. It is true he declined accepting the *Associate Judgeship*, and it may also be true that he declined accepting the Chief Judgeship, *when offered to him* (as it was reported by *Chief Judge Earle*). I will ask "Fair Play" what man of honorable feeling would have accepted the Chief Judgeship at the voluntary offering of the then Chief Judge, who preferred to resign in his favor, and accept an *Associate Judgeship* under him? Such a thought is farcical, and argues a want of knowledge of the character of Mr. Bullitt. But are the pretensions of Mr. Kerr, Mr. Hayward and Mr. Lockenaw, so wholly unworthy of notice that "Fair Play" would challenge me to name one of them, that he may draw a comparison with his favorite candidate? This may not have figured so largely in the political world of late, as has the Hon. U. S. Senator, but each of them, it will be acknowledged, has received an unequalled amount of favorable consideration with the people, each of them enjoys a high reputation personally, each of them have devoted his time and talent quite as much to his profession as studies, and each of them is quite as free from the *rankling prejudices* of party. Are these important considerations in the selection of a Chief Judge? Talent, professional attainments, and integrity, are indispensable prerequisites I will admit, in filling this station, and if they are not to be found in the professional gentlemen of Talbot, then the claims of our country should be set aside, but if they are, no secret favoritism, no individual preference should overrule the public convenience, which is best promoted by selecting the different members of the bench from different counties.

But "Fair Play" would have it appear that I was ignorant of the meaning of the terms made use of in applying the terms "invisible, irresponsible Regency" to men holding office under the constitution, and in virtue of its authority. I humbly think, if he will turn his attention for a moment to the individuals composing what he is pleased to term the "Kitchen Cabinet," he will find that they are mostly officers of the Government, appointed under, and holding office in virtue of the provisions of the constitution. It is because they are supposed to control the actions of the Executive Department of the General Government, when, by the constitution, the cabinet proper alone should be his advisers, that they are denominated the "invisible, irresponsible Regency," and not that they are in fact "invisible or irresponsible" in their respective stations. They act beyond the constitutional limits of their respective offices, and exert an "invisible influence" for which they cannot be held "responsible." So also in the case of our State Executive. What influence, for instance, should the U. S. Senator, or any one of our State Senators have in making the appointment of the Chief Judge of this judicial district, more than any other citizen equally meritorious; and yet observant men, not only see that they have influence, but can point out exactly the manner of its operation. I am no public man, I ask no office, I will accept none, nor have I a friend to serve with office, but I observe the movements of those in authority, and claim the right of every other free citizen, of freely inquiring into their conduct, and of arraigning it, if deemed proper or right to be done, before the tribunal of public opinion.

It is all for the people to look to this matter. It is in fact "invisible or irresponsible" in our state, that I will venture to name the individual who will be our Chief Judge, and will point out exactly the mode of his election. The Hon. U. S. Senator will be our Chief Judge; he will be nominated by the Governor, and will receive the votes of, mark ye these men, Vesey, of Cecil, Bowie, of P. Georges, and Mass, of Baltimore.

Hitherto I have not been my intention to carry my observations, beyond the appointment of the Chief Judge, but the editorial article in the last *Easton Gazette*, reminds me of the old proverb, "there is a wheel within a wheel," and may not the editor of the *Gazette* have some other object in view than the appointment of the best qualified individual for a Chief Judge? He may possibly think that in selecting the individual of the "highest qualifications," a vacancy may be occasioned in the U. S. Senate, and the generous friend, who is so well known throughout the state, who is so superintending the agricultural and political department of "The Farmer's Social Companion," may, peradventure, be placed in a better position for his political observations. But of this at another time. I say again, Mr. Spencer, mark the result. OBSERVER.

Talbot County, July 28th, 1834.

**DINNER TO ROGER B. TANEY.**  
Pursuant to previous arrangements, a vast number of the Jackson Republicans of Baltimore, assembled on Thursday afternoon at the Columbian Gardens, to partake of the civic feast in honor of this distinguished patriot.

At the appointed hour, the entrance to the pavilion was opened, and the company advanced to the music of a well arranged band, to their places at the festive board. A vast canopy had been erected by the enterprising proprietor of the Gardens, under which were disposed fifteen tables, calculated for the accommodation of one hundred persons each, and abundantly supplied with plain and substantial elements of good cheer. Over the seat appointed for the President of the day, was arranged a fine por-

trait of the venerable Jackson, embellished with that memorable sentiment with which he so prominently reared the effigies of the traitorous enterprise of nullification, "The Union, it must be preserved," and surrounded with the "stars of glory" upon "Freedom's flag," to whose lustre himself has so largely contributed. On the right was a full length picture of the father of his country—and on the left, in happy contrast, the resemblance of that "great and well tried enthusiast" in the cause of liberty, from a foreign shore, over whose honored grave we have so lately mingled our tears. At the opposite end of the Pavilion, we remarked the Republican motto, "Truth is mighty and will prevail."—The whole was tastefully decorated with the Ensign of the Union.

In accordance with the peculiar principle of the occasion, the calm, rational and dignified approbation of a faithful public servant by the Sovereign People, rendered necessary by the temperate conduct of their faithful agents in the National Legislature, the Committee of Arrangements had prohibited the introduction of all spirituous liquors. The national beverage of cider and beer circulated freely, with wine, to do honor to the toasts. It was, emphatically, a Republican feast, on the model of a Temperance Society. The following organization was adopted for the regulation of the festival.

#### PRINCIPAL TABLE.

WILLIAM KREBS, President, supported by UPTON S. HEATH, on his right, A. MILLER, on his left.

Wm. G. Keel, presided at table No. 1.  
J. J. Graves, do 2.  
Cornelius McLean, do 3.  
William Frick, do 4.  
Robert Barry, do 5.  
Samuel Lucas, do 6.  
Josiah Vansant, do 7.  
J. E. Stansbury, do 8.  
J. Heald, do 9.  
James Thompson, do 10.  
D. C. Springer, do 11.  
John F. Hoss, do 12.  
William H. Cole, do 13.  
William G. Cook, do 14.

Among the invited guests, we were happy to recognize the Hon. Benj. F. Butler, Attorney General of the United States; the Hon. Thos. H. Benton, of the Senate; the Hon.ables Wm. Allen, of Ohio; Isaac McKim, Francis Thomas, John Nelson, Gas. S. Sewell, Richard Spencer, and Levin Gale, of Maryland; and G. W. Guildford, of Mississippi. The company with great elegance and some length, being called up by allusions to them in the regular toasts, which seemed to require an acknowledgment on their part for the high compliments paid them by the Democracy of Baltimore. In the course of Mr. Benton's remarks he particularly referred to the facts stated in the editorial article of the *Aurora* of Tuesday last, which our readers will find at the close of this article, and recognised its truth. After he had spoken probably thirty minutes or more, and when the attention of the assembly had been wound up to the highest pitch of gratified excitement, one of the most vigorous guests came on, whom we remember to have witnessed. The rain had for some time fallen with drenching force, while the orator held his audience about him as by a charm; but the wind at length became so violent, accompanied with frequent lightning, that the awnings were blown away, large drops overhanging the assembly forced to retire to shelter to the adjoining Tavern and other houses in the neighborhood. The interruption was, however, with the merriest good humor, and a great deal of what the aristocracy might consider vulgar wit, enlivened the confusion. The guests retired at this was not a CLAY meeting, or a BARK PAPER meeting, or such like, but a *DISMISSAL*. They congratulated themselves on being the *RETAIL* party—not likely to melt under a shower. They contrasted this health and plenty—bearing storm with that which the necromancy of this Bank had raised about them during the last winter; a storm which had threatened them with the loss of bread and lodging, and rained, and to turn them with their helpless wives and offspring out, unsheltered to beggary and ruin, they thought if they had weathered that so well, they were not to be *damped or melted* by the summer rain. After an hour or more, passed in these circumstances of "droll distress," they assembled in the yard, where the Hon. Wm. Allen, being loudly called for, ascended a convenient rostrum, and in a speech replete with classic embellishments, earnest patriotism, and political wisdom, established a reputation for oratorical power, with the Republicans of Baltimore which cannot easily be lost.

An earnest request was made to Messrs. Benton and Allen to accept a dinner from their friends in Baltimore; which we regret to state their engagements prevented them from doing. A similar invitation to them to address a public meeting to be called, in the event of their compliance, on the following day, they were likewise obliged to decline.

The meeting broke up about sunset, in the most perfect state of cheerful feeling and decorum.—*Balt. Rep.*

The occasion should not be lost, to state a fact worthy in its result, of the days of Aristides or Socrates. After the rejection by the Senate of one of those nobles of nation, nominated for a public station, six of the senators were so overcome with shame, for the part they had been bullied or betrayed to act, that they signified in such a manner as to have it known to the President, and to the already rejected, that if the President would again nominate him for any office whatever, he should have their six votes.

When it was mentioned to the rejected man, what was his reply? "I cannot thank my honor or in the keeping of those who have already forfeited their own." Such was the reply of Roger B. Taney, of Maryland. Long may he live to the honor of his native State, and to the estimation of his country at large.—*Phil. Aurora.*

From the *Baltimore American* of Saturday.

#### TEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND

The packet ship *Caledonia*, at New York sailed from Liverpool on the 18th June. The *Courier*, *Star*, and *Journal of Commerce*, supply us with the following items:

Some additional changes have taken place in the British Cabinet. The Duke of Richmond has resigned the office of Post Master General, in consequence of a motion in the House of Commons that the office should be put in commission. Lord Conyngham has been appointed to succeed him. Capt. Byne, a nephew of the member of Parliament for Middlesex, has been appointed a Lord of the Treasury.

Earl Grey still remains prime minister, though under the continued censure of the leading journals. He has stated in Parliament that it was his intention to propose the renewal of the Irish coercion act, about to expire, without any material alteration. A scarcity of potatoes existed in Ireland, which had given rise to some disturbances in that country, but the ministers in answer to inquiries of them on that subject, had replied that they did not believe a real scarcity would eventually show itself.

The new Colonial Secretary (Mr. Rice) has carried his re-election for the town of Cambridge. Sir E. Sugden lost his election by 20 votes only.

Mr. Alcock has been appointed Master of the Mint, with a seat in the Cabinet, much to the consternation of the conservatives.

The bill rendering the disabilities under which the Jews in England labour had passed the House of Commons.

Great solemnity had attended the installation of the Duke of Wellington as Chancellor of Oxford University—the papers are full of details.

Don Carlos the Spanish pretender, had arrived at Spithead, in the Donegal British ship of war. He is accompanied by his wife, three sons and his wife's two sisters, who are sisters of Don Miguel. It does not appear that his surrender was accompanied by any particular stipulation as to his future residence. It is said, however, that he wished to go to Italy, which he refused him, and that he will be allowed to reside only in England or France. He has a large staff of confessors, priests and officers with him.

Don Miguel has embarked on board the British 46 gun ship the *Star*, and is bound to Genoa. He has forty eight individuals who accompany him. It appears, on his surrender, no other condition as to his future conduct, was made, except that he would commit no further offences. His army is entirely dispersed, his soldiers sent to their homes, and all places which still remained in his possession, have been directed by him to surrender to Donna Maria. An income of sixty contos of reis, about \$70,000, has been allotted to him.

The Government of Donna Maria has convoked the Cortes of Portugal, all noblemen who abetted the usurpation of Don Miguel are however excluded from seats in the Upper Chamber. By another decree, friars and monks of every description are abolished, their property confiscated, and all the monastic revenues applied to the use of the state. A third decree abolishes the monopoly of the Douro Wine Company. These measures are generally spoken of with approbation. Portugal is evidently fast returning to a settled state under the government of Don Pedro as Regent for his daughter.

A change had taken place in the Spanish Ministry. Count Torreno having superseded M. Imaz in the finance department. A slight disturbance had taken place in the Theatre at Madrid, in consequence of the lenity shown to Don Carlos, but the capital was generally tranquil, and the partisans of Don Carlos in the north fast dwindling into insignificance.

From France, there is nothing of great interest. The King and Queen of the Belgians had arrived at Paris, Dr. Gervais, whom the government prosecuted for a libel, in stating that their officers had committed acts of the greatest cruelty during the troubles at Lyons, has been found guilty and sentenced to fine and imprisonment. The editor of *Le Messager* in which the libel was published, has been acquitted.—*Le Globe* & *Le Nord* the new Chamber, absorb almost entirely public attention.

The free imperial city of Frankfurt had been entered and taken possession of by troops of the German confederation, under the command of an Austrian General. The Senate had protested, and the English newspapers denounce the act as uncalled for and of the most arbitrary description.

There are some accounts of difficulties having arisen between Russia and Turkey, in relation to the frontiers which are to divide the two countries, and Russian troops have, it is said, advanced beyond the line stipulated by the late treaty. There are also rumors of war between Russia and Persia.

Hassuna, prime minister of Tripoli, charged with the murder of majority Lina at Toubutoo, appears in the London Times under his own signature, positively disclaiming any knowledge of the circumstances—having come to London expressly to clear up his character. The failure of the potato crops, and consequent high prices of provisions, have driven the inhabitants in the vicinity of Tipperary to acts of desperation and violence. About 200 of those poor people, in a state almost of starvation, attacked the flour carts of Messrs. Grubbs, on their way to Tipperary. The police were called out, and the rioters apprehended.

The potato crops have failed in the counties of Cork and Kerry, the rebels of Tripoli, and nephew of Ali Pacha, having failed in his attempts, is preparing for flight.

The exportation of the precious metals from the port of London, from the 30th May to the 5th June—Silver coin to New York, 20,000 ounces; do to Boston, 7318 ounces.

Two thousand German tailors have obtained business in London, in consequence of the late strike of the journeymen of the metropolis.

**CHOLERA.**—This dreadful disease has prevailed for some time past, and still prevails to a considerable extent, in many of the Western cities, and even in those on the Atlantic, although the papers are silent on the subject, there cannot be much doubt that most of the diseases which ordinarily attack the stomach and bowels, assume, at this time, strong symptoms of this alarming malady, and prove much more fatal than usual.

We noticed an article a few days since in the *Pittsburg Advocate*, denying the existence of the Cholera in that city, and asserting its usual healthfulness; in the very next day's paper, however, the editor became sensible of the impropriety of his previous article, and inserted the following:

**PITTSBURG, July 22.**  
*Health of the City.*—Since we penned the paragraph on this subject, published in the paper of yesterday, we have been convinced that there is too much reason to fear that we have that unwelcome disease, the Cholera, amongst us. There have been, however, but two or three original cases, which have terminated fatally, and they, no doubt, produced by great carelessness, or exposure of the body. Every one with whom we have conversed on the subject, thinks that too much care cannot be observed at this time, and that it behooves all to be on their guard. Within the past week, the inhabitants of the city generally have experienced a relaxation of the bowels, one of the first symptoms of the cholera, and if they neglect the proper attention, which circumstances and the season demand, these affections may, in all probability, end in this dreadful disease.

We cannot conceive a course more unworthy the conductor of a public journal, than willfully to deceive the public, in relation to a matter of such vital importance, from the fear of injuring the trade of a commercial city.

**Latest from Canada.**—We have a letter from Montreal dated the 20th, which says,—"We have had a few cases of Cholera, but not many, and I think the disease is again subsiding." We are all well acquainted with the writer and every reliance may be placed upon this statement.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

**CHOLERA.**—We learn from the (Jackson) *Tribune* that a very serious cholera epidemic has fallen victims to this disease at Mill Point, Ky., and that a fatal case had occurred at the Mouth of Sandy River about 15 miles from Paris. A gentleman of Hopkinsville Ky., writes to his correspondent in this place under date of July 6th. "I have just heard alarming news from Princeton. The Cholera is raging there, and the Teacher of the Female Institute fell yesterday in the street and died in a few hours. There were four deaths yesterday."

Since the above was in type, a gentleman direct from Princeton states the whole number of deaths to be eight or ten, and only one violent case remained.—*Nashville Rep.*

From the *Baltimore American* of Saturday.

#### PRICE CURRENT.

**Wheat.**—There has been very little of the new crop at market this week. The sales of the parcels received have ranged from about \$1.05 to \$1.12 for fair to prime reals. A parcel of 750 bushels good real red was sold at \$1.10. We have again to remark, that in consequence of the smallness of supplies, it is not possible to make accurate quotations. Some parcels of new wheat have been sold at \$1.15 and \$1.20, but none of them were good enough for family flour. White wheat suitable for the latter purpose would command \$1.25.

**Corn.**—In the early part of the week, sales of white for shipment were made at 65 a 66 cents, and lots for town use at a cent more. Sales of yellow were then made at 66 cents. The market has since improved a shade, owing to the short supplies, and sales of white have been made at 68 cents, and yellow at 67 cents. These are the fair market prices of to-day.

**Rye.**—The only transaction of which we have heard was the sale of a lot at the beginning of the week at 67 cents.

**Oats.**—Continue scarce. We quote good lots at 48 cents per bushel.

#### MARRIED.

On Sunday evening the 20th inst. by the Rev. A. Jump, Mr. SAMUEL E. DOWNS, to Mrs. ELIZABETH RAWLEY, all of Hillsborough, Caroline county, Md.

#### DIED.

On Saturday the 12th July, at the residence of her father, in Oxford Neck, ALICE ANN, daughter of Jacob Bromwell, in the 25th year of her age.

#### Agricultural Notice.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society of the Eastern Shore, will hold the next meeting at Isthus, the residence of Robert Banning, Esq. on THURSDAY next, the 31st inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.

M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.

July 29

#### EASTON ACADEMY.

A public examination of the scholars belonging to this Institution will be held on Thursday and Friday the 14th and 15th of August, at the Academy, at which the Parents and Guardians of the Pupils, and the friends of education, are respectfully invited to attend. After the examination, the Summer vacation will commence, and the schools be again opened on Monday, the 22d day of September.

By the Board,

THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't.

July 29

#### NOTICE.

ISHEREBY GIVEN, That the undersigned, appointed by the Judges of Talbot county Court, Commissioners to divide or value the lands and real estate of Mrs. Rebecca Burke, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, will proceed in the execution of said commission agreeably to law, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Signed,

THOMAS HENRIX,  
WILLIAM ROSE,  
SAM'L HOPKINS,  
JESSE SCOTT,  
RICHARD BAK ER.

July 29

#### HILLARY ELDER.

(Of the late firm of Elder & Boston.)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, at No. 21, corner of S. Calvert and Mercer streets, BALTIMORE, where he will keep constantly on hand,

A LARGE AND GENERAL STOCK OF

#### HATS,

Of every description and quality.

He hopes by his unremitting exertions to please, and the great attention paid to the manufacturing of his Hats, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

N. B. He invites Country Merchants to call and examine his Stock before they purchase. All orders from the country punctually attended to. The highest market price allowed for FURS, and will be taken in exchange for Hats.

July 29

#### P. SACKETT.

IS still distributing the shiners to his customers. Combination 38 58 63, a prize of \$200 in the Delaware Lottery, Class No. 12, was sold on last Thursday. The lucky holders will please call and receive the cash, or renew in the following grand schemes to be drawn

AUGUST 2d, 1834.

The Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 11.

#### SCHEME.

1 prize of \$10,000	6 prizes of \$400
1 " 4,000	6 " 300
1 " 1,900	50 " 200
5 " 1,000	50



## POETRY.

From an Edinburgh Paper.  
THE GRAVE OF BURNS.

Written in sight of the Monument Temple erected to the memory of the Bard of Dumfries.

Islander little snowy dome,  
The sacred shrine, the silent tomb,  
Where thinking strangers love to come—  
Where Genius mourns—  
The last, the solitary home—  
Of thee, poor Burns!

Yes, yes, that dome adorns thy bed;  
'Tis given by those who scarcely bread,  
When living, gave thee: or a shed  
To hide thy cares;  
Remorse hath made them sign the deed,  
And seal'd with tears.

That little spot is thine, and thine!  
Shall turn thee from thy native shore!  
Thy term is long, thy Landlord true,  
Thy troubles cease!  
The great possess no more than thou,  
From Heaven's lease.

Swan of the Nile! thy wing was light,  
Thy plumes were whiter than the white,  
But wild and wayward was thy flight  
From wave to wave;  
One course was thine—headstrong and bright,  
Even to the Grave.

Swan of the Nile! if aught in thee  
Was dark, no friendly eye should see,  
The world should warmly view thee  
Thy life's short dream;  
And let thy faults as Swan's feet be  
Sink in the stream.

\*Burns was obliged to quit his farm from poverty.  
†Swan's feet are said to be the only blemish of these birds.

From the London Court Magazine.  
SUMMER SONG, BY MRS. HEMANS.

### O' YE HOURS.

O' ye hours, ye sunny hours!  
Floating lightly by,  
Are you come with birds and flowers  
Odours and the blue sky?  
Yes, we came, again we come,  
Through the wood paths free,  
Bringing many a wanderer home,  
With the bird and bee.

O' ye hours, ye sunny hours,  
Are ye wafting song?  
Doth wild music strain in showers  
All the grove around?  
Yes the nightingale in there,  
While the starlight rains,  
Making young leaves and sweet air  
Tremble with her strains.

O' ye hours, ye sunny hours!  
In you silence flows,  
Ye are mighty powers!  
Bring me bliss or woe?  
Ask not this—oh! ask not this!  
Yield your hearts away  
To the soft wind's balmy kiss,  
And the heaven's bright smile.

Throw no shadow on anxious thought  
O'er the glowing flowers!  
We are come with sunshine fraught,  
Question not the hours!

INDUSTRY.—The late Rev. John Heckwelder, of Bethlehem, was a worthy missionary to the Indians of Pennsylvania, during forty years. He published a history of their manners and customs, from which the following anecdote is extracted.

"Sitting myself once upon a log by the side of an Indian, who was resting himself there, being at that time actively employed in felling in his cornfield, I observed to him that he must be very fond of working, as I never saw him idling away his time, as is so common with the Indians. The answer he returned made a very great impression on my mind. I have remembered it ever since, and I shall try to relate it as nearly in his own words as possible.

"My friend," said he, "the fishes in the water and the birds in the air, and on the earth, have taught me to work. By their example I have been convinced of the necessity of labor and industry. When I was a young man I loitered about a good deal, doing nothing, just like the other Indians, who say that working is for whites, and negroes, and the Indians have been ordered for other purposes—to hunt the deer, and catch the beaver, otter, racoon, and such other animals. But one day so happened, that while hunting, I came to the bank of the Susquehanna, and having set myself down near the water's edge to rest a little, and watching over on the water, I was forcibly struck by the observed with what industry the meekgalingus (sun fish) heaped small stones together, to make secure places for their spawn; and all this labor they did with their mouth and body, without hands!

" Astonished, as well as diverted, I lighted my pipe, sat awhile smoking and looking on, when presently a little bird not far from me raised a song, which enticed me to look that way. While I was trying to distinguish where the songster was, and catch it with my eyes, it came, with as much grace as it could hold in its bill, passed close by me and flew into a bush, where I perceived them together, busily employed in building their nest, and singing as their work went on. I saw the birds in the air and fishes in the water working diligently and cheerfully, and all this without hands. I thought it was strange, and I became lost in wonder. I looked at myself, and saw two long arms, provided with hands and fingers, and with joints that might be opened and shut at pleasure. I could, when I pleased, take up any thing with these hands, hold it fast, or let it loose, and carry it along with me. When I walked, I observed moreover, that I had a stout body capable of bearing fatigue, and supported by two stout legs, with which I could climb to the top of the highest mountains, and descend at pleasure into the valleys.

"And is it possible, said I, that a being so wonderfully formed as I am, was created to live in idleness; while the birds which have no hands and nothing but their little bills to help them, work with cheerfulness, and without being told to do so? Has then the great Creator of man, and of all living creatures, given me all these limbs for no purpose? It cannot be. I will try to go to work. I did so, and went away from the village to a spot of good land, where I built a cabin, enclosed ground, sowed corn, and raised cattle. Ever since that time I have enjoyed a good appetite and sound sleep—while the others spend their nights in dancing, and suffering with hunger. I live in plenty. I keep horses, cows, and fowls. I am

happy. See, my friend; the birds and fishes have brought me to reflection, and taught me to work!"

In our excursions through the country of late, we have noticed that the Patriarch—the favorite game of the gunner—frequents the woods in greater numbers and makes his song heard more often than has been common for some time. It will be remembered that the seven winters of a few years past had almost banished him from his accustomed haunts; but now his loud whistling of "Bob White" shows that his health is renewed and his genius in a fair way of being perpetuated. It seems to us that birds of all kinds are in greater plenty this season than for several years past; whether this is occasioned by the appearance above ground of the seventeen years locusts, as has been suggested by some papers, we know not; but we are very certain that the groves of the country are more replete with the tunes of the feathered songsters than has been the case for many summers. There will be good sport for those who delight in the death of these innocent creatures of heaven—among whom we are proud not to be classed—in the ensuing season.—Columbia Spy.

There is an orange tree in Versailles which is still vigorous and flourishing, and is ascertained to be over 400 years old. It is called the Bourbon, and belonged to the constable of that name, in the beginning of the 16th century, and confiscated to the crown in 1522, when it was a really 100 years old.

Honor.—A French officer quarrelling with a Swiss, reproached him with his country's vice of fighting on either side for money, "while we Frenchmen," said he, "fight for honor." "Yes, Sir," said the Swiss, "every one fights for that he most wants."

Cut and thrust—Stevenson was rejected by one vote. "I censure him," said Clay, "for packing the committee of the House." "Ah!" exclaimed Mr. Tyler, of Virginia, "and who has packed the committee of the Senate?" Mr. Clay crept into a knot-hole for the truth, that through his management, three of the most important committees of the Senate have, together, but two republicans upon them.—Emp.

FOREIGN GOLD.—The following is the result of recent assays, made at the Mint of the United States, according to the standard of the new law. The pieces assayed, were, we presume, such as have been found in circulation, and are a little worn. The sovereign of full weight as delivered from the mint, is stated in Mr. Ingham's tables, and we believe correctly, at \$4.87. It was upon such sovereigns that our calculation to-day was based—for of course when sovereigns are imported in large quantities, merchants and bankers will take care to get the best of full weight, as they are easily of tained. Result of recent assays of the Mint of the U. S. Sovereigns, 1824-1831.

Doublons, Spanish and Patriot, \$15 48 1/2  
50, 20 francs pieces, \$3.75.—*Inf. Commerce.*  
Culver on the Mississippi.—The Randolph, (Tenn.) Recorder, of the 21st of June, says:—"This desolating pestilence still traverses the lower part of the Mississippi. Several boats have lately passed up from Orleans, having buried from 6 to 15 passengers. The Kentuckians, on an arrival up last Tuesday, having buried 18, principally Dutch emigrants. The disease breaks out and confines itself most exclusively among crowded deck passengers, who neglect all necessary precautions of cleanliness, and against exposure to the burning sun and night air. Prudence, cleanliness, and air, form at this time a sufficient safeguard against its ravages."

Notice.  
THE Commissioners for Talbot county will meet on TUESDAY the 29th inst., for the purpose of appointing a Collector of the county tax. Applicants will please hand in their applications in writing to the Clerk on or before that day.

All persons having claims against the county, are hereby notified, that the Levy will certainly be closed on the above mentioned day, if therefore their accounts are not rendered, they will be excluded for the present year.

Per order of the Board  
THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.  
July 22

### NOTICE.

The subscribers have now on hand and for sale  
A FIRST RATE



### CLOSE CARRIAGE

and Harness, painted a handsome brown, and trimmed with brown cloth, made of the best materials and workmanship, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, for cash or good paper. They have also for sale a handsome bay Mare, which could be bought very low. Persons who wish to purchase would do well to call and examine for themselves.

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.  
July 22

### OFFICERS' FEES.

ALL persons indebted for officers' fees, will please take notice that they are now due, and that it is my duty to collect them as speedily as possible; therefore lookout for a visit from my brother Thomas Graham, Jr. who has positive instructions to levy in every case, if the fees are not settled by the first day of September next. Likewise, those persons indebted to the subscriber on executions, will please bear in mind that the above mentioned time will be the extent given on any execution in my hands as Sheriff or late Deputy Sheriff, and if the plaintiff directs, I shall be compelled to advertise sooner. Therefore, I say again, LOOK OUT!  
JOSEPH GRAHAM, Sheriff.  
July 22

### WILLIAM LOVEDAY

Has just returned from Baltimore with an additional supply of

### NEW GOODS,

which he can offer to his friends and the public at greatly reduced prices.

June 21.

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

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.  
may 29 Baltimore.

## SOMETHING NEW.

VALUABLE Real and Personal property, by Lottery.—In pursuance of the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session, 1833, to authorize Andrew McLaughlin to distribute his estate by lot.

This property is among the most valuable in Maryland, situated in the prosperous, healthy, and romantic village of Ellicott's Mills, 10 miles from the city of Baltimore, where all the cars upon the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, to and from the west, stop to breakfast and dine. It consists of the large and extensive improvements long known as the PATAPSCO HOTEL, with a highly ornamented garden of nearly three acres, a beautiful Gothic Cottage, with other dwellings, 20 valuable building Lots, all situated in the centre of the village, and numerous other prizes of personal property, consisting of Plate, Carriages, Horses, Piano Fortes, Books, old Wines, &c. the whole valued at \$58,450, and divided into 400 prizes, and no fifteen per cent.

This Lottery will be drawn upon the plan of the old Maryland Lotteries, under the direction of the Trustees appointed by the Legislature.

The blanks and prizes to be placed in one wheel, and the numbers in another, and the whole to be drawn indiscriminately: the prizes and blanks opposite to the numbers.

### SCHEME.

1 prize, consisting of the Patapsco Hotel, with the new addition upon the rail road, the large stables, carriage and ice house, and the splendid garden, of nearly three acres, forms the capital prize, valued at \$36,500  
1 do, a new and convenient three story dwelling, 3,000  
1 do, a beautiful Gothic Cottage, situated upon a ledge of rocks, overlooking the village, 2,650  
4 prizes, being valuable building Lots, at \$800 each, 3,200  
40 do, being valuable building Lots, at \$250 each, 10,000  
10 do, being valuable building Lots, at \$200 each, 2,000  
377 do, being valuable prizes of personal property, ranging from \$250, down to \$10 each, 6,600

400 prizes, and no discount. \$58,450  
Many of the small prizes will be paid in cash, at what they are valued, if required by those at a distance.

Price of Tickets \$10.—No Shares.  
This Lottery must positively be drawn, agreeable to a provision in the charter, within a very short time—so there's no time to be lost. Probably before the lapse of two months, some fortunate adventurer will be in full possession of one of the most delightful, romantic, and healthy pieces of property within the borders of the United States, valued at \$36,500! (besides other property equally valuable.)

To be drawn in September next, or thereabouts, positively.

Orders for tickets will meet with strict attention if addressed to the subscribers, who are duly licensed by the State of Maryland to vend tickets in the above scheme; also in those managed by Yates & McIntyre within the State of Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, South Carolina, Louisiana, and the District of Columbia, and by whom information of the fate of tickets will be given in any of the Lotteries in which tickets are ordered, immediately after the drawings are over.

Orders should be addressed in every instance to ISAAC L. NICHOLSON & BROTHERS, Exchange Office, Baltimore.  
Our paper, "The Evening Telegraph," forwarded gratis to all persons at a distance.  
July 15

### P. SACKET

IS still distributing the shiners to his customers. Combination 38 58 63, a prize of \$200 in the Delaware Lottery, Class No. 12, was sold on last Thursday. The lucky holders will please call and receive the cash, or renew in the following grand schemes, to be drawn

JULY 26th, 1831,

The Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 14.

### SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of \$30,000 50 prizes of \$1000  
1 " 12,000 110 " 500  
1 " 8,000 128 " 200  
1 " 6,000 128 " 80  
1 " 3,000 128 " 60

No prize less than \$12.  
Tickets \$10, Halves \$5, Quarters \$2.50.

Also, the Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 15.

Draws, July 29th, 1831.

### SCHEME.

4 prizes of \$5,000 85 prizes of \$200  
1 " 2,357 128 " 50  
75 " 500 128 " 40  
Tickets \$5, Shares in proportion  
At the every Lottery Office of  
P. SACKET, Easton, Md.

July 22

### THE EASTERN SHORE JOCKEY CLUB



### RACES

WILL commence, over the Easton Course, on the last Wednesday in September next, (the 24th) and continue three days. The course is beautifully situated on the farm of A. C. Bullitt, Esq., about half a mile from Easton, and will be in first rate order on the day of running.

FIRST DAY.—A Colt's purse of \$200, two miles and repeat.  
SECOND DAY.—Purse of 300 dollars four miles and repeat, free for any horse, mare or gelding, foaled on the Eastern shore of Md. Eastern Shore of Va. or in the State of Delaware.

THIRD DAY.—A Handy cap purse of 100 dollars best three in five, one mile heats.  
A. GRAHAM, Sec'y.  
Easton, July, 22

### Farmers' Bank of Maryland.

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

14th July, 1831.

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

By order,  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.  
July 15.

## Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed against Wright Jones, at the suit of William Skinner, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 12th day of August next, for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following property, viz: All that Farm purchased by William Skinner by Wright Jones, being part of a tract of land called "Ray's Point," and part of the tract of land called "The Adventure," containing one hundred and four and a quarter acres of land more or less. The above mentioned property is situated on Broad Creek, near St. Michaels, and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance by JOS. GRAHAM, Shff.  
July 15

## SPECIAL NOTICE

A law having been passed by the last General Assembly, and being now in force, to authorize Joshua M. Faulkner, late sheriff of Talbot County or his assigns to complete his collection of fees, &c. and the said fees being assigned by Faulkner to his securities, who are to meet at the Court, under executions to the next court, May term: The subscribers being duly authorized and required by said Securities to complete said collections by next Court, hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will immediately enter upon said collections according to law, and will press them by order of said assigns to complete the collection by May Court—and the Securities hope and expect, that as they have a large sum to raise and the collection of these fees is the principal source of relief for them, and the amount due from each individual being comparatively small that there will be no difficulty presented in any quarter, as the collection must be made.

WM. C. RIDGWAY, District No. 1.  
J. NO. HARRINGTON, District No. 2.  
J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 3.  
EDWARD ROE, District No. 4.  
April 22

## NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Talbot county, on the 5th June 1834, by Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for said county as a runaway, a woman and her infant child, who calls herself Fanny Heath, 5 feet 2 1/2 inches high, a dark mulatto, about 25 years of age; had on when committed a dark calico frock, old check apron and mad-rass handkerchief; the woman says she belongs to William Hands, Queen-Ann's county, near Centerville.

The owner of the above described negro woman and child, is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged according to law.

JOS. GRAHAM, Shff.  
of Talbot county.  
June 7

## NOTICE.

A CAMP MEETING for Talbot Circuit, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will commence in the wood adjoining the meeting house, in the Chapel district of this county on FRIDAY, the 15th of August next. Our brethren in the ministry, and friends of the adjoining circuits, are affectionately invited to come over and help us.

Bread and horse food, will be sold by authority on the ground, except that, by special order of the Conference, the bread market will be closed on the Sabbath day.

JOSHUA HUMPHRIES,  
IGNATIUS T. COOPER.  
July 15

## NOTICE.

THE Churches at White Marsh and Easton, will not be opened for public service on Sunday next; as the subscriber has concluded to accept an invitation to meet the Bishop and attend the Association of the Clergy in Cambridge, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday next.

THOS. BAYNE.  
Easton, July 8, 1831.

## NOTICE

TO STONE MASONS.

THE undersigned, a committee appointed to superintend the building of a Church at Miles River Ferry, near Easton, in Talbot county, Maryland, propose to build the same of stone—dimensions of Church 50 feet by 38—They invite proposals from Stone Masons of price and time, and will be prepared to receive them, addressed to the undersigned at Easton, Talbot county, until the first TUESDAY in August next.

R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,  
RICHARD FEDEMAN,  
RICHARD SPENCER.  
July 8

## Lumber for Sale.

FOR SALE, at Easton Point, a vessel load of Lumber, among which is some nice Chestnut fence and dooring plank. It will be sold low for cash. If taken away immediately, GOLDSPOROUGH & LEONARD.  
Easton, July 8

## A CARD.

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

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

oct 9

## POST-OFFICE.

EASTON, July 1st, 1834.  
Persons indebted for postage are requested to call and settle without delay. There are many accounts of long standing, which the undersigned is determined shall be closed at once.—He is always desirous of accommodating his neighbors, as far as he can do so consistently with his duty, but he must insist upon punctuality in the payment of postage.

EDW. MULLIKIN, P. M.

## WOOL.

LYMAN REED & Co.,  
COMMISYON MERCHANTS No. 6,  
South Charles Street Baltimore, Md.

DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of WOOL. All consignments made them, will receive their particular attention, and liberal advances will be made when required.  
Baltimore, April 26, 1834—may 6

## GENERAL MEETING.

THE subscribers, Stockholders in the Commercial Bank of Milington and owners of more than five hundred shares of stock therein, in pursuance of the provisions of the 14th fundamental article contained in the Charter, do hereby give public notice that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of said Bank will be held at the Banking house in the town of Milington, on MONDAY the 8th day of September next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to take into consideration the condition of the affairs of said Bank, and the expediency of winding up its business with as little delay as may be consistent with the interests of all parties concerned.

Evans Morgan,  
Allen Guy,  
Evan Poulney,  
George Fitzhugh,  
Thomas Poulney,  
Ann Poulney,  
George Riggs,  
John Bearce,  
Henry Cline,  
George Freeburger,  
Gavin Harris,  
William Persey,  
Isaac Knight,  
Thos. A. Richards,  
Charles Giddan,  
William D. Ball,  
Josiah Horton,  
William H. Guy,  
Joel Haisell,  
Abraham Boyse,  
William Kilmer,  
L. A. Jenkins,  
John Rose,  
Francis S. Walter,  
George Memet,  
Richard Donovan,  
Daniel P. Lee,  
William Dawson,  
Sam'l. H. Redgrave,  
John Fallon,  
R. S. Boggess,  
July 1

Per R. Johnson and J. Glenn, Assignees.

By Geo. W. Dobbin, their Attorney in fact,

The several papers on the Eastern Shore of Maryland will please copy the above and send their bills to the office of the Chestertown Telescope for payment.

## HOUSE SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING

William H. Hopkins respectfully informs the Citizens of Easton, and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the wing adjoining Messrs. Ozmon and Shuman's Cabinet shop and directly opposite McNeal & Robinson's Variety Store, where he is prepared to execute every variety of painting with neatness & dispatch, and at such prices as he hopes will accord with the pressure of the times. He solicits a trial, and feels assured that it will ensure a continuance of public patronage.

All orders from the country thankfully received and promptly executed; also Old Chairs repainted and Gilded in the latest style.  
June 21

## Camp Meeting.

A Camp Meeting of the Methodist Protestant Church for Kent Circuit will commence on the 14th day of August, next, in Sudler's Woods about two miles from Chester Town. This woods is one of the handsomest situations in Kent County for a camp meeting, it is high and airy with a delightful shade, attached to it are seven springs of excellent water. We hope that our Centreville and Baltimore friends will attend this meeting in large companies. Teams will be furnished to carry baggage, &c. to the encampment free of expense. Other religious Denominations and the public generally are respectfully invited to join us in this meeting.

June 14.  
The Steam Boat Gov. Wolcott comes to Chester Town the day the meeting commences, which will afford our friends an opportunity.

## CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING.

The subscriber having recently returned from Baltimore with an additional supply of materials in his line of business, which he will manufacture at the shortest notice, and on very reasonable terms. He has also on hand a variety of

## Fancy Articles,

which he will sell for a small advance. He particularly invites his old customers and the public generally to give him a call, and thinks there is but little doubt but what they will be induced to purchase. He returns his thanks for the many favours received and still hopes to receive the patronage of a generous public.

The Public's humble servant.  
JAMES BENNY.  
June 21

## VARIETY STORE.

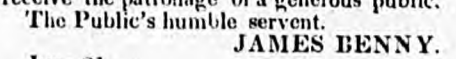
McNEAL & ROBINSON,  
HAVE just received an additional supply of FANCY ARTICLES, CONFECTIONARY AND GROCERIES.

PORTER, ALE and LEMONADE during the season.

—ALSO—

10,000 feet good WHITE PINE BOARDS and RAILING, for sale on moderate terms.  
June 14

## THE STEAM BOAT



## MARYLAND

WILL as usual leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at seven o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via Castlevan) Annapolis and Baltimore, (via Castlevan) from Baltimore to Castlevan or Easton \$2.

On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence her routes from Baltimore, to Corsica and Chestertown, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock and return same day. Passage as heretofore.

All luggage, packages, &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

By order,  
L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

April 15

## STEAM BOAT NOTICE.



## THE STEAM BOAT

## GOVERNOR WOLCOTT,

Captain William Virdin,

WILL leave Baltimore every THURSDAY morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhall, Cor. sica and Chestertown, commencing on the 27th inst.—Returning will leave Chestertown on every FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock, Cor. sica at 10 o'clock, and Rockhall at 12 o'clock, noon. The Wolcott has been much improved, since last season in every respect, and the proprietors solicit for her a share of public patronage.

WM. OWEN, Agent.  
March 22

## Easton and Baltimore Packet

Sloop Thomas Hayward,



## GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master.

THIS splendid new copper and copper fastened sloop, just launched, and finished in the most complete and commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, (with dining cabin and state room,) has commenced her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every WEDNESDAY morning at 9 o'clock, and the Maryland wharf (Corner) Baltimore, every SATURDAY at the same hour.

This packet has two ranges of commodious berths, furnished with the best beds and bedding—the table will be supplied with every article in season calculated to minister to the comfort of the passengers—and every attention will be given to the wants of those who may patronize the packet.

Freights will receive the same prompt and punctual attention as ever, and the smallest order thankfully received and strictly fulfilled, as far as practicable.

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

Easton Point, May 6

## Easton and Baltimore Packet.

BY WAY OF MILES RIVER

## SCHOON