PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY (during the Session of Congress,) and every TUESDAY MORNING, the res-

idue of the year-BY RICHARD SPENCER. PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION

THE TERMS

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

No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

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

POETRY.

TO A FASHIONABLE FEMALE

BY DAVID PAUL BROWN. I knew thee when thy heart was young, Unfraught 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 and empty show Usurp the throne where Nature reigned; Feign as thou wilt, thou ne'er cans't know Those dear delights thou hast disdain'd.

'Tis outside all-'tis mirth and glee, Bright as the orb, beneath whose ray We bask in noontide 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 e'en marble hearts to glow, But neither light nor warmth is found To cheer thine own or soothe its wo.

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

The wandering glance, the studied smile, That speaks of conquests won or sought, Can ne'er the weary hours beguile Or fill the aching void of thought.

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

Arrayed in innocence and health, Among the flowers, the sweetest flower, May laugh to scorn thy pomp and wealth.

She smiles-whene'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 scat of purity alone, The darling lesson-to be blest, By finally resting on his own-

From the Gazette and Watchman. No. 2.

ON LIME. I have witnessed the effects of Lime upon the first crop of both wheat and corn, upon both of a few of the many experiments and beneficial effects of lime, that have come under my im-

mediate notice. which was what is called a cold, heavy, wet clay rough vegetable matter, my opinion is that lime soil; the remainder a good loam. He had for ought not to be used. The excess of fermentaseveral years almost abandoned the five acres. deeming it a useless expenditure of time and labor to till it. He was induced in the sum- ultimate results of this process are like those of mer of 1831, when putting the same field in combustion. 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 experienced 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 used. The twenty acres of the field originally a good soil, produced about thirty-five bushels farm yard manure to the state in which it is of corn to the acre—the two of the five acres, of called short muck, not only a large quantity of cold clay soil, on which no line had been put, fluid, but likewise gaseous matter is lost; so did not produce 20 bushels to the acre-and the much so, that the dung is reduced one half or been put, produced 50 bushels of corn to the acra; considerably the best corn in the field, larger ears, more perfectly filled and a much loads of dirt sods, &c. to cover it with-by this stronger growth of stock. This experiment means evaporation would be prevented, feraffords an evidence of the immediate effects of mentation would go on in a gradual manner, lime in changing the properties of that kind of and your quantity of manure would be consisoil, and not only changing it to make it per-denably increased instead of diminished. manently good, but the extra produce the second year fully compensates for the investment | the part of our farmers, in attending to the fer-

I have seen in one or two instances the incalculable advantages resulting from the appli- say quadruple the quantity of manure they do, cation of thirty-five or forty bushels of lime to with the same force they employ, and with vethe acre, on the same kind of soil in that dis- ry little additional labor. The important mode trict of country, called the Welsh Tract. The of composting is very much neglected. By land was sown down in wheat, and the owner gathering up weeds, course grass and refuse has informed me that he raised from ten to stuff of various kinds, and putting on it a few twelve bushels of wheat the first crop, where bushels of fresh lime and covering with earth, he could scarcely ever get his seed before-and one or two hundred loads of manure may be this beside, their having the ground prepared made with very little trouble. for a succession of profitable and improving

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 by separating from them oxygen and carbon." spring of 1833, he prepared his field for a crop It combines likewise with the animal acids, dressing of manure and ploughed down, he then structing carbonaceous matter from them com-

quality of the soil, or the quantity of manure case of reducing carrion. Covering dead aniused, except that one acre was covered with mals with five or six times their bulk of soil, commencing on the first Monday of August, sand eight hundred and thirty two, be forty-five bushels of lime, and the other with-mixed with one part of lime, and suffering them TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING used, except that one acre was covered without any; an impartial mode of tillage was used. The corn was carefully gathered and kept separate, and the result when beat of, cleaned and measured was, that the piece of ground on which the lime had been put produced ninetytwo bushels of corn, and the other seventy-eight bushels, making a difference of fourteen bushels. 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 product 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 appearances I have no doubt, that the extra pro-duct of grass, over the part not limed, particularly if the season should be dry, will nearly pay the cost of the lime in one year. He has lime 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 covering all his land as fast as possible. He believes investments of money made in this way, will

> from fifty to one hundred per cent. will be the effects of the first investment. I have known the experiment tried of spreading quick lime on the corn ground after the corn was up to the height of three or four inches tivated any part thereof, in the year one thouand 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 line was put on pretty heavy, probable at the rate of fifty or sixty bushels to the acre on that part of the lot feart the review and shall continue in force for two years ment of the said militia claims of the state of first the exercise 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.

yield an interest of twenty per cent. from the

commencement for the first four or five years,

and then by proper tillage and management

The application of quick lime on the corn less vegetable matter, thereby saving the far-mer a great deal of labor, and his corn from being superseded by the weeds in receiving nourshment from the soil.

Mild or slacked lime, I believe, may be more 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-

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 water on it fresh from the kilns, and spreading it immediately. If mild or slacked 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 composition of other manures.

The process of fermentation, to a certain exnourishment of plants; and it has been suggested by Sir Humphrey Davy and others, that more benefit can be derived from ploughing under vegetable matter, to decompose in the soil, than by composing it. I am, however, not of this opinion. I believe a slight incipient fermentation in the dunghill necessary, 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. form, in that proportion is the demand for quicklime as a solvent to assist in the decomposition. But if fermentation progresses rapidly, and J. S. had a field of 25 acres, about five of there is but a small proportion of extraneous tion tends to the destruction and dissipation of

It is a common practice among farmers, to 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 would advise the frequent addition of vegetable matter to the surface, and an occasional few

There is certainly an evident remissness on mentation of manure; there is none of our far-

The effects of lime in converting tanners' moist spent bark into a manure, has been ascertained by some experiments made by Sir Humphrey Davy. And the same writer says, "Lime forms a kind of insoluble soap with oily matters, and then gradually decomposes them of corn-it was first covered over with a light and probably assists their decomposition by ab-

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 effluvia 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. ther manures to crops. St. Georges.



BY AUTHORITY.

THIRD CONGRESS.

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

cupant of the public lands, prior to the passage sand eight hundred and thirty-three, shall be thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, one entitled to all the benefits and privileges pro- thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, and vided by the act entitled "An act to grant pre- one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four,

from the passage of this act and no longer.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That Sign 2. And be it further enacted, I had where a person inhabits one quarter section and cultivates another, he shall be permitted to enter the one or the other at his discretion: the armory at Harper's Ferry, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-four. ground is certainly beneficial in destroying, or Provided, Such occupant shall designate withat least checking, the growth of weeds, or use- in six months from the passage of this act, the

advantageously applied on the spring crops; but hundred and twenty-nine, and who were de-I would advise the use of fresh hurat lime, to prived of the advantages of the law passed on the twenty-ninth May, eighteen hundred and thirty, by the constructions placed on the said a very the Scare are 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, Approved, 19th June, 1834.

ANDREW JACKSON. pensions chargeable on the Privateer Pention Fund.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America ed for continuing said road in the State of Ilin Congress assembled, That the pensions of all linois; which sums shall be paid out of any widows who now are or have been herefore in money not otherwise appropriated, and replaced the Mint of the United States at least once in the receipt thereof, under the provision of the out of the fund reserved for laying out and maktent becomes necessary to convert vegetable act entitled "An act giving pensions to the ing roads under the direction of Congress, by matter of all kinds into a manure or food for the orphans and widows of persons slain in the pub- the several acts passed for the admission of the he or private armed vessels of the United States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, into the States," passed the fourth day of March, one Union, on an equal footing with the original thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and the States. act entitled "An act in addition to an act giving pensions to the orphans and widows of per-sons slain in the public or private armed vessels by the Department of War, shall be charged of the United States;" passed the sixteenth day with the disbursements of the moneys appro of April, one thousand eight hundred and eigh- priated for the construction of the Cumberland teen, or either of said acts, so far as regards road through the States of Indiana and Illinois; persons receiving pensions from the fund aris- and that said officer shall have, under the direcing from captures and salvage made by the tion of the engineer department, general consuch soils as above described, and will here cite accumulates in the yard in its undecomposed private armed vessels of the United States, be, trol over the operations of the said road, and and the same are hereby, continued, under the over all persons employed thereon: Provided restrictions and regulations in the said acts con- That no per centage shall be allowed to suntamed, for and during the additional term of officer for disbursing moneys appropirated for and from a part of, the western land district in five years from and after the period of the ex- the construction of said road. piration of the said pensions, respectively:— Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That for the base line and west of the principal meridian, the entire completion of the repairs of the Cumbe paid from the proceeds of the Privateer Pen- berland road, east of the Ohio river, and other and also, all the country east of the brincipal the most useful parts of the manure; and the son Fund, and without recourse to the United needful improvements on said road, to carry States, for any deficiency which may be reafter into effect the provisions of an act of the Gene arise thereon, if any such there be: And pro-vided further, That no such pension shall be act for the preservation and repair of the Cumsuffer the farm yard dung to ferment till the paid to any widow after her intermarriage, berland road," passed the fourth day of April, fibrous texture of the versiable, is entirely brobad or to be had.

APPROVED, 19th June, 1831.

cut Western Reserve.

Representatives of the United States of Ameri- sembly of Virginia, entitled "An act concern ca in Congress assembled, That the President ing the Cumberland road," passed February remaining three acres on which the lime had two-thirds in weight. To remedy this evil, I of the United States be, and he is hereby, au- the seventh, one thousand eight hundred and thorized and required to reserve from sale, out thirty two; the sum of three hundredthousand of any public lands that have been heretofore dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated offered at public sale, and that remain unsold to be paid out of any money in the in the State of Ohio, a quantity of land, which, not otherwise appropriated, to be expended un together with the lands' hertofore granted for der the direction of the Secretary of War: the the support of schools in the Connecticut Wes- | money to be drawn out of the Treasury in such | Mr Hume congratulates Mr. Mrckenzie upon tern Reserve, in said State, shall be equal to sums, and at such times as may be required the firm and consistent support given him by one thirty sixth part of said Western Reserve; for the performance of the work. which said quantity of land may be reserved Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That as in sections, or half sections, or quarter sections; soon as the sum by this act appropriated, or so mers but what might make double, and I might say quadruple the quantity of manure they do, said State of Ohio, for the support of schools in ed in the repair of said road, agreeably to the said Western Reserve, and be holden by the provisions of this act, the same shall be sur-same tenure, and upon the same terms and conditions, in all respects, as the said State now holds, or may hold, the lands heretofore grant-shall not thereafter be subject to any expense enough, but Mr. Hume, as if desirous not to effectually relieve the Department from the time. ed for the support of schools in said Western for repairing said road. 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

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 adjoining 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

allowed for the discharge of the duties precribed by the said act.

APPROVED, June 19th, 1834.

[PUBLIC. No. 15.] AN ACT supplementary to the actentitled 'An act to carry into effect the convention between the United States and his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, concluded at Naples 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 as sembled. 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 appointed by the President to execute and complete the duties imposed upon them by the provisions of the aforesaid act, approved on the second day of March anno Domini, eighteen hundred and thirty three. APPROVED, June 19th, 1834.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTYthe payment of the Georgia militia claims for the years one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, one theusand seven hundred and nin and thirty-one. ety three, and one thousand seven hundred and ninety-jour.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House f Representatives of the United States Be it enacted by the Sanate and House of Re- of America in Congress assembled, That the resentatives of the United States of America sum of thirty-seven thousand six hundred and in Congress assembled, That every sett'er or oc- sixty-nine dollars and forty-seven cents, being the unexpended balance of a former appropria-Georgia for services performed in the years one

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 SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That all completing the canal from the public dam apersons residing on the public lands, and cultivating the same, prior to the year eighteen armory at Harper's Ferry, the sum of three thousand three hundred and seventy-eight dollars and twenty-seven cents be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, June 19th, 1234.

[Public. No. 18.] AN ACT for the continuation and repair of the

appropriated, for continuing the Cumberland road in the State of Indiana; and that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be appropriat-

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That ar

and of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, entitled "An act for the [Public. No. 13.] preservation and repair of that part of the No. 13.]

AN ACT to grant to the State of Ohio certain lands for support of schools in the Connecticut Western Property of State of Maryland," passed the twenty-third Approximation of the State of Maryland, passed the twenty-third Approximation of the State of Maryland, passed the twenty-third Approximation of the President of the United States and President of the United day of January, one thousand eight hundred Be it enacted by the Senate and House of and thirty-two; also, an act of the General As

APPROVED, June 24th, 1834.

[PUBLIC. No. 19.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Recarrying into effect the Convention with presentatives of the United States of America

month, commencing March fourth, one thou-sand eight hundred and thirty-two. David A. Ames, at the rate of four dollars 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 nencing on the third December, one thousa ad ight hundred and thirty-two. Nehemiah Ward, at four dollars a month,

ommencing January first, one thousand eight undred and twenty-one,
Abner Merrell, at the rate of four dollars

per month, commencing January first, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two. John Cuch, Jr. an arrearage of pension a the rate of four dollars per mouth, from the nineteenth 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 fir. day of January, one thousad eight hun Ired an I thirty-Benjamin Burlingame, at the rate of eight

dollars per month, to commence on the twelfth day of December, one thousand eight hundred 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 hereby is, authorized and directed to place the name of John Allen, of the State of Maine, on the list of invalid 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, eighteen 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 Foreign Silver Coins within the United

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of Ameri ca 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 le s weight than eightyfour 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 Treasury to cause assays of the aforesaid silver coins, made current by this act, to be had at ever year and to make report of the result thereof to Congress.

APPROVED, June 25th, 1834.

[Public. No. 21.] southeastern and the western land district in the Territory of Michigan, and for other pur-

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re presentatives of the United States of Ancrici in Congress assembled, That all the public lands of the United States within the limits of the counties of Calhoun and Branch, in the Territory 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, said Territory; and all that part of said Territory meridian and south of the line te ween lowaship numbered three and four south, except so much thereof as lies north of the river Huron of Lake Eric, shall continue to belong to, and form a part of, the southeastern land district in said Territory, the land office for which is now located at Monroe, but shall be subject to be removed from time to time to such place as the President of the United States may order and

APPROAED, June 25th, 1834.

Mr. Joneph Hume, the well known British member of Parliament for Middlesex, (the country in which London is situated) has written a letter on Canadian Affairs, out of which considerable excitement has grown. It is adis one of the leading topics of Canadian politics. the York electors, and prophecies that these fast approaching in the affairs of the Canadas, be misapprehended in his opinions, adds signi-1782 in America, ought not to be forgotten, and to the honor of the Americans, and for the talk from a member of the British Parliament. The 'conduct' of the Americans was revolution,

OF WILLIAM T. BARRY POSTMASTER GENERAL, TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Concluded.) I shall now proceed to take some notice of

the errors in their report.

They state that the Chief Clerk of the Department has estimated that the nett 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 \$500,000. This error which they make of \$20,000, appears to be designed to magnify the amount of the error which they affect to have discovered in the estimate: 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 deposited 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, on that day, \$205,704," and they take that sum, viz. 205,704, as the amount due on the 1st April 1834. The Committee therefore have taken it for granted, that all the collections made of Postmasters between the 1st of January, and 1st of April, 1834, were for the postages received within the same period; than which nothing can be more remote from truth. It is like a merchant, who makes his collections of his customers once in three

On the first day of January he finds due from them, on accounts prior to that day, \$800,000. He calls on them for payments; and by the first of April, he has collected 400,000 dollars. In the mean time he has sold goods to the amount of 500,000 more. Then, according to the calculation of the majority of the Committee, there will be due to him, for the goods sold between the 1st of January and the 1st April, but \$100,-000, while, at the same time, the amount of \$00,000 due to him on the 1st of January, will have been reduced to 400,000 dollars, leaving the whole amount of balances due to him but 500,000 dollars, instead of 900,000. On this principle, it will be easy to demonstrate the insolvency of any merchant, or of any depart-ment. They have fallen into the same error in estimating the amount of balances due to the Department for postages accruing prior to the 1st of January, 1834.

An estimate was made by the Treasurer and Principal Pay Clerk, on the 11th of April of the amount of balances due on that day, for postages which had accrued in all former time, up to the 31st day of December last, which might be calculated on as available. The data from which they made the estimate, are these, they took up six of the ledgers in which Postmasters accounts are kept, all for so many different sections of the country. They opened each of these books at random, and from the place at which each happened to open, they took thirty Post Offices, in succession, and noted the balance of each account; these sums they added, together, which gave the amount of balances due from one hundred and eighty Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. VAN BUREN,

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

AN ACT for the continuation and repair of the Cumberland Road.

Cumberland Road.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of the United States and President of the Senate.

AN ACT for the continuation and repair of the 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 the senate.

President of the Senate.

AN ACT for the continuation and repair of the 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 the senate.

Congress assembled. That the sume of two in Congress assembled. That the sume of two levels are the 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 average due, from each Postmasters. To avoid the senate weights of pure silver, in the troy pound of average due, from each Postmasters. To avoid the senate weights of pure silver, in the troy pound of average due, from each Postmasters. To avoid the senate weights of pure silver, and the senate weights of pure silver, in the troy pound of average due, from each Postmasters. To avoid the senate weights of pure silver, and the senate weights of pure silver. in Congress assembled, That the sume of two hundred thousand dollars be, and the sume is franc pieces of France; when of not less fine-ANDREW JACKSON.

hereby appropriated, for the purpose of continuing the Cumberland Road in the State of in twelve ounces and sixteen pennyweight frame pieces of France; when of not less the thousands in the State of ness than ten ounces and sixteen pennyweight frame pieces of France; when of not less the thousands in the State of ness than ten ounces and sixteen pennyweight frame pieces of France; when of not less the ness than ten ounces and sixteen pennyweight frame pieces of France; when of not less the ness than ten ounces and sixteen pennyweight frame pieces of France; when of not less than the average balance due from each Post-thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, eighty four grains each, at the rate of ninety-pensions charged and dollars be, and the same is hereby, eighty four grains each, at the rate of ninety-pensions charged and the same is hereby, eighty four grains each, at the rate of ninety-pensions charged and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of constant thousand the same is the pieces of France; when of not less than the average balance due from each Post-find and weighing not less than three hundred and that sum multiplied by 10,400 which is a little less than the whole number of Post Offices in the United States, and the pensions charged and the same is hereby, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of constant the same of the purpose of constant the same is the pieces of France; when of not less than the average balance due from each Post-find and the same is the pieces of France; when of not less than the average balance due from each Post-find and the pieces of France; when of not less than the average balance due from each Post-find and the pieces of France; when of not less than the pennyweight in twelve ounces troy weight of standard silver, and the same in the pieces of France; when of not less than the pennyweight in twelve ounces troy weight of standard silver, and the same in the pieces of France; when of not less than the pieces of France; when product was 260,000 dollars, the amount of balances due from Post Masters then in office. From Postmasters who had gone out of office. it was estimated that 50,000 dollars were due; but to keep within the bounds of safety, the whole estimate was fixed at 300,000 dollars, as the amount due on the 11th of April, for postages which had accrued in all former tune, up to the 31st of December. But what is the course pursued by the majority of the Committee in estimating the same? In the first place, AN ACT to change the boundary between the they leave out, or throw away, on the 1st of October, every cent that was due to the Department on that day, though a quarter had just ended and most of its proceeds, as well as former balances were due. They then estimate the nett amount of postages accruing from 1st of October to the 31st December, to be 467, 449 dollars, and from this sum they deduct the amount of collections made by the Department within the same period, 332,904 dollars, and gave the remainder \$134,545, as the whole amount due, for postages, which had accrued in all former time, up to the 31st of December, 1833. Surely a school boy, acquainted with the first rudiments of arithmetic, would blush to turnish a calculation so ridiculously absurd. The fact is, that Postmasters, accounts are rendered quarterly, according to the calendar year, and most of them, at the commencement of a quirter, owe to the Department the whole of the proceeds of their offices, for the preceeding quarter. If any of the payments made within the quarter are applicable to the postages accruing within the same quarter, hey only leave so much of the balances due at the commencement of that quarter unliquidated. The result, in the aggregate, is the same, whether they are applicable to the current revenue or the former

alances. The foregoing is but a fair specimen of their incorrectness in their whole report. They speak frequently of the insolvency of the Department. With as much propriety might they two years since, have pronounced the nation in-solvent, because its debt was more than the ing dispute with the Parliament of Upper surplus money in the Treasury. The resourdebt, and the resources of this Department will relieve it from all embarrassment. They also state that "the Postmaster General has, since the commencement of this investigation, repreproceedings "must hasten that crisis which is sented to your Committee, that aid from the Treasury is necessary to enable him to carry and which will terminate in an independence on the operations of the Department, and he and freedom from the baneful domination of has stated that \$450,000 is the smallest sum the mother country, and the tyrannical conduct that will serve for that purpose." This aller rendered to the States respectively, through of a small and despicable faction in the Colo- gation is utterly destitute of truth. The Computer of the United States of the United prehended in his opinions, adds signi-"The proceedings between 1772 and quiry I stated, that if, of the moneys formerly paid by this Department into the Treasury, the sum of \$450,000 could be placed at the disposal AN ACT granting pensions to certain persons interest of the civilized world, let their conduct therein named. Interest of the civilized world, let their conduct the Department, it would effect the desired and its result be ever in view." This is plain relief; and that without injury to the successful relief; and that without injury to the successful operations of the Department, it could be restored to the Treasury, one third in one year, France.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and his Mave vention between the United States of the Persentative of the Condition of the Canadians. No wonder the urges upon the Canadians. No wonder the u A majority of the city council of Toronto (late York) approved of these doctrines and forwarded resolutions to the effect to England. tions of the Department. I never obt ined a loan upon the credit of the Treasury, nor asked relief from that source. The operations of the Department can be carried on without aid from the Treasury. The means are within the countrol of the Postmaster General. The retranchments made in December last, are not greatly felt by the community, and from the beginning of the current year the expenses of the Department are less than its revenues. Another remuch more extensive mail facilities to the country, than it enjoyed when I came into the Department, and in a very little time relieve it from debt, and place a surplus in the hands of the Department.

The majority of the committee further state, that "In appears from the first report of the that year, the whole amount due and outstandof any quarter the whole amount of outstanding debts was less than double that amount. My first report stated that, after deducting from the the Department for the quarter ending that day, (which amounted to upwards of 300,000 dollars,) there remained a balance due from them of \$91,400 21. The actual amount of balances due from Postmasters on the 1st July, 1829, was not less than \$400,000; and the amount ance which remained, after delucting the one from the other. The law prohibits the payment of contractors till their services are per-8300,000, besiles former balances and other expenses. It "the whole amount due and outstanding in the hands of postmasters and others on that day, was but \$94,400 21," as the majority alleage, the Department must have been in a much worse condition when I came into it than I ever pretended, or than what they, in another part of their report, aver. But their object here is, to show the practicability of collecting at a given day, the outstanding balances, in order to discredit my statements, and not to show the low condition in which my predecessor left the Department. But this is in character. with their other allegations.

They next attempt, upon the investigation and report of the Bradleys, to prove errors in my statement of the amount of annual transportation. They state that they cannot youch for the accuracy of the report of the Bradleys, but they seem to presume on its correctness, andbear testimony, upon its authority, agains-the statements which I have furnished, though accompanied with such data as will enable any person to detect an error, if an error in them exists. A part of the statement of the Bradley's purporting to have discovered errors in the length of the mail roads, was too glaringly inconsistent for even the malority of the committee to introduce in their report; and they have omitted it, though confirmed, as they say, but the oath of Dr. Bradley.

last report, November, 1828, that the annual transportation of the mail was, 6,439,591 miles. In stages, On herseback, 7,170,445 miles

Making the total amount to be 13.610.030 I had taken this as a basis on which to de termine the amount of increase which I had given to it, I have never examined his calculathe length, and the frequency of the transporta tion of the mail on each route. Where the roads had not been surveyed, the distances were taken from the statements of Postmasters on each route. From these books a statement was made of the length of each route, the fre quency of the transportation of the mail upon it, and the number of miles it was transported in a year. The sum of these shewed the whole annual transportation of the mail, which was,

23.732.330 miles. In 1832 and in 1833. 25,851,485 miles. In 1828, it was by the late Postmaster General's re- 13,610,039 miles port, but
Making an increase from 13,244,446 miles. 1825, to 1833, of

The majority of the committee state that they had not time to examine this document, though they appear not to have wanted time to examine the statement of the Bradleys; and the in nority found time to examine this.

To discredit this statement, the Bradleys took the advertisements for proposals to carry the mail, the distances there stated, and measured the distances on the map when not noted in the advertisement, took the frequency of trips called for by the advertisements, and so calculated the amount of annual transportation. The Bradleys knew, when making this statement, though certified by eath, that contracts were often made for carrying the mail more frequently on a route that called for by advertisement, and often for extending them a greater distance. The Committee also had evidence of the same facts, and that it was done in a great many instances by existing contracts yet they affect to give full credit to the calculations of the Bradleys, upon these false data.

The majority of the committee animalvert upon the contracts of Messrs. Stockton & Neil, abserving that in the report of the Postmaster General, furnished to Congress during the session of 1831-'2, he quoted these contracts at a low rate; but that in his report of 3d March, 1834, he stated them to be at a much higher rute. The facts before the Committee, furnished by the records of the Department, were the proposals of Messrs. Stockton & Neil conmining two propo i ions distinct from each there one was to perform a certain amount of service for a certain sum. The other was, to perform a much larger amount of service for a much greater sum .- The proposal was accepted for he smaller sum, but with an express condition, that if the Postmaster General should, at any time, require of them the service proposed in their second proposition, they should perform it for the sum stipulated in their proposals. The first report of this contract, with others, was made from the book of recorded proposals, and contained the sum accepted. This was in conformity with the custom, which had prevailed with my preferessor. After the acceptance, and after substituting the greater amount of service, there was a very pressing application table to me, signed by Mr. Thomas Ewing, Senator from Ohio, and many others, members of Congress, still to increase the service to that extent which required the greatest amount of alditional compensation. Agreeably to the excest recommendation of Mr. Ewing and others, it was done. And now the complying with what Mr. Ewing then so earnestly pressed as proper and right, he reprobates as improher and wrong. Whether he was sincere in his advocating it, or in condemning it, I know not; or whether the relation in which he now stands to the state of Ohio-which state was

constituents to decide.

The same remarks are made in relation to the contracts of James Recside, and of Messrs. Reeside and Slaymaker. The same facts are retrechment to the same amount will still leave also applicable to them. They made in each case two propositions: the smaller was first accepted; afterwards, for the better accommodation of the public, the greater service was required, and of course the higher compensation given. These, and other cases which they state to be similar, though they have not specified them, they reprobate as "involving almost evpresent Postmaster General, made on the 24th ery conceivable variety of abuse." On all November, 1829, that on the 1st day of July of these routes, there is now a greater amount of service performed in proportion to the compening in the hands of Postmatters and others, was sation allowed, than under any former cou-\$94,400 21," The report does not state it to tracts; and this the committee knew, or had have been the fact. There never was a time the means of knowing; and as Mr. Ewing himsince the Department was but one fourth part as self earnestly recommended the most expen extensive as it is at present, that on the first day sive of these improvements, the public will

dge what credit is due to his decision. Their next subject of animadversion, is that of a contract with Gen. Geo. House, of Ohio. amount due from Postmasters and others, on Gen. House was a contractor for carrying the the first of July, 1829, the expenses for trans- mail in stages between Chillicothe and Gallipporting the mail, and the incidental expenses of olis, on the north west side of the Ohio river opposite the mouth of the Kanhawa. There was a stage route running from Washington City, and from Richmond Va. by Staunton, along by the Kanhawa, to Catlet's burgh in Kentucky, on the Ohio river. Highly respectable cifizens of Ohio desired that the state of Ohio due to contractors and others, for the services should participate in the advantages of this of the quarter ending that day was upwards of route, which it was represented could be done \$300,000-and my statement showed the bal- by extending Gen. House's route from Gallip olis by steamboat up the Kanhawa to Coals mouth, about fifty miles. This would perfect the most direct line from Richmond, Charlottes formed. On the first day of July, 1829, the ville, Staunton, Lewisburgh, and other imporwhole amount for transportation from April I tant places in Virginia, to the scat of governto that day, was due, amounting to more than | ment in Ohio. It was also represented that Gen. House was preparing a steamboat for that purpose, and would probably have it in readiness to commence the operation by the first of April, 1831.

He proposed to perform the service for \$30 mile.-This was a moderate compensation. The request to give to Ohio the benefit of the Virginia and Kentucky stage line, seemed to be reasonable. The expense appeared inconsiderable, compared with the magnitude of the object. Gen. House was, therefore, directed to extend his line to Coalsmouth, and to run between that place and Gallipolis in steamboats. This extension superseded a contract of John Black, to carry the mail on horseback between Gallipolis and Coalsmouth, at \$394 a ver. It was an original stipulation in the confract with Mr. Black, that if a stage or steamboat should be established on his route the Postmaster General should have the right to annul his contract. Gen. House did not, however, succeed, during the continuance of that contract, (which ended with the year 1831) in his experiment for running steamboats on the Kanhawa, the mail was continued on horse back-Mr. Black continued to carry it-and no more was paid for its transportation than the \$39 I stipulated in the contract with Mr. Black. This plain transaction they have endeavored to listort into an act of official iniquity, though ut the oath of Dr. Bradley.

The late Postmaster General stated in his ther effect produced than that of transforring the route from Mr. Black to Gen. House, who, they say, "is well known as an active and influential political partisan." At the renewal of the Ohio contracts, the

u'e from Chillicothe to Gallipolis was accepted to A. L. Ross, at \$1,100 a year. It was then represented that Gen. House had a steamboat in a state of forwardness for the Kanhawa and was determined to make another experi tions, but presume they are correct: I had ment to unite these two lines, and the citizens caused route books to be made, containing the were desirous that it should be done. That this increase of distance, five miles each way, he out apology." names of the several post offices on each route, object might be accomplished, or its practicaand their distances from each other, shewing bility tested, Mr. Ross voluntarily relinquishmade with Gen. House to carry the mail three times a week in four horse post coaches be-ween Chillicothe and Gallipolis, to run through in one day instead of one day and six hours den to carry the mail three times a week be Black's contract,) to test the experiment o C. II. sixty miles—and for the whole service to receive \$2,500 a year.

This sum is \$1,106 more than the sum for which Mr. Ross proposed to carry the mail be- considerable value to the public to gain a day tween Chillicothe and Gallipolis, and the sum, \$394, which had been given under Mr. Black's contract for carrying it but twice a week be-1,106, admitting that the steamboat experinent should fail, the Department would receive the benefit of an increased expedition of half a day between Chillicothe and Gallipolis; and three trips a week, instead of two trips a week, between Gallipolis and Coalsmouth. But if the steamboats should succeed, as was confi- Hough, Henry, and Childs, and, therefore, it is dently expected, the gain to the Department not necessary that I should dwell longer upon would have been very considerable. - The maority of the Committee state, that there is a clear loss on these routes, by giving them to Gen. House, of \$1,206 a year. Their statement carries the evidence of misrepresentation upon its face. It is tantamount to saying that three trips instead of two, and an increased expedition of six hours a trip, are worth \$100 a year less than nothing.

On a contract made with Col. Asahel Savery, for the transportation of the mail between Chicago and Green Bay, estimated to be 250 miles, they also animadvert .- The law establishing this route was passed, with about 500 others, on the 15th of June, 1832. The advertisements for proposals to transport the mail on these routes, was prepared before the publication of the law; and for want of the law as it finally passed, some errors were liable to happen in the description of routes. In consequence of this, the route was advertised to run from Detroit to Green Bay instead of Chicago to Green Bay. Several proposals, however, were received for transporting the mail from Chicago to Green Bay; the lowest of which were those of Col. Savery, at 3,000 a year, once in two weeks, or \$3,500 once a week, and of Messrs. Irwin and Arndt, at \$3,000 a year, once in two weeks, without specifying any sum or which they would perform the route once a iweek; but if required to run once a week, the service would be double, and they would have the right to require the double amount, \$6,000

It was intended that it should be performed weekly, and Col. Savery's proposal was accepted at 3,500 a year. He afterwards stated that from information received since he had made his proposition, he had learned that the distance was fifty miles more than he had anticipated. having had no advertisement for his guide as in ordinary cases; that the waters on the route were such as would require expensive preparations for passing them, the country being unsettled and for these reasons he prayed, for a reconsideration of his accepted proposals, and for a fur her allowance of ten or \$1500. There seemed to be reason and equity in his request, and considering that the lowest proposal otherwise made was by persons, one of whom resided at Green Bay, and was presumed to have knowledge of the difficulties and expense of the route,

subject the Department to an annual expense require. This conversation was verbal, but I 1823, is in these words: "And be it further enof \$1,500 more than that sum by accepting the proposal of Mesers. Irwin and Arndt A con tract was accordingly made with Col. Savery this, they presented me the following written at \$4,500 a year. The contract was made on statement: let April of that year. Dr. John T. Temple was then a clerk in the General Post Office He had determined to resign his situation, and

signed his situation as clerk about the same suppose it was ever contemplated by the detime. I knew of no good objection to the trans- partment. It was our intention, and we so exfer. Dr. Temple was a gentleman of highly pressed it in all our conversations with you respectable character, and entirely worthy of and with the Superintendent of Mail Conthe trust. He had determined to resign his tracts, to carry the principal letter mail only clerkship in the Department, and did actually in the most rapid line, not believing it pracresign, and remove to Chicago, before the com- ticable to carry the heavy load of newspapers mencement of the contract. I should not per- sent to the west, with sufficient rapidity to nit a person while a clerk in the Department reach Pitsburg in the shortest time specified. to hold a contract for transporting the mail, Indeed, if we could have supposed that it would though the law does not prohibit it, and I am ever become necessary to carry the newspapers informed that it has been done in former years, with that rapidity, we should not have underbefore I came into the Department; but I have taken it for less than fifteen thousand dollars a discovered no reason why a person should be year beyond what we now receive. But exrefused this right after leaving the Department, perionce soon taught us that great complaints for no other cause than his having once been were made against the Department and caremployed in it as a clerk. The majority of the selves, when the newspapers were not carried committee have so distorted these transactions, as soon as the letters; and that these complaints as to present scarcely a beam of truth. They were not confined to Pittsburg, but extended state that "John T. Temple made cut a bid in all over the west. To satisfy the public and the name of Asahel Savery." The bid is not sustain the credit of both the Department, and the hand writing of Dr. Temple, nor does ourselves, as its servants, we made the experihis name appear in the whole transaction till ment of trying to carry the newspapers with after the contract was made with Col. Savery, our most rapid line. We have partly succeed-They state that "Dr. Temple, by means or tract giving him 34500 for carrying the mill passengers, to the loss of not less than one 250 miles on horseback weskly, for which service, it is believed, \$1500 would be a very large compensation." So far from the fact is the full extent of its meaning; but we must rethe insinuation of this contract having been linquish carrying the newspaper mails by our given to Col. S., for the benefit of Dr. Temple, most rapid line, unless we can, in part, be rethat I did not know, nor suspect, at the time inunerated for it. If, however, the Postmaster of making it with Co. Savery, that Dr. Temple General is willing to silence the public clamor, had ever thought of it. It was made with Col. which is so great when we carry them in our retain it, on the sole principle that it was the together with the letter mail, in our most repart

was a mistake of the clerk whom he had em- | &c. ployed to copy his bid; that it was his intention to have proposed to run daily, for fourteen hundred dollars a year. The bid as it w sreceived and accepted, carried upon its face the appearance of a mistake, or at least of something that land a service for which the public voice was needed explanation. The proposition to perhave been considered too low to warrant theex- They say "But it has not been thought necespectation that the service would be well performed, unless it came from a person most favorably known to the Department. The explinacek seven hundred dollars a year

erest for him to retain it.

Chambur shurg, seventy-seven miles, for which Mr. Reeside is contractor, to carry a daily sit ons, one to perform between certain hours partment and of these two contractors. tween Gallipolis and Coalsmouth, (which had and within a given time, for \$1,900; the other running steamboats on the Kanbawa, and, it burgh, for \$3,495 a year. The first was acsuch importance that the second was adopted. The majority of the Committee state that "the expedition does not appear to have been of any Pittsburgh and S. of Baltimore, the mercantile exveen Gallipolis and Coalsmouth. For this and trading part of the community can be ter \$1,106, admitting that the steamboat experiprop sitions in the same proposal, and discretion of adopting the one or the other, as shall seem most expedient, are equally applicable, as before remarked, to the other routes of Mr. Reside, and also to those of Johnson, Hutchins, exhibited by them in so deceptive a light, and suffer it to pass unnoticed.

Mosrs. Resside and Slaymaker entered into other in three and a half days. The object of the two lines was that the weight of the whole mail being too great to admit of its transportation with the rapidity required by the shortest time, the principal letter mail for Lancaster, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Bedford, Pitts-

Messrs. Reeside and Staymaker were among is, that Mr. Brown had no more agency in the the best of contractors, and no persons could be allowance of the ten thousand dollars, than Mr. more sensitive than they, when any complaints | Ewing himself had. Messrs. Reedside and were made touching their character as avail Slaymaker came themselves to me, while I were made touching their character as mail contractors. To allay these complaints, they agreeably to the wishes of the Department, unit dertook, from the 1st of April, 1832, to carry all the newspapers for Pittsburg, and places beyond that point, in their more rapid line. After three months' trial, they came to Washington, and alleged that the loss which they ington, and alleged that the class which they had sustained by carrying the great newspaper. had sustained by carrying the great newspaper tion contained in them, and that is, that the mail, in their more rapid line, was so great that Ohio river, between these points, (Guayandotte ing towns, must require more frequent init would prove ruinous to continue if, unless and Louisville,) is not a mail route established by law," they therefore condemn the latter, from hor remoteness of situation to a remuneration for the same. They urged establishment of a steamboat line between them from the main points of correspondence, must be removed the latter, and the latter of the main points of correspondence, must be recessarily pay the higher rates of postage, their right to relinquish their contract, if they as unlawful. Whether they were themselves

told :h in to reduce their statement to writing, and I would take it into consideration. Upon

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1832. "Sin; When we entered into contract with you to run two daily mails between Philadel-He had determined to resign his situation, and phia and Pittsburg, one with unexampled remove to Chicago.

On the last day of February, Col. Savery We had no idea whatever of carrying the newsassigned this contract to Dr. Temple, who re-paper mail in our most rapid line, nor do we el; but with very great losst For three days

Savery in the full expectation that he would slow line, we will carry all the newspaper mails. lowest offer, and under the circum staces, the line to Pittsburgh and Wheeling in the shortest best contract on the part of the Department that time specified in our contract, and so arrange could then be made for carrying the law of Con- the continuation of the Baltimore mail at Chamgress into effect. As to the amount paid; it was bersburg with our swift line, as to carry the ower than others who wanted the contract, and newspaper as well as letter mail, from Baltiwho were acquainted with the country through more to Pittsburgh in two days, for the addiwhich it passed, would undertake the service tional allowance of \$10,000 per year from the for; and it does not appear to have been considering of April last. The increased expense to ered by Col. Savery, an of ject of sufficient in- us will not be less than \$15,000 a year; and for erest for him to retain it. our own credit and the credit of the Depart-The majority of the committee complete of ment, we will make one-third of the sacrifice the correction of an evident error in a proposal and perform the service for \$10,000 a year. of James Reaside, which was accepted, for ear- We would gladly do it for a less sum if we rying the mail between Hagerstown and Me- could afford it; but we cannot; and at that rate Connellsburgh, twenty six miles. The pro- our significe will be as much as we can bear. posal, as accepted, was to run four horse ast It would be much more gratifying to us, if the coaches on that line, three times a week each public would be satisfied without it; but they way for the transportation of the mail at a com- will not; and our own feelings will not suffer us pensation of forty dollars a year. Mr. Reeside, to perform a service in which we cannot give before he commenced the service, stated that it satisfaction to the public. Very respectfullly, JAMES REESIDE

SAML R. SLAYMAKER." On the presentation of the above I made the allowance. It was for service which their original contract did not require them to perform; clamorous. But what is the language of the form the service for ten times that sum would majority of the committee in relation to this. increased services, as an excuse for these extra United States. But they

They state, "to give the transaction its true been carried but twice a week under Mr. to give such increased expedition as would gain character, this ten thousand dollars a year was a an entire day between Baltimore and Pitts- gift: out of the funds of Department, to the conractors; and there are some further circumfound practicable, to extend them to Kanhawa cepted; but the expedition was found to be of stances attending it, which on a most carefulinquiry by your committee, are not satisfacto rily explained." What do they give as the circumstances attending it First, that the conractors had not yet divided the money among in all intercourse between Baltimore and Pitts- the company of stockholders in the stage lines burgh, and consequently all places N. W. of by which the mail was transported, but held it to meet debts of the company to which they were liable; and, secondly, that Mr. Brown had obtained a loan on interest, from these gentlemen, for the purpose of purchasing property in the city of Washington. They acknowledge that the testimony of both Reeside and Slaymaker proves, that the loan was on interest, for the evidence of which they had Mr. Brown's acceptance—that he had repaid a part of it at the end of one year, and that they held him them. But one other case of Mr. Reeside is responsible, and be never disavowed his reharge honorable men with perjury, and Mr. of this report. In that case, Brown was, shortly before, and shortly after this transaction, the

on interest. When this part of the report was pennel, as t is understood, by Ewing, he had the proof before him, that Mr. Brown never loaned a burg, and all places west of Pittsburgh and cent of his own money to Mr. Porter—that the same returning, might be carried through Mr. Brown received, as agent from a gentle-Mr. Brown received, as agent, from a gentlewith the greatest possible rapidity, that mail man, a sum of money to place in safe hands at not being over-loaded, nor required to stop at interest—that the gentleman shortly after died, all the way offices to exchange mails; but that and that Mr. Broan is still acting as the agent the more tardy line might carry the heavy for his widow and orphan children—that of the newspaper mails, and the letter mails for the intermediate offices, commonly called the way Mr. Porter; but that the money which he bormail. In this way they began their operations rowed was to purchrse property for his own on the 1st January, 1832, the day when their benefit, and not as agent for another; and that contract commenced. It was but a short time he borrowed the money for himself, because he before heavy complaints were made by editors would not, himself, be the borrower of money and others, on account of the delay of newspa-put into his hands to loan out as the agent for pers. When information was received by let-auother. With these evidences before them another. With these evidences before them, ter, or by newspapers put up in letters, as is where does the charge of iniquity lie? They customary with those who have the privilege also knew that the loan from Messrs. Reside and of franking, earlier than by the regular news- Slaymaker had no connexion, whatever with paper mail, the contractors were accused of their extra allowance, nor with any official detaining the mail on the road, and the Depart- transaction. It was not made within half a year ment was censured for suffering them to do so. after the allowance was made to them. The fact

she is entitled, I leave for the public and for his | year than to permit him to withdraw; and to which their contract did not contemplate nor | say; but the 31 section of the law of March 3d, | acted, That all waters on which steamboats regularly pass from port to port, shall be considered and established as post roads, subject to the provisions contained in the several acts regulating the Post Office establishment." person who has ever been on the Ohio, is so gnorant as not to know that the waters of the Ohio, especially between these two points, are regularly traversed by steamboats. Ewing knows it, and acknowledges it; yet he

lenies that it is a mail route by law. They also state, that the route between Mobile and New Orleans was not advertised, and complain that the law was violated by making this contract without advertisement: and that the law was violated by getting a steamboat line upon it. Though the charge of violating the law by getting up a steamboat line upon it is against my predecessor; who first nade a contract for carrying the mail upon it in steamboats, it is but justice to him, for me, on his behalf, to deny the charge. They accuse him unjustly. There is a special law estab ilso did when I renewed the contract after his Ifailure. As to the other points, the route was regularly advertised by me preparatory to making the contract, and taken at 25,000 dollars a year, for three trips a week; and when transferred to Mr. Porter, it was so altered as to run daily at 40,000 dollars a year-more than 18,000 a year less than pro rata.

They complain of the extra services performal, and of the extra allowances made to Wm. Smith, of Virginia. When making this comhis situation in the Department, obtained a con- in the week, we are compelled to exclude all plaint, they knew that the extra services were called for by more than a thousand petitioners, sustained by the Representatives in Congress of the sections of country through which the line runs, and that the extra pay is less in proportion to the service than that of the original contract.

James F. Robinson is the contractor for carring the mail daily in four horse post coaches between Cincinnatti, Ohio, and Georgetown, Ky. The line forms a part of the regular onnexion between the seats of Government in Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee. It also connects the two great mail lines through Ohio and Kentucky, and is an important part of the shortest and most direct man stage route between Cincinnati and St. Louis, through Indiana and Illinois. An increased expledition and running in the night instead of the day, would effect the gain of an entire day in these important connexions. On this account, he was directed to make the change. A stipulation in all mail contracts provides, that when the Postmaster General directs a change of schedule, or increase of expedition, he shall defray the reasonable expenses which such change shall require. Mr. Robinson presented his claim for this expense, and it was not admitted. It was then referred, by mutual consent, to experienced and honorable men, both named by me, for arbitration. Their award was allowed. The majority of the committee condenin the measure. An impartial public will reverse their decision.

Messrs. Avery, Tompking, and Saltmarsh, are the contractors for carrying the mail on several routes, among which are the routes constituting the main southern line, between Petersburg, Va. and Fayetteville, N. C. upwards of two hundred miles, daily, in four horse post coaches. It is well known that sary, in all cases to preserve even the cover of stage proprietors calculate upon passengers for a considerable proportion of the remuneration allowances. The ten thousand dollars, yearly for their expenses. About ninety miles of this tion was given by him—the error corrected—to allowed to Reeside and Slaymaker, on the route while he performed the service daily, with an from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, is wholly withincrease of distance, five miles each way, he out apology." This assertion, with the facts of the road, and the expedition required, are was allowed fourteen hundred dollars; and before them, is what we should not have ex-On another route, between Baltimore and behind the shield of official privilege, by mis- of the mail is the consequence. To prevent thrust at what is of infiintely more value than | mail in four horse wagons, so as to exclude travellers, to run a tri-weekly line of couches, during three months in the year, for which an additional allowance was made of 2500 dollars. The mode of conveyance was changed by order of the Department, from what was specified in their contract; and the change was such as to require from them the full amount of exsense for horses and drivers, but to deprive them of all revenue for passengers; or, if they obtained any thing for passengers, it was at the additional expense of runing an extra line Was it unreasonable that they should receive it least, a part of the expense which the change Yet the majority of the Committee equired all it an "extraordinary allowance," and con-

lemn it as unwarranted. They condomn a lawful and reasonable alowance to J. B. Bennett, because, they say he became, after obtaining it, the editor of a newspaper, friendly to the administration. Their statement is destitute of the slightest shadow of truth. Mr. J. B. Bennett was never known, either as a politician or as an editor. sponsibility for the remainder; but to throw He never owned a printing setablishment, nor with such gross misstatemets, that I cannot a shade upon the transaction, and by inuendo to had any concern in any newspaper. So far as them. This was the case with True & Green, he or his partner entertained political partiali- and with others employed for that purpose. Meses. Resside and Slaymaker entered into Brown with corruption, they say that "this ties, they were in favor of the late administracontract to transport the mail between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, daily, in four horse post in connexion with another, testified to by Ed-coaches, to run two lines a day; one to go win Porter, which will be found in another part by a recent communication. The report of lender of very large sums of money to Porter the honorable Messrs. Grundy and Robinson, has taken a fair and impartial view of the whole subject of the investigations of the Committee; and when their report shall be read, remarks, from me are scarcely necessary.

The majority of the committee make a comparison between the amounts of expenditure or mail transportion in the State of New Hampshire and in the State of Vermont, as they appear by the official report of February. 1831, showing that there was \$15,610 30 more expended in New Hampshire than in Vermon whilst there were \$1,324 more postage paid, the same year by Vermont than by New Hamp-shire. This exhibit is evidently made with view of charging undue partiality to New Hampshire over Vermont, in the mail arrangement for the two States. I might dis miss the subject with the remark, that who ther it be so or not, is a matter that 'cannot affect me, officially, or otherwise; for the mail arrangement for those States, for the year 1831 or for any year prior to the 1st January, 1833, was not of my devising. It was the work of my predecessor. The contracts in the New England States that were in operation as late as the 31st December, 1828, were let in the fall of 1828, and put in operation in January 1829, during the administration of the Hon-John McLean. I do not believe that the mai accommedations to these two States were made under the influence of any improper preferences in favor of New Hampshire, It is apparent, that New Hampshire, from

er position on the sea-board, in the neighbordepth interested in the state of \$6,000 a year for a weekly interested in the improvement, has so that the improvement, has so the first to remule; as unlawfut. Whether they were themselves was at the amended as to have changed as to have changed his opinion on the trip, it was deemed more economical for the involving an enormous expense to render it to judge me, or whether they intend willfully the Committee, that Judge McLean's arrange-lawful, and demanding of them a service to impose on the credulity of others. I will not ment was an exceptionable one, it may be have conducted their investigations,—has in-

gradifying to such to be informed that the revil-complained of has been, in a great measure? removed by the arrangements since adopted, under the present administration of the Department. The contracts now in force in those States were let in the fall of 1832, and put in operation in January, 1833. A careful examination has been made of the amount of pay, and proportion of pay, for the routes and parts of routes, in each State respectfully, and it is found that there is at this time paid for mail transportation,

In New Hampshire, Vermont. 31,991

Difference. 84,603 The majority of the Committee speak of what "the law contemplates," and of a limit beyond which the expenditure is not permited to pass without the consent of Congress; but they do not cite, nor refer to the law, because no such law exists. They accuse the Postmaster General of not complying with the 39th section of the Post office law, though their own printed documents show that it has been lishing this route, and under this law he acted literally complied with every year for the last when he made the contract with Rhodes, as five years. They complain because the Editor of a newspaper, friendly to the administration, has what is called the newspaper privilege, meaning the privilege of carrying newspaper out of the mail, though it is a privilege expressly provided for by law, and they knew that it was also enjoyed and extensively practised by sever-ul editors on their own side of the question. They refer to a confidential report of the Postmaster General to the Senate, in a manner calculated to make the impression that I wish to conceal the nature of the expenditures, when that report was made confidential in obedience to a resolution of the Senate.

They notice a difference between the sung of the several contrcts stated in the Blue Book and the sunt given in my annual report to the President, amounting to 40,396 dollars a year. They allege, that one statement gives the annual stipulated prices for contracts in September 1833, and that it differs from another statement of the annual stipulated amount of contracts in November, 1833, to the amount of 40,-396 dollars. This difference arises from the change made in the contracts in the United States, between September and the 30th November, 1833, together with many other alterations and allowance which had been made prior to September, but which had not been entered on the contracts when the statement

was made out for the Blue Book. And the reason why an "answer to the call of the Senate for a statement of the sums paid for the transportation and extra allowances in the Blue Book" has not been made, is that soon after that resolution was passed, it, together with other calls of a similar character, was superseded by the subsequent resolution of the nate empowering the Committee on Post Offices and Post roads, to make inquiry and investigation themselves, with power to send for persons and papers. The committee omitted, in their investigations at the Department, to call the attention of myself or any other officer of the Department to the omissions in the Blue Book, - no doubt because they had become aware, from what they had ascertained themselves, that the items could be satisfactorily given, and any supposed discrepancy distinctly

They stated that the expenses of travelling

agents for the Department, were paid by the postmaster in New York, "and then the charges covered and concealed under the name of incidental expenses of the post office at the city of New York." This allegation is entirely foreign from the truth; for there is not in the Department such an account as "the incidntial expenses of the post office at the city of New York," nor of any other post office. The acsince the service is reduced to three times a pected from a committee of the Senate of the heavy, as often to weigh more than a ton, that count of "incidental expenses" is common to the post office; and the charges of which they speak representation and detraction, they make a these disasters, they were required to carry the are all entered in that account, and a copy of that account reported to the Senate, referred to the mail, his proposal contained two distinct propo- life itself, the character of an officer of the De- all passengers, and for the accommodation of Committee, and printed with their report. They had the means of comparing it with the entries in the books and with the orginal accountsand vouchers. They found nothing wrong, and therefore resorted to direct misstatement, without even a coloring of truth for its mantle. The same they have done in their statement of extra allowance to contractors. In the case of one individual, Mr. Reeside, they have stated his extra allowances to be upwards of \$37,000 a year more than what they really are.

This is a fair specimen of the credit due to

their allegations, in relation to allowances as well as other matters. So in their remarks upon the accounts of Messrs. True & Green; they allege that the statement in the Blue Book s incorrect; and to sustain them in the position they show that their printing accounts amounted to precisely what is stated in the Blue Book but that the paper also was purchased by the Department, and should therefore be counted as a part of the expense of printing. It is the uniform custom of the Department; to furnish pa-per for the printing of the blanks, and to allow the printers a certain sum per ream for printing They purchased the paper by direction of the Department and charged the Department with it in their account. The printing was a distinct charge, and the amount is noted in the Blue opinions are I never knew till informed of them | Book as the sum paid for printing. Their other remarks concerning printing, are quite as for-

Their intermeddling with private and individual concerns, and their attempts, by false coloring, insinuations, and inuendoes, to injure private character, are unworthy the respect which their official station is calculated to give them. Their effort to blast the reputation of Mr. Receide, has been successfully repelled by him and made to recoil upon the principal actor in this disgraceful attack. Their inquisitorial proceedings in relation to my own private business-their personal insinuations-their attack upon my private character-are the more proper subjects of individual responsibility: and I must consider them entirely beneath any official regard or public refutation.

My official acts belong to my country; and whether their tendency has been the promotion of the public good, I cheerfully submit to the decision of my fellow citizens. I make no pretension to infallability, but my errors, whatever they may have been, have not resulted from design. Our national domain is extended from the frozon regions of the north to the plains of perpetual foliage in the south; from the Atlantic ocean on the east, to the Rocky mountains on the west. Clashing interests and sectional prejudices can be countracted only by safe and speedy intercourse. Every improvement which tends to shorten the time of epistolary correspondence, and to expedite and facilitate the traveller in his transitions from one part of the country to another, is like bringing the distant parts nearer together; and while it strengthens the bonds of friendship, increases intelligence, and affords convenience to the men of business, it does more to cement our Union than any other consideration of interest or safe ty, This end I have kept constantly in view. W hether I have been in any degree successful,

the public will judge. The vindictive course

whom I shal when the fac fully submit.

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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 cheer-W. T. BARRY.

From the Virginian.
ANDREW STEVENSON.

The Senate has rejected the President's nom-ination 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 th 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 his 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

Why, then, let us inquire, was Mr. Stevenom the Speaker's Chair. Is it said that the peaker of the House of Representatives hould be beyond the reach of Executive influ ence, because of his extraordinary power in controlling the proceedings and in moulding ties, we give our hearty concurrence. the action of the House, by the appointment o 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 ne gotiate 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 are 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 alministration than Mr. Clay in 1313? And yet he was appointed by Mr. Madison, and he accepted! Is Stevenson bought? Was Clay bought? Is Stevenson rewarded? was Mr. Clay rewarded? If the argument proves that work of Mr. Ruffin. It is neatly printed, on Stevenson is sold and purchased, why the same argument shows that Mr. Clay was sold twenty 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 1813-14 if Mr. Clay had placed such men as Webster, Pickering, and such like, at the head of important committees' No, at the head of such committees stood the names of Calhoun, Macon, Lowndes, Grundy, Troup- and we feel now the results of such selections. And was it to be expected that Stevenson, in the nations's late struggle would place the names of Binney, Everett, Adams, or such like, at the head of the Bank com-With as much propriety as in the former case it could have been required of Mr. Clay.

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Clay resigned; so did Mr. Stevenson : bef re his nomination. And if we are to trace the analogy still farther, even into little matters, such as the vote of thanks; for it has been said 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.; Grosvenor, of N. York; and Gaston, of S.C. Now let it be put to any reasonable manought not Mr. Clay to have voted for Steven-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 his own experience, and in that he could have found

Be exanining the year and nays, it will be seen that the nays 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? Had there been any thing that savored of corruption, or even "dalliance vile," would Tyler have supported him? Will it be said that Mr. Tyler had not acutences easy to discover opinions of several persons for whose judgment what Mr. Leigh saw—or will it be said that I entertain the highest respect; I am therefore connived, if any thing improper was disclosed to matters of public concern, and where any one selves in opposition to the resolution of Mr. the Senate, or Leigh has condemned his fellow-man, or combination of individuals, by art or Ward, without implicating their liberal prin-

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 hurling the federal party from power .- Amer. Sentimel.

ides of Murch, the day of reckoning will arrive.

From the Boston Courier "He [Gen. Jackson] has done nothing that Mr. Jefferson would not have done, if he had poszessed a tithe of Gen. Jackson's hardihood and recklessness. He has done nothing that Mr. Mudison would not have done if he had not been "a raid to look on blood and cornage." The tyrant of the preset day is less to be feared than his two great prototypes. He is open, care-less, and bold; they were sly, insinuating, and cowardly. All the embarrassments, all the distresses, which the country now suffers, and

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

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. 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 inquisition. Our on rejected? Was it because he was taken rights are only to be preserved by constant

> To the suggestion of a memorial from the county without reference to individuals or par-

In this morning's Whig we conclude the adtion, than we have this. His review of the reful to the Committee and discreditable to the

We have received two numbers of the cheap edition of the Farmer's Register, published by Edmund Ruffin, of Prince George county, the price is reduced to \$2,50. We have seen from the agricultural community, than this work of Mr. Ruffin. It is neatly printed, on good paper, and contains a rich store of agriyears ago. The parallel holds to a hair, and cultural information. No farmer can lose by let no man flinch from the legitimate results of his own premises. Has Mr. Stevenson packed a subscription to this work. We invite our whence he does not propose to return before friends to call and see it.

> The funeral procession of Gen. La Fayette which took place in Baltimore on Thursday last, is described in the Baltimors American of Saturday, as exhibiting a scene of the most ing of some part of the harness of one of the solemn and imposing character. We regret house, (son of Mr. A. Huntrickhouse, of Shepthat we are not able to give the ceremonies at herdstown) and injured him so severely as to occasion his death in a few minutes. Mr. H. foe of the government; and the principle of action, which in former times was audacious and

The Lady's Book .- The July number of this justly popular periodical, has been receiv- what, though not seriously bruised. ed 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 ad- the New York editors Liverpool advices to the dress of the publisher, we observe that it is lat June. that the ordinary vote of thanks to Mr. Steven- henceforth to be regularly issued at the first of stry, owing to some difference of opinion son would be opposed if attempted-so it was the month, which arrangement will relieve existing in the Cabinet upon the subject of the subscribers from much uncertainty as to the appropriation of Church property in Ireland. Mr. Ward, the member from St. Albans, time of its arrival. The work is one that has presented on Tuesday evening, in Parliament, heretofore sustained a fair reputation for useful-the following resolution:
"That the Episcopal Establishment in Irenow before us, it will lose none of its interest

COMMUNICATION.

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."

A counter resolution, prepared by Mr. Rigby Wason, was offered, "That the property now possessed by the Constitution of the Constitution, has set the constituted authorities at defiance, and derides for religious and moral purposes, and ought to be preserved as such." Mr. Spencer: 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

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 he winked so hard that he would not see? Both the more inclined to renew the subject. It be next. these Senators cannot be right; either Tyler has comes every intelligent citizen to look into the Senate, or Leigh was containing the Senate, for a mere difference of political sentownsman for a mere difference of of the public interests, to use all fair and hono-

was in its power to eff ct towards prostrating and degrading that favorite son. Before the rable 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 We believe all the Ministeral arr 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 Q. Anns, 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 Taibot, 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. suspect it in others, and are therefore the more easily imposed on. This junto play into each others' hands (to use a sporting term) and although they scatter a few crumb here and there good care to secure the loaves and fishes to them-selves and their friends. Who fills the last va-

pose I must yield to their importanities." But | the next session of the Chamber of Deputies | it may be said, that I have gone a little too far funds will be appropriated to carry into effect in placing the Senator from Somerset, the successor of the highminded 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 tap 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 Somerse whom the "people delighted to honor!" Was he a consistent, firm politician, or man of talents. known throughout the state? No. He was we feel it to be our duty, as the conductor of a young man, highly respectable I admit, but public journal, to give them publicity. If they 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, i will be asked, recommended him to the members of the Senate, to fill the vacancy occasion el by the resignation of Mr. Dennis. Was i 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 Cnief Justice for this Judicial District.

Let a memorial be drawn up and submitted In this morning's Whig we conclude the ad-dress of the Postmaster General. We have to party for their signatures, asking of the Exrarely if ever read a paper with more satisfac- ecutive that the interests and claims of Talbot county should be considered in making this appointment. It is an appointment which should port of the majority of the Committee on Post not be filled by a violent partisan. We have bination, acting only like a scattered banditti on Offices and Post Roads, carries with it irresistible conviction of the base misrepresentations although firm and consistent politicians, are not sorting to detached or partial conspiracies contained in that paper. No man, however great tionable to their political opponents. Talbot his prejudices, can attentively read this address, has a right to ask the appointment; the wants but will admit, that the report is both disgrace- 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 and other titles into odium, by perverting their individual wholly with the Executive: If this invisible irresponsible regency do not exist and control the ap o ntment, such an appeal cannot be without effect. In accordance with the above Virginia, price \$3 per annum, but by four or suggestions, I have prepared a memorial and more persons uniting, and taking a copy each, 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 whence he does not propose to return before

The Winche ter Virginian of July 8th states that as the stage was passing from Harper's passengers were the Hon. Henry Clay and an elderly lady-the former of whom was some

LATE & IMPORTANT FROM ENG-LAND-CHANGE OF MINISTRY. The packet ship North America brings to

There was a breaking up of the Grey min-

land exceeds the spiritual wants of the Protestant population; and that it being the right in the hands of its enterprising proprietor, Mr. 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

which induced him to propose that this debate try, who thought it neither crime nor treason should be adjourned to Monday next; and he to huzza for the Hero of New Orleans, and be thought in any way to promote the interests should at the same time propose that the House of the People, I may continue to do so, when at its rising be adjourned to that day. He made their fathers, dismissed from employment the proposition, fully confident that the House Through all the minor departments of civic would give him credit for not proposing the adortion of such a 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

> The inability of Ministers to sustain themwere accepted by the King

The Courier of the evening of the 30th May in a 3d edition, issued at 7 o'clock, gives the following list of ministerial arrangements,

We believe all the Ministeral arrangements od; but we are now enabled on sufficient author-

The Earl of Carlisle to be Lord Privy Seal. in the Cabinet.

seat in the Cabinet. with seat in the Cabinet. Lord Durham is not going to Paris, as Am;

bassador, as stated by some of our contempora-Lord Mulgrave, if appointed to the Post OF fice, will not have a seat in the Cabinet.

others' hands (to use a sporting term) and although they scatter a few crumb here and there to blind the people or lead them astray, take good care to secure the loaves and fishes to them-

the treaty concluded with Mr. Rives .- N. Y.

F. om the Rich ond Enquire .. Aurora Rediviva-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 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 Edi tor 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 Constitutionalists, 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 they wrought deliberate mischief for too many

"After the executive discomfiture in 1800, though there was a 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 powe in len years: but the faction was extinct in comand promoting discord where they could not accomplish direct ruin.

"Those fragments assumed different names they became Independent Republicans-National Republicans; and, after bringing these our claims on merit, qualification, and the pubic convenience alone, leave the selection of the this very day-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 insignificancy of Whey-drinkers!

"They are entitled to change their names like the camelion, by the courtesy of nature and usage. Ti. 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 gov ernment-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 was sitting on the diver's box. The only other uncompromising, is now insidious, treacherous, and extravagant in the lavishment of its largest

> "The offices of public trust, at the former period, were conferred on men whose treachery 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

> press, which characterized the Gazettes of Fenno and Porcupine, have their identity in the present day. The slander spewed out against Jefferson, which is to be found reechoed by English travellers, upon the authority of federal malignants, 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 disegard 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

the protector of beauty and booty, were, with administration, the same practices which prevailed in 1798, are congenially imitated, though not yet outstripped.

"The space which separates the system of 1798 and 1834, is, therefore, narrow; a few short strides, which the adversaries 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 t'e

roign of terror. ""The Constitution must be maintained," faction 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 re-Mr. Ellice, Secretary at War, to have a seat spectable citizen of this county, residing about the Cabinet. Mr. Spring Rice, Colonial Secretary, with by lightning, during the storm which raged tord Auckland, First Lord of the Admiralty, sitting at the dinner table, and died instantly after receiving the stroke—whilst a lad who Lord Durham is not going to Paris, as Amwas 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-hut not seriously hurt. The lightning first struck the top of the IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE. building, passed down into the front room a Weleam that among the passengers by the long the chimney, until it was attracted by North America is Theodore Sengewing! a gun which was standing in the corner,—It

all the illegal and unconstitutional acts of Gen.
Jackson, are the fruit of Mr. Jefferson's principles and policy."

Selves and their friends. Who fills the last vacciples and policy."

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

Sound care to secure the loaves and fishes to themselves and fishes to themselves and their friends. Who fills the last vacciples and policy."

Who fills the last vacciples and policy."

French Government has also consented to give the decisions by which the consumed to give the ships, illegally captured: The bapers of the ships, illegal

A Rich Reward. - The truth of the proverby 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 respectable member of the Society of Friends This individual, it appears, at the age of eigh-York, where he amassed a large fortune, and

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 parof the week at 64 a 65 cents, and of yellow at 66 cents, We quote white to-day at 65 cents, and ye!low 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 proper

ty, by Lottery.—In pursuance of the provis-ions 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 mprovements long known as the PATAPS-CO 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 o

the old Maryland Lotteries, under the direction of the Trustees appointed by the Legisla-

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.

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

do, a new and convenient three story dwelling, do, a beautiful Gothic Cottage, situated upon a ledge of rocks, overlooking

the village, prizes, being valuable building Lots, at \$800 each, 6 do, being valuable building Lots, at 8750 each,

10 do, being valuable building Lots, at \$200 each, 2,000 377 do being valuable prizes of person

property, ranging from \$250, down to \$10 each, 400 prizes, and no discount. 858,450

Many of the small prizes will be paid in cash, at what they are valued, if required by FANCY ARTICLES, CONFECTIONthose at a distance. Price of Tickets \$10-No Shares.

OF This Lottery must positively be drawn, agreeable to a provision in the charter, within ring the season. 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 therea

bouts, positively.

OG-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 tho. 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 in-

ISAAC L. 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 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 th in the following grand schemes, to be drawn

JULY 17th, 1834, . The Literature Lottery, Class No. 29. SCHEME. SCHEME.

1 prize of \$15,000 | 75 prizes of \$500
1 " 4,000 | 85 " 200
1 " 1,500 | 128 " 50 1,400 | 128 1,057

Tickets \$5, Halves \$2.50, Quarters \$1.25. Also, the Delaware State Lottery, Class No.13,

Draws, July 22nd, 1834. GRAND SCHEME. 3 capital prizes of 10,000 dollars 66 " 5,000 5 prizes of \$1,000 | 20 prizes of \$150 5 " 500 | 46 " 70 ... 300 46 **

Tickets \$8, Halves \$4, Quarters \$2. At the ever lucky Lottery Office of P. SACKET, Easton, Md.

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 infor-

be suitably compensated.

M. SPENCER. near St. Michaele

mation of said oxen, or of either of them, shall

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venition, exponas is sued out of Talbot county Court, and to me 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 teen, walked forty miles to put himself appren-tice to a certain trade; a ferry intervened, and gust next, for cash, between the hours of 10 he had no money to pay the fare, but a kind-hearted woman lent him fourpence. He learn-ed his trade, and experienced various vicissitudes of fortune, until he finally settled in New Jones, being part of a tract of land called York, where he amassed a large fortune, and "Ray's Point," and part of the tract of land retired from business. In gratitude to the called "The Adventure," containing one hunwoman who had lent him four pence, he school- dred and four and a quarter acres of land more ed all her children, and gave her a pension of or less. The above mentioned property is situated on Broad Creek, near St. Michaels, and provision in his will, she is to receive during will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned venture. her life. This is more than compound interest ditioni exponas, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance by JOS. GRAHAM, Shift. [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

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

A CAMP NEETING

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 expec-

Queen Anns Circuit, July 12, 1834.

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 HUMPHRISS.

IGNATIUS T. COOPER.

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 fleath, 2 feet 2 1-2 inches high, a dark mulatto, 836,500 about 25 years of age; had on when committed a dark calico frock, old check apron and mad-3,000 rass handkerchief; the woman says she belongs to William Hands, Queen-Ann'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 way, otherwise they will be discharged according to law.

JOS: GRAHAM, Shif. june 7

VARIETY STORE.

McNEAL & ROBINSON. HAVE just received an additional supply of ARY and GROCERIES.

PORTER, ALE and LEMONADE du

10,000 feet good WHITE PINE BOARDS AND RAIL-

ING, for sale on moderate terms. June 14 eow 8t



MAKING The subcriber 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 varie-

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 receive the patronage of a generous public.

The Public's humble servent.

JAMES BENNY. June 21.

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 postages.

EDW. MULLIKIN, P. M.

NOTICE.

THE Churches at White Marsh and Eas L ton, 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, 1834.

Lumber for bale.

OR SALE, at Easton Point, a vessel load

L of Lumber, among which is some nice Chestnut fencing and flooring plank. It will be GOLDSBOROUGH & LEONARD. Easton, july 8

Evan Morgan, Allan Quynn, Evan Poultney, George Fitzhugh, Thomas Poultney, Ann Poultney, George Riggs, John Bearce, Henry Cline, George Freeburger, Gawin Harris, William Persey, Isaac Knight, Thos. A. Richards, Charles Goddan, William D. Ball, Josiah Horton, William B. Guy, Joel Blaisdell, Abraham Boyse, William Kilmer, L. A. Jenkins,

John Rose, Francis S. Walter,

George Memet.

Daniel P. Les,

John Fallon.

Richard Donovan,

William Dawson,

Sam'l. H. Redgreaves

By Geo. W. Dobbin

Thomas S. Cook

Littleton Cropper

Nicholas Dawson

James Fickey

David E. Kerr

Thomas Robinson

Chas. H. Rigby

Chas. Robinson

John Stevens

Elizabeth Sears

Wm. Townsend

Ellen Spencer

Rev. Wm. Cooper

E. A. Cohen

Per R. Johnson and

J. Glenn, Assignees.

R. S. Boggers, july 1 Sw The several papers on the Eastern Shere of Maryland will please copy the above and send their bills to the onice of the Chestertown Telescope for payment.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, on the 20th of June, 1831.

Andrew Awars Mary Ann Broyn

Ann Blay Rev. Thos. Bayne Charles Benson John Bull Ann Blake Rebecca L. Bowers John Bennett

Sarah Camper Nathaniel Crisp Elias Cox Miss A. Campbell

John Dean Spry Denny

John Elliot John Edmondson 2 Joseph Floyd William Frisby Wm. P. Faulkner Jonathan Faulkner

Ketturah Fairbanks Chs. H. Goldsborough James Gealeane Wm. Green Sarah Green

David Hoseter R. Hazzard Susan Hopkins

Henry Harvey Jacob Heyward Rev. W. G. H. Jones Wm. Jenkinson Wm. C. Jenks Charlotte Jackson

Nicholas Jordan Susan Ann Kirby

Hinson Kirby James L. Martin

Rev. Jos. M'Kee 3 Mary W. Meconekin Richard K. Murphy 2 Monsieur Martein Mourche

Delia Martin Wm. Mackey C. Mancey Eliza J. Neall A. O. P. W. Neeley

Harriet Nickols Jona, Ozment Grace Price James Parrott

Stuart Redman Jacob Reese Charles L. Rhodes Jesse Scott

Edward Stewart Anna Spencer P. Sacket 18

Elizabeth Tarbutton Henry Townsend Anna Tiighman Sarah Wiley

James M. Wing James Woolfolk

Wm. Wayno july 1

John Wright, EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M. [111]

property in Easton, that is to say;-

Houses and Lots in Easton,

STILL FOR SALE. THE Subscriber offers at private sale, ont the most accommodating terms, the following

1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Washington street, next adjoining the resulence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas, and now occupid by Mr. Peter Burgess. The Dwelling how e. Office Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired for an inconsiderable sum of money, and ren dered a most convenient and agreeable resi dence, as the ground is spacious and runs en nrely through to Harrison Street, on which there is a small tenement. 2nd. The small brick Dwelling House, situ

ate on Washington street opposite to Port st which leads to Easton Point. This lot runs also through to Harrison street, embracing also a small tenement thereon. 3d. The 2d Dwelling House from the south

of the block of brick buildings commonly call ed Earle's Row; on Washington street ex

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

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

Perry Hall, Oct. 9, 1833. WILLIAM LOVEDAY

Mas just returned from Baltimore with an additional supply of NEW GOODS, which he can affer to his friends and the pub-

lic generally upon fair terms.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17, 1834. PROPOSALS

FOR REVIVING AND PUBLISHING "THE AURORA."

For some time past, the course of political ransactions has menaced a resuscitation of hose 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

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

Ready, and in accordance with those suggesions, but without funds orfacilities to acomplish the material indispensable to such an undertak ing, a subscription has been suggested, and is now proposed; it being to be understood in the out set, that the paper, if revived, will compromise nothing for subscriptions or advertising custom-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 ren-dering 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 unhanged 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 year, and five dollars will be expected to be and in advance, on subscribing, or upon the publication of the first number.

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

If the Aurora be revived, it must be by the People at large; not by any combinations with 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 person buly authorized; or addressed by letter to Col. Wm Deans, Philadelphia, for which receipts will be given, and should the subscription prove made quate, 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 f the President-Andrew Jackson. As I have never resorted to equivocation, subterfuge, or double-dealing, I can have nothing to conceal r to dissimulate I atways have been, and still continue, unwa-

veringly the triend, and in accord with the olicy of General Jackson. My opinions on Lanking were developed on the agitation of the question in 1811 and 1816; an experince of more than fifty years since my first discussion of the subject.

I consider, and always have considered, the Bank of the U.ated States as not only unauthorized, but in open violation of the constitution. I consider, and have considered from the be-

ginning, the 16th section of the Bank charter, an act of usurnation of power by one branch of the parton age it has received, the proprietor an act of usurpation of power by one branch of the Government in derogation of the constitution, which establishes one only Executive termined to accomplish it, without regard to pointing a second Executive in disregard of cost or labor, confident that he will be amply

I have always considered the power of the lars per annum, payable in advance. President to remove his Secretaries unques-

On the actual removal of the deposites, Isbelieved that the only difficult was a question, of remitting fifteen dollars shall be entitled to six prodential policy, being persuaded that the re- copies of the work, and additional copies of the moval at the time, would be used by the Bank best Engravings. @ Persons procuring ten as an instrument of mischief, affording to new subscribers, and forwarding the cash for weak brethren-who are to be found in all par- the same, besides a discount of lifteen per cent ies-an opportunity of shifting, and prepar- shall be presented with a copy of the third voing for the changes of 1836.

paper, called a Protest against the unconstitu- value. ional proceedings in the Senate.

of Col. Beaton on the Bank question.
(Signed) WM. DUANE. (Signed) WA Phitadelphia, June 4, 1834. Camp Meeting.

Easton and Baltimore Packet Sloop Thomas Hayward,



GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master.

THIS splendid new coppered and copper fas-tened sloop, just launched, and finished in tened sloop, just launched, and mission in males and females.

THOS. W. OVERLY. the accommodation of passengers, (with dining abin and state room,) has commenced her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, caving Easton every Wunnesday morning at 9 o'clock, and the Maryland wharf (Corner's) Baltimore, every SATURDAY at the same hour.

punctual attention as ever, and the smallest or- to their wishes. ler thankfully received and strictly fulfilled, as

far as practicable.
SAMUEL II. 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 sci entific Essays, Peetry, from the best Authors, The quarterly representation of Lady's Fashions, adopted in Philadelphia-Colored. Music of the newest style, &c. &c. Published regularly on the first day of every

month, at No. 3, Athenian Buildings, Franklin place, Philadelphia.

Embellished with a beautiful and extensive ariety 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 Mu sic, original and selected, arranged for the Piano or Guitar, with nearly 600 pages large octavo Letter Press, and only THREE DOLLARS perannum

Each number of this periodical contains 48 semblee,) on paper of the finest texture and with said Faulkner, under executions to the embracing every variety of subjects. Among hereby give notice to all concerned, that they these are illustrations of Popular Legends, Ro- will immediately enter upon said collections bers, are confessedly superior to any which quarter, as the collection must be made. 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 Embellishment just referred to, every number contains severa engravings on wood, representing Foreign and

Native Scenes, curious and interesting Subjects, Natural History, Entomology, Mineralogy, Conchology, Humerous 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 work men are employed, and the most scrupulous regard is paid to neatness, harmony, and uniformity, in the arrangement of the va-rious subjects which compose the letter-press The Literary department of the Lady's Book comprises every thing which is deemed suita-ble for that sex to whose use it is principally devoted. Tales, which are distinguished by interesting incidents, vigorous narrative, chaste

diction, and the absence of mankish sentiment; o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the com-Poetry, in which sense has not been sacrificed to sound, but where glowing thoughts are sensibly expressed, Essays upon pleasing and in-structive subjects; Biographical Sketches of and those opinions have been strengthened by Mustrious Women; Anecdotes, untainted by indelicate invendoes; lively Bou-mots, and humerous topics cheerfully but modestly treated, constitute, along with descriptions of the various embellishments, the reading of the Work Chestertown, leaving Baltimore every Mon Though enormous expenses have been incur

remunerated.

The terms of the Lady's Book are three dol-

Persons remitting ten dollars shall be entitled to four copies of the work. & Persons lume of the work superbly bound. (Uncur-I fully concur and accord with the admirable rent Notes of solvent banks received at par

An extra copy of the work, or any informa-

by E. Smith, Esqr., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runawy, a A Camp Meeting of the Methodist Protes- mulatto man by the name of JOHN CLARK tant Church for Kent Circuit will commence or PRICHETT; says he was born free and on the 14th day of August, next, in Sudler's raised by his father, John Prichett, at Church Woods about two miles from Chester Town, Hill, on the farm of Richard Jones, in Queen This woods is one of the handsomest situations Ann's County, Eastern Shore, Maryland, We hope that our Centreville and Baltimore scar on the bridge of his nose, caused by a blow; generally are respectfully invited to join us in when committed dark cassinett pantaloons and forward prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise, he will be disposed of as

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

NEGROES.

The subscriber will be at Mr. Faulkner's Union Tavern, Easton, in a few days, for the purpose of PURCHASING SLAVES.—The that I get him again.

JOHN LEEDS KERR. highest prices will be given for young negroes.

A CARD. A . WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as

Shanahan's Cabinet shop and directly opposite This packet has two ranges of commodious berths, furnished with the best beds and bedding—the table will be supplied with every ar ticle in season calculated to minister to the combut that he still lives, to give them CASH and is prepared to execute every variety of paintfort of the passengers-and every attention will the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons ing with neatness & dispatch, and at such pribe given to the wants of those who may patro- having Negroes to dispose of, will please give ces as he hopes will accord with the pressure him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, of the times. He solicits a trial, and feels assured Freights will receive the same prompt and and where immediate attention will be paid that it will ensure a continuance of public pat

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and cieved and promptly executed; also Old Chairs discontinue the others. discontinue the others.

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

Jards. For the accommodation of customers in Talbot county, he will keep a place of deposite at the Store of WM. 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

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 pages of extra royal octavo letter press, printed Talbot County or his assigns to complete his with clear, new and beautiful type, (arranged collection of fees, &c. and the said fees being after the manner of the London La Belle Aswhitest color. It is embellished with splendid next court, May term: The subscribers being Engravings on Copper and Steel, executed by duly authorized and required by said Securities artists of the highest skill and distinction, and to complete said collections by next Court, mantic Incidents, Attractive Scenery, and por- according to law, and will press them by order traits of illustrious Females. The number com-menting each quarter contains a picture of the existing Philadelphia Fashions, designed, pect, that as they have a large sum to raise and drawn, engraved and colored expressly for this the collection of these fees is the principal work, by competent persons specially engaged source of relief for them, and the amount due for that purpose. The Embellishments of this character which have appeared in former numthat there will be no difficulty presented in any

> WM. C. RIDGAWAY, District No. 1. JNO. HARRINGTON, Dietrict No. 2. J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 3. EDWARD ROE, District No. 4. april 22

> > FOR SALE.

A small farm in Miles River Neck, adjoinng the lands of Col. Edward Lloyd and Dr. Spedden, called "Wheatland." beautifully situated on Hunting Creek, (a iver 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. II. BENSON.

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

Though and Park Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at seven pany's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (vis Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore. Passage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Eas-

ton \$2.

On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence her routes from Baltimore, to Corsica and day moraing at 6 o'clock and return s Passage as perctofore.

owne for owners thereof. By order,

L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.



THE STEAM BOAT GOVERNOR WOLCOTT Cuptain William Virdin.

WILL leave Baltimore every THURSDAY morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhall, Corsica and Chestertown, commencing on the 27th I concur in the whole letter and spirit of the tion respecting it, may be obtained by addresstwo unanswered and unanswerable speeches ing the publisher, (post paid.)

Letter and spirit of the tion respecting it, may be obtained by addressat 10 o'clock, and Rockhall at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Wolcott has been much improved. WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore since last season in every respect, and the pro-City and County, on the 7th day of June 1834, prietors solicit for her a share of public patro-WM. OWEN, Agent.

march 22

150 dollars or 100 Reward. RANAWAY from the Farm of Col. Niin Kent County for a camp meeting, it is high and airy with a delightful shade, attached 10 inches high—has a scar on the left side of the 18th inst. a tall copper colored negro man, to it are seven springs of excellent water. his forehead, caused by a cut from a saw; a named LEVIN, about six feet high, thirty friends will attend this meeting in large com-panies. Teams will be furnished to carry bag-gage, &c to the encampment free of expense. on his left, near the elbow, caused by cuts, and one by a burn; he also has a scar on his left deceased. This fellow made off with two other gage, &c to the encompment free of expense, one by a burn; he also has a scar on his left deceased. This fellow made off with two other Other religious Deach inations and the public ankle, caused by a cut from an axe. Had on negroes, belonging to gentlemen of this countries. this meeting.

P. S. The Steam Boat Gov. Wolvott fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above about five feet seven or eight inches high-laty,-the one a negro lad, named JACOB, who comes to Chester Town the day the meeting described mulatto man, is requested to come bours with his body in walking, the other a nerforward prove property, pay charges, and take of age-a dark mulatto-about five feet six in-

> 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 Eas-

Easton, Md. may 27.

HOUSE SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING

William H. Hopkins respectfully informs the Citizens of Easton, and the public gener-

NOTICE TO STONE MASONS.

THE undersigned, a committee appointed to superintend the building of a Church at Miles River Ferry, near Easton, in Talbot 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.

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 850 prize in a whole ticket-also \$3000 and \$300 sold 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 Virgiginia Dismal Swamp Lottery, Class No. 13. SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of \$25,000 | 25 prizes of 15 5000 56 56 55 112 3,600 3,000 2.000 Tickets 10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2,50.

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

prize 10,000 | 10 prizes of \$1000 4,000 | 10 " " 2,586 | 10 " " 1 " Tickets \$4-Halves \$2 00-Quarters \$1,00 at the Lottery office of

P. SACKET, Easton, Md.

REMOVAL.

MANLOVE HAZEL,

INFORMS his customers and the public that he has removed his Store to the room recently occupied by Miss Jackson, nearly oppo-site to the Easton Hotel, and next door to Mr. Graham's office, and Mr Loveday's Store-Where he ntends 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 sup

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES

uitable for the present season. His friends and the public are earnestly so licited to give him a call.

A CARD. 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 wan-

He has taken a room at Mr. Lave's Hotel. Al lbaggage, packages, &c. at the risk of the ker, G. C. M. Roberts, Baltimore. Drs. T. Thomas and T. Denny, Easton.

> Easton and altimore Packet, BY WAY OF MILES RIVER. SCHOONER



WILLIAM AND HENRY,

JAMES STEWARD, Master, THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that the above fine fast sailing, new and substancially built, copper fastened schooinst.—Returning will leave Chestertown on of freight and passengers; having a very comevery Friday morning at 8 o'clock, Corsica modious cabin, she is well calculated for the acmodious cabin, she is well calculated for the acner, is now in complete order for the reception commodation of gentleman and ladies. will commence running as a regular packet between the above places, and will leave Miles River Ferry on SUNDAY tho 23d of March instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore-re turning will leave Light-street wharf, Baltimore, opposite the store of A. B. Harrison, at o'clock, A. M. on the following WED NESDAY, 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 Jorden, at the Ferry, will be strictly attended to. The subscribers, intending to use every

> he patronage of the public.
> WILLIAM TOWNSEND, & JAMES STEWARD. N. B. For Capt. James Steward's capacit and attention to business as a commander of vessel, the public are referred to Messrs. Nicholas Goldsborough, Tench Tilghman, Benjamin Bowdle and John Newnam, of this county. march 15 (G) tf

exertion to give general satisfaction, solici

NOTICE.

THE subscriber gives notice to all persons iterested, that it is necessary that business in his hands should be promptly closed, as he is determined that his securities shall not suffer by any delay.

He also wishes to call attention to the notice of Joshua M. Faulkner, Esq. by which it will be, seen, that all his business as late Sheriff, is placed in the subscriber's hands, for settlement, and the TENTH of the present month is fixed who wish to avoid further cost and trouble will, it is expected, attend to this notice—those who neglect must abide the consequences.

JOS. GRAHAM, Shff.

march 4 tf

WOOL.

LYMAN REED & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS No.

South Charles Street Baltimore, Md. DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of WOOL. All consignments made them, will receive their particular attention, and liberal church—the house is white.

Advances will be made when required.

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO. Baltimore, April 26, 1931-may 6

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 16th day of June, 1834 by Thomas Furling, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as runaways, a inulatto woman and her child, who calls herself MARY HALL and child MARY JANE HALL, says she belongs to Mr. San county, Maryland, propose to build the same uel Jenkins, living in German street, Baltiof stone—dimensions of Church 50 feet by 38 more. Said mulatto woman is about 22 years more. Said mulatto woman is about 22 years -They invite proposals from Stone Masons of of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, has a small scar on the middle finger of her right hand, straight hair-had on when committed, a buff calico frock, straw bonnet, dark blue cloth coat, yar stockings and coarse lace boots; the child about 6 months old. The owner of the above described persons is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore city and county Jail.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore ity and county, on the 19th day of June, 1834 by Charles Kernan, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as runa ways a bright mulatto woman who calls her-self MATILDA ADAMS, (and two children called MARY ADAMS and BENJAMIN ADAMS,) says she is free but did belong to Benjamin Down, in Montgomery county, near Georgetown. Said mulatto woman is about 27 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, no perceivable marks-had on when committed a red gingham frock, brown cambric bonnet, light silk handkerchief on her neck, white cotton stockings, black stuff shoes. Mary Adams about 3 years of age; Benjamin Adams, about 15 months old.

The owner of the above described persons (ii any) is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away,othervise they will be discharged according to law. D. W. HUDSON, Warden

Baltimore City and County Jail. WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 25th day of June,

1834, by Thos. Bailey, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a dark mulatto man, who calls himself MAJOR HOWARD or MAJOR BROWN, says he is free, but did belong to Mr. Thomas Howard, who formerly lived in Anne County, near Mr. Upton Dorsey's. Said mulatto man is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 94 inches high, has two scars on his left cheek, several small scars on his hands, large full eyes - had on when committed, a summer striped roundabout, drab cloth pantaloons, blue cassimere vest, cotton shirt, pair of coarse boots, and black pasteboard 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 discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore City and county Jail. july 8

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore ity and county, on the 27th day of June, 1834, by Charles Kernan, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runavav, a mulatto woman, who calls herself MA-RIA SMITH, says she belongs to Mrs. Frances Cook, on Capitol Hill, Washington City, D. C. Said mulatto woman is about 24 years of age, 5 feet 4 3-4 inches high, has a small wen on the back of her hand near the wrist-bad on when committed, a blue gingham frock, straw bonnet, small white shawl on her neck, white cotton stockings, and black leather shoes .-The owner of the above described mulatto woman, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, oth-orwise she will be discharged according to

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

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 28th day of June, 1834, by Ephraim Smith, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself PE-TER HOOD, says he is free, but did belong to Joseph Carey, living in Milton, Sussex County, State of Delaware. Said negro man is about 31 years of age, 5 feet 81 inches high, has two scars on his left arm, and a large scar on his right leg-had on when committed, a black fustian coat, old yellow silk vest, drali cloth pantaloons, cotton shirt, fine lace boots, and old black fur hat. The owner (it any) of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dis-

charged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore City and County Jail.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 13th day of June, 1934, by Abraham D. Graff, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, for Baltimore county, a negro man, who calls himself HARRY RISON, and says he did belong to a Mr. Adams, near Brookville, Anne Arundel county, but he is now free.— Said negro is about 21 years old, 5 feet 9 3-4 inches high; has a scar under the right eve. a scar on the left ear, a large scar on his left side, caused by a burn; and one on his left leg, caused by a burn. Had on when committed, twilled cotton pantaloons, drab cloth vest, cotton shirt, coarse shoes, and old fur hat.

The owner (if any) of the above described negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, othervise he will be disposed of as the law directs. D. W. HUDSON, Warden

Baltimore City and County Jail.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore ity and county, on the 8th day of June, 1834. by James Blair, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself JOHN HAR-RISON, alias STEPHEN FRUMAN, says he is free, but did belong to John McLane, blacksmith, living on Fell's Point, Baltimore. Said negro is about 32 years old, 5 feet 84 inches high, has a scar near the left eye, and has lost a tooth in front. Had on when committed, a drab cloth roundabout, drab Virginia cord as the time by which it must be closed. Those pantaloons, cotton shirt, coarse boots, and an old white fur hat.

The owner (if any) of the above described negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden

Baltimore city and county Jail.

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

may 29

VOL.

PRINTED A TUESDAY

and every TUE idue of the year-RICHA PUBLISHER OF

Are THREE DO half yearly in ad No subscriptio ages are settled, publisher. Advertisement

ted three time cents for each advertisemen

BYA

THE FIRST THIRD CONG N ACT mak

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING (during the Session of Congress,) and every TUESDAY MORNING, the res-

idue of the year-BY

RICHARD SPENCER. PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS

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

No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inrted three times for one dollar, and twentyve cents for each subsequent insertion-larer advertisements in proportion.



BY AUTHORITY.

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

[Public. No. 22.] N ACT making appropriations for Indian annuities and other similar objects, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thi ty-

four.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rend in lian tribes, hereinafter enumerated, ac- location for such tribes, and portions of tribes, ording to the stipulations of certain Indian as may yet wish to remove to that couniry reaties, to be paid out of any money in the reasury not otherwise appropriated; that is to

ro the Six Nations of Indians in New York fur thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. To the Senecas of New York, six thousand

To the Ottawas, four thousand three hundred dollars.
To the Wyandots, six thousand seven hunred and forty-five dollars.

To the Wyandots, Munsees, and Delawares one thousand dollars. To the Christian Indians, four hundred dol-

lars.
To the Miamies, twenty-nine thousand and To the Eel Rivers, one thousand one hun-

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

To the Potawatimics of Huron, four hun To the Potawatimies of the Prairie, sixteen thousand dollars.

To the Potawatimies of the Wabash, twenty housand dollars. To the Potawatimies of Indiana, seventeen

thousand dollars. To the Chippewas, Ottowas, and Potawatimics, sixteen thousand and nine hundred and ninety-five dollars.

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

To the Chippewas, five thousand eight hun-To the Chippewas, Menomonies, and New

York Indians, one thousand five hundred dol-To the Sioux of Mississippi, three thousand seven hundred dollars.

To the Yancton 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 Foxes, three thousand dollars.

To the loways, five thousand three hundred and thirty dollars. To the Sacs and Foxes, twenty-five thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

To the Sacs, Foxes, and Ioways, three thou-To the Ottoes and Missourias, four thousand

and forty five dollars. To the Osages, eleven thousand and seventy

To the Kickapoos, eight thousand five hun-

To the Kaskuskias and Peorias, two thou-sand and fifty dollars, in addition to one thou-hundred and thirty one, entitled "An act to pro-

at St. Louis. To the Kaskaskias, and Peerias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, one thousand dollars.

To the Plankeshaws, eight hundred dollars To the Weas, three thousand dollars. To the Piankeshaws, five hundred dollars.

dred and seventy dollars. To the Shawanees, three thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

To the Shawanees and Delawares one thousand dollars. To the Shawanees, and Senecas of Lewis-

three hundred and fifty dollars. hundred and thirty dollars.

To the Chickasaws, three thousand dollars. To the Creeks, fifty four thousand, four hun- treaty.

dred and fifty-five dollars. To the Cherokees, twelve thousand dollars. To the Quapaws, two thousand dollars. To the Florida Indians, seven thousand dol-

For to carry into effect the fourth article of the treaty with the Apalachicola Band of Indians in Florida, approved thirteenth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, three

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

For the expenses of transportation and distribution of annuities, salt, agricultural imple ments, and tobacco, tools &c. and other incidental 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 hundred 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, fitteen thousand two hundred and wenty-three dollars and thirty-seven cents.

For payment to the Stockbridge and Munsees 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 mprovements on the land east of Fox river, agreeably to the same proviso of said Treaty, ixteen 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 reservations under the several treaties with the Potawatimies, of twentieth, twenty-sixth, and twenty-seventh October, eighteen hundred and hirty-two, one thousand five hundred dollars.

thousand five hundred dollars.

For expenses of running the lines between he Chippewas and Sioux, under the fifth article of the treaty with them of nineteenth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, seven

thousand dollars.

tofore appointed to visit and examine the esents lives of the United States of America Indian country, adjust difficulties which may Congress assembled, That the following sums exist in the location of the lands of the , and they are hereby, appropriated, for emigrating Indians in the boundaries thereof, appropriate of annuities due to various Indians and ascertain and report the proper places of 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 Potawatimie Indians to white citizens, and for horses delivered by order of the commissioners to the Indians, and not embraced in the schedule which accompanied the treaty of October, eighteen 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 Cherokees of Ar-

kansas, in addition to eight thousand seven hundred 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

hundred and thirty-six dollars ninety-three

cents. For removing five thousand Creeks from the Creek country east of the Mississippi to the country north of said rivers, when the Intheir new country west of that river, including subsistance on the route, and for one year after their arrival west of the Mississippi, and all form two districts, when the President shall other expenses attending their emigration, as provided for by the twelfth article of the treaty of the twenty-fourth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and fortyone thousand eight hundred and seventy five as the President may designate, to be removed

For rifles, moulds, wipers, ammunition, and blankets, and transportation of the same, as provided for by the thirteenth article of the

and seventy-five dollars. For removing such portions of the Cherokees as may emigrate during the present year each land office so established, who shall reside from the Cherokee country east of the Mississpan at the place designated for the land office, and pi, to their new country west of that river, including subsistance on the route, and for one year after their arrival west of the Mississippi. and all other expenses attending their emigra-To the Kanzas, five thousand nine hundred tion sixty-eight thousand three hundred and

twenty-five dollard. cents, paid into the Treasury under the proviother purposes," and now standing to the credit of Indian contingencies, 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-To the Delawares, seven thousand eight hundians 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, appropriated to be paid out of any money in the Treasury town, one thousand seven hundred and eighty not otherwise appropriated, to be distributed to the Creek Indians, friends and followers of To the Senecas of Lewistown, two thousand General McIntosh, who emigrated under the ree hundred and fifty dollars.
To the Chocktaws, sixty-six thousand five hundred and twenty-six, and who have not received their proportions of the sums stipulated to be paid under the ninth article of the said

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the nnuities to the Cherokees, for which approriations are made in this act, shall be paid to the chiefs of the tribe, or such person or persons as authorities, shall in every respect be the same

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.

resentatives of the United States of America in Congress a sembled, That the trustee of the school lands in and for tewnship number sixteenth north of range thirty, west of the fifth AN ACT to establish an additional land office principal meridian, in the Territory of Arkansas, be, and he is hereby, authorised to select ansas, be, and he is hereby, authorised to select and allows of the United States of Ameriand 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 number sixteen; and when the said trustee shall be resixteen; and when the said trustee shall be set to section to make his selection, he shall file the same in ing on the southern boundary of the territory the office of the register of the Fayetteville where it is intersected by the dividing line bethe office of the register of the Fayetteville where it is intersected by the dividing line beland office, and the land so selected shall be retween ranges five and six, west of the mere-officers shall be thereafter disqualified to hold

as other public lands now are south half of the northeast quarter, and the north thence east with said base line to the dividing half of the southeast quarter, of section number line, between ranges two and three cast-thence sixteen, in township number sixteen, north of north with said line to the dividing line between sixteen, in township number sixteen, north of range number thirty, west of the fifth principal townships ten and eleven north, thence east meridian, in the Territory of Arkansas, be, and is hereby, granted to Lewis Evans, Lartween ranges six and seven east,—thence north Approved, June 28th, 1834. For expenses of running the dividing line meridian, in the Territory of Arkansas, be, between the Choctaws and Chickasaws, one and is hereby, granted to Lewis Evans, Larkin Newton, Samuel Vaughan and John Woodly, commissioners of said county, in trust of the territory of Arkansas, shall form a new for the use of said county; and that the Secreta ry of the Treasury be authorised to issue a patent for the same; and that the said commissioners shall have power to lay off the said land in- land office estab fined at the town of Helena in For to run the lines between the Sacs and to town lots, and sell and dispose of the same, Foxes, and to complete the surveys under the and make good and sufficient titles to purchas said. treaty of Prairie du Chien, of titteenth July, ers; and they shall appropriate the proceeds of

APPROVED, June 26th, 1834.

the base line running through the military fered for sale to the highest bidder at any land bounty lands, and that tract of country lying office in said Territory, pursuant to any pronorth of the dividing line between townships clamation of the President of the United States, 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 ner, and subject to the same terms and upon to wit: That tract lying within the State of mained attached to the same. Illinois, as above described, shall be divided by a north and south line, drawn between the

the treaty with the Creeks, five thousand one river, and be called, the one on the west side, dian title shall become extinguished, and the Green Bay district may be divided so as to

> deem it proper. SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be established in each of the said land districts, one land office, at such time and place, 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 Sentreaty of the twenty-fourth of March, eighteen atc, so soon as a sufficient number of townships hundred and thirty-two, with the said Creek are surveyed and returns thereof made to the tribe of Indians, twenty thousand eight hundred General Land Office, to authorize the commencement of the sales in either of said districts, to appoint one register, and one receiver for give security, and discharge all duties, pertaining 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 wenty-five dollars.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sum law, all the lands lying in said land districts, of one hundred and twelve thousand eight hun- at the land offices in the respective districts in dred and fifty-three dollars, and seventy-eight which the land so offered is embraced, reserving only section sixteen in each township, the tract reserved for the village of Galena, such other tracts as have been granted to individsand and lifty dollars, in addition to one thousand dollars in the hands of the Superintendent
vide hereafter for the payment of six thousand
dollars in the hands of the Superintendent
to the Seneca Indians, and for
tions as the President shall deem necessary to retain for military posts, any law of Congress heretofore existing to the contrary notwith-

standing.
SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That so much of the public lands of the United States, in the State of Missouri, as hes 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 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 appointsecurity in the same manner and sums, and ments, when of full weight, according to their whose compensation, emoluments, duties, and respective values; and when of less than full 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

sale of the public lands.

located and called Fayetteville prior to the sold at private sale, by the proper officers of public surveys being made, and when the lands were surveyed, the said town fell on and subject to the same terms, and upon like SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the lands were surveyed, the said town lell on section number sixteen, 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 northeast quarter, and the north half of the northeast quarter, and the north half of the said town is situated to the same: Provided that nothing in which shall be made into coins at the said mint, there shall be saccount to the same up of quartelsome clay, APPROVED, June 26th, 1834.

[PUBLIC. No. 25.1

in Arkansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of served from sale, and set apart for the use of dian, thence with said range line to the dividing schools; and that section number sixteen, in line between townships ten and eleven south; ing any delivery of coin at the mint in payment said township, shall be subject to sale and entry thence east with the said line to the dividing s other public lands now are line between ranges two and three west, thence defective, the officer concerned shall be responsible to the further enacted, That the north with said dividing line to the base line, with said dividing line to the northern boundary 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 the county of Phillips, in the Territory afore-

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That eighteen hundred and thirty, the sum of two thousand dollars.

For expenses of the commission herefor the use of said county.

For expenses of the commission herefor the use of said county. town of Helena aforesaid, give security in the debts and demands, at the rates following, that same manner and sums, and whose compensa-[Public. No. 24.] tion, emoluments, duties, and authorities shall, in every respect, be the same in relation to the States of Illinois, and Missouri, and in lands to be disposed of at said office, as are or may the Territory north of the State of Illinois. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re- and receivers of the public money in the several rate of ninety-three cents and one-tenth of a

lownship number twelve and thirteen, north of created by this act, which shall have been ofnumber thirty and thirty-one, north of the old and which lands remain unsold at the taking of Green Bay, in the present Territory of like conditions as the sale of said land would Michigan, be laid off into four new land dis- have been subject to in the said several land tricts, to be divided and designated as follows, offices hereinbefore mentioned, had they re-APPROVED, 26th June, 1834.

settlement to be due for provisions and bounty Illinois, along the range of township line next ty-two, made in pursuance of the Act of Conmoney, for Indians emigrating West, under west of Fort Winnebago, to the Wisconsin gress approved the second of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine entitled "An Act conthe Wisconsin, and that on the east side, the firming the report of the Register and Receiver Freen Bay land districts of the Territory of of the land office of the district of Saint Ste-Michigan; which two districts shall embrace phens, in the State of Alabama, and for other purposes" be, and the same are hereby con-

APPROVED, June 26th. 1834.

[Public. No. 27.] AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of War to establish a pension agency in the town of Decatur, in the State of Alabama; and to provide for the paying of certain pensioners in said town of Decatur.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America of said State to the Missouri river; on the southin Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized to establish a pension agency at Decatur, in the State of Alabama, for the payment of pensioners of the U. States resident in the counties of Jackson, Madison, Limestone, Lauderdale. Frank-Lawrence, Morgan, Blount, Jefferson, Walker, Fayette, and Marion; Provided, That the establishment of such agency can be made

without any charge to the United States. SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is authorised to make the necessary arrange ments with the branch of the bank of the State of Alabama, established in the said town of Decatur, for the payment of the pensioners herein before described.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That this act shall not take effect until the first day of APPROVED, June 27th, 1234.

[PUBLIC. No. 23.

AN ACT concerning the gold coins of the quantities of metal, that is to say: each Eagle shall contain two hundred and thirty-two grains of pure gold, and two hundred and fifty-eight grains of standard gold; each Half Eagle one hundred and sixteen grains of pure gold, and within the district aforesaid, there shall be a one hundred and twentyn-ine r inso standard gold; each Quarter Eagle shall contain fiftyeight grains of pure gold, and sixty-four and a half grains of standard gold; every such Eagle shall be of the value of ten dollars; every such Half Eagle shall be of the value of five dollars ed to said office, to superintend the sale of pub- and every such Quarter Eagle shall be of the lic land in said district, who shall reside at the value of two dollars and fifty cents; and the place where said office is established, give said gold coins shall be receivable in all pay-

respective actual weights.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all standard gold or silver deposited for coinage money in the several offices established for the after the thirty-first of July next, shall be paid for in coin under the direction of the Se-SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That all cretary of the Treasury, within five days from such public lands embraced within the district the making of such deposite, deducting from created by this act, which shall have been the amount of said deposite of gold and silver offered for sale to the highest bidder at the one-half of one per centum: provided, That no several land offices at Jackson, Franklin, Fay-reduction shall be made unless said advance be

four and eight tenths of a cent per pennyweight. SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the of the southeast quarter, of section number this act shall be so construed as to permit the sixteen, in town-ship number thirty, west of the fifth principal meridian, Therefore,—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re
Be the enacted by the Senate and House of Rein every year the pieces so set apart and reserved shall be assayed under the inspection of the officers, and at the time, and in the manner now provided by law, and, if it shall be found And they never, moreover, in comfort could kiss, that the gold so assayed, shall not be inferior to the said standard hereinbefore declared, more ponsible to the owner for the full weight, if laimed at the time of delivery.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That this

[Public. No. 30.]

NACT regulating the value of certain for-eign gold coins within the United States. Be it enacted by the Sanate and House of Reresentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the thirty-first day of July next, the following in the United States, and be receivable in all payments by weight, for the payment of all is to say: the gold coins of Great Britian, Portugal, 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 offices established for the sale of the public lands.

Congress assembled, That, all that tract of country lying north of the dividing line between such public lands embraced within the district of twenty carats three grains and seven sixof twenty carats three grains and seven sixteenths of a grain, at the rate of eighty-nine cents and nine-tenths of a cent per penny weight

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Trearury 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

APPROVED, June 28th, 1834.

[PUBLIC No. 31.] AN ACT to authorize the removal of the Cus-

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

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, au-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 colonists, and the strong measures adopted by of the State of Missouri, to the Territory of Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives 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 line drawn due west from the northwest corner west and west by the Mi so iri 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 Michigan, and the inhabitants therein shall be entitled to the same privileges and immunities and be subject to the same laws, rules, and regulations, in all respects, as the other citizens of Michigan Territory.

APPROVED, June 28th, 1834.

PLEASING TO SINGLE LADIES-A Mr McDonald Clarke is delivering Lectures in New York on Love and Matrimony in which New York on Love and much many in he castigates old bachelors with an unsparing of hand. But some of these shrivelled shrimps of humanity have the audacity to declare that the title of his lectures should be changed to "Matrimony and Love;" matrimony as they assert, being the main point, and love not at all essential. The scamps—they deserve to be pinned United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America presentatives assembled, That the gold coins of in Congress assembled, That the gold coins of way, this lecturer deserves to have his path way, this lecturer deserves to have his path way, this lecturer deserves to have his path strewed with roses by the fair hands of spin-

"In the vast flower-field of human affection. the old bachelor is the very scare crow of hap-piness, who drives away the little birds of love, that come to steal the hemlock seeds of loneliness and despair. Where is there a more pitiable object in the world, than a man who has no amiable woman interested in his welfare!-How dismal does his desolate room appear, when he comes home at night, wet, and hungry, and finds a cold hearth—a barren table—and lonely pillow, that looks like the white urn of every earthly enjoyment! See the sick old ba-chelor in the dark afternoon of life, when his heart is sinking to its sundown! Not a solitary star of memory gleams over the dusk of his weight, at less values, proportioned to their opening grave—no weeping wife, to bend, like a blessing, over his dying bed—no fond daugh-ter, to draw his chilly hand into the soft pressure of hers, and whom his icing blood with the reviving fires of unfailing affection-on manly boy, to link his breaking name with the golden chain of honorable society, and bind his history in the vast volume of the world he is leaving for ever. He has eat—and drank—and died! —and earth is glad she's got rid of him; for he has done little else, but cramp his soul into the can service, and to receive from Congress the AN ACT for the relief of the town of Fayette, and Lexington, pursuant to any proclamation of the President of the United States, and Whereas, the seat of justice of Washington which lands remain unsold at the taking effect county, in the Territory of Arkansas, was of this act, shall be subject to be entered and county in the Territory of Arkansas, was of this act, shall be subject to be entered and county in the Territory of Arkansas, was of this act, shall be subject to be entered and county in the Territory of Arkansas, was of this act, shall be subject to be entered and county in the Territory of Arkansas, was of this act, shall be subject to be entered and county in the Territory of Arkansas, was of this act, shall be subject to be entered and county in the Territory of Arkansas, was of this act, shall be subject to be entered and county in the Territory of Arkansas, was of this act, shall be subject to be entered and county in the Territory of Arkansas, was of the United States minted anterior in the American army, in the Territory of Arkansas, was of the United States and county in the Territory of Arkansas, was of the United States and county in the Territory of Arkansas, was of this act, shall be subject to be entered and county in the Territory of Arkansas, was of the United States and county in the Territory of Arkansas, was of the United States and county in the Territory of Arkansas, was of the United States and county in the Territory of Arkansas, was of the United States and county in the Territory of Arkansas.

My tale, I imagine will prove as it goes; For the Features composing the visage one day Most cruelly fell to abusing the Nose.

First the Lips took it up, and their reason was this-That the Nose was a bane both to beauty and love: For that horrid protuberance jutting above!

Then the Eyes, not behind in the matter to be, With a sparkle began, as I've oftentimes seen 'em And said it was perfectly shocking to see Such a lump of deformity sticking between 'em. The cheeks, with a blush, said the frightfulest shade

was thrown; And Ears couldn't bear the loud trumpeting made Whenever that troublesome member was blown!

By the Nose o'er their bloom and their beauty

So'twas moved and agreed, without dallying more, To thrust the intruder at once from the face; But Nose hearing this, most indignantly swore, By the breath of his nostrils, he'd stick to his place!

Then addressing the Eyes, he went learnedly thro' His defence, and inquired when their vigor was

Pray what would their worships for spectacles do, If the Face had no Nose to hang spectacles on?

Mankind, he observed, loved their scent and their sight, Or who'd care a farthing for myrtles and roses? And the charge of the Lips was as frivolous quite;

For if Lips fancied kissing, pray why might'nt Noses? As for Ears, [and in speaking, Nose , scornfully

· · curl'd] Their murmurs were equally trifling and teasing; And not all the Ears, Eyes, or Lips in the world Should keep him unblown, or prevent him from sneczing.

To the Checks, he contended he acted as screen, And guarded them oft from the wind and the weather:

And but that he stood like a land-mark between, The face had been nothing but cheek altogether! With eloquence then he rereplied their abuse, With logical clearness defining the case,

And from thence came the saying, so frequent in That an argument's plain "as the nose on your

LAFAYETTE'S FIRST VISIT TO A-MERICA.

[From Sparks' Edition of Washington's Wri-

of the sum actually required, two hundred and fifty-sight dollars and thirty-three cents.

For compensation to face McCoy for extending the surveying the lands assigned to the Piankashaws, 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 Michigan, shall be divided by a north and south line, drawn from the northern boundary of lars.

Illinois, as above described, shall be divided by a north and south line, drawn between the divided by a north and south line, drawn between the properties of the State of Michigan, and that on the east, northeast land district of the State of Illinois; and all that tract northeast land district of the State of Illinois, west of Lake Michigan, south and southeast of the Visconsin and Fox pritory of Michigan, four hundred and fifty dollars.

In a surveying Indian reservations in the rivery of Michigan, shall be divided by a north and south lars.

In a surveying Indian reservations in the rivery of Michigan, shall be divided by a north and south lars.

In a surveying Indian reservations in the rivery of Michigan, shall be divided by a north and south lars.

In a surveying Indian reservations in the rivery of Michigan, shall be divided by a north and south lars.

In a surveying Indian reservations in the rivery of Michigan, shall be divided by a north and south lars.

In a surveying Indian reservations in the rivery of Michigan, shall be divided by a north and south large of Michigan, shall be divided by a north and south large of Michigan, shall be divided by a north and south large of Michigan, shall be divided by a north and south large of Michigan, shall be divided by a north and south large of Michigan, shall be divided by a north and south large of Michigan, shall be divided by a north and south large of Michigan, shall be divided by a north and south large of Michigan of the States of Michigan of the States of Michigan of the States of Michigan of the commandant of that place Several of the principal officers were invited, and among others Lafayette. Despatches had just been received by the Duke from England, and he made their contents the topic of conversation. They related to American affairs, the recent declaration of independence, the resistance of the

> the ministry to crush the rebellion. The details were new to Lafayette. He listened with ea erness to the conversation and prolonged it by asking questions of the Duke. His curiosity was deeply excited by what he heard, and the idea of a people fighting for libesty, had a strong influence upon his imagina-The cause seemed to him just and noble tion. from the representations of the Duke himself, and before he left the table the thought came into his head, that he would go to America, and offer his services to a people, who were strug-gling for freedom and independence. From that hour he could think of nothing but this chivalrous enterprise. He resolved to return to Paris and make further inquiries.

When he arrived in that city, he confided his scheme to two young friends, Count Segur and Viscount de Nouilles, and proposed that they should join him. They entered with enthusiasin into his views; but as they were dependent on their families, it was necessary to consult their parents, who reprobated the plan and refused heir consent. The young men faithfully kept Lafayette's secret. His situation was more fortunate, as his property was at his own disposal, and he possessed an annual revenue of nearly two hundred thousand livres.

He next explained his intention to the Count

de Broglie, who told him that his project was so chimerical and fraught with so many bazards, without a prospect of the least advantage, that he could not for a moment regard it with favor, nor encourage him with any advice, which should prevent him from abandoning it immediately. When Lafay ette found him thus determined, he requested at least he would not betray him, for he was resolved to go to America. The Count do Broglie assured him that his confidence was not misplaced; 'but," said he, "I have seen your uncle die in the wars of Italy, I witnessed your father's death at the battle of Minden, and I will not be accessory to the ruin of the only remaining branch of the family."-He then used all his powers of argument and persuasion to divert Lafayette from his purpose, but in vain. Finding his determination unalterable, the Count de Broglie said, as he could render less no aid, he would introduce him to the Baron de Kalb, who he knew was seeking an opportunity to go to America, and whose

experience and counsels might be valuable. Through this channel Lafayette procured an interview with Silas Deane, who explained to him the state of things in America, and gave him encouragement. Deane was formal, spoke little French, and the conversation was not very copious. As he had not yet been acknowledged in any public character, and was sur-rounded by the British ambassador's spies, it was thought advisable, that, to avoid sus no more interviews should take place. The affair was afterwards managed by the interven-tion of Mr. Carmichael. An agreement was at length concluded by the terms of which

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Arthur Lee had joined Deane as come a scioners. permit, in studying the English language, and the honors of a comfortable meal; and, on go To a proposal so disinterested and generous reading bookson inilitary tactics. The ship's ing away, you pay your bill without higging, they could not object; they could only adding papers were taken out for the French Islands. When one does not wish to go to an inn, there immediately to put it in execution.

take. I defe has often been heard to sag that neither the Marquis de Nouilles nor my arrest them. other individua, in London, had a knowledged. At some distance from the coast a privateer

mericans. This suspicion is equally without to be American, and no molestation was offersituation for such a upose, his demoney re portunities, as would, under other circ in atces, have been particularly agreeable to hi It was on this ground alone, that he lest accepting a proposal to visit the "avalorm-ament at Portsmouth, which was then atting out for America. He did not eater Paris on he retern.

went to Passy, where he remainand saw only Segur and a very few other friends. After three days he set off for Timber that on arriving there he found that we vessel wes not entirely ready. He soon at mercal, also, that his precautions had not been affected, they his departure was known at very dies, and that an arrest by order of the King would na-mediately tollow him. He adopted the unimode of escape, that of setting sail without de lay. He proceeded to Passage, the nearest porting Spain, where he proposed to wait for including the English language. At ships papers. He had hardly reached that harbor, when the officers arrive by and from gets were received with a cordial welcome and Bordenux, with the officers arrive by and from Bordenux, with the King, a generous hospitality. Lafayette retired to prohibiting his departure. At the same time came letters from the ministers and is samily, haven of his wishes, and was safely landed in his wishes, and was safely landed in haven of his wishes, and was safely landed in his wishes, and other powers. His family consured him in a greatle non not more remarkable for his hosever, that his wife did not join in this outcry; The vessel tikewise went into Charleston hars'ie approved of his emerprise from as beginning, and threw no obsidees in his way. The will explain his situation and feelings at this family were preparing for a tour in Italy, and time. the design was, that he should next them at Marsailles, go with them at the tour, and thus

himself to the commandant. He wrote to the

would justify him in asking the same primission. To his family he wrote that his or odution was fixed, and he hoped they would aid his views. As to his oath of legionce, he observed to some of his corr pondents, that when the ministers should to faith a to their people, they might with a better racet in a-

In short, he had little hope of succeeding in his petition; and he accordingly wrote to Mr. or fee. Cogry, a particular friend, very intimate at

a favorable reply.

to the commandant, that he would proceed the journey. An increase when the friends are to sail togener by the name of Mauroy, who wishes to the command the command of a division, there is the tomorrow morning, taking advantage of the kept up his intimacy at head quarters, and less than the division, there is the commandant of public time in the Bank of the United States from the kept up his intimacy at head quarters, and less to 1833, inclusive, exceeded six millions almost impossible, burying themselves when visit America, was his companion. To year the moment when the frigates are out of sight. enjoyed all the advantages of a member of the seven hundred thousand dollars, which at an pursued, in the most impervious canebrakes. They are armed, and have promised me to General's family. The day after the dinner, in terest of six per cent., would yield \$402,
This last audacious wholesale robbery, arousraised himself in the dress of a courier, mount- privateers which they will certainly meet. I Delaware River, and invited Lafayette to ac- the time covered by this transaction, the depois horse and rode forward to procure relays shall distribute my letters among the different company him. at the post houses. They soon diverged from this road to Masseilles, and took the direction "I will now tell you about the country and the road to Marseilles, and took the direction executed some important commission of busi-

the scheme, and not to make so hopeless a sactific in an adventure, that at best must end in son as they described. This answer occasions the American women are very pretty, and resumed disappointment. These representations ed much uncertainty as to the object of their simple in their manners, and exhibit a neatness, and resumed as for form disheart and signal and signal and signal and some along, but it contained no such permanent among the most agreeable that I have ever some and exhibit a neatness, and exhibit a neatness, and only the signal are signal. and prospects, so far from disheartening him, pursuit, and it is believed to have been the which is every where cultivated even more rather increased his arder in the pursuit of his cause of his not being overtaken by them be- studiously than in England. What messes object. "My zeal and love for liberty," said fore he reached his vessel at Passage. A favo-the, "have perhaps been hitherto the pravilling rable wind waited him quickly to sea. Baron In America, there are no poor, nor even what motives; but now I are a chance for useramess do Kulb, and eleven other officers of different we call peasantry. Each individual has his which I had not anticipated. I have money; I ranks seeking service in America, constituted own honest property, and the same rights as

the spirit which dictated it; and hastened in the West Indies, and the Captain sailed in are conutry house where the title of a good A-inmediately to put it in execution. While on the voyage Lafay-merican is a sufficient passport to all those ci-He intrusted his secret to Eulous-Martin, ette told him, that it was his intention to run vilities paid in Europe to one's friend.

He intrusted his secret to Eulous-Martin, ette told him, that it was his intention to run vilities paid in Europe to one's friend.

"As to my own reception, it has been most secretary to the Count de Broglie, whom he lirectly for the coast of America. This was despatched to Bordeaux, with instructions to promptly declined by the Captain, on the purchase a vessel. This was done, at the vessel wanted repairs, and other preparations were to the French Islands, and should they be taneressary. To prevent discovery during the ken by the English in attempting to go into an given in honor of me by an individual of the of the ministers at this time to make it a pear, hazards to sail by the shortest course to the here will show me the city ands its envirous, of the ministers at this time to make it a pear, hazards to sain by the shortest course of the ministers at this time to make it a pear, hazards to sain by the shortest course of the ministers at this time to make it a pear, hazards to sain by the shortest course of the ministers at this time to make it a pear, hazards to sain by the shortest course of the ministers at this time to make it a pear, hazards to sain by the shortest course of the ministers at this time to make it a pear, hazards to sain by the shortest course of the ministers at this time to make it a pear, hazards to sain by the shortest course of the ministers at this time to make it a pear, hazards to sain by the shortest course of the ministers at this time to make it a pear, hazards to sain by the shortest course of the ministers at this time to make it a pear, and the ministers at this time to make it a pear, and the ministers at this time to make it a pear, and the ministers at this time to make it a pear, and the ministers at the ministers Eaglish and French courts, and the viscosi the vessel upon that tack, he would deprive these young not lemen was a circumstance ta-these young not lemen was a circumstance ta-yorable to that end. They staged about three works in London, when Lafayette received in-telligence that his vosed was ready at Bordeaux were other motives besides personal apprehensimiliarity between their more of thinking and & he returned to France; but not without some displeasure on the part of the Marquis de Novilles, the French ambassder in Lordon, the Novilles, the French ambassder in Lordon, the Novilles, the Franch ambassder in Lordon, the Novilles are not with the same of the Same of the Novilles are not with the Same of the Novilles are not with the Same of the Novilles are not with the Same of th who thought his departure too abrupt and un-offered a pledge of security, that in case they The British King and ministry should be captured, and the cargo lost, he would

foundation. So far from taking advantage of his ed. Land was soon discovered and they ap-situation for such a a pass, his delicacy reish craisers. The same strong north-easterly wind which brought the French vessel to the cast, had driven the cruisers to the south, and It was dark before they came so near the hore as to beable to land. Lafayette and some band who loves his wife with all his heart. the officers entered the ship's boat, which and a distant light served to guide them .-When they arrived near the house whence the them who they were and what they wanted. Baron de Kalb was their interpreter, he having

insisting on his return. Lord Store ont's spice America beyond the reach of his pursuers, weather and the badness of the roads would French Government, as appears by the report but detected his movements, and that man the morning was besutiful. The novelty of permit. They visited Governor Caswell in of their Directors, published in December last, bassador had communicated the designate every thing around him, the room, the bed with North Carolina, and stopped a short time at \$203,555 St. But the price of the bill was to Lafayette's father-in-law. The teller de musquito-curtains, the black servants, who Annapolis in Maryland. Here they became never paid. Not a dollar ever came into the cachet commanded him to repair to Mar- came to ascertain his wants, the beauty and acquainted with Major Brice, to whom they public Treasury on account of that purchase! seilles, and there wait for further orders. The strange appearance of the country as he saw it had a letter from Carmichael, and who was af- It remained in the Bank, and was used by it letters from the ministers were savere, charging him with violating his oath of allerance all conspired to produce a magical effect, and
to the King, and of rashly consulting an act, to impress him with indiscribable sensations. which might involve the government with He found himself in the house of Major fluger, pointed reprimand, assuring him that planty, than for his worth and respectable his conduct, it perests in, would min both character. Major Huger provided horses to them and himself. It must be observed, how-convey him and his companions to Charleston.

"Charleston, 19 June, 1777. be diverted from his Angel can project. informed you, that I arrived safety in this country, after having suffered a little from sea-sickinformed you, that I arrived safety in this counbe could. He reminded them that an wished to set off immediately. It spoke of should act as volunteer. - The longing to the King's army, who had of tannel befreehad me, to the astonishment of every age of twenty.

Special permission to enter the American ser-

bor. A letter written by Lafayette to his wife.

vice. These reasons and precedents be thought that it ought to calm all your fears. I landed delphia, and the young general concluded to wait which swarmed with hostile vessels.—When The first introducetion was at a dinner party, arrived every body said that my vessel must where several members of Congress were pre blockaded the harbor. I even went so far as Washington took Lafayette aside, spoke to him to send orders to the captain both by land and very kindly, complimented him upon the noble sea, to put the men on shore and set fire to the spirit he had shown and the sacrifices he had lar of its own funds to take up the bill in Paris, people, they might with a bester stace that a bout a violation of an oath to the government. Ship, if not yet too late. By a most wonderful made in favor of the American cause, and then told him that he should be pleased if he would make the quarters of the Commander in chief to pay over to Hottenguer & Co. the moneys

Cogry, a particular friend, very infimate at an American officer now in the service. The pleasantry, that he could not promise him the Bank. So far from paying out any of its own luxuries of a court, or even the conveniences, funds on account of this bill, either in American officer in American officer now in the service. tion would be issued against his American plan, ing from the country. All with whom I wish- which his former habits might have rendered on Europa, it actually obtained, through its to would be instrumentality, the use an additional sum fle sent a trusty courier to Verseilles, who the greatest politeness and attention. I feel come an American soldier he would doubtless equal to its proceeds, from the day of its sale in He sent a trusty courier to Verseilles, who the greatest pointeness and attention. I need commodate himself to the char-speedily came back with a letter from Cogry entirely satisfied with my reception, although contrive to accommodate himself to the char-less to go into any detail acter he had assumed, and submit with a good. But if the Bank had advanced its own funds against him at court, that the Bratish ambaisa respecting my arrangements and plans. I wish grace to the customs, manners, and privations in Europe to pay this bill, it had the use, at the der had made strong representations, and there first to see Congress. I hope to set out for Phi- of a republican army. If Lafayette was made same time, without charge, of public moneys was not the remotest prospect of his receiving ladelphia in two days. Our route is more than happy by his success with Congress, his joy two hundred and fifty leagues by land. We was redoubted by this flattering proof of friend-Lafayette lost no time in taking the course, shall divide ourselves into small parties. I ship and regard on the part of the Commander on which he had already resolved. He intimate have already purchased horses and light care in chief. His horses and equipage were imtool to the commandant, that he would proceed ringes for the journey. Some French and A-

to Bayonne. In that city they were obliged to its inhabitants. They are as agreeable as my mand, till the battle of Brandywine. He there stop for two or three hours .- While Mauroy enthusiasm had painted them. Simplicity of engaged in the hottest part of the action, exmanners, kindness, love of country and of li- posed himself to danger, and exhibited a con-Fresh horses were procured, and they continu-

At this juncture came the news of the evacu- man who kept the post house. She had seen other. I first saw the country life at the house till his aid told him, that the blood was runation of New York, the loss of Fort Washing- him a few days before on his way from Pas- of Major Huger. I am now in the city, where ton, the retreat across Jersey, and the numerous disasters attending the campaign. The girl to keep silence, which she understood; and trieds of America were in despair.—The plan when Lafayette's pursuers came up, and in-equality, cordiality, and courtesy here than in of sending a vessel with munitions of war was quired if such a person had passed, she was abandoned. Lafayette was advised to give up taithful to the signal, replying that a carriage handsomest and best built, and its inhabitants the scheme and not to make so handsomest as some best built, and its inhabitants

wham I man not an expense. I have hand, which shall convey to A-merica myseif, my companions, and the freight to Congress." By this time Franklin and far as a severe attack of sea-sickness would

delay in getting things ready, he at the op- American port, they would all inevitably be city.—Gens. How and Moultrie, and several portunity to fulfil a previous engagement which sent prisoners to Halifax, and detained in cap-officers of my suite, were present. We drank was now claimed by the Prince de Pri many marks of civility and attention from the was his property, that every person on board King and persons of rank. It was a policy ran an equal risk, that he was determined at all ture. The next day the commanding officers

ine; and there is no happiness for me far from will depart shortly; they will see you; how you and them. I ask you, if you still love me; always supposed, that the Marquis de Noailles pay this amount to the Captain, although the but I put the same question much oftener to than ever. was acquainted with Lafayette's design to go to goods had been put on board without his authormyself, and my heart always responds, Yes. America during the visit. But this was a mis r y .- He also leared, what proved to be true, I am impatient beyond measure to hear from at orders would be sent to the West Indies to you. I hope to first letters at Philadelphia. My only fear is, that the privateer, which is to bring them, may be captured on her passage. Alof his purpose. draish artiers have also was descried making towards them. It was charged him with having gone there to obtain information, which would be useful to the A- thous were made for defence; but it turned out the liberty to depart in spite of them, and by landing in their very face, yet I coniess they will not be in arrears with me, should they capture this vessel, my cherished hope, on which strained him from making such a use of his op- Carolina, having fortunately escaped two Brit- I so fondly depond for letters. You do not know the full extent of joy with which I shall receive them. Embrace Henriella tenderly, -May I say embrace tenderly our children' thus left an open passage for that vessel, which otherwise would probably have been captured. good and honest man at heart; a good father, who loves his familly dearly, and a good hus-

> "Rember me to your frends and my own, t va; rowed to the beach.—Here they debarked, the dear society, once the society of the court, but which by the lapse of time has become the, society of the Wooden Sword. We republicans aght proceeded, the dogs growled and barked, think it all the better. I must leave off for and the people within supposed them to be a want of paper and time; and if I do not repeat hands, has seized on a portion of the dividends arry of marauders from the enemy's vessels. to you ten thousand times that I love you, it is on the Government stock, to cover the pretend-Before gaining admittance, it was demanded of not from want of feeling, but from molesty; el damages claimed by it on the French bill, tries have their disadvantage! — Adieu. "LAFAYETTE."

ered in going out of the harbour, and both the vessel and cargo were lost.

When Lafayette arrived in Philadelphia he put his letters into the hands of Mr. Lovell, Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs. He called the next day at the Hall of Cougress, and Mr. Lovell came out to him and said, that so many foreigners had offered themselves for employment, that Congress was embarrassed with their applications, and he was sorry to "My last latter to you, my dear love, has inform him that there was very little hope of his success. Lafayette suspected his papers had not been read, and he immediately sat down the officers to Bordeaux, where he reported ness during the first weeks of the voyage; that and wrote a note to the President of Congress, I was then, the morning after I landed, at the in which he desired to be permitted to serve ministers and his friends, replying to their house of very kind officer; that I had been in the American army on two conditions; first charges, and vindicating himself in the best nearly two months on the passage, and that I that he should receive no pay; secondly that he officer in the king's Irish regiment had been every thing most interesting to my heart; of different from those demanded by other foreignpermitted to go over and join the Pritish are so, my sorrow at parting from you, and of our and added that he saw no reason why the sorie or excellent health. I give you this abstract or ividere should not be allowed to other officers, that I was of it, because the English may possibly amuse of it, because the English may possibly amuse rank, zeal, perseverence, and disinterestedness merica, it obtained the use of a like sum by sale pendent people, and contending for just princi-ples. Indeed, this had already been done in the such confidence in my lucky star, however, ed a major-general in the American Army case of Duportail, and three other saginars be- dist! hope it will reach you. This star has more than a month before he had reached the

contably he taken, since two British frigates sent. When they were about to separate, came in at noon day, without meeting a friend his home, establish himself there whenever he they had received for sale of the bill, and the thought proper, and consider himself at all whole affair was adjusted in Europe, as it was "At Charleston I have met Gen. Howe, times as one of his famly; adding in a tone of mediately sent to camp, and over afterwards,

Being now in the army, he continued with 1833—February,
March, it as a volunteer, though without any comtheir route, La a ette still preserving the cos- are on a level: and, although there are some he dismounted, entered the ranks, and endeatume and character of a courier. At the little larger fortunes, I challenge any one to discover voured to rally them. As he was performing

ning from his boot, and then he mounted his means by which it was afterwards paid, (never horse. He met a surgeon in the rear, who put having paid into the Treasury the original as when they went to fight Packonham. After Chester. The soldiers, in the mean time, were appears a thousand times more unconscionable retreating in a horried and straggling manner; and regardless of himself, his first precaution was to place a guard near the bridge at the entrance of the village, with orders to stop all the retreating soldiers at that place. His wound was then dressed, and the next morning he was taken to Philadelphia. The following letter to his wife was written the day after the action.

Philadelphia, 12 September 1777. "I write you a few words, my dear love, by ome French officers, who came over with me, but who, not receiving any appointment in the army, are about returning to France. I begin by telling you, that I am well, because I must end by telling you that we fought yesterday in good carnest, and that we were not the stronger party. The Americans, after a long and brave resistance, were at last reated. As I was attempting to rally them, the English honored ne with a musket-ball, which wounded me slightly in the leg; but this is nothing; the ball touched neither bone nor artery, and I shall escape without fire for incon emience, then having to keep my b I for some time, a thing which puts me much out of humor. I hope you will puts me much out of humor. I hope you will often claim value, and the humor, indeed this is a reason why propriation coade by them for that purpose, not be alarmed; indeed this is a reason why propriation coade by them for that purpose, not be alarmed; indeed this is a reason why me from the field for some time, as I intend to the Treasury Department then refused to reconsequences, which we must try to repair. You must have received many letters from me, mless the English bear the same spite to my letters as to my legs. I have as yet received only one from you, and I long for news. Some days past I have not had time to sleep; the last night was employed in our retreat, and in my parney to this place, where I am well taken rare of. Let my friends know that I am well. Many tender regards to Madamo d'Avenminy compliments to my sisters. - The officers happy they are. Good night; I love you more

From Philadelphia he proceeded to Bristol. Mr. Henry Laurens on his way to Yorktown, after the adjournment of Congress, took the route through Bristol, and conveyed Lafayette. in his carriage to Bethlehem. This act of kindness was long rome abored . When Laurens was a prisoner in the Tower of London, the Marchioness de Lafaye te wrote a touching letter in his behalf to the Count de Vergennes, recounting his deeds of humanity and benevolence to the Marquis, and soliciting the aid of the French Court to procure his release. Lafayette remained at Bethlehem about two months, till his wound was sufficiently healed to enable him to join the army, and a few days afterwards he was placed at the head of a division.

From the Globe. LAST BANK OUTRAGE.

On inquiry at the proper Department, we learn that the rumors alluded to in our paper of Monday last, are well founded. The Bank of the United States, taking the law into its own since I have the presumption to hope that I stated in their accounts reported to Congress have already convinced you of it. The night to be \$158.842 77. This act has no parallel is far advanced and the heat decaded. Land for our action, except in the direct depredations devoured by insects; so, you see the best court sometimes committed on the treasuries of na-

tions through fraud or violence. In the first place, there is no equity in this Here they became never paid. Not a dollar ever came into the but the Treasurer never recognised the credit by bringing it upon his own books. Hall he lone so, it could not have been refunded to the bank wihout an act of Congress; for "no money can be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law."pon the return of the bill, the Government refunded nothing to the Bank, never having re ceived the money; but the matter was adjusted by taking from the Treasurer's account on the books of the Bank the credit which had been given him. The Bank, therefore, never paid for the bill, nor was it deprived of the use of one dollar of its funds by the purchase.

Nor did the Bank advance a dollar, directly or indirectly, to take up the bill in Europe .-It was sent to the Barings in London, who were agents of the Bank, and it is alleged, was sold by them. If such be the fact, the of the bill through its agents in London.

When presented for payment by the assignees of the Bank, it was protested, and the house of Hottenguer & Co. of Paris, stepped forward, and paid it out of the funds of the Bank, then in their possession.

Now, what damage was this to the Bank? It had the use of the original purchase money of the bill, amounting to \$903,565, in America It had raised about the same sum which was then in the hands of its agents, by sale of the bill, in London. Instead of advancing a dol-

same time, without charge, of public moneys in America to many times the amount; and considering that it was the fiscal agent of the Treasury, this demand for excessive damages would still have been most unconscionable Washington inspected the fortifications of the 000 per annum, or \$6,432,000 in all. During sites of public money were as follows, viz. 89,520,699

April,

which it was proposed he should take passage. willage of St. Jean de Luz, while calling for the slightest difference between the manners this service a musket hall passed through his remuneration. But when it is considered that ry on a searching operation among the canebetween the slightest difference between the manners this service a musket hall passed through his remuneration. But when it is considered that ry on a searching operation among the canebetween the slightest difference between the manners this service a musket hall passed through his remuneration. But when it is considered that ry on a searching operation among the canebetween the slightest difference between the manners that service a musket hall passed through his remuneration. But when it is considered that ry on a searching operation among the canebetween the slightest difference between the manners that search leg; but the wound did not retard his efforts, it did no advance a dollar, but actually raised brakes. Accordingly they bearded a flat, well
be a searching operation among the canebe the slightest difference between the manners that the slightest difference between t in Europe, out of the sale of the bill itself, the provided with blankets and provision for a a slight bandage round his leg, and he rode to pu chase money of the bill at home,) the claim

The Bank has on its side as little law as equity in this tranaction. The paper was not a mercantile bill of exchange; and if it had been so in form, no rule can be found, either in the legislation of the States or of Congress, or in the law of nations, which subjects the Government, in its pecuniary transactions, to the responsibilities prescribed for the purpose of sustaining mercantile credit. Neither the law, nor the reasons of the law, relative to exchanges, apply to the transactions of Government. But dishonesty, hunger and musquitoes. The priswe are not prepared, if we were competent, to oners were brought before magistrates who enter into a minute disquisition upon these

points. If this claim were valid, the circumstances, most extraordinary. The Bank has never ask-ed payment of it from the proper authority. Mr. Biddle very well knows, that the Secretary of the Treasury has no more right to pay it, even if its justice were undoubted, than he has to apply so much public money to his own use. It can only be allowed by the Congress of the United States, and paid out of an apcognise it. In July, 1833, a dividend was declared, and the Government's proportion paid into the Treasury. In January last, another dividend was declared, and the Government's proportion again paid into the Treasury. Congress met on the first Monday in Decem ber, 1833, and sat until the 30th June, 1834; but no application was made to that body to allow this claim. Although Mr. Biddle well knew that no other power in the Government petition, no request, no appeal, no remeasfrance was addressed to that body, praying or demanding an adjustment. But as soon as Congress has adjourned, the comes forward and but without success. asks the Secretary what is the final determina tion of the Government in that respect, knowing that the Secretary has no power over it; and

Department remain unchanged, he takes the law into his own hands, and seizes on the pub ic money in possession of the Bank, to satisfy his most unfounded and wicked claim! There is a law on the statute book which ravides that no debtor of the Government sequence of appropriations made by law;" but | could. the Bank attempts to evade the Constitution jurisdiction of Congress, and relying upon the Judiciary to make an appropriation for its payment, thus prostrating one of the most im-

when answered that the views of the Treasury

gress, and put it into those of the Judges! And what may we'x ect next: Why, the part of our citizens to the village free of exunderstand that on the same day that this tosolution of the Bank was communicated to the Secretary of the Treasury, he was also officially in formed, that it was in contemplation to set up a claim for damages for the removal of the deposites! Last year the Bank refused to give up the Pension books and Pension money; now it seizes on and applies to its own use the Goverament dividends, under pretence of a claim for damages never incurred; and, at the same time, it lays a foundation for seizing upon the Government dividends in future-upon the Government moneys still in its possession-and even upon the Government stock itself !! Seting up a claim for millions on account of a removal of the deposites-settling its own ACCOUNT, AND RENDERING JUDGMENT IN ITS OWN CASE, IT WILL DO EXECUTION UPON THE PUBLIC MONEY AND PROPERTY WITHIN ITS REACH, AND RELY FOR SUP-PORT IN THE OUTRAGE UPON ITS DE-PENDENT DEBTORS AND CORRUPT INSTRU MENTS IN THE PRESS, AND IN THE VARI-

management of the public moneys, as far as the

OUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT! Will not the WHOLE People now open their eyes? Will the Bank hereafter find a single advocate, except those who are touched by its

A gang of notorious robbers, whose haunts have been on the Arkansas shore of the Mississippi, has recently been broken up by the stizens of Tennessee residing in the vicinity. The annexed account of the proceeding is given in the Randolph (Tenn.) Recorder, of the 21st ult:

ARKANSAS ROBBERS.

Expedition against Arkansas banditti-20 prisoners taken, .- Administration of Lynch's law, &c. &c.

Our peaceful town presented last week, more several years past, committing continual depredations upon the lives and property of individuals upon the river and in this state, and becoming at length so bold as to require the measures adopted by our citizens for the preserva-tion of their lives and property. Their last ell, of May's Lick, Ky., laden with flour and whiskey, that had stranded on a sand bar about 12 miles below this town; one or two of them standing over the boatsmen with levelled rifles, while the rest plundered the boat, and took off. in other boats, what they could conveniently remove. Horses, negroes, cattle, and every species of property is their prey; and such is their adroitness, and so impregnable their mar-This last audacious wholesale robbery, aroused our citizens, many of whom have suffered by counterfeit money and property stolen, to march against them armed with rifles. The robbers held their head quarters about

8,460,830 Shawnee village; thither about thirty of our May, 8,324,432 citizens went fully anticipating a warm reception, but returned without battle, after burning two or three crazy cabins, bringing with them 8 or 10 prisoners. The next morning, the tuitous use of so many millions in America, at 40 or 50 gloriously as made to corner to the number of the corner to the month of the number of the corner to the number of the same time, would have been an adequate 40 or 50, gloriously armed, determined to car- ure them .- Boit. Repuber

campaign, and floated down the self-same way scouring the country for a day or two, they returned with 12 or 15 prisoners, some of whom were engaged in the robbery, some known to be rogues of deep dye, and others refugees from justice. Scouring parties were kept up for a week, returning daily with victorious trophies of fresh prisoners or recovered property. Two or three guns only were fired by the party, at some of the robbers as they were 'breaking' for the canebrakes. One of the boatsmen that is supposed to have stranded the boat in order that it might be plundered, was found dead in the canes, whither he had fled, the victim of sent seven of them to jail, some were discharged, and no proof being found against 4 or 5 of the most noted villains among them, they were time, and manner, in which an attempt is made very politely escorted back to Arkansas by to enforce it, characterize the movement as Sheriff Calmes and some of our citizens, and under its shady banks were so delighted at being the happy recipients and backers, of Lynch's law, as to pipe and dance most melodiously. Indeed they "discoursed most eloquent music," which feil upon our own ear softened by a voy age across the water of upwards of a mile. Afer being amused awhile in this manner by our Sheriff, they departed on their way rejoicing with feelings not soon to be forgotten. One villain named or pronounced Geno, after being strippled for the dance, howled and begged so pitifully, that, although his back bore striped evidence of his having before danced round the whipping-post, he was spared the lash, and taken back, as he promised to divulge secrets of importance. But finding he could be of little service in this capacity, he was suffered to return to Arkansas, where his fellow robbers for his faithlessness and cowardice at Lynch's altar, stripped him, tied him to a tree, and gave him a "smart sprinkle" of the lash themselves. could allow it, or provide for its payment; no Since, this same Geno, with a companion, rob bed a Tennesseean about thirty miles from this place, of about \$20, and tied him to a tree and whipped him severely-they had been pursued.

> This District of Arkansas is so sparsely populated and wild, that justice cannot reach these freebooters, and it is said that even the county o licers participated in the profits of the plun

One scene occurred in the expedition which brought back the days of Rob Roy McGregor among the Highlands of Scotland. The sdcond excursion of our citizens the robbers were prepared for and had somewhat concentrated. hall be permitted to plead any matter or To reach the Shawnee village, the bank is to laim as a set-off in a suit against him, unless be ascended, and a narrow defile cut through it shall first have been presented to the proper the cane, passed through. While entering this authority for settling such claims, and rejected. lane, the gentleman in advance discovered a The Bank has not submitted its claim to the man in ambush, who instantly uttered a shrift proper authority, but has undertaken to settle whistle and a dozen unseen firelocks were as its own account, enter up judgmnet in its own soon heard to spring back their locks. The case, and documention on the property of the gentleman knowing the man he saw, spoke to Government in its own possession!! By the him in a manner that induced him to rise with Constitution no money could be drawn from his companions, who were determined, they the Treasury to pay this claim, "but in coa- said, in case of being harmed, to kill all the

It is to be hoped, that the robbers may have by seizing the public money before it gets into all been taken or driven off, as our citizens are the Treasury, snatching the case out of the determined, it compelled, to take the law into

their own hands.
Col. Stephen W. Fereman, a noted counterfeiter, who broke St. Lewis jail, about four portant barriers raised by the Constitution for months since, was taken at the village, and the the safeguard of the public moneys. It is a sheriff of St. Louis county came and excepted device to get a claim upon the Government paid without an appropriation, and take the him back to his old lodgings.

Much credit is due Captain Johnson, of the steamboat Kentuckian, for the assistance he Bank is concerned, out of the hand; of Con- rendered in taking the prisoners, and for his gen erosity and urbane deportment while taking

Capt. Miner, of the steamboat Tennessean also brought our citizens home from Memphis free of charge, for which, together with his kind attention and gentlemanly deportment, he will receive their warmest thanks.

The citizens of Memphis will also receive the best wishes of those whom they so generously and hospitably entertained while among them.

From the Boston Con.hercial Gazette. We learn that the members of the Senior Class at Cambridge were ordered to appear before the Faculty of the College on Monday last, to answer certain questions in relation to the statement published by them.—They met the questions promptly, and confessed every hing, as might be expected from high-minded; bonorable young gentlemen, conscious that they had done nothing wrong. The Faculty afterwards voted that they had been guilty of a moral academical indiscretion, or something to hat effect, and thus the matter was wiped up. We regret to learn that harmony is not entirely restored there. There was more scrap-

ing at prayers on Tuesday. Since the above paragraph was written, we have opened the Transcript, in which we find the following statement. Most sincerely do we regret the dismissal of the Senior Class at this time. - We are apprehensive that Old Harvard will not be able to survie the blow inflicted upon her by President Quincy and his

HARVARD COLLEGE.-The present Government of Harvard College appear determined, if in their power, to ruin that ancient Institution, by every measure which is likely to render it as unpopular in other States as it is daily becoming at home. We have just heard of a new act of the wise men who guide the councils of our alma mater. They have sent the appearance of a war camp, than the abode for the members of the senior class, six at a of peace.—An expedition, composed mostly of time, and asked them categorically whether our chief citizens, "thrice armed, their quarrel they approved of the Circular issued in the being just," set out from this place to take or name of the whole class, and all who answered exterminate a gang of lawless freebooters, in-festing the Arkansas shore of the Mississippi or five who originally refused to sanction it,) for some hundred miles, who have been for have been dismissed, will be deprived of their degress, and there will be no Commencement. A more high handed and tyrannical measure, never exercised its baneful influence at Cambridge. It has sealed the decree, by which the institution is thrown back ten years, and has inflicted a wound from which it will be depredation, was their seizing, some 12 or 20 long, very long, ere mother Harvard, vigorous of them, a flat boat owned by Mr. Wm. Mitchwill fully recover.

The Termination .- Our friends in Congress have returned to their homes in fine spirits; and the opposition have returned disappointed and chagrined. The latter, after seven months' labor to sustain the Bunk and break down the administration, have accomplished nothing except the rejection of the nominations of Messrs. Stevenson and Taney, and they find that these acts are likely to be-

Like guns well aimed for duckfor plover Shoot wide and kick their owners over. They have not been able to agree upon any candidate for the Presidency, or upon any uniform course of action. They are in that state of, confusion and turmoil, which might naturally The robbers held their head quarters about be expected from such a pic-bald party—such 25 miles below this town, at a place called the a motly band of discordant and disjointed materials. Our friends, on the contrary, have seen all the plots, contrivances and designs of their opponents entirely frustrated, and the party strengthened, united and excited to re-doubled activity by the very mean which have been so zealously employed to thwart and in-

"A PL we giv much pla We off morning, the condu in withho ment stoc claimed b the Fren who cry a master G monstrous moth.

> The cor of the Ban nerchants ml chara culiar at the ongress ny step t ent press felt, ackno the friends usserted, v er of the I moment si to relieve, that she ha ments and Banks, ha embarrasr But it h ments wer oncerns loans at th stored?

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> noon at P The U Union election of Bank, the ministrati consideral sons who ling up the change w only to th which the Balt. Rep The fo board:— John Q

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Wm. I D. M. Solomo Andre Robt. John A And a Hugh W ANO

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its true ters of To cz.—S tish m assists the 29 and at the conduct of the Bank of the United States, in withholding the dividends on the Government stock in payment of the alleged damages morning, an article from the Globe, exposing ment 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 master General, &c. &c., now say to this to inform the people, on an alleged "invisible monstrous assumption of power in the mamirresponsible regency in the State," which he wishes to shew rules the state with "malign in-

merchants, is worthy of special notice. Its gen- and unknown like that power elsewhere decharacter must strike every reader with culiar force. Mr. Biddle seems to admit visible and responsible agents. Otherwise, longress would do, before she would take desired to fix, must recoil. Now those to whom felt, acknowledging in so many words what of those in authority on this shore, and they are the friends of the Administration have all along regularly and fairly in authority in virtue of usserted, viz: that it has always been in the power of the Bank to relieve the community at any irresponsible, and such of them as we know moment she pleased. If she have thus the power we believe to be as willing to avow their acts. that she has caused the distress. Her curtailments and unnecessary runs upon the state Banks, have been the cause, the commercial embarrasment 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 deposites been re- his two. Why was Col. Hughlett purposely stored? 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 paipable admission that the recent distress under which the whole community has suffered, has been a mere chame of the Bank, and of her advocates and by a cabal, it was seen could not carry plausittorneys in the Senate of the United States, to bility on its face, unless some of those authorreak down the present administration and obin a recharter of this institution? Let the Democracy of our country weigh well this er," matter; it is a subject of deep and vital interest, on which our political destinies may hang sus-

It is said that the Whig who mutilated the the same Whig who acted as pilot to the Bri-enumerated portion on the Eastern Shore tish squadron during the last war. We think rule the whole state, or are those on the Westit very likely to be correct. The federalists ern too insignificant to exhibit to the light? and tories of that period [the Whigs of the Indeed! the set on this shore must be very great present] never will forgive Gen. Jackson for men, either for their superior talents, or their his victory over their friends at New Orleans. The U. S. Ship Vandalia, Capt. Webb.

in the Gulph of Mexico, to touch at Vera Cruz squeamishness. I say Mr. Editor, in the spirit and Tampico. The U. S. Ship Falmouth, Capt. Spencer, ing the interests of the people, and secretly was cruizing to Windward, and the schr. subserving their own interests, let them be ex-Grampus, Lt. Com. White, off. Cape. Anto-

The Schr Experiment. LtCom. Paine, have their foundation in truth they are worthy bearing the boar, poedant of Com. Henley) was of inquiry," and I will add of exposure. Let Campbell, bound to the coast of Brazil, drop the people see, and then perchance the motives

The U.S. 1Schr. Entarprise, Lt. Com.

The U.S. 1Schr. Entarprise, Lt. Com.

The U.S. 1Schr. Entarprise Lt. Com.

The U.S. 1Schr. It can do no possible harm, and may do good. But where this exposition may ultimately cut is another matter. I ask you, Mr. Ed-UHON BANK .- We understand that at the iter, to note a few little matters in the exposielection on Monday for directors of the Union Bank, the ticket lavorable to a charge of administration in the institution, succeeded by a

considerable majority. It is said that the per-sons who have been chosen have no idea of giv-ble for a Chief Judgeship) has been pushed aing up the government deposites, and that the side and kept down by this malign junto! Do change which is designed to be made, applies not the intelligent people of Talbot know that only to the private affairs of the Bank, with the Chief Judgeship was offered to Mr. Bullitt, which the public generally have no concern.— and by him declined, at a time when he could Batt. Repub. The following gentlemen compose the new does not know this, he ought not to attempt to

board :- John Q. Hewlett, Henry White,

Luke Tiernan, Wm. F. Murdoch, James Campbell, Charles Howard, D. M. Perine, Wm. G Harrison, Solomon Etting, Hugh W. Evans, Andrew Aldridge, Robert S. Voss, Robt. P. Brown, James Carroll, Jr. John M. Gordon. Wm. Hughlett. And at a meeting of the board on Tuesday, Hugh W. Evans, Esq. was elected President. as to have many warm friends in the state, and

From the Globe. ANOTHER CONTEMPT OF THE

BANK. Does "Observer" attempt to show,—can he do We understand that Mr. Bid-well and his a, that there was a man in the district which Board have refused to permit the recently ap- was overlooked, who is a sounder lawyer, one pointed Government Directors, Messrs. In- who stands before the ordeal which tests comhum and Ellmaker, to take their places as parative merit (the Court of Appeals) higher rectors in the Bank of the United States .maker were not stockholders when nomin-1 to the Senate, although they are now own- vite no invidious comparisons, but before the ers of stock, and therefore fully qualified-aptou by the President, & approved by the Sen- justice demands that he should show where a at Mr. Bid-well does not approve of them, we cetter appointment could be made than Eccles-suppose, because they are fearless, scrutinizing ton. The truth is there are various qualities no would be apt to "pry into abuses." The 2 mk Committee -or we should rather say lify him to serve the people as Chief Judge. -the Bank's Committee, composed of Messrs. He should possess high legal attainments con-WESSTER, EWING, MANGUM, and TYLER, every man opposed to the administration, were tablished and tirm moral character he should at Philadelphia recently, and as Mr. Webster unite great business habits. These are the s the great counsel, as well as Chairman of the qualifications to be looked for throughout the Committee for the Bank, we may presume, district and taken hold of wherever found. The that this remeal to receive the Government residence on one side of a river or the other, or Directors, was under Senatorial advice.

We should be glad to know whether this important matter. But it is of the last impor-BID-WELL CARIVET, which went to the mar- tance to the people to get men as judges who ble palace, to hold a consultation with him, also advised the with olding the dividends on and fearlessly, according to the convictions of the stock of the Government from the Treasu- their best judgment. The courts hold often the ry, on the pretext of indomnity for loss on the lives and liberties of the people in their hands. One word to the memorial. Why is "Obser-

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 proposition which requires to have the curtain incautious person might easily be deceived. raised, in order that that something may be The piece was taken in a store for merchan-dise, and was subsequently passed several times Judge? It would seem so by "Observer's" last o persons who received it without suspecting article. If not, let "Observer" name his man its true character. Balt. American.

The following card, signed by thirteen mas- ed with Mr. Bullitt's name, in conversation) ters of British vessels, was published at Rio de let the people before they sign know what they Janeiro on the 2d June:

To the Commander 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 that in future.

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

COMMUNICATION.

following views:

Mr. Spencer :-A writer in two of your last papers, using We offer to our readers in the Whig of this exceedingly anxious to divide and distract the anti-Jackson party on this shore, or to enlightpresent pass: more however of that anon, at a more proper season.-If the latter, it may be enough to drop him a hint or two, that his light may be fairly spread out, and not hid un-der a bushel. "Observer" bases all his efforts fluence." We have heretofore understood it The correspondence between the President to be necessary for "invisible and irresponsiof the Bank of the U. S. and the New York ble influences" to emanate from "invisible and irresponsible" personages, operating unseen at the Bank has been waiting to see what in truth, and the odium which it is thereby my step to relieve the community from the re- "Observer" points on this shore, are, with but the two exceptions which he makes, (Col. ent pressure which has been so universally Hughlett and Dr. Martin) the whole number the constitution and laws of the state. They, we would suppose, are neither invisible nor and shoulder their responsibilities, either of a where.

must be equally apparent to it and to us. In the true spirit which should ever characerize the intercourse between mercantile new "Observer" says the state is ruled by the and the direction of the great organ of comnerce union of "two families on this shore with two A National Back, (and in the increased neceson the Western shore. He is already exceedsity for such an institution our latter experience ingly unfortunate in attempting to expose this supposed junto on this shore, for in his indicaconfirms our former opinions,) we will frankly state our views to be, that the system of restion of the individuals on this shore, he has emtriction adopted by the Bank, the last autumn, braced at least half a dozen families instead of should now be entirely abandoned, and in its stead, that a course of free and useful enlargeshut out from among the whole of the rest of ments of its loans should be substituted to the the Senators from this shore? It would appear extent of five to ten millions of dollars-at such as if his only object had been to find a pretext places, in such amounts, and in such manner for derogating from the intelligence of this as may most effectually restore the operations highly respectable and intelligent gentleman, of the Bank to its former beneficial influence, by paying a back-handed compliment to his and meet the object proposed, of reviving pub sty at the expense of his penetration. In lic confidence, and of giving relief and support the first place the charge of ruling the state a community accusiomed to rely upon Bank facilities, for the commencement and coninuance of their usual commerce and trade.ised to rule were excluded; and in the next These of late have been most unfortunately inplace it is probable that the Colonel's honesty terrupted, if not paralysed; and cannot be genof purpose, has thwarted the path of "Observerally or usefully renewed, except by the full and thus caused him to take this method and free co-operation of the United States of revenge. Furthermore, in thus lifting this Bank, as now indicated, especially by those important curtain which shrouds so much terwho, although rich in enterprize, skill and chariole and horrible "malign influence," why racter, are yet deficient in actual capital has "Observer" so studiously avoided to name -a class which constitutes the bone and sinew It is said that the Whig who mutilated the that important portion of the junto which figure-head of the Constitution, at Boston, is resides on the Western Shore? Does this of our community-and is destined, ere long, unless prevented by a continuance of untoward events, to furnish leading men in influence and superior Van Buren accomplishments in tactics! But we ask, let "Observer" come out; sailed from Pensacola 14th June, on a cruize let him lift the whole curtain; no bogling, no

much better accept it than now? If "Observer"

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 junto 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

even many warm friends out of the state; -ter-

rible and appaling and eye-ball blasting sins these, indeed, to some men, to look upon!!

-one whose laborious business habits, and

moral as well as legal character better fits him

for the office. We intend no disrespect and in-

junto are censured for this act by "Observer,"

essential to be united in the same man to qual-

nocted with a quick perception; and to an es-

an imaginary line, should go for nothing in this

understand and will do their business unawed

ver' so studious in his proposed memorial to

keep individuals out of view and recommend

to be recommended; (people are not to be gull-

are doing, and where another junto would "in-

isibly" lead them; and then the memorial will

have its proper action with the present popu-lar and highminded Executive, no matter by

what junto it may have been created. FAIR PLAY.

03-"Soggy" loaf! perhaps commentary on

By such a course adopted by the United States Bank, publicly proclaimed and zealously perserved in, for twelve months at least, (which will afford ample time for any measure of prebeneficial consequences would be secured—the almost extinct impulse of private credit would be revived-many of the great evils of our prefacilities of business in all its ramifications would be promoted—the recent lesson of suffercan have no point, and can injure none; if they have their foundation in truth they are worthy 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 be promoted by so natural and wise a polcy; which, to be of the greatest advantage, hould be of the longest possible duration, and to be so understood by all parties.

We have the honor to remain, with the high est respect, sir, your obedient servants. (Signed)

James Brown, John Haggerty, James G. King. Charles H. Russell. George Griswold, Thomas Tileston, 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 had the honor to reeive your letter of the 10th instant, which was immediately submitted to the Board of Directors, from whom it could not fail to receive the respectful consideration due to the signers

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 diminshed ability of the Bank an extraordinary demand for its asistance. 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 gratification to interpose, whenever the re sources 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 directedmeasure 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 husiness 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- day.

tive of great disadvanlage, as well to the Bank Sir: At a meeting of many merchants, and as to the public, and that the more prodent course of expansion, if any be necessary, would others interested in Commerce, in this city, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to ex- be to increase the loans cautiously at those press to you, and to the Board of Directors of the points which most require relief. United States Bank, over which you preside, the

New York, 10th July, 1834.

A large portion of the difficulties under

which the commercial community have labor-

ed for some months past, has arisen from the

existing between the Executive of the Gener-

al 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 en-

deavor to render them as little burdensome as

possible, and to endure them with the firmness

and by the sacrifice, called forth by evils deem-

ed inevitable. All agree that the pressure has

our country; and it has been sustained in a man-

ner to elevate the character, and to make

known the rescources of our mercantile com-

So long as Congress continued in session it

was not deemed hopeless to look for some deci-

were agitating our country from its centre to

its extremities, and that measures of relief

would naturally have flowed from the definite

action the National Legislature; but disappoin-

ted in this expectation, we are of opinion that

the time has now arrived when the United

States Bank, in safety beyond all contingency,

with recources abundant, and increasing be-

youd all example, can, and ought to come for-

ward to the relief and support of the commer-

which so naturally result from premises, which

To such a policy the Board are well disposed and they will proceed to the consideration of New Bedford has no less than 175 ships enga-your views with every disposition to concur in ged in this business—Nantucket 75—New them so far as the state of the Institution, and the principles on which they think it prudent pluse to business and industry has 40 shipsrestrictions deemed necessary on the part of the to conduct its affairs, will permit. I have the Bank of the United States in the differences honor to be, very respectfully, yours honor to be, very respectfully, yours, N. BIDDLE. President.

Messrs. James Brown, John Haggerty, James G. King. C. H.Russel, G. Griswold, Thomas Tileston, J. W. Leavitt John A. Stevens. J. Goodhue,

We the undersigned, passengers onboard the steam boat Planter, boundfrom Louisvil . Ky. to St. Louis, Mo. state for the information of same source, is divided into two distinct been one of the most extensive ever known in travellers on the Ohio steam boats, and the branches. One set of vessels pursue the Right public generally, that the boat stopped at sion upon the great questions of finance, which writ, that captain Guthrie was not the man. The captain charged the officer not to come on 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, cial interests of the country; and we will not and as the best started they took deliberate doubt its concurrence with us in these views, aim at the ladies cabin, the contents entered a but a few moments before, and who would inevitably have been killed if she had have remained there. The small arms were principally directed to the upper deck, where the captain tood, with vollies of stones. A number of the shoulder. Thus did those brave Indanians reek their vengeance on an innocent pers m, by jeopardising the lives of the passengers. oil.—It is such conduct calls loudly for the indignation of per barrel. every friend to good order and the laws.

It is with much pleasure, we bear testimon to the skill and good management displayed by for this gentlemanly and polite attention during

Asbury Jarrett, of Baltimore; Aaron Oak-ford, Philadelphia; John C. Elder, Baltimore; Joseph W. Appleton, Wilmington, Del.; John V. Pise, Arkansas; Samuel Wilson, M. D. Wyoming, Pa.; David Baldwin, do.; R. M. Shoemaker, do.; Charles Saylor do; David B. Ayres, Jacksonville, III.

ARISTOCRACY.

We have noticed many expressions made ase of by the opponents of the alministration. to show 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 caution on its part prior to 1836,) the most 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 sent condition would be removed-the usual York are violent in their hostility to the provision which enables naturalized citizens to rote at our elections; and many other instances might be cited. The following paragraph from the Louisiana Advertiser, a warm Bank aper, is in accordance with the general feelng, and the sentiments expressed by that party. From the expression of such sentiments the abouring 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 VAJRANT or

A VAGABOND." The New Orleans Courier, an administration paper, makes the following comment upon the above, and we doubt not that the sentiment which is expressed by the latter, that "the author of such of a sentiment, merits opular 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 arge 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 VAGA-BOND!" 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 LAFAYETTE, who was then only 28 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

We learn from the New Orleans Argus, that Mr. White, the Representative in Congress of the death of the General says:—
from Louisana, has, inconsequence of his being "On our arrival at his residence he departed a candidate for the office of Governor, at the election which takes place about this time, resigned his scat in Congress .- Nat Intel.

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.
PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat .- The new crop of Wheat, as far as

he market.

Corn.—The receipts have been limited, and

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 toTHE WHALE FISHERY.

A correspondent of the Boston Atlas furnishes some interesting particulars in relation to the whaling business, carried on by our Eastern brethen. It is astonishing to know to what an extent this business is prosecuted. after the corn was cut off, there was a luxuriant London, where the fishery has given new im- to an excellent manure I have raised a fine 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 Nantuket, 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 em-

The Whale Fishery, as we learn from the These vessels are fitted out for a Whale. Evansville, Indiana, to land freight. While cruise of nine months, or a year. - The Right there, an officer having a writ for a former Whale is found only upon sounding. The vesofficer of the boat, which he insisted on serving sels which pursue him, first make for the Braon the present commander, notwithstanding he zil Bank-which resemble in some respect the was informed by the magistrate who issued 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 they will be excluded for the present year. board at his peril. Finding he could not get cruise in the Indian ocean, and about the island on board to serve the writ, he commenced a- of Madagascar It is the right whale which busing the captain with the most insulting furnishes the whale bone. The oil however is much less valuable, than that of the spern 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 tales, is found only in the deep water. After making the Western islands where berth that had been occupied by a sick lady 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 permaceti,-from which the spermaceti candles are made. The head matter, is particularshot struck the chimneys; most fortunately the lyrch in this substance. The spermaceti pays captain escaped with a slight bruise on the ar 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

The decks of the whale ships are provided with great iron kettles set in brick work, and the oil is separa ed from the blubber by Captain Guthrie, and tendetr him our thanks 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 boatsteerers, have a share adequate to their skill and responsibility, the old whaler is paid for his experence, while the green hands draw a share proportionate to their services. On the whole, a good deal depends on chance;-tut however profitable the whale fishery may be to those who furnish the capital and fit out the ressels, it does not appear that either the officers or men are much better paid than those engaged in the merchant service.

Mail Robbery -A slip from Hartford, signed by J. M. Miles, Postmaster, states, that the Albany mail was stolen from the stage on the morning of the 16th instaht, broken open and robbed of its contents. The mail was delivered at the Post Office at Harford 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 half south of the city. A reward of \$50 is of fered for the apprehension of the robbers.

Melancholy occurrence.-We deeply regre o announce the death of ARTHUR SHAAFE Esq'r. Librarian of the State Department, Washington City. This excellent and estima-ble 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 w! have seen the beautiful serpent at Peale's Museum: which is exhibited as the great Anacon da, will recollect that in the snug quarters alotted to him there are two blankets, on one o which he lies and the other is covered over him in cold weather. Strange to say, the night be fore last after Mr. Peale had fed the serpen 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 Also, the Maryland State Lottery, Class No.15, of condolence of the American citizens then in Paris to George W. Lafayette, on the occasion

from his rule of not seeing visiters, 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 the warm gratitude he felt at this assurance of our sympathy, and added that he hoped he might be considered "as an American citizen, we learn, has been well secured. It is also for I am, said he, the son of an American citsaid to be a full one and of good quality. izen." He said his feelings would not allow Various small parcels of it have been sent to him to say what he should, and this was certainmarket in the course of the week, but the ly the case; for, in several sentences, his power quantities are too small to establish a regular of utterance failed. A committee was appoinpening price. The sales of reds have gener- ted to procure an Eulogist, and make the arally ranged from \$1.08 a \$1.10; one parcel rangements necessary for carrying into effect of 600 bushels good new red, from St. Mary's such a commemoration of the worth and scrof 600 bushels good new red, from St. Mary's such a communication of 600 bushels good new red, from St. Mary's such a communication of 600 bushels good new red, from St. Mary's such a communication of 600 bushels good new red, from St. Mary's such a communication of 600 bushels good new red, from St. Mary's such a communication of 600 bushels good new red, from St. Mary's such a communication of 600 bushels good new red, from St. Mary's such a communication of 600 bushels good new red, from St. Mary's such a communication of 600 bushels good new red, from St. Mary's such a communication of 600 bushels good new red, from St. Mary's such a communication of 600 bushels good new red, from St. Mary's such a communication of 600 bushels good new red, from St. Mary's such a communication of 600 bushels good new red, from St. Mary's such a communication of 600 bushels good new red, from St. Mary's such a communication of 600 bushels good new red, from St. Mary's such a communication of 600 bushels good new red, from St. Mary's such a communication of 600 bushels good new red, from St. Mary's such a communication of 600 bushels good new red, from St. Mary's such a communication of 600 bushels good new red, from St. Mary's such a communication of 600 bushels good new red, from St. Mary's such a communication of 600 bushels good new red, from St. Mary's such a communication of 600 bushels good new red, from St. Mary's such a communication of 600 bushels good new red, from St. Mary's such a communication of 600 bushels good new red, from St. Mary's such a communication of 600 bushels good new red, from St. Mary's such a communication of 600 bushels good new red, from St. Mary's such a communication of 600 bushels good new red, from St. Mary's such a communication of 600 bushels good new red, from St. Mary's such a communication of 600 bushels good new red, from St. Mary's such a communication of 600 bushels good new red, from St. Mary's such a communication of 600 bushels good new red, from St. Mary's such a communication \$1.12). The few lots of new whites that have ians, will be done by the Americans here.—

appeared have been sold at \$1.12 a \$1.15.—

The grief that we feel is but that which will be felt through every city and hamlet of our ham roundabout, blue cotton pantaloons, dark country. His lively interest in the welfare of the United States appeared to increse with his ings, fine lace boots and old black fur hat, but the market rather inactive. We quote white at 65 a 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 the United States appeared to increse with his large, fine lace boots and old black fur hat, but has a quantity of other clothing detained by the person arresting him.

The owner (if any) of the above described negro man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, o-

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 growth of clover, which afforded fine pasture for several successive seasons. The red clover crop of wheat, by ploughing in the second rowth after harvest .- American Farmer.

MARRIED On the 10th inst. by the Rev. Joshua Humphriss, Mr. WILLIAM SMALL, to Miss HAN-NAII 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,

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

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 pay Mare, which could be bought very low. Persons who wish to purchase would do well to call and examine for themselves.

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

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 s 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

FIRST DAY .- A Colt's purse of \$200, twomiles 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 Dela-

THERD DAY .- A Handy cap purse of 100 dollars best three in five, one mile heats. Easton, july, 22 A. GRAHAM, Sec'y.

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, Shaff.

iuly 22

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[G]

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, 1834,

The Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 14. SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of \$30,000 | 50 prizes of \$1000 1 " 12,000 | 110 " 500 8.000 128 200 6,000 | 128 ** 3,000 128 No prize less than 312.

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

Draws, July 29th, 1834. SCHEME. 85,000 | 85 prizes of \$200 2,957 | 128 " 50 500 | 128 " 40 4 prizes of Tickets \$5, Shares in proportion At the ever lucky Lottery Office of P. SACKET, Easton, Md.

july 22 WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore ciy and county, on the 7th day of July, 1834, by John Ennalls, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a ruaaway, a negro man who calls himself RICHARD COAL; says he was born free, and was seized by Richard Stone, in Westmoreland county, supposed Virginia, as he had a false pass with him, signed John G. Stuart, Clerk of the coun-

therwise he will be discharged according to law. D. W. HUDSON, Warden, Baltimore City and County Jail.

An Unexpected Guest .- One of the Boston journals, after recounting the affair at Toulon, recites the following accident, of a similar description, that occurred at Havana: It is but a few years since that one of our

ed her own existance in a fit of insanity.

London Paper.

ships of war, the Hornet, we believe, committed an awkward mistake, while firing a salute in the hrrbor of Havana. The wad from one of the guns, which, by the carelessness of the Gunner, had not been extracted, unceremoniously entered (not without knocking, how-ever,) the house of the Commandant of the Marine, passed into the room where that dignitary was sitting en dishabille, quietly smoking a cigarito—whizzed passed his head —demolished a rummer of Sangaree on the sideboard—seriously injured a beautiful painting of the "landing of Columbus in the New World" and lodged in a pannel of the wainscot in an adjoining room!

The Commandant was astonished, and sent an officer forthwith on board the ship, to learn why such an extraordinary messenger had been despatched. He was asured by the Captain of the ship, that it was the result of accident-ain apology was made, with a promise to repar damages—which appeased the wrathy Spaniard and be resumed his cigarito.

"What is it that please ,Homan"-In the 'Frolics of Puck," a new work, in two volumes, the solution to this question is given in the lines below. Puck, an exile from the Court and healthy pieces of property within the bor-of Queen Tiznia, of the Faries in obedience ders of the United States, valued at \$36,500 the lines below. Puck, an exile from the Court in the sentence which is made the condition of his return, sets out on an early pilgrimage to endeavour to find a solution of this riddle. which proved a task even for a Fairy. An old woman would persuade him that "money was the supreme object of female delight," but the are duly licensed by the State of Maryland to gallant Puck remains incredulous of such a reproach to the tender sex. Two silly girls incline him to believe "the love of pleasure" to be woman's ruling passion; and a romantic one that "it is her lover.,, After passing through various adventures, however, he returns to the Fair; Court with the following answer-

'Pleasure? Woman loves it well, For she was not made for the hermit's cell; Gold? It sparkles in her eyes, And it grows more bright as youth's morn-

Love She is the soul of love, None of these.

Can woman please, Like "Like what?" asked the Queen impatiently

"Be she young, or be she old, Warp'd, or formed in beauty's mould, Be she widow, wife or maid By whatever temper swayed,

Woman's master passion still, Is-to have her sovereign will." 'He has found my riddle," said the Queen

smiling.
"Methinks he needed not have travelled far or long for it," exclaimed the King with unwont ed gravity.

The elves around tittered; the tickey spirit for once wore as solemn a face as his annointed lord and master, and the Frolicks of Puck were over.

GENERAL MEETING.

THE subscribers, Stockholders in the Com-mercial 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, de bereby give public notice that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of said Bank will be held at the Banking house in the town of Mil-lington, on MONDAY the 8th day of Septemher next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to take to consideration the condition of the affairs of said Bank, and the expediency of winding up its business with as little delay as may be con sistent with the interests of all parties concern-

Evan Morgan, Allan Quynn, Evan Poultney George Fitzhugh, Thomas Poultney, Ann Poultney, George Riggs, John Bearce, Henry Cline, George Freeburger, Gawin Harris, William Persey, Isaac Knight, Thos. A. Richards, Charles Goddan. William D. Ball, Josiah Horton, William B. Guy, Joel Blaisdell, Abraham Boyse, William Kilmer, L. A. Jenkins,

William Dawson, Sam'l. H. Redgreaves

John Fallon,

By Geo. W. Dobbin. their Attorney in

Per R. Johnson and

J. Glenn, Assignees.

John Rose, Francis S. Walter, George Memet, Richard Donovan, Daniel P. Lee,

R. S. Boggers, july 1 Sw
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.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY Has just returned from Baltimore with an additional supply of

NEW GOODS which he can offer to his friends and the pubite generally upon fair terms.

SOMETHING NEW.

VALUABLE Real and Personal preperty, by Lottery.—In pursuance of the provis-ions 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, 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 PATAPS-CO HOTEL, with a highly ornamented garden of nearly three acres, a beautiful Gothic village, and numerous other prizes of personal property, consisting of Plate, Carriages, Hores, Piano Fortes, Books, old Wines, &c. the quarter, as the collection must be made. whole valued at \$58,450, and divided into 400 prizes, and no fifteen per cent!
This Lottery will be drawn upon the plan o

the old Maryland Lotteries, under the direc tion of the Trustees appointed by the Legisla-

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

SCHEME. I 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 do, a new and convenient three story

3,000 dwelling, do, a beautiful Gothic Cottage, situatod upon a ledge of rocks, overlooking the village, i prizes, being valuable building Lots,

at \$800 each. 3 20 6 do, being valuable building Lots, at \$750 each. 10 do, being valuable building Lots, at

8200 each, 2,000 77 do being valuable prizes of personal property, ranging from \$250, down 6,600 to \$10 each.

400 prizes, and no discount. 858,450 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 (besides other property equally valuable.) To be drawn in September next, or therea

bouts, positively. Orders for tickets will meet with strict attention if addressed to the subscribers, who 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 Co- STEAM BOAT NOTICE lumbia, 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 in-

ISAAC L. NICHOLSON & BROTHER'S Exchange Office, Baltimore. warded gratis to all persons at a distance july 15

P. SACKET

IS still distributing the shiners to his cusomers. Combination 38 68 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 4,000 1,500

128 1,400 | 128 1,057 Tickets \$5, Halves \$2.50, Quarters \$1.25.

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

3 capital prizes of 10,009 dollars 5,000 66 66 5 prizes of \$1,000 | 20 prizes of \$150 300 | 46 "

250 Tickets \$8, Halves \$4, Quarters \$2. At the ever lucky Lottery Office of P. SACKET, Easton, Md. july 15

TEQ4

YOKE OF OXEN, of good size, black YOKE OF OX EN, of good size, brack and white, one a very fine ox, the other not so large; the latter marked with a sear near the shoulder. Any one who will give infor-mation of said oxen, or of either of them, shall be suitably compensated.

M. SPENCER. 3w near St. Michaels

NOTICE TO STONE MASONS.

THE undersigned, a committee appointed to superintend the building of a Churchat

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, ral a fine looking fellow, belonging to the sub-Talbot county, until the first TUESDAY in scriber, as Executor of Mrs. Rachel L. Kerr, August next.

R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, RICHARD FEDDEMAN, RICHARD SPENCER.

july 8

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 wan-

He has taken a room at Mr. Lowe's Hotel. REFERENCES-Dr. N. Potter, Thos. E. Bond, S. Shane, W. W. Handy, Samuel Baker, G. C. M. Roberts, Baltimore. Drs. T. Thomas and T. Denny, Easton.

SPECIAL NOTICE

law having been passed by the last General Assembly, and being now in force, to au thorize 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 securites, who are with said Faulkners under executions to the next court, May term: The subscribers being duly authorized and required by said Securities 10 miles from the city of Baltimore, where all 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 Cottage, with other dwellings, 20 valuable the collection of these fees is the principal building Lots, all situated in the centre of the source of relief for them, and the amount due from each individual being comparatively small that there will be no difficulty presented in any

WM. C. RIDGAWAY, District No. 1. JNO. HARRINGTON, Dietrict No. 2. J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 3. EDWARD ROE, District No. 4.

HOUSE SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING

William II. 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 pat-

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

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

WILL as usual 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. sage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Eas-

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

Allbaggage, packages, &c. at the risk of the wne for owners thereof. By order,

L. G. TAYLOR, Commander. april 15



THE STEAM BOAT GOVERNOR WOLCOTT.

Captain William Virdin,

ILL 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 Wolcorr has been much improved since last season in every respect, and the pro-prietors solicit for her a share of public patronage. WM. OWEN, Agent.

march 22

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. Loveday's Store— Where he ntends 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 sup-

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

suitable for the present season.

His friends and the public are earnestly so icited to give him a call.

WOOL.

LYMAN REED & Co., COMMISSION 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 dvances will be made when required. Baltimore, April 26, 1834-may 6

150 dollars or 100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Farm of Col. Ni-cholas 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 genedeceased. 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—labours with his body in walking, the other a ner-ogro man named Phill, about twenty-four yeas of age-a dark mulatto-about five feet six in-

It is very certain that these fellows have ladelphia, as they were seen travelling together on the main road in that direction, on Sunday norning last. I will pay a reward of one hundred and fifty

that I get him again.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Md. may 27.

Houses and Lots in Easton, STILL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale, ont the most accommodating terms, the following property in Easton, that is to say;-

1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Wash ington street, next adjoining the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas, and now occupid by Mr. Peter Burgess. The Dwelling house, Office, Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired for an inconsiderable sum of money, and rendered a most convenient and agreeable resilence, as the ground is spacious and runs en tirely through to Harrison Street, on which there is a small tenement. 2nd. The small brick Dwelling House, situ

ate on Washington street opposite to Port st. which leads to Easton Point- This lot runs also through to Harrison street, embracing also 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 ex tended.

4th. That commodious and agreeable dwelling house and garden, formerly the residence of the subscriber, situate 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

For terms apply
Mr. John Leeds Kerr.
MARIA ROGERS. Perry Hall, Oct. 8, 1833.

Easton and Baltimore Packet Sloop Thomas Hayward,



GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master.

TIIIS 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 re-gular 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 ar

fort 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 orler thankfully received and strictly fulfilled, as far as practicable. SAMUEL H. BENNY.

Easton Point, may 6 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 n Kent County for a camp meeting. it is it are seven springs of excellent water. friends will attend this meeting in large comnanies. Teams will be furnished to carry baggage, &c to the encampment free of expense Other religious Denominations and the public

this meeting.

P. S. The Steam Boat Gov. Wolcott away, otherwise they will be discharged according to law comes to Chester Town the day the meeting ding to law. commences, which will afford our friends an

opportunity.

A CARD.

WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the A owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them 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.

Easton and altimore Packet,

BY WAY OF MILES RIVER. SCHOONER



WILLIAM AND HENRY,

JAMES STEWARD, Master,

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that the above fine fast sailing, new and substancially built, copper fastened schoo-ner, is now in complete order for the reception of freight and passengers; having a very com-modious cabin, she is well calculated for the accommodation of gentleman and ladies. She will commence running as a regular packet between the above places, and will leave Miles River Ferry on SUNDAY the 23d of March instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore—returning will leave Light-street wharf, Baltimore, opposite the store of A. B. Harrison, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the following WED-NESDAY, 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 Jorden, at the Ferry, will be strictly attended to. The subscribers, intending to use every exertion to give general satisfaction, solicit he patronage of the public.
WILLIAM TOWNSEND, &

JAMES STEWARD. N. B. For Capt. James Steward's capacity and attention to business as a commander of a

vessel, the public are referred to Messrs. Nicholas Goldsborough, Tench Tilghman, Benjamin Bowdle and John Newnam, of this county. march 15 (G) tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber gives notice to all persons interested, that it is necessary that business in by any delay.

He also wishes to call attention to the notice

nade their way to Jersey or Delaware or Philadelphia, as they were seen travelling together on the main road in that direction, on Sunday and the TENTH of the present month is fixed as the time by which it must be closed. Those who wish to avoid further cost and trouble will, dollars for the delivery of Levin to me in Eas-ton, or one hundred dellars for securing him so it is expected, attend to this notice—those who neglect must abide the consequence

JOS. GRAHAM, Shff. march 4

Sheriff's Sale.

me directed against Wrightson Jones, at the suit of William Skinner, will be sold at the o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following proyerty, 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 exponas, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance by JOS. GRAHAM, Shff.

Farmers' Bank of Maryland. BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

14th July, 1834. NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockhold ers in this institution, that an election will be held at the Banking house in Easton, on the first Monday of August next, between the ours 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

By order JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

A CAMP NEETING

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 expec Queen Anns Circuit, July 12, 1834.

july 15

NOTICE.

CAMP MEETING for Talbot Circuit, A 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 autho-

rity on the ground, except, that, by a special order of the Conference, the bread market will be closed on the Sabbath day.

JOSHUA HUMPHRISS, 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 Pleath, 2 feet 2 1-2 inches high, a dark mulatto, about 25 years of age; had on when committed RIA SMITH, says she belongs to Mrs. Frannigh and airy with a delightful shade, attached | Heath, 2 feet 2 1-2 inches high, a dark mulatto, We hope that our Centreville and Baltimore a dark calico frock, old check apron and madrass handkerchief; the woman says she belongs to William Hands, Queen-Ann's county, near

Centreville. The owner of the above described negro wo generally are respectfully invited to join us in man and child, is requested to come forward

> JOS: GRAHAM, Shift. of Talbot county.

VARIETY STORE.

McNEAL & ROBINSON,

HAVE just received an additional supply of ARY and GROCERIES.

ring the season.

June 14 eow3t

CLOCK AND WATCH



Fancy Articles,

which he will sell for a small advance. He parlic generally to give him a call, and thinks there is but little doubt but what they will be The owner (if any) of the above do receive the patronage of a generous public.

The Public's humble servent.

JAMES BENNY. June 21 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 postages. EDW. MULLIKIN, P. M.

NOTICE.

THE Churches at White Marsh and Easton, will not be opened for public service negro, is requested to come forward, prove proon Sunday next, as the subscriber has concluhis hands should be promptly closed, as he is ded to accept an invitation to meet the Bishop determined that his securities shall not suffer Cambridge, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday next.

THOS, BAYNE. Easton, july 8, 1834. Lumber for Sale.

Easton, july 8

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 16th day of June, 1834, BY virtue of a writ of venitioni exponas is-by Thomas Furling, Esq. a Justice of the Sued out of Talbot county Court, and to Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as runaways, a mulatto woman and her child, who calls herself MARY HALL and child MARY Easton, on TUESAAY the 12th day of August next, for cash, between the hours of 10 more. Said mulatio women in the town of 10 more. Said mulatio women in the Land Child MARY of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, has a small scar on the middle finger of her right hand, straight hair-had on when committed, a buff calico frock, straw bonnet, dark blue cloth coat, yarn stockings and coarse lace boots; the child is about 6 months old. The owner of the above described persons is requested to come forward. prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore city and county Jail

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 19th day of June, 1834. by Charles Kernan, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as runaways a bright mulatto woman who calls herself MATILDA ADAMS, (and two children called MARY ADAMS and BENJAMIN ADAMS,) says she is free but did belong to Benjamin Down, in Montgomery county, near Georgetown. Said mulatto woman is about 27 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, no per-ceivable marks—had on when committed a red gingham frock, brown cambric bonnet, light silk handkerchief on her neck, white cotton tockings, black stuff shoes. Mary Adams about 3 years of age; Benjamin Adams, about 15 months old.

any) is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away,otherney will be discharged according to law. D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore City and County Jail.

The owner of the above described persons (if

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 25th day of June, 1834, by Thos. Bailey, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a dark mulatto man, who calls himself MAJOR HOWARD or MAJOR BROWN, says he is free, but did belong to Mr. Thomas Howard, who formerly lived in Anne County, near Mr. Upton Dorsey's. Said mulatto man is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 94 inches high, has two scars on his left cheek, several small scars on his hands, large full eyes-had on when committed, a summer striped roundabout, drab cloth pantaloons, blue cassimere vest, cotton shirt, pair of coarse boots, and black pasteboard 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 discharged accor-

ding to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore City and county Jail.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore ity and county, on the 27th day of June, 1834, Charles Kernan, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaces Cook, on Capitol Hill, Washington City, D. C. Said mulatto woman is about 24 years of age, 5 feet 4 3-4 inches high, has a small wen on the back of her hand near the wrist-had or when committed, a blue gingham frock, straw bonnet, small white shawl on her neck, white prove property, pay charges and take them

The owner of the above described mulatto woman, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her aw erwise she will be discharged according to

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

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore HAVE just received an additional supply of City and County, on the 28th day of June, 1834, by Ephraim Smith, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a constant of the City PORTER, ALE and LEMONADE during the season.

ALSO

PORTER, Sand LEMONADE during the season.

Peace in and R. the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself PETER HOOD, says he is free, but did belong to Joseph Carey, hving in Milton, Sussex County, State of Decimare. Said negro man ind where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

ALSO,—

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

ALSO,—

BOARDS AND RAIL
is about 31 years of ago. 5 feet 84 inches high, has two scars on his left a rm, and a large scar on his right leg—had on when committed, a black fustian coat, old yelle w silk vest, drab black fustian coat, old yelle w silk vest, drab cloth pantaloons, cotton shirt, fine lace boots, and old black fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described negro mon, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dis-

charged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore City and County Jail. july 8

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 13th day of June, 1834, by Abraham D. Graff, Esq. a Justice of the The subcriber 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 envery reasonable terms. He has also on hand a variety of scar on the left car, a large scar on his left side, caused by a burn; and one on his left leg, caused by a burn. Had on when committed, ticularly invites his old customers and the pub- twilled cotton pantaloons, drab cloth vest, cot-

The owner (if any) of the above described 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 servent.

The Public's humble servent.

The Public's humble servent.

The Public's humble servent. Baltimore City and County Jail.

july 8 WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 8th day of June, 1834, by Jumes Blair, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself JOHN HAR-RISON, alias STEPHEN FRUMAN, says he is free, but did belong to John McLane, blacksmith, living on Fell's Point, Baltimore. Said negro is about 32 years old, 5 feet 84 inches high, has a scar near the left eye, and has lost a tooth in front. Had on when committed, drab cloth roundabout, drab Virginia cord pantaloons, cotton shirt, coarse boots, and an old

perty, pay charges and take him away, otherise he will be disposed of as the law directs.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden

Baltimore city and county Jail. july 8

CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All com-TOR SALE, at Easton Point, a vessel load of Lumber, among which is some nice Chestnut fencing and flooring plank. It will be sold low for cash, if taken away immediately. GOLDSBOROUGH & LEONARD.

Easton, july 8

may 29 Baltimere.

PRIN TUESD and every

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Are THR half yearl No sub ages are s publisher Advert serted the five cents ger adver

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESD IY & SATURDAY MORNING (during the Session of Congress,)

and every TUESDAY MORNING, the residue of the year-BY

RICHARD SPENCER, PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION

THE TERMS

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

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

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



BY AUTHORITY.

AWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE PIRST 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

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of cluding the sum necessary to supply books and Representatives of the United States of America stationary lost in the conflagration, one thousand in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to he paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, viz.

For compensation to the President and Vice resident of the United States, the Secretary
f State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the
ecretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy,
For the office of nd the Postmaster General, sixty thousand

For clerks and messengers in the office of Secretary of State, twenty thousand three!

indred dollars. For clerks, machinist, and messenger in the tent Office, five thousand four hundred dol-

For incidental and contingent expenses of the one thousand dollars. Department of State, including the expense of publishing and distributing the laws, and for carrying into effect the resolution of the Senate ments, and cost of printing patents. eighteen of the twenty sixth of February, eighteen hun- thousand dollars. Ired and thirty-three, and thirty-first of March, herefrom, in prosecution of same, thirty one one thousand dollars.

For contingent and incidental expenses of the seventy-five dollars.

thousand five hundred dollars.

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

For contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, repairs of the buildings, sand dollars. three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars. For completing the publication of the diplothe peace of seventeen hundred and eightybree to the fourth of March, seventeen hunninety-two dollars and fifty-two cents.

For the documentary history of the revolution, per act of March second, eighteen hundred and thirtythree, 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 of which the work is to be composed, the progress made in the work, the number of volumes which will be required to complete it, and an estimate of the money which it may be necessary to appropriate for the fulfilment of the contract.

For the erection of a fence of wood corres-

ponding 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-

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 watchings 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 Treasury, sixteen thousand seven hundred dollars, including one hundred and fifty dollars, additional 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 messengers in the office of the First Comptroller, sincteen thousand three hundred dollars, including two hundred dollars additional compensation 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 messenger in the office of the First Auditor, th rteen

thousand nine hundred dollars. For compensation to the Second Auditor of

the Treasuay, 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 messengers in the office of the Third Auditor, wenty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty

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

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Fourth Auditor seventeen thousand seven hundred and fifty dellars. For compensation to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Auditor, twelve thousand eight hundred dallars.
For compensation to the Tacasurer of the

United States, three thousand dollars. For compensation to the clerks and messen ger in the office of the Treasurer, of the Uni-

ted 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 messengers in the office of the Register of the Treasury, twenty-four thousand two hundred dol-

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

For compensation to the clerks and messengers 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-

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, three thousand nine hundred and fifty dol-

For compensation to the secretary to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the expenses of stationary, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the several offices of the Treasury Department, the following several sums, viz.

For the office of the Secretary, of the Trea-

sury, including the expenses incurred in con-sequence of the burning of the Treasury building, ten thousand dollars.
For the office of the First Comptroller, in

cluding the sum necessary to supply books and lars. 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, on

For the office of the Third Auditor, eight hundred dollars.

For the office of the Fifth Auditor, one thousand dollars. For the office of the Treasurer of the Unit States, one thousand dollars.

For the office of the Register of the Treasury, three thousand dollars. For the office of the Solicitor the of Treasury

ments, and cost of printing patents, eighteen

For compensation to the legal representasighteen hundred and thirty-four in conjunction tives of the late William Wirt, Esq. in full for with the statistical inquiries set on foot by the professional services rendered the United with the statistical inquiries set on foot by the professional services rendered the United late Secretary of State, Edward Livingston, and Sales in suits relative to lands lying in Misto reimburse the contingent fund the sum taken souri, in Alabama and in Florida, the sum of

For additional clerk hire in the issuing of For contingent and incidental expenses of the military land scrip, making out of natents for Patent Office, two thousand one hundred and Virginia military surveys, and for private land claims, and in adjusting the accounts of the surveyors general, four thousand dollars.

For additional clerk hire in writing and recording not less forty thousand patents, at a price not exceeding fifteen cents each, six thou-

For compensation to six additional clerks, one year, to aid in registering sales of lands matic correspondence of the United States from and adjusting the accounts of receivers of public moneys for districts recently created, and cents. dred and eighty-nine, thirteen hundred and and bringing up other arrears, six thousand dollars.

For translations, and for expense of passports and sea letters, three hundred dollars. For stating and printing the public accounts for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, one thousand five hundred dol-

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

For incidental and contingent expenses of

lars.

said buildings, fuel, abor, oil and repairs, live 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-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

ger in the office of the Paymaster General four thousand six hundred dollars. For contingent expenses of said office three

undred 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 undred dollars. For compensation to clerks in the office of

the Adjutant General, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars. For contingent expenses of said office, one housand 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 dollars. 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 said office, including printing advertisements, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Chief Engineer, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars. For contingent expenses of said office, one

housand dollars. For the services of lithographer, and the expenses of the lithographic press of the War Department, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the Ordnance Office , two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, eight undred dollars. For compensation to the clerk in the office

For compensation to the clerk in the office up the arrears, and for transcribing the field of the Surgeon General, eleven hundred and notes of said office, for the purpose of having ifty dollars. For contingent expenses of said office, four

undred dollars. For the salary of a clerk in the Topographical Bureau, one thousand dollars.

Bureau, seven hundred dollars. For the salary of the Commissioner of Pensions, two thousand five hundred dollars.

office of the Secretary of War, four thousand ted States, per act of second of March, eighteen 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 the Public Buildings in Washington City, two of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, thousand dollars. granting revolutionary pensions, five thousand For arrearages for salaries and clerk hire,

printing, stationary, rent, expenses of procuring revolutionary records, and other continguity and pay of messenger, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. thirty-three, five thousand dollars. For printing stationery, rent, expenses of procuring revolutionary records, and other con-

tingencies, in the office of the Commissioner of the Pensions, six thousand five hundred dol-For the salary of the superintendent and watchmen of the northwest executive building,

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

For fitting up the basement rooms of the executive building occupied by the War Department, 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-For contingent expenses of said office, two

thousand seven hundred dollars. For compensation of the Commissioners of

the Navy Board, ten thousand five hundred dollars. For compensation of the Secretary of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, two thou-

sand dollars. For compensation to the clerks, draughtsman, and messenger, in the office of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, eight thousand

four hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, one thousand eight hun fred dollars. For salary of the superintendent of the south-

west executive building, and the watchmen, eight hundred and fifty dollars. For contingent expenses of said building, including 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, making up blanks, and compenation to two watch

men and one laborer, sixteen hundred and forty For additional clerk hire for the year eighteen 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

For compensation to the Surveyor General six hundred dollars, in lieu of an appropriation 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 elerk 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

housand dollars. For compensation to the Surveyor General in Arkansas, one thousand five hundred dollars. ant counsel, under the acts for the settlement of For compensation to clerks in said office. one thous and 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 Louisiana, two thousand dollars. For compesation to the clerks in the office

of said surveyor, fifteen 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 Mississippi, two thousand dollars. For compensation to the clerks in the office

of said surveyor, two thousand seven hundred 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 three hundred dollars. For compensation to the surveyor in Ala-

bama, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerk and draughtsman in the office of the said surveyor, one thousand dollars each.

For additional clerk hire, in order to bring up the arrears, and for transcribing the field otes 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 Flo

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

them preserved at the seat of Government, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Topographical Bureau, one thousand three hundred and ical Bureau, one thousand three hundred and previously furnished have been defaced, or one thousand seven hundred and twenty-six for pay and mileage of the members of become materially injured by use, five thou-

For salaries of clerks transferred from the sold or granted under the authority of the United States, per act of second of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, including arrears of salary not paid for eighteen hundred and thirty and Illinois at some suitable point near lake

> For compensation to the Commissioner of dollars. For purchase of books for the library of

Congress, five thousand dolldars. For salary of the principal and assistant

For compensation to the officers and clerk of the saint, ten thousand six hundred dollars.
For compensation to assistants in the several depirtments of the mint, and wages of laborere employed in the various operations of the establishment, including one thousand dollars for ent, including one thousand dollars for the salary of an assistant assayer and one thousand five hundred dollars for his services and the mist, in order to examine certain process-

and Secretary of the Michigan Territory, seren 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 arrearages for compensation and mileage 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 tweaty five dollars and thirty-five cents. For compensation to the Govenor, 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 tars each, from the sixteenth of March, eigh teen hundred and thirty-three, to thirty-first December, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, hirteen 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 anid Territory, three thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of Arkansas Territory, three hundred and may donars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges,

and Secretary of the Florida Territory, includ-

ing additional compensation per act of twenty-sixth May, eighteen hundred and thirty, of eight hundred dollars to the Judge of the superior court of the eastern district of said Territory, eleven thousand three hundred dollars For ad litional comp n ation for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-three, to the Judges of the superior courts of the eastern and southern stricts of the Florida Territory, one

of last year of one thousand six hundred dollars, for "additional compensation of two of the said Judges" of the Florida Territory. For contingent expenses of the Florida Territory, 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, stationary and printing, nine thousand one hundred and seventy-three dollars and twenty-four

For arrearages 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 eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two thousand seven hundred and nineteen dollars and fifty

For allowances to the law agent and assist private land claims in Florida, including arrearages, nine thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

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

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

sociate Judges of the District of Columbia, and of the Judges of the Orphans' Courts of the said district, nine thousand five hundred dol-

For compensation to the Attorney General i 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

lollars. For contingent expenses of said office, five hundred dollars. For compensation to the Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, one thousand dol-

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 jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures, incurred in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-four. and preceding years; and likewise for defraying five thousand dollars. 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 granted by special acts of Congress, one thousand three hundred and tifty dollars.

dollars and seventy-nine cents.

For surveying the public lands, and for es--three, the sum of two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Michigan, in addition to the unexpended balance of former appropriations with the uncelled and of the unexpended balance of former appropriations. ance of former appropriations, sixty thousand

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

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

For compensation to the recorder, two comnissioners, and translators, for the final adjustneat of private land claims in Missouri, per act of eighteen hundred and thirty-two, which act and a supplemental act of second March, continued in force for one year from the first of October next, including an unexpended balance of former appropriations of eight hundred expenses during a visit to Europe on behalt of 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 aid 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 Government, 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 thousand 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 claim against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall be ascertained and admitted 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 o the same places, eight thousand dollars. For salaries of the Charges des Affaires to Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Tur-key, Belgium, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Peru, Mexico, Central America, and New Grenada, fifty-eight thousand five hundred lollars.

the House of Representatives of the third of For the salary of the Drogoman to the legation of the United States to Turkey, and for contingent expenses of that legation, six thousand 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 ive hundred dollars. For contingent expenses of all the missions broad, thirty thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the agents for claims at ondon and Paris, four thousand dollars. For the expenses of intercourse with the Mediterranean Powers, twenty-four thousand four bundred dollars. For the relief and protection of American

seamen in foreign countries, thirty thousand

For the contingent expenses of foreign inter-course, therety thousand dollars. For compensation and expenses of an agent to Hayana, to procure the archives of Florida,

housand five hundred dollars. For compensation to the judges of the Western and Middle districts of Florida, under the acts of eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-three, sixteen hundred dollars.

To defray the costs of certain suits decided against the United States, as directed in the act of May twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one thousand dollars. For balance due to Lucius Lyon, commiss oner appointed to ascertain and survey the northern boundary of the state of Illinois, per

a t of second March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, one thousand and sixty-eight dollars and twelve cents.

For additional payment for the statue of Washington, five thousand dollars. For payment of the balance found to be due on settlement at the Treasury, to the legal representatives of John W. Smith, deceased, late special agent in relation to the sale of property in New Orleans, formerly belonging to Ed-ward Livingston, nine hundred and ten dollars

and twenty-four cents. For survey of the coasts of the United States, thirty thousand dollars. For the erection of the custom house at New

London, in the State of Connecticut, in addition to an unexpended balance of former appropriations, nine thousand dollars. For the erection of the custom house at Middletown, in the State of Connecticut, in addition to an unexpended balance of former appro-

For the erection of a custom house at New Bedford, in the State of Massachusetts, in addiion to an unexpended balance of former approriations, eight thousand two hundred dollars. For the erection of a custom house at Newburyport, in the State of Massachusetts in addition to an unexpended balance of former ap-propriations, eight thousand two hundred dol-

For the erection of a public warehouse at Baltimore, in addition to an unexpended balance of former appropriations, twenty-three thousand dollars.

To construct a cistern on the custom-ho lot at Key West, five hundred dollars. To construct a brick wall to enclose the custom-house lot, and a small building connected with the wall, and for repairs to the custom-house at Providence, Rhode Island, one

To construct a brick wall to enclose the custom-house lot at New Orleans, five thousand five hundred dollars. To supply a deficiency in the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, twenty-

thousand dollars.

For empleting the compilation of the laws of the Territory of Floride, two thousand five hundred dollars. For compensation to Robert Mills, the architect employed by order of the House of Representatives to superintend the alterations

plan of said Mills, one thousand dolars.

For the repair and completion of the United

For pay and mileage of the members of For the salaries of registers and receivers of land offices where there are no sales, three by the President to sign all patents for land offices where there are no sales, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Congress and Delegates, seventy thousand and eighty dollars, in addition to the appropriation made by act of the eleventh day of February eighteen hundred and thirty-four. eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

To enable the Directors of the Mint to procure the requisite apparatus for parting gold and silver by the sulphuric acid, and to establish a refinery for that purpose on the most ap-proved principles under the control of the institution, seven thousand dollars.

For payment of preparing, printing and inding the documents ordered one printed by Gales & Scaton, forty thousand dollars, under n eighteen hundred and thirty-two, twenty contained in the appropriation for the same obthe same restrictions and reservations as were ject by the act of the fifth day of May eighteen

hundred and thirty-two. For payment for printing the documents re-lating to the public lands, ordered to be print-ed by the Senate of the United States, and for binding and engraving the necessary maps, forty-two thousand nine hundred and sixty eighteen hundred and thirty-three, are hereby the Senate whose accounts for the same shall be settled and adjusted at the Treasury in the usual manner.

For the contingent expenses of the Senate, in addition to the appropriation contained in the act of the eleventh day of February eighteen hundred and thirty-lour, forty-six thou-sand two hundred and ninety-four dollars.— And for the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, in addition to former appropriations, thirty-five thousand dollars.
To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to

carry into effect the act entitled "an act for the relief of certain in-olvent debtors," approved the seventh day of June eighteen hundred and thirty-four, five thousand dollars. For payment of balance due the representa-tives of Samuel Babcock on settlement of his accounts, one hundred and forty-six dollars,

twenty-three cents. For payment of balance due Gurdon Trumbuil, Superintendent of the public works at Stonington Harbor, two hundred and six y-two dollars six tee a cents. For payment of Major P. H. Perrault, balance due on account of the survey of the har-

bor of St. Augustine, two dollars and eightyfour cents. Forpayment of balances due Joseph D. Selden, superintenden of the erection of a lighthouse at Buffaloe and Erie, one thousand six hundred and ninty-seven dollars and sixty-two

For payment of the arrearages due contract-ors on the Cumberland road in Ohio, one thousand six hundred and nine dollars, thirty-six cents. For the expenses of a "Digest of the exist-ing Commercial Regulations of foreign coun-

tries" now in preparation under a resolution of

March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, the sum of five thousand and one hundred dollars.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the
Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby
authorized to pay to the collectors, naval officers, surveyor, and their respective clerks, together with the weighers of the several agents of the United States, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as will give to the said officers respectively, the same compensation in the year one thousand eight hundred & thirty-bur according to the importations of that year, as they would have been entitled to receive if the act of the fourteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, had not gone into effect: and that the clerks employed by the respective collectors, naval officers and surveyors of the several ports, shall be paid for the year, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three as if they had been specifically included in the third section of the act of the second of March, of said year, entitled "an act making appropriations for the civil & diplomatic expenses of the government for the year, eighteen hundred and thirty-three:" provided however, that in no case shall the compensation of any other officers than collectors, naval officers and surveyors, whether by salaries, fees, or otherwise, exceed the sum of two thousand dollars each p ra n m; nor shall the union of any two or more of theso officers in one person entitle him to receive more than the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; and provided, also, that no officer shall receive under this act a greater annual salary or compensation than was paid to such officer for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, provided however that the number of officers to be employed in any of the custom-houses shall not be augmented beyond those now in service; and provided further that the said collectors, naval officers and surveyers shall render an account quarterly to the Treasury, and the other officers herein named or referred to shall render an account quarterly to the respective collectors of the customs where they are employed, to be forwarded to the Treasury, of all the fees and emoluments whatever by them respectively received, and of all expenses incident to their respective offices, which accounts shall be in such form and be supported by such proofs, to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as will in his judgment best

enforce the provisions of this section and shew its operation and effect. SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That no payment of the money, appropriated by this act, or any other act passed at the present session of Congress, shall be made, in the note or notes of any Bank, which shall not be at par value at the place where such payment may be made, provided that nothing herein con-tained, shall be construed to make any thing but gold and silver a tender in payment, of

any debt due from the United States to indi-

viduals.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Senate be and he hereby is directed to pay out of the fund appropriated by law for the pay of members of Congress, to Elisha R. Potter of the State of Rhode Island, such compensation as is allowed by law to members of Congress, for his travel from his place of residence to the city of Washington, to claim a seat in the Senate, and for his return and also the per diem compensation for the days he was in actual attendance at the seat of Government from the commencement of the present session of Congress, until the final decision by the Senate against his right to the seat so claimed by him. JNO. BELL,

Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate. Approved, 27th June, 1834.
ANDREW JACKSON. Mr. Thomas B. Allen, of York county, Va.,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. VAN BUREN,

in the Representatives Hall according to the

TO THE PUBLIC .- The gross misrepresentations of my conduct in the Bank of Maryland, have induced me to publish the annexed affidavit, that the public may see that the very Government in relation to the Bank of the persons who are most clamorous in denouncing me, had as much agency and control over the transactions of that Bank as I had. From the friendly relations which subsisted between the gentlemen, who were my former partners the parties to dispose of them in this country, and myself, I was willing to bear in silence the censure heaped upon me by persons who knew nothing of the affair, without disclosing who were the real agents in all the visionary spec- his engagement into effect as it was at first an ulations in wich the Bank embarked. But ticipated. This deponent further saith, that at when the joint authors of all the mischief, for the instance of this deponent and the parties inthe purpose of diverting public attention from terested with him, Reverdy Johnson and David themselves, are traducing me in every quarter, I think I cannot be censured for informing the public, who are responsible for the mismanagement of the Bank of Maryland. Although we

were no doubt inserted, not for any of the pur- this subject; which he did, and effected a sale of poses of the deed, but to furnish exculpatory the Bonds to it-the debt for the purchase of evidence to the parties.

EVAN POULTNEY. BALTIMORE CITY, to wit:-On this eightcenth 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 the city aforesaid, personally appeared EVAN POULTNEY, who solemnly, sincerely, and truly declared and affirmed, that these negociations he had little or scarcely any the facts hereinafter stated are correct and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief. This considered as his recollection of facts and cirdeponent saith, that in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two, a partnership was formed between Reverdy Johnson, John Glenn, David pally engaged in the business. This deponent M. Perine, Hugh McElderry, Evan T. Ellicott, and himself in the stock and profits of the Bank of Maryland, in which this deponent was to be interested in the ratio of four hundred s ares, and the said Reverdy Johnson, John Glenn, David M. Perme, Hugh Mcilderry, and Even T. Ellicott, in the ratio of one hundred shares each, three of whor, 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 this 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 Joinson, Glenn, Perine, McElderry, and Evan T. Ellicott having as full and free access to the Books of the ostensible partner in that particular agenaccount of said Bank as this deponent had, and were 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 to 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 proportions above mentioned; and that each was to be interested in the operations 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 adwice of the above named parties, at high prices. In pursuance of the agreement between the parand after a sufficient quantity of the sion her the bank had been purchased with the funds of the bank,& was held by it in its corporate charcter, this deponent as President of the Bank transferred to J. Glenn, one bundred shares, to Reverdy Johnson, one hundred dires, o Hug's McElderry, one a indred shares, to David M Perine, one handred shares, to Ev n T. Ellicott, one hundred shares, and to himself, four hun fred shares and each of the parties with Company, in which they were to be the print to send to the Bank of Maryland I can have no host tune of ever again entrusting them with their across the river." the exception of John Glenn, who did not do so passed his note to the Bank for the same This leponent further saith, that sometone after the partnership was formed, the parties borrowed from the Union Bank of Maryland, upon the point responsibilty of the partners, one hundred land, so far as this deponent and his partners thousand dollars, to aid in the accomplishment were concerned, were advanced to pay for the thousand dollars, to aid in the accomplishment of the plans the paries had agreed to pursae in conducting the affairs of the Bank. -This deponent further saith, that in the year 1833, and during said partnership, bonds of tion with the Bank of Maryland-that the the state of Tennessee, amounting to \$500,000, dissolution of the partnership above mentioned were purchased of General G. W. Gibbs, the President of the Union Bank of the State of Tennessee-all the said partners 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 McElderry and 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 Boads-which he continued to make efforts to do in this country, but without success. The exigencies of the Bank, however arising out of the purchase of these bonds and other transactions entered into by the parties, became so pressing as to render an accession of pecuniary means indispensable to sustain the credit of the Bank, and this deponent and the parties connected with him, concluded to purchase, if practiable, 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 estimation in the market, and the parties supposed would furnish a gradation to which he has been brought by his material upon which money could readily be own unexampled turpitude; it is due to ourraised, besides presenting a reasonable prospect selves and to the public, that we should ask for speculation upon the probable advance in the price of it, which it was then supposed by until we can present them with the history of the parties might advance to one hundred dol- our connection with the Bank referred to. Unthe parties might advance to one hundred doflars per share. That John Glean, Reverdy Johnson, and D. M. Perine were authorised to enter into a negociation with the Union Bank to effect this object. They succeeded in doing so, and made the purchase at eighty-five dollars per share-John Gienn giving his note for it to the Bank, the Stock being transferred to him, and the Tenessee 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 de ponent and his partners, and they receiving the Sock 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 means to aygment their Though the Tennessee Bonds were resources. then pled ed to the Union Bank, it was supposed if were of them could be effected in Europe, a important advace upon their price would be realised, and under the authority with which this deponent had been invested, he entered into a contract with Thomas Ellicott to effect their sale -that the said Thomas Ellicott

and others, but before he embarked, it became years; \$125,000 at the end of twenty five years the end of the business of amount and even more by the publication rewere submitted and adopted with great unanthe Bank, was the real cause of the recent disland would require a prompt application, of not only all the means, but all the financial 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 the relinquishment by Thomas Ellicott of his Bonds, so far as might be necessary to enable he agreed to do it on receiving a much less consideration as he alleged, than he had reason to believe he would have realized by carrying of Union Bank Stock-they returned and reported that the Secretary had declined making

were jointly concerned, yet such was my re-hance on my partners, that they had absolute tingent drafts for two hundred thousand dollars control over the affairs of the Bank. In fact to the Union Bank. It was then concluded to such was my confidence in Reverdy Johnson effect an absolute sale of these Bonds to the and John Gienn, that even after the Bank sus- Union Bank, in order that it might pledge them pended payment, at their instance, I executed to the Government, and receive from it funds deed without a knowledge of its contents, and with which to accom lish the objects desired which I find upon examination since, contains by us, and Reverdy Johnson was authorised to various recitals of facts, not true, and which enter into the negociation with the Bank upon he six thousand shares of the Union Bank Stock being by that means and at time pail, 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 Deponent, for tors acting under a deep sense of the duty they seventy-five thousand dollars each, were given owed the Stockholders of this Institution forthseventy-five thousand dollars each, were given This deponent feels it proper to state, that, in agency, and therfore his statements must be cumstances derived from the persons above further saith, that previous to, and during the existence of the said partnership, different agreeies or branches were established, at the suggestion of the different parties interested that Back. On the 2d of April 1833, the Bank ed," say they, "that they would be satisfied guilty. one at Louisville, Kentucky, one at Litt the common benefit of the partners, but in each ons; and in order to do so effectually, became

> Cumberland, were under the control and supervision of John Glenn. The agency at New York was under the supervison of Evan T. Ellicott, and those in New Orieans and the Valley of Virginia, were under the control and supervision of this deponent. That at the time of the stoppage of the Bank of Maryland, he agencies or branches above mentioned, large sum of money, a sum which would have been more han sufficient to enable it to sustain itself without difficulty. This denoment furthoperations had been entered into, and the Bank was surrounded by the difficulties they had produced, some of the parties became greatly marmed at the prospect before them, and insistwhich was accordingly agreed to be done, the which the Bank of Maryland was furnished public. notes of the parties which had been given for with an earlier opportunity than was anticipathe stock to the Bank of Maryland being after- ted, of disposing of these bonds; and requesting ther saith, that during the existence of the said cott might go out with every necessary voucher ity not merely to the Bank itself, but particularly be preferred, are few in number and sufpartnership, it was one of the measures adopted evidencing the right of the Bank of Maryland larly to the present board of Directors. The ficiently well known to our citizens, to enable ipal proprietors, and over which they were to exercise the control. That the influence of the parties was exerted at the Legislature, to latin to its sale of the Bonds to the Bank of With the present Board of Directors I have. procure a charter for the same, in which they ucceeded, and the funds of the Bank of Marystock. The Company being established, it went into operation, and was used as one of the means for extending their business in connecdissolution of the partnership above mentioned was not intended to interfere with the interests of the parties in that Company, which it was understood was to remain as it was—the said parties to be interested as before in the profits hereof, and the stock remaining on the books he was informed that the Bank of Maryland of the Bank of Maryland. That an effort was had sold the Bonds to this Institution, and it made in March last by this deponent and his must also be true that he must have known, partners, to separate the interests of the bank | what was matter of public runov in this city, Maryland and the General Insurance Company, but how far it has been successful this deponent cannot say. Affirmed before, JAMES B. LATIMER.

TO THE PUBLIC. EVAN POULTNEY, formerly President of the Bank of Maryland, and now under indictment or peculating the funds of that Institution, raving just circulated a pamphlet termed "A Brief Exposition of Matters relating to the Bank of Maryland," in which the names of the un lersigned, and those of several other gentlemen, have been introduced, evidently for the purpose not so much of vindicating himself, as to reduce the gentlemen referred to and ourselves, to the same state of miserable dethem to suspend all opinion upon the subject, less other persons who have fully examined into the matter, as well as ourselves, are grossly deceived, it will not be difficult to establish that from first to last Poultney, and those who are now advising him, had adopted a regular and organized plan to enrich themselves at the public expense, in total violation of every prin ide of common honesty, and that it was carridout with a boldness and indecency 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 hunlred 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 as-

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 Mary-United States. It being necessary to obtain land:-And whereas any assignment or assignments of said bonds, which may have been contract in relation to the sale of the Tennessee | heretofore made by the said Bank of Maryland are either wholly void, or subject in law 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 M. Perine went to Washington to solicit funds the satisfaction of the debts due from the Bank ville. In taking my departure, I should do from the Treasury Department, upon a pledge of Maryland to the Union Bunk 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 Tennesseo, 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 Bank so long since as October last, by purchase from the Bank of Maryland, and for which this Bank had paid \$510,000, impelled the Direcwith, under the advice of Counsel, to institute and action for damages against Mr. Gibbs, for what appeared to them to be, a

The Bonds in question as is stated in the publication released to were given by the State of Tennesses, to the Union Bank of the

them at any moment with at reference at all the pressure of public reprobation. es of the Charter of the Bank of Tennessee, of the proceedings of that Bank in re-Mar, and, and a satistical account of the condition of the State itself, particularly showing the amount of her debts and of her resourcess.

All the papers were, as soon as they could be prepared, forwarded by the Bank of Tennessee to the Bank of Maryland, without intimating a doubt but that the latter Bank had a lear eight to dispose of the Bonds as she might thank 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 this City since April last, when at last, it not before. that the late President of this Institution was in New York, in April or May last, for one or two weeks, for the purp se, it was said, of selling the Bonds for the account of the Union Bank. And yet until Siturday last, and when 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 when it was also known by Mr. Gibbs, that both the State of Maryland and the United States were very large depositors in it, was a thing not to have been anticipated, and to which this Institution could not be expected to submit.

he 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 discredit which the possible hazard of a loss of so much money was likely to produce in the public mind, unless prompt measures were taken to correct the impression. This institution cannot however believe that the publication in question has received the sanction of the Bank of Tennessee, and they have, if possible, still greater difficulty in believing that it has met, or will receive, the approbation of the state itself. A high moral conviction of what is due to her public faith, will, they doubt not, cause and uninterrupted enjoyment of the investment. In the meantime the stockholders may be asthey 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.

ferred to, yet as evidence that it was not their imity: wish to oppress the defendant by the exaction of caused the Sheriff to be informed that they think would secure the defendant's appearance against him.

This is all 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

or a short time, to visit my family at Nash-

occasion, interfered so generously and effectually in my behalf. The measure adopted, in ed that the late failure of the Bank of Marythe name of the Union Bank, was wholly unexpected;-the amount of bail required, renlered the imprisonment of my person inevita- with it, and the mismanagement of other monble. I was a stranger: and had no claims, ied institutions established amongst us, have than those which a temporary residence might have given me, to the confidence of this com- dence, the solvency and even of the integrity of munity. And yet, no sooner was my situa- a large mass of our citizens, and must operate tion made known, than measures were instantly taken for my relief, and instead of Five and trading prosperity of the city. HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,-bail to of Tennessee, which he knew were held by this thrice that amount was offered, by about fifty gentlemen, with many of whom I had not even and by an earnest attachment to the good the pleasure of a personal acquaintance. I name which the citzens of Baltimore are entihave not the vanity to attribute this, to any o- tled to claim from the world, to announce in the ther motive than that which actuates all highminded men, in resisting an act of oppression, even though he victim be a stranger, and unknown to them. It is in vain for the board of the Union Bank of Maryland, if they avow the have brought about the present unfortunate us, the Bank feit as much pain at the pressure groundless and wacton attack on the credit of act as their's, to defend it against the imputation of harshness and oppre sion .- Public opinion has already pronounced upon it in a voi o

with any bail that he should think would seand with the full concurrence of all, to extend of Tennesses gave full authority to its President, G. W. Gibbs, G. proceed to the easily be business, to with one at Wheeling, Virginia, ward to sell the Boarts, and in the execution they cause the Sheriff to be so indicate they cause the Sheriff to be so indicate they cause the Morrhands and Provinced that the present disorders are until the Boarts, and in the execution they cause the Sheriff to be so indicate they cause the Morrhands and Provinced that the present disorders are until to be attributed to be defined as they cause the Sheriff to be so indicate they cause the Morrhands and Provinced that the present disorders are until to be attributed to be attributed to be attributed to be attributed to be considered. this power, he sold them to the Bank of it when the writ was first placed in his hands? Ro k in Arkansaw, one at Eikton, Maryandi, Maryandi, Maryandi der a contract of the date, and then delivered who served the process, upon being asked the a spirit of wild and licentious speculation, they der a contract of the date, and then delivered who served the process, upon being asked the a spirit of wild and licentious speculation, they York, one at New Ocleans, and one in the them to the Bank of the differential Bank of the whole amount of he damages laid in the declaof these agencies or branches, some one of the partners was selected to superintend its operafield santioned on the 25th May, 1833.

ratios, viz:—five hundred thousand dollars as whole mass of this community, until those realbail. If this instruction was afterwards modily answerable are made known to the public. It is impossible to read this contract connect fied, of which however neither my counsel nor In this spirit they have sought the present op ted with the delivery and enforcement of the myself, were ever officially informed, it was portunity to avow their deep abhorrence of the cy. The agencies or branches at Little Rock, Bonds under it, without at once seeing that not done, until after I had endured imprison at Louisville, at Wheeling, at Elkton and at it was interded by the Burk of Tomessee, to ment for nearly twenty-four hours, and then

to the prior performance by the Bank of Ma | But it is not my intention now, to animalin the contemplation of both parties that the its statements are uncanded, and the views ability of the bank of Maryland to pay the which it takes of the main question in contropurchase money principally depended on her versy, are partial and unfair. The subject is extensive and as this deponent admits, indiscreet removed by the fact that so recognity as the 14th Tennessee, and for myself I can only say, that, these concerns, as actuated by the most base ed that the partnership should be dissolved, tution, was about to proceed to London, by nion Bank of Maryland has presented to the as liable to the weighty charges here promul-

> tllity. Representing large claims against it I am directly interested in sustaining its credit as a stranger, a very limited acquaintance; but there is not one of them with whom I have themselves to the public to use unremitted exhad the slightest misunderstanding. They have had, and yet continue to have my warmenst wishes for their successful and prosper- tunities of knowledge or industrious pursuit ous administration of the affairs of the Bank, may enable them to reveal to the public ob-But having some little experience upon this servation. 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 of the city of Baltimore, regard with the most

> Bonds for its security. It was hoped that such izens. a resort would prove unnecessary; and while 2. Further resolved, That our fellow citizens this hope lingered, the public caution was with- throughout the Union be assured that the held. It was only given when from circum- strongest and deepest sense of indignation perstances, which it is now unnecessary to detail, it vades this community, against the traudulent became, in my opinion and in that of my acts of those who have so largely contributed Counsel, the only resource to which I could to bring into discredit the character of this city. look for the security of the large debt which I represented.

rumor to the contrary, as absurd as it is un- every person concerned in the late fraudulent true, has, I understand, been industriously circulated, that, with regard to this step, I best exertions to detect and expose to the notice advised with no one but my counsel: and that of the law, all confederates, aiders and abetters they, and they only, knew when and how it of these frauds. was to be taken.

few weeks. How long my residence in Bal- of Merchants and Traders of this City to effect timore will then continue, must depend upon the release of Gen. Geo. W. Gibbs, from im-In this state of things the stockholders and circumstances. But I trust it will be long e- prisonment. nough to prove that my friends have not misplaced their confidence, and that those who claim any intention to pass upon the merits of

July 23d, 1834.

A CARD. t advisable to make into the proceedings of the signatures. Bank of Maryland, and the desire we feel of establishing by disinterested evidence as far as from each ward be appointed by the chair to swer we are preparing to the pamphlet of Mr. sign the foregoing report and resolutions. Evan Poultney, has so far delayed, and continues to delay, the appearance of the answer. her to take immediate steps to secure to the lt is now, however, in a course of publication, bona fide holder of the public stocks, purchased and will be completed in a few days, and we under the circumstances here detailed, the full have not the slightest apprehension of the result. The present card is owing to a report which In the meantime the stockholders may be aswe learn is in circulation that we have been superiority at all on this subsured that the board will leave nothing undone
sured that the board will be a sured to be a JOHA GLENN.

MERCHANTS' & TRADERS' MEET-

ING. At an adjourned meeting comprising a very arge proportion of the Merchants and traders It may be proper to add in conclusion that alof the city of Baltimore, held agreeably to nothough the Board have laid their damages in tice at the Indian Queen and Baltimore House, than even in the special plea that "the Bank is effect their sale—that the said Thomas Effect the sale of the Burds and in the process of astronger and Baltimore House, in the special plea that "the Bank is made arrangements to proceed to Europe to Europe to Europe to Europe to Europe to Europe to effect the sale of the Bonds and other objects, which he considered of much interest to himself because it was impossible for them to know under the circumstances here mentioned, but the Indian Queen and Baltimore House, than even in the special plea that "the Bank is on the 24th July, 1834, Mr. SAM'L. JONES, not obliged to criminate herself."

Jr. presided as Chairman, and George Rolice of the New York merchants, bank whigs themselves, directly assert that the

The undersigned, a Committee appointed at bail which he might be unable to procure, they a former meeting, to take into consideration the best mode of expressing the opinion of the would be satisfied with any bail that he should Merchants and Traders of the city of Baltimore, in regard to the extraordinary circumto answer the judgment that might be obtained stances which have grown out of the failure of

utions, present the following report. Baltimore, July 24, 1834. JACOB ALBERT, WM. CRAWFORD, Jr

OSMOND C. TIFFANY, JNO. HENDERSON, SAM'L. JONES. Jr. JACOB ROGERS. GEO. R. GAITHER.

credit of this community. It cannot be deniland, with the circumstances which have been from time to time, developed as connected spread abroad a general distrust of the prumost injuriously both against, the moral worth

Under these circumstances they feel impelled by a sense of what is due to themselves, strongest terms of reprobation, and in conformity with what they know to be the public senti ment of the city, their unqualified sentence of then denied. It is now confessed. condemnation against all and every one who condition of things. They are not willing that their fellow citi-

less are they disposed to rest in that silence, which may confound the innocent with the

Convinced that the present disorders are mongst the Merchants and Traders of Balticommon censure which must fall upon the whole scheme of adventure, by which certain individuals of this city have pushed the bankgive the Cank of Marylan I fall power to sell was done, not from any relentings, but under ing system to an extreme, which has brought so much calamity upon our citizens. They have seen in that endeavour the most profli-

In the developments belonging to these

They have no desire to single out individuals gated; they prefer, that that should be done by One word only as to the time at which the those whom the law has entrusted with the ducartion" made its appearance. It is insinuat- ties of investigation; their purpose is to anwords returned to them. This deponent fur- the Bank of Tennessee, in order that Mr. Elli- ed that it was selected from a feeling of hostil- nounce, that those against whom these charges by them, to establish the General Insurance to dispote of the Bonds, as also their value, insinuation is utterly groundless. Against the them henceforth to guard against the misforconfidence.

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 ertions to bring about, a full and complete investigation of every fraud, which their oppor-

In conformi y with the views herein express ed, therefore-Resolved, That the Merchants and Traders

severe reprehension the course of conduct by The Umon Bank of Maryland, through its which the Bank of Maryland and other monied late President, has been more than once advis- Institutions in this city, have brought the preed, that the Bank of Tennessee looked to the sent disasters upon a large portion of our cit-

3. Further resolved, That we will heartify and strenuously unite in aiding the prosecution. It is scarcely necessary to add, though a by all means which the law may afford, o proceedings referred to, and, we will use our

4. Further resolved, That this meeting high-It is my intention to return to this city in a Lapprove the measures taken by a number 5. Further resolved, That this meeting dis-

an effort to slander its title to so large an a-mount of its securities, and to bring upon it the duct or my views, have been greatly deceived. G. W. GIBBS. Union Bank of Maryland and the Union Bank of the state of Tennessee. of the state of Tennessee.
6. Further re olved, That the report of the

committee be signed by the Merchants and The nature of the examination which we find appointed for the purpose of procuring their two days .- Bal. Amer. 7 Further resolved that a committee of two

it can be done, every fact necessary to the an- obtain the signatures of all those disposed to S. Further resolved That the report and resolutions be published in the newspapars of the city of Balt ir ore.

SAM'L JONES Jr. Chairman. Gno. Rogers, ¿ Secretaries. THOS. E. HAMBLETON, N. B. The committee to wait upon the Merchants and Traders, for their signatures

will be notitied of their appointment as soon as From the Trenton (N. J.) Emporium. CITIZENS OF NEW JERSEY. Read the correspondence between the New

York Merchants and the Bank. The guilt of

tress. That it was done for the express purpose of coercing Congress to return the deposites. That having failed in that, the Bank may now relax its despotic policy, and once more permit its galling yoke to sit lightly upon its minions. Read for yourselves fellow citizens! All this is alleged by the friends of the Bank of Maryland and other monied Insti- 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 ma-chine." 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 by a most extensive system of bribery and The Merchants and Traders of the City of vote-buying. It has forced thousands of ar-Baltimore in behalf of themselves, and of their istocratic masters to discharge tens of thousands fellow townsmen, conceive it their duty in the of de, endent journeymen. It has created a present unhappy crisis of the business affairs panic and pressure throughout the country, great violence to my feelings were I to with-hold a public expression of my most grateful thanks, to those gentlemen, who upon a recent thanks, to those gentlement thanks, the thinks that the thinks 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 closed lips over them, or openly avow them. The President of the Bank himself admits

Did not the democratic presses in the win ter say, the cause of the distress lay with Mr. Biddler It was then denied. It is now con. fessed

Did not the President tell the committees 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

President, or rather Emperor Biddle, tells as the commercial community did. Bali Who, during all the convulsions that agonized zens throughout the Union should believe, that the business of the country, did Mr. Frelingloud and deep. The apology which they have the public indignation has not been awakened huysen say, "sat, calm as a summer's morning attempted, in their publication of Monday last, in this community by the late events, much with his directors around him, every thing The apology which they have the public indignation has not been awakened huysen say, "sat, calm as a summer's morning moving on harmoniously?" It was this Emperor Biddle, who now in public s lows his hypecritical face, wet with the tears of the crocodile and talks of the pain he endured, while inflicting arrows, firebrands, and death, upon the ommunity.

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 inutually 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 sesing these autheutic details. The Mormons assembled latein June in Clay County, (Mo). ryland of her part of the community of purchase. Vert upon the publication to which I have alled it is munifest that it must have been laded. In other respects, indeed in all respects, common with their fellow citizens, deeply lament the deplorable consequences to which it men armed with guns, tomahawks, 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" itself without difficulty. This deponent furth-could be any doubt upon this subject, when mately decide between the Union Bank of an utter destitution of the principles of common all who should be slain in fighting the buttles or suith, that during last autumn, after all these looking only to the centract itsef, it would be slain in fighting the buttles done the state of honesty; exhibiting the principal agents in for the possession of this Holy Land. The all who should be slain in fighting the battles Jackson county people were equally determin-August 1833, E. Poultagy as President of having confidence in my legal advisers, I and selfish motives of avarice, and pursuing ed to resist the passage of the river, at all the Bank of Maryland, addressed a letter to the baye no fear of the result. Their conclusions, their purpose without regard to the restraints hazards. A letter from a person on the spot, ablished in Maysville, Ky., says that Jackson county raised 900, and Lafayette 400, and that several hundred more were ready to come at a moment's warning. The feeling of the people may be conjectured from the expression 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 get

There were some attempts at negotiation The Jackson county people offered to buy all the lands of the Mormons at a double pricewhich was refused. The invaders professed peaceable intentions, and a desire only to take quiet possession of their own lands-professions 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," for fully or a hundred years. They will take up their intermediate 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 preperty they are forced to abandon, as well as for the damages they have sustained by being driven out.

Extraordinary Recognition .- A man has ately returned to England after an absence of thirty-six years, who was engaged, in the year 1793, with nineteen others, in the murder 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. Adv.

The Earthquakes at Santa Martha .- We Lave befere us a letter from Santa Martha, South America, dated June 15. One third of the houses have been thrown down by the late parthquakes, and of the rest, a balf were rendered uninhabitable. The Church of San Dohave misunderstood or misinterpreted my con-duct or my views, have been greatly deceived. Union Bank of Maryland and the Union Bank Cathedralthrowndown. Nine tenthsof the inhalitants had left the city. The desolation of its appearance was extreme. The shocks still continued up to 15th June. There had been Traders of the city, and that a committee be seventy or eighty during the period of twenty

> Suspected Piracy .- A shipwreck says the Bahama Gazette of the 29th ult. under unusal circumstances, has occurred to swindward among these Islands;
> "The barque Emerald, about 400 tons bur-

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 Heneagua on the 13th inst. On being boarded by the wreckers, they found she had been described 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, has been brought here, but having bilged soon after being boarded by the wreckers, none of the sugar (and but little of the coffee) had een saved."

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

TU We off our corre ing's pape this hot w In our es bandying selves, we apply to MR. T ers to con

Gazette o distinguis in Baltin the Baltin him in the ed one or this count for the ac THE reads Mr ment of t with which nimost an

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Senate, "The lesert wat tate nent he Ohio Ewing of sillon, an wards of WASTI where!! Surely sufficient What 000 of pul applied to

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Treasury and there Arrivo Brazil,car morning, fired a sa The Be her passa; The B Capt. Za Capt. Sa crew all

No one I hailed as exertions speeches enlighten Bank, th ious atter ter a pan his lip at houn uni have the out ever Benton's sink deep Most of claimers other,) d Benton i sant, and stand the offices. leave P he proce ception from th and its gratifyir that is pi States e

the pow sistent, perhap posed to the pow facts w airled ve determi and inju tunatel through farmer persons now le

their po column est par I shoul ticians the odd names stigma Tories TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1834.

We offer to our readers a third article from our correspondent "Observer," in this morning's paper. He seems determined to keep cool this hot weather. We admire his philosophy. bandying abuse with his opponents. For our-

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 triends in Baltimore, with the abridged account from the Baltimore Republican, of the dinner given inform the enemy where our ships of war were, and designated the best time to attack them, Talbot County, July 18, 1834. 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 tion is this new Whig party built? Is it not for the accuracy of the account here given.

THE BANK OF MARYLAND .- Who that reads Mr. Poultney's expose of the managealmost an endless amount of its paper, directly argument used in favour of a Bank of the U. wishes. They were designed to pinch the people, to raise the hue and cry against the Presi-

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

lesert waste of waters."

Ewing of downright falsehood.

Here we have, leaving out the office at Mas-WASTE OF WATERS" Echo answers

Surely such tremendous pressure as this, is sufficient to ruin any country? - Hemisphere.

What need the People care about the \$158-000 of public money seized by the Bank, and applied to its own use! It is all snug in the Treasury! Did not Judge Hopkinson write essays in the National Gazette, and have not Messrs, Clay, Calhoun, Webster, and Cobeen making speeches for seven months, to prove that the Bank of the United States is the Treasury? Well, the \$158,000 is in the bank, and therefore it is n the Treasury'-Gieb.

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NORFOLK, July 18. Boxer, Lt. Com. Farragut, from the coast of Brazil, came op from Hamplen Roals yesterda, morning, ancoored off the Navy Hospital, and likes of no consequence, unless the bank are the best of the specific of the Navy Hospital, and likes of no consequence, unless the bank are the best of the specific of the Navy Hospital, and likes of no consequence, unless the bank are denominated they are denominated to the denomination of the de fired a salute.

her passage in 37 days and 12 hours.

The Boxer left the U. S. ship Natchez, Capt. ZANTZINGERS at Rio, and the Ontario, Capt. SALTER, at Monte Viedo-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 warmly 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 Junto 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, without over afterwards redeeming his pledge; 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 Pennsylvanian 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 whole force the power and influence its money enables it to usa. 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 aired very essentially in producing that resolute determination to but down such an overgrown and injurious establishment, which now, fortunately for our liberties and welfare, exists

throughout the country-Richmond Eng. COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Spancer, - 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

was one who was opposed to the American re- their possession to riot and frolick on? Have trait of the venerable Jackson, emblazoned The new Colonial Secretary (Mr. Rice) has Chotens.—We learn from the (Jackson) volution, and preferred the oppression of an not the Committee on Post Offices and Post with that memorable sentence with which he carried his re-election for the town of Committee of Committee on Post Offices and Post with that memorable sentence with which he carried his re-election for the town of Committee of Committee on Post Offices and Post with that memorable sentence with which he carried his re-election for the town of Committee of Committee on Post Offices and Post with that memorable sentence with which he carried his re-election for the town of Committee on Post Offices and Post with that memorable sentence with which he carried his re-election for the town of Committee on Post Offices and Post with that memorable sentence with which he carried his re-election for the town of Committee on Post Offices and Post with that memorable sentence with which he carried his re-election for the town of Committee on Post Offices and Post with that memorable sentence with which he carried his re-election for the town of Committee on Post Offices and Post with the carried his re-election for the town of Committee on Post Offices and Post with the carried his re-election for the town of Committee on Post Offices and Post with the carried his re-election for the town of Committee on Post Offices and Post with the carried his re-election for the town of Committee on Post Offices and Post with the carried his re-election for the town of Committee on Post Offices and Post with the carried his re-election for the town of Committee on Post Offices and Post with the carried his re-election for the town of Committee on Post Offices and Post with the carried his re-election for the town of Committee on Post Offices and Post with the carried his re-election for the town of Committee on Post Offices and Post with the carried his re-election for the town of Committee on Post Offices and Post with the carried his re-election for the town of Committee on Post of Committee on Post of Committee on Post of Committee on Post of Co aristocratic government, to the blessings of an Roads circulated false statements with the view so promptly recaked the earliest whisper of the bridge. Sir E. Sugden lost his election by 2, posed to bursting the chains of British tyranny. Have not the panic makers in the Senate en-I have also been led to believe that that portion deavoured to make the people believe our conof the people who, during the formation of our merce was destroyed and the Government present government advocated a President and sold have to borrow money? and has not the contributed. On the right was a full length Senate for life, were proximating the same report of the Secretary of the Treasury given principles; and was there not a similarity be- the positive lie to all such attempts to deceive left, in happy contrast, the resemblance of that In our estimation, he would gain nothing by tween the Tories and those who were for draw- the people? Did not those new made Whigs, ing the reigns of government tighter around the lalias Tories, rejoice at the refusal of the French selves, 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.

To out 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 endeagious world? and have not they and their new free sons of Columbia from resenting the many Government ever flourished as well under any insults offered them by the British nation, previous to the last war, and who refused to fursion? Then do not those facts prove to the world nish supplies to our army during the last war, the uniform hostility of those reckless, ambiand endeavoured to prevent loans being made tious characters to their government, and that and destroy your fine towns by fire?

Then the next question is, on what foundabottomed on such characters as I have described, and the upper story of such materials as menting on the communications which I made could be gathered from the crash of time? How to the Editor of the Whig in relation to the apcould be gathered from the crash of time? How they can assume the name o' Whig is a mystery still to be unravelled. But when we take "Fair Play" seems to think it suspicious that ment of this Institution, and marks the facility a view of their proceedings during the last six I should press the claims of our county, in the with which its owners could put in circulation months, we are ready to say nothing is too gross filling of this vacancy, without naming the infor them to attempt. Their leader blushes not dividual. In my first communication, if he when he makes the most unfounded assertions will turn to it, he will find four individuals under the very eyes of the Bank of the U.S., in the Senate, and his satellites hesitate not to named, any one of whom I think would be acbut will see the total absurdity of the leading spread them over the four quarters of the globe, ceptable to the people of Talbot. But it seems ight or wrong. What have those characters of that "Fair Play" would have it thought that wiz: that such an Institution is necessary to undescribable name done? Have they not nursed an aristocratic money institution, with nearly a third of its capital belonging to Eng-timates it must be known to "Observer" that banks. Nothing can be more manifest, than that is only by means of repeated calls on the state is only by means of repeated calls on the state. banks, for the redemption of their paper with tion? Have they not cried aloud and endea- ting the Associate Judgesh p, and it may also specie, that this master bank can controul 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 in many instances subscribed thousands of untary offering of the then Chief Judge, who United States Bank, on the State Banks, deavoured to destroy the credit of the State Judgeskip haber him? Such a thought were not intended to prune the currency of the Banks? Have they not circulated a report, is farsical, and argues a want of knowledge of country. Nothing was more remote from its and on the above of the Sonate too, that \$150,000 the character of Mr. Butlitt. But are the prewere drawn from the United States Bank in tensions of Mr. Kerr, Mr. Hayward and Mr. specie, and deposited in the banks of New Loockerman, so wholly unworthy of notice that York, to destroy the one and aid the other? "Fair Play" would challenge me to name one dent and his arleisers, to control the action of Have they not even declared on the floor of the of them, that he may draw a comparison with Congress and thereby obtain a recharter. pository, and that the Government had to de- figured so largely in the political world of late, posit a large sum of money in her to prevent as has the Hon. U. S. Senator, but each of her from breaking? Have they not called them, it will be acknowledged, has received as Jackson (who spent his health and money, and unequivocal evidence of favourable considera-The mendacious Senator Ewing said in the risked his life in defeace of his country, against tion with the peoply, each of them enjoys as high Senate,

"The Canal is a solitude, and the Lake a lesert waste of waters."

The Dayton Democrat gives a detailed friends during both wars; and, forsoith, they is quite as free from the rankling prejudices of tatement of the exact amount of collections on he Ohio and Miami Canals, convicting Mr. are the W_{ijk} or W_{ijk} or ident without a hearing? Have they not pre-vented the committee of Congress from exams pensible prerequisites I will admit, in filling ming the books and papers of the bank, when this station, and if they are not to be found in wards of 55 per cent. Where now is Ewing's the charter of the bank expressly declares Conthe professional gendemen of Talbot, then the SOLITUDE?" Where is his "DESERT gress shall have the power to do so? Has not claims of our county should be set uside, but if the Senate selected four of the strong friends of they are, no secret favouritism, no individual

should she be rechartered, she will control A-

merica and destroy her liberty. try, as they were only put there for safe keeping, and liable to be drawn out any day of the posing what he is pleased to term the "Kitchen year by the Government? But doe; it not plainly show all this panic has been caused by ficers of the Government, appointed under, and those British adherents, the money aristocracy holding office in virtue of the provisions of the and the old fashioned Tories, expressly to de constitution. It is because they are supposed Arrival of the Bexer.-The U. S. schooner ceive the people, and force the recharter of the to control the actions of the Executive Departchartered; and do not facts plainly show the visible, irresponsible Regency," and not that The Boxer left Rioon the Sth June, making truth of my argument? Now when the bank they are in fact "invisible or irresponsible" in commenced discounting, and the state banks and exert an "invisible influence" for which have no dread of her; your commerce is flour-they cannot be held "responsible." So also in ishing, and your farmers have fair prospects the case of our State Executive. What influtime, is it in the power of a Senator to calcu-the appointment of the Chief Judge of this Julate the distress and misery she may cause in dicial district, more than any other citizen eyour high handed speculators, money jobbers, done, before the tribunal of public opinion. and British noblemen, at the expense of the honest farmer and mechanic, who works day and night to support his family? Has not Mr. of this "invisible, irresponsible Regency" in restless conduct in the Senate? Have not the Mass, of Baltimore. friends of the bank taken unjustifiable and op- Hitherto it has not been my intention to people generally, and by putting at defiance mark the result.

the law of Congress in relusing to submit to an Talbot County, 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 Columbian Gardens, to partake of the civic friends of the bank opposed to establishing the feast in honor of this distinguished patriot. gold currency? In fact, are not the banks

e ective republican government, and was op- of deceiving the people for political purposes? voured in and out of Congress to prevent the allies said the same of Jackson? and has the

COMMUNICATION. Mr. Spancer :- I notice in your last paper an article over the signature of "Fair Play" comthe bank to examine the books, when three of preferences should overrule the public conventhe four owe the bank nearly sixty thousand lence, which is best from ted by selecting the dollars? Huzza for independence and liberty. different members of the bench from different Do not all those acts explain to the world the counties.

power the bank has over the country? and 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, And is it not plain to the view of overy man irresponsible Regency" to men holding office that the removal of the deposites was no cause under the constitution, and in virtue of its auwhy the bank should have distressed the com- thority. I humbly think, if he wil turn his tinds she cannot force a recharter, and that the their respective stations. They act beyond the voice of the populace is against her, she has constitutional limits of their respective offices, for profitable prices for their grain. If the bank ence, for instance, should the U. S. Senator, or has the power to cause so much distress at this any one of our State Senators have in making twenty years from this time, should she be re- qually meritorious; and yet observent men, not hartered? Have the good people of this coun- only see that they have influence, but can point try forgotten the distress this mammoth bank out exactly the manner of its operation. I am caused about the year 1820, when she had to no public man, I ask no office, I will accept stop payment, and caused the state banks to none, nor have I a friend to serve with office, stop specie payments, which reduced wheat to but I observe the movements of those in author-57 cents, and corn to 25 cents a bushel? And ity, and claim the right of every other free citiwill the good people of this country suffer such | zen, of freely inquiring into their conduct, and a monster to exist merely to make fortunes for of arraigning it, if deemed proper or right to be

Clay and his bank friends induced the people our state, that I will venture to name the indito lose their confidence in the banks generally vidual who will be our Chief Judge, and will a public station, six of the senators were so this alarming malady, and prove much more by their unheard of conduct and unkind speeches, many of which were void of truth? Did

Hon. the U. S. Senator will be madeour Chief

overcome with shame, for the part they had been bullied or betrayed to act, that they signot the stock in the U. S. Bank rise three per Judge; he will be nominated by the Governor, cent, soon after the deposites were removed, and will receive the votes of, mark ye these and fall five, soon after Clay commenced his men, Vesey of Cecil, Bowie of P. Georges, and

pressive means to deceive the people, and spread carry my observations, beyond the appoint-the panic through the country? Did not the ment of the Chief Judge, but the editorial Bank of the U. States cause the loan which article in the last Easton Gazette, reminds was made to Pennsylvania by the Messrs. Alme of the old proverb, "there is a wheel ens not to be paid until the time was passed within a wheel," and may not the editor of the when she could have received it from one of her Gazette have some other object in view than the own banks by the charter? Then did not the appointment of the best qualified individual for bank offer the loan to the Governor, provided he would advocate her cause? What has made in selecting the individual of the "highest qualified the charter" of the 11 C. Park was a selecting the individual of the "highest qualified the charter" of the 11 C. Park was a selecting the individual of the "highest qualified the charter" of the 11 C. Park was a selecting the individual of the "highest qualified the charter" of the 11 C. Park was a selecting the individual of the "highest qualified the charter" of the 11 C. Park was a selecting the individual of the "highest qualified the charter" of the 11 C. Park was a selecting the individual of the "highest qualified the park the charter" of the park the charter of the park t the notes of the U. S. Bank more current than those of the other banks, but the law of Con- U. S. Senate; and the generous friend, who is gress making them a legal tender in payment of so well known throughout the state, who is to their dues? and would not the same law make superintend the agricultural and political de-the notes of other banks equally as current? partment of "the Farmer's Social Companion," Has not the bank manifested every disposition may, peradventure, be placed in a better posito rule and govern the country, by bringing tion for his political observations. But of this distress not only on the state banks, but on the at another time. I say again, Mr. Spencer, people generally, and by putting at defiance 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

At the appointed hour, the entrance to the painterests of the country, when they are authorized by law to speculate on their rage authorized by law to speculate on the law to generally, monopolizers and dangerous to the vilion was opened, and the company advanced ized by law to speculate on their rags, 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 as farmer or mechanic who should be as farmer or mechanic who should be a should be as former or mechanic who should be a should be as former or mechanic who should be a should melion, should now take that of the Whig, and stigmatise the Republicans with the name of Tories? I have been taught to believe a Tory Tories? I have been taught to believe a Tory Tories? I have been taught to believe a Tory Tories? I have been taught to believe a Tory Tories Tories? I have been taught to believe a Tory Tories To

treasonable enterprize of nullification, "The Union, it must be preserved," and surmounted with the "stars of giory" upon "Freedom's I'mg," to whose lustre himself has so largely pature 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 the Duke of Wellington as Chancellor of honored grave we have so lately mingled our Oxford University—the papers are full of greefs. At the opposite end of the Pavilion, details. we remarked the Republican motto, "Truth is mighty and will prevail."-The whole was tastefully decorated with the Ensign of the U-

In accordance with the peculiar principle of the occasion, the calm, rational and dignified surrender was accompanied by any particular approbation of a faithful public servant by the Sovereign People, rendered necessary by the however, that he wished to go to Italy, which intemperate conduct of their faithless agents in was refused him, and that he will be allowed to the National Legislature, the Committee of Arrreside only in England or France. He has a rangements had prohibited the introduction of all spirituous liquors. The national beverage him. of cider and beer circulated freely, with wine, ly, a Republican feast, on the model of a Temperance Society. The following organization was adopted for the regulation of the regulation vas adopted for the regulation of the festival.

PRINCIPAL TABLE. WILLIAM KREBS, President, supported by UPTON S. HEATH, on his right, A. MIL-

TENBERGER, on his left.
Wm. G. Read, presided at table No. 1. J. J. Graves, do Cornelius McLean, William Frick, Robert Barry, Samuel Lucas, Joshua Vansant, J. E. Stansbury, J. Heald, James Thompson, D. C. Springer, John F. Hoss, William H. Cole, 13. William G. Cook, do 14.
Among the invited guests, we were happy

o recognize the Hon. Benj. F. Butier, Attorney General of the United States; the Hon. Thos. H. Benton, of the Senate; the Honorables Wm. Allen, of Ohio; Isaac McKim, Francis Thomas, John Nelson, Chas. S. Sewell, Richard Spencer, and Levin Gale, of Mayland; and G. W. Guildhart, of Mississippi. Mr. Taney and Mr. Benton each addressed the company with great eloquence and at some quil, and the partisans of Don Car os in the length, being called up by allusions to them in north fast dwindling into lasignificance. the regular toasts, which seemed to require an acknowledgement on their part for the high acknowledgement on their part for the high es:.—The King and Queen of the Beigians compliments paid them by the Democracy of had arrived at Paris, Dr Gervais, whom the Baltimore. In the course of Mr. Benton's remarks he particularly referred to the facts stated in the editorial article of the Aurora of Puesday last, which our readers will find at he close of this article, and recognised its truth. After he had spoken probably thirty minutes or more, and when the attention of the assemlly had been wound up to the highest pitch of gratified excitement, one of the most furious gusts came on, which we remember to have witnessed. The rain had for some time fallen with drenching force, while the orator held his mand of an Austrian General. The Senate 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 trees overthrown, and the assembly forced to retire for helter to the adjoining Tavern and other houses in the neighborhood. The interruption was borne, however, with the merriest good humor, and a great deal of what the aristocracy might consider late treaty. There are also rumors of war bevulgar wit, enlivened the confusion. The tween Russia and Persia. guests rejoiced that this was not a CLAY meet-

likely to melt under a shorter. They contrasted this health and plenty-bearing storm-with that which the necromancy of the Bank had raised about them during the last winter; a storm which had threatened them with the loss of bread and lodging, and raingent, and to turn them with their helpless wives and offspring those poor people, in a state almost of starvamer 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 coavenient rostrum, and, in a speech replete with ciassic embellishments, earnest patriotism, and attempts, is preparing for flight. political wisdom, established a reputation for oratorical power, with the Republicans of Bal-

An carnest 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 pub lic meeting to be called, in the event of their compliance, on the following day, they were like wise obliged to decline.

tumore which cannot easily be lost.

most perfect state of cheerful feeling and decorum.-Balt. Rep.

fact worthy in its result, of the days of A ristides or Socrates. After the rejection by the Senate of one of those nobles of nature, nominated for nified in such a manner as to have it made 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 trust my hon-or in the keeping of those who have already for-feited their own!" Such was the reply of Roger B. Taney, of Maryland. Long may be live to the honor of his native State, and in the estimation of his country at large .- Phil.

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.

appointed to succeed him. Capt. Byng, a nephew of the memiter of Parliament for Mid-dlesex, has been appointed a Lord of the We cannot conceive a course more unward.

Treasury. though under the continued censure of the ly to deceive the public, in relation to a matter leading journals. He has stated in Parliament out any material alteration. A scarcity of potatoes existed in Ireland, which had given Montreal dated the 20th, which says,—"Wo

rotes only.

Mr. Abercromby has been appointed Maser of the Mint, with a seat in the Cabinet much to the consternation of the conservatives The bill removing the disabilities under which the Jews in England labour had passed the House of Commons.

Great solemnity had attended the installation

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 stipulation as to his future residence. It is said large suit of confessors, priests and officers with

Don Miguel has embarked on board the 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 con voked 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 sta c. A third lecree 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 Den Carlos, but the capital was generally tran-

From France, there is nothing of great inter government prosecuted for a libel, in stating hat 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 .- I' e ele t . o the new Cham

ber, absorb almost entirely public attention. The free, imperial city of Frankford had een entered and taken possession of by troops I the German confederation, under the comhad 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, und Russian troops have, it is said, advanced beyond the line stipulated by the

by been Drssolved. They congratulated buctoo, appears in the London Times under themselves on being the METALLIC party—not be bucton, appears in the London Times under blade to work and the metallic party—not be bucton, appears in the London Times under blade to work and the second Hassuina, prime maister of Tripoli, chargknowledge of the circumstances-having com-

to London expressly to clear up his character The failure of the potatoe crops, and consequent high prices of provisions, have driven the inhabitants in the vicinity of Tipperary to

The potatoe crops have failed in the counties of Cork and Kildare.

Mehemet, chief of the rebels of Tripoli, and nephew of Ali Pacha, having failed in his

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 isiness 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 The meeting broke up about sunset, in the considerable extent, in many of the Western cities, and even in those on the Atlantic, althothe papers are silent on the subject, there can-The occasion should not be lost, to state a not be much doubt that most of the diseases which ordinarily attack the stomach and bowels, assume, at this time, strong symptoms of

> We noticed an article a few days since in the Pittsburgh 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 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, sup- one with whom we have conversed on the sub piv 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 itans of the city generally have experienced a state of the city generally have experienced as General, in consequence of a motion in the House of Continents that the office should be put in commission. Let Conyngham has been proper attention, which circumstances and the season demand, these affections may, in all

We cannot conceive a course more unworthy Earl Grey still remains prime minister, the conductor of a public journal, than willful-

Latest from Canada. - We have a letter from rise to some disturbances in that country, but have had a few cases of Cholera, but not many,

Trut T der that sever . reme have recon fallen victims to this disease at Mill Point, Ky, and that a fatal case had occurred at the Mouth

of Sandy River about 18 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 vesterday in the street and died in a few hours, There were four deaths yesterday.

Since the above was in type, a gentleman lirect from Princeton states the whole number of deaths to be eight or ten, and only one vio-lent case remained.—Nashvilte 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 \$1.124 for fair to prime reds. A parcel of 750 bushels good red was sold to-day at 81.10. 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

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 o the short supplies, and sales of white have een 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 ots at 40 cents per bushel.

MARRIED

On Sunday evening the 20th inst. by the Rev. A. Jump, Mr. Samuel E. Downes, to Mrs. ELIZABETH RAWLEY, all of Hills borough, Caroline county, Md.

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

Agricultural Notice.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society of the Eastern Shore, will hold the r next meeting at Isthmus, 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 equested.

M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.

EASTON ACADEMY.

A public examination of the scholars belonging to this Institution will be held on Thurslay 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 opend on Monday, the 22d day of September.

By the Board, THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't.

MOTI BE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the undersigned, appointed by the Judges of Talbot county Court, Commissioners to divide or valun the lands and real estate of Mrs. Rele cah 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.

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

HILLARY ELDER,

(Of the late firm of Elder & Boston,) RESPUTTIBLEY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, at No.

A LARGE AND GENERAL STOCK OF

24, corner of S. Calvert and Mercer streets.

BALTIMORE, where he will keep constantly

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. SACKET

IS still distributing the shiners to his cus-

omers. 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 " 500 1 " 1,960 | 50 " 200 5 " 1,000 | 50 " 100 Tickets \$3,50-Shares in proportion. Also, - The Grand Consolidated, Washington

City Lottery, Class No. 14, Draws,-August 5th, 183 SPLENDID SCHEME. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$10,000. 1 prize of \$4,000 | 20 prizes of \$300

2,000 | 20 1,115 | 50 ** 1.000

Tickets \$4,50, Halves, 2,25, Quarters 1,12 1-2. No prize less than \$5.

Tickets in the above schemes can be had at the ever lucky Lottery Office of P. SACKET, Easton, Md.

· Isyonder 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 scal't with tears.

That little spot is thine, and who Shall turn thee from thy tenure now! Thy term is long, thy Landlord true, Thy troubles cease! The great possess no more than thou

From Heaven's lease, Swan of the Nith! thy wing was light, Thy plumes were whitest of 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 Nith! if aught in thee Was dark, no friendly eye should see, The world should warmly view like me Thy life's short dream; And let thy faults as Swan's feet be

Sank in the stream. *Burns was obliged to quit his farm from poverty.

From the London Court Magazine. SUMMER SONG,-BY MRS. HUMANS. 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 come, again we come, Through the wood paths free,

Bringing many a wanderer home, With the bird and bec. O! ye hours, ye sunny hours, Are ye wasting song?

Doth wild music strain in showers

All the grove among? Yes the nightingale is there, While the starlight reins, Making young leaves and sweet air Tremble with her strains.

In you silence flow, Ye are mighty powers! Bring me bliss or wo? Ask not this! -- oh! ask not this! Yield your hearts awhile To the soft wind's balmy kiss, And the heaven's bright smile.

O! ye hours, yosunny hours!

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

INDUSTRY .- The late Rev. John Heckewelder, of Bethlehem, was a worthy missionary to the Indians of Pennsylvania, during forty ners and customs, from which the following before that day.

anecdote is extracted. of an Indian, who was resting himself there, tainly be closed on the above mentioned day being at that time actively employed in fencing if therefore their accounts are not rendered. 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 re-

late 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 in dustry. 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 ordained for other purposes-to hunt the deer, and catch the beaver, otter, racoon, and such other animals. But it one day so happened, that while hunting, I came to the bank of the Sasquehanna, and having set myself down near the water's edge to rest a little, and casting my eye on the water, I was forcibly struck when Lobserved with what industry the meceligalingus (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, is mate, with as much grass as it could hold in is bill, passed close by me and flew into a bush, where I perceived them together, busily embloved 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 cleerfully, 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 capater to be saved moreover, fatigue and save to the transfer that the country of te of bearing fatigue, and supported by two sout legs, with which I could climb to the top of the highest mountains, and descend at pleas-

"And is it possible, said I, that a being s 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 at SINNERS' HOTEL, Water street, at which Stockholders, twelve Directors for the Branch corn, and raised cattle. Ever since that time place the subscribers' can be found, or at their Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the I have enjoyed a good appetite and sound sleep -white the others spend their nights in dancing, and suffering with hunger, I live in plenty. I keep horses, cows, and fowls. I am

See, my friend; the birds and fishes have brought me to reflection, and taught me

him from his accustomed haunts; but now his loud whistling of "Bob White" shows that his casioned 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 he classed-in the ensuing season .- Columbia

There is an orange three in Versailles which is still vigorous and flourishing, and is ascer-tained to be over 400 years old. It is called the Bourbon, and belonged to the constable of that name, in the begining of the 16th century, and confiscated to the crown in 1522, when it with the new addition upon the rail was a'ready 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 Frenchman," 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 committees of the House."—"Ah!", exclaimed Mr. Tyler, of Virginia-"and who has packed the committees of the Senate" Mr. Clay crept into a knot-hole: for the truth was, †Swan's feet are said to be the only blemish of that through his management, three of the most important committees of the Senate have, together, but two republicans upon them.-

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 tal les, and we believe correctly ot \$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 se of full weight, as they are easily o' tained. Guineas are worth \$5 05a5. 051.

Sovereigns, 4.82a4.84. Doubloons, Spanish and Patriot, \$15 48a15 50. 20 francs pieces, \$3.75.—J.of Commerce.

Cholera on the Mississippi .- The Randolph, Tenn.) Recorder, of the 21st of June, says;principally Dutch emigrants. The disease the drawings are over 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 ravnges."

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 years. He published a history of their man- their applications in writing to the Clerk on or

All persons having claims against the coun-"Scating myself once upon a log by the side ty, are hereby notified, that the Levy will certhey 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-



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 blease take notice that they are now due, and that it is my duty to collect them as speedily as on the last Wednesday in September next, possible; therefore lookout for a visit from my orther Thomas Graham, jr. who has positive is beautifully situated on the farm of A. C. him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid 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 plain-tiff directs, I shall be compelled to advertise sooner. Therefore, I say again, LOOKOUT!

JOSEPH GRAHAM, Shff.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY Has just returned from Baltimore with an additional supply of

NEW GOODS, which he can offer to his friends and the pub

Le generally upon fair terms. June 21.

residence on Gallows Hill, near the Missionary | charter.

church—the house is white.

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.

SOMETHING NEW.

VALUABLE Real and Personal property, by Lottery.—In pursuance of the provis-ions of an act of the General Assembly of Ma-

the cars upon the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, to and from the west, stop to breakfast and of being perpetuated. If seems to us that birds of all kinds are in greater plenty this season than, for several years past; whether this is occurred by the season of all kinds are in greater plenty the season of all kinds are in greater plenty the season than, for several years past; whether this is occurred by the season of the large and extensive called "The Adventure," containing one nundered and four and a quarter acres of land more directly distinct that the interests of all parties concernded and four and a quarter acres of land more directly in the acres, a beautiful Gothic large and extensive called "The Adventure," containing one nundered and four and a quarter acres of land more directly in the acres, a beautiful Gothic large and extensive called "The Adventure," containing one nundered and four and a quarter acres of land more directly in the above mentioned property is situndered and four and a quarter acres of land more directly and four and a quarter acres of land more directly and four and a function of large and four and a quarter acres of land more directly and four and a quarter acres of land more directly and four and a quarter acres of land more directly and four and a quarter acres of land more directly and four and a quarter acres of land more directly and four and a quarter acres of land more directly and four and a quarter acres of land more directly and four and a quarter acres of land more directly and four and a quarter acres of land more directly and four and a quarter acres of land more directly and four and a quarter acres of land more directly and four and a quarter acres of land more directly and four acres of lan health is renewed and his genus in a fair way dine. It consists of the large and extensive den of nearly three acres, a beautiful Gothic Cottage, with other dwellings, 20 valuable building Lots, all situated in the centre of the building Lots, all situated in the centre of the village, and numerous other prizes of personal and to become due thereon. Attendance by JOS. GRAHAM, Shff. 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 Legisla-

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. road, the large stables, carriage and ice house, and the splendid garden, of nearly three acres, forms the capital prize, valued at do, a new and convenient three story

dwelling, do, a beautiful Gothic Cottage; situated upon a ledge of rocks, overlooking the village,

4 prizes, being valuable building Lots, at \$800 each, do, being valuable building Lots, at 10 do, being valuable building Lots, at \$200 each, 377 do being valuable prizes of personal

property, ranging from \$250, down to \$10 each, 858,450 400 prizes, and no discount. Many of the small prizes will be paid in for said county as a runaway, a woman and cash, at what they are valued, if required by her infant child, who calls herself Fanny those at a distance those at a distance.

Price of Tickets \$10-No Shares. This Lottery must positively be drawn, a dark calico frock, old check apron and madagreeable to a provision in the charter, within a very short time-so there's no time to be to William Hands, Queen-Ann's county, near 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! Result of recent assays at the Mint of the U. S (besides other property equally valuable.) To be drawn in September next, or therea-

outs, 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 "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 Kentuckian passed up on last Tuesday, having buried 18, principally Dutch, emigrants. The Alexander of tickets will be given in any of the Lotteries of tickets will be given in any of the Lotteries of the fact of the f in which tickets are ordered, immediately after

65-Orders should be addressed in every in ISAAC L. NICHOLSON & BROTHER'S

Exchange Office, Baltimore. ☼:Our paper, "Fortune's Tell Tale," forwarded gratis to all persons at a distance, july 15

P. SACKET

IS still distributing the shiners to his cus-

JULY 26th, 1831, The Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 14. SPLENDID SCHEME. 1 prize of \$30,000 | 50 prizes of \$1000 12,000 8,000 128 200 6,000 | 128

3,000 128 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.

\$5,000 | 85 prizes of \$200 2,057 | 128 " 50 500 128 " Tickets \$5, Shares in proportion At the ever lucky Lottery Office of P. SACKET, Easton, Md. july 22

THE EASTERN SHORE JOCKEY CLUB



RACES

WILL commence, over the Easton Course, FIRST DAY .- A Colt's purse of \$200, two

miles and repeat.
SECOND DAY.—purse of 300 dollars four niles and repeat, free for any horse, mare or elding, 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, 1834.
NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this institution. ers in this institution, that an election will be held at the Banking house in Easton, on the CASH and very liberal prices will at all first Monday of August next, between the times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at Sinners' Hotel, Water street, at which Stockholders, twelve Directors for the Branch Paul, Sorthe manifest was a green librate.

By order, JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venitioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed against Wrightson Jones, at the more than five hundred shares of stock therein, called "The Adventure," containing one hun-

SPECIAL NOTICE

july 15

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 Thos. A. Richard assigned by Faulkner to his securites, who are with said Faulkner, 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 2,650 that there will be no difficulty presented in any warter as the collection must be made. WM. C. RIDGAWAY, District No. 1.

JNO. HARRINGTON, Dietrict No. 2. J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 3. EDWARD ROE, District No. 4.

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 Heath, 5 feet 21-2 inches high, a dark mulatto about 25 years of age; had on when committed rass handkerchief; the woman says she belongs

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

NOTICE.

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 autho-

be closed on the Sabbath day.

JOSHUA HUMPHRISS,

IGNATIUS T. COOPER.

Preachers

NOTICE.

THE Churches at White Marsh and Easton, will not be opened for public service IS still distributing the shiners to his customers. Combination 38 58 63, a prize of \$200 in the Delayare Lottery, Class No. 12, was sold on last Thursday. The lucky holders will please call and receive the cash, or renew and attend the association of the Clergy in Cambridge, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday

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.

Lumber for Sale.

july 8

LOR SALE, at Easton Point, a vessel load of Lumber, among which is some nice Chestnut fencing and flooring plank. It will be sold low for cash, if taken away immediately GOLDSBOROUGH & LEONARD. Easton, july 8

A . owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginin, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, ring the season. 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 and where immediate attention will be paid ING, for sale on moderate terms.

mer Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.

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 under-signed 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 postages.
EDW. MULLIKIN, P. M.

WOOL. LYMAN REED & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS No.

South Charles Street Baltimore, Md. DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of WOOL. All consignments made them, will receive their particular attention, and liberal

GENERAL MEETING.

HE subscribers, Stockholders in the Com-mercial Bank of Millington and owners of In our excursions through the country of late, we have noticed that the Patridge—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 severe winters of a few years past had almost banished him from his accustomed haunts; but now his Jones, being part of a tract of land called "Ray's Point," and part of the tract of land called "The Adventure," containing one hun-

> Evan Poultney, George Fitzhugh, Thomas Poultney Ann Poultney, George Riggs. John Bearce, Henry Cline, George Freeburger, Thos. A. Richards. Charles Goddan, Josiah Horton, William B. Guy, Joel Blaisdell, A braham Boyse, William Kilmer, L. A. Jenkins, John Rose, Francis S. Walter,

Sam'l. H. Redgreaves John Fallon, R. S. Boggers,

Centreville.

JOS: GRAHAM, Shff. of Talbot county.

CAMP MEETING for Talbot Circuit, A of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will commence in the wood adjoining the meeting

rity on the ground, except, that, by a special order of the Conference, the bread market will

july 15

Fancy Articles,

R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, RICHARD FEDDEMAN, RICHARD SPENCER.

A CARD.

WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the ARY and GROCERIES.

N. B. All papers that have copied my for-

advances will be made when required. Baltimore, April 26, 1834-may 6

Allan Quynn, Per R. Johnson and J. Glenn, Assignces. By Geo. W. Dobbin,

George Memet, Richard Donovan. Daniel P. Lcc. William Dawson,

The several papers on the Eastern Shore of Maryland will please copy the above and sand 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 busi ness 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 pat-

All orders from the country thankfully recieved and promptly executed; also Old Chairs repainted and Gilded in the latest style. June 24

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.

P. S. The Steam Boat Gov. Wolcott comes to Chester Town the day the meeting

CLOCK AND WATCH

commences, which will afford our friends an



The subcriber having recently returned reasonable terms. He has also on hand a varie-

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 servent.
JAMES BENNY. June 21

VARIETY STORE. McNEAL & ROBINSON,

FANCY ARTICLES, CONFECTION-PORTER, ALE and LEMONADE du

10,000 Feet good WHITE PINE BOARDS AND RAIL-

June 14 cow 3t THE STEAM BOAT



WILL as usual 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 Eas-

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

Al Ibaggage, packages, &c. at the risk of the owne for owners thereof. By order, L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

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, Corsica at 10 o'clock, and Rockhall at 12 o'clock, noon. The Wolcorr has been much improved. since last season in every respect, and the proprietors solicit for her a share of public patro-

WM. QWEN, Agent.

Easton and Baltimore Packet Sloop Thomas Hamvard,



GEORGE W. PARROTT, Muster. THIS splendid new coppered and copper fas-L tened sloop, just launched, and finished in their Attorney 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 ar ticle in season calculated to minister to the comfort of the passengers-and every attention will be given to the wants of those who may patro. nize the packet.

Freights will receive the same prompt and nunctual attention as ever, and the smallest or ler thankfully received and strictly fulfilled, as far as practicable.

SAMUEL H. BENNY. Easton Point, may 6

Easton and altimore Packet. BY WAY OF MILES RIVER SCHOONER



WILLIAM AND HENRY.

JAMES STEWARD, Master, THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that the above fine fast sailing, new and substancially 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 ac-commodation of gentleman and ladies. She will commence running as a regular packet be tween the above places, and will leave Miles River Ferry on SUNDAY the 23d of March instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore-returning will leave Light-street wharf, Baltimore, opposite the store of A. B. Harrison, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the following WED-NESDAY, 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 Jorden, at the Ferry, will be strictly attended

to. The subscribers, intending to use every exertion to give general satisfaction, solicit he patronage of the public.
WILLIAM TOWNSEND, &

JAMES STEWARD. N. B. For Capt. James Steward's capacity and attention to business as a commander of a vessel, the public are referred to Messrs, Nichoas Goldsborough, Tench Talghman, Benjamin Bowdle and John Newnam, of this county. march 15

TEQU

YOKE OF OXEN, of good size, black A YOKE OF OXEN, of good size, black and white, one a very fine ox, the other from Baltimore with an additional supply of mot so large; the latter marked with a scar near materials in his line of business, which he will the shoulder. Any one who will give informanufacture at the shortest notice, and on very | mation of said oxen, or of either of them, shall be suitably compensated. M. SPENCER.

3w near St. Michaels.

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. Rachet 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— HAVE just received an additional supply of bours with his body in walking, the other anc: about five feet seven or eight inches high-laogro man named Phill, about twenty-four year of age—a dark mulatto—about five feet six in-ches high.

> ladelphia, 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 Eas-ton, or one hundred dollars for securing him so that I get him again.
> JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Md. may 27.

It is very certain that these fellows have

made their way to Jersey or Delaware or Phi-

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 7th day of July, 1834, by John Ennalls, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself RICHARD COAL; says he was born free, and was seized by Richard Stone, in Westmoreland county, supposed Virginia, as he had a false pass with him, signed John G. Stuart, Clerk of the counmarks. Had on when committed a red gmg-

summer vest, cotton shirt, grey cotton stock-ings, fine lace boots and old black fur hat, but has a quantity of other clothing detained by the person arresting him. The owner (it any) of the above described negro man is requested to come forward, prove

ham roundabout, blue cotton pantaloons, dark

property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

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

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