

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 5, 1832.

NO. 18.

PRINTED PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING
BY

ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per
Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times for
ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for
every subsequent insertion.

NEW GOODS.

KENNARD & LOVEDAY,

(We just returned from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, and are now opening, at their
Store House in Easton,

an extensive and complete assortment of

NEW AND FRESH GOODS,

To the inspection of which they invite the at-
tention of their friends and the public gener-
ally.

THEIR ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF

DRY GOODS

Of every description

Groceries, Liquors, Hardware,

Cutlery, China, Glass and

Queensware, Wooden,

Stone and Earthen

Ware &c. &c.

They have also a few boxes of prime POR-
TER and ALE, and Fresh TEAS of superior
quality.

Easton, April 14th (S & W)

NEW GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME

Have received and are now opening, a large
and very complete assortment of

British, French, German, India & Domestic

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARD-

WARE, CUTLERY, CHINA,

GLASS, QUEENSWARE, &c.

ALSO A GOOD LOT OF PENNSYLVANIA

TOW LINENS

and FRESH TEAS, of the latest importations.

Easton, April 21.

SPRING GOODS.

SAMUEL MCKEY

BEGS leave respectfully to inform his
friends and the public, that he has just
returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

WITH A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

New Spring Goods,

consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CHINA, GLASS

AND QUEENSWARE, &c.

which will be sold on the most accommodating
terms. His customers and the public, are res-
pectfully invited to call and examine his stock.

THE best prices will be given for Tow
Linen, Feathers, Hags, Wool, &c.

April 23 3w

DANCING SCHOOL.

F. D. MALLETT

PROFESSOR OF DANCING

MALLETT known to his friends and the pub-
lic, that he will open his school at Mr.
Lowe's Hotel, on Friday next 27th inst. at 10
o'clock, A. M. Mr. M. retains the keenest

sense of gratitude, for the many favours and
the high patronage which he once received, from
the enlightened inhabitants of this State, hopes
that they will again favour him with their
friendship.

His style of dancing and instruction,
is far superior to any exhibited in these
regions. Private classes will be attended to if
desired.—Days of tuition, Friday's and Satur-
day's, from 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P.
M.

N. B. Subscription papers are left at the
store of Kennard & Loveday.

April 21 3t 3w

BANK AT MILLINGTON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the
Books will be opened by the Directors of
the Commercial Bank of Millington, for sub-
scriptions for Stock, at the house of Samuel R.
Clayland, in the town of Millington, (formerly
Head of Chester), on Saturday the 5th day of
May next, from nine o'clock in the morning, un-
til five o'clock in the afternoon of that day. At
Centerville, in Queen Anne county, at the
house of Francis Arlett, on Wednesday the 9th
day of May, from nine o'clock in the morning,
until five in the afternoon, of that day. And
at Chestertown, at the house of Charles Stran-
burg, on Tuesday the 15th day of May, from
nine o'clock in the morning, until five in the
afternoon of that day.

G. GARRETTSON, Sec'y.

April 14. 3w

The Cambridge Chronicle and Princess An-
nual, will copy the above and send their ac-
counts to the Keat Inquirer for payment.

ADVENTURE IN A DISSECTING

ROOM.

To the Editors of the Caledonian Mer-
cury.

Sir—I am now a person well up in
years, and as I never was a great hand
at composition, I believe it is now too
late for me to begin. I hope, however,
to make myself intelligible in the narra-
tive I am going to give you, which the
wickedness of these bad times renders
appropriate at present, and leads me to
hope may turn out to be a useful warning
to yourself and readers.

About the year 1794 or 1795, when I
was half a man and half a boy, (a man in
will, but in deeds a good deal of the
boy,) I remember I had just done with
my apprenticeship, and was beginning
to get journeyman's wages. Well, in
January of that year, one night about
eleven I came away, a little fresh, as we
say, from a sort of club that used to meet
in the Pleasance where we sat drinking
ale, and smoking and singing, and in short
getting no good. Well, Sir, I set off on
my own road to Cantonmills, where I
boarded with my brother, but the night
being fine, & the moon well up and near
the full, I took a little walk, as I did not
feel inclined to go to sleep. So I got to
some fields near the place where Char-
lotte Square now stands, and sat down
on a stone that was by the side of the
footpath, striking a light and lighting my
cutty pipe. And after smoking away a
while in the moonshine, three rough-look-
ing fellows with corduroy jackets and
small clothes, in the style of Gilmerton
carters, came up to me, and asked me
civilly enough to tell them the way to the
Ferry Road, I directed them as well as I
could; but they did not seem to take me
up, and so we stood jabbering away long-
er, I think, than there was any occasion.

At last, on pretence of treating me to a
gill at the toll-bar on the Ferry road, I was
silly enough (as it turned out) to go with
them for a bit of the way. We had not
got very far, when one of my gentle-
men (without giving himself the pains of
picking a quarrel) hit me a crack on the
side of the head with his fist and another
gave me a punch with all his might in
the pit of the stomach. These blows
took away my breath, and stunned me
a good deal, and I fell to the ground, but
was not so senseless as not to feel distin-
ctly that they laid hold of me at once
and rolled a thing like a wet sheet round
my head and face. I think I felt my-
self kicking, gasping, and struggling hard
for breath; but the fellows held down my
hands, and I could not screech because of
the wet blanket if it were so; but I found
myself turning weaker & weaker, and my
breath went from me altogether: I do
not remember any thing more.

Sir, when I came to myself again, I
think the first thing I felt was being very
cold, and finding a nasty smell like pu-
trified butcher meat. I came to a little,
and I could just see a glimmering light, and
made out that I was lying on a hard and
wet place like a kitchen dresser. I ven-
tured to look about a little, when I saw an
old wizen-like man, with glasses on his
nose, poking away among the bowels of a
dead man, who lay on the table upon his
back, and by him were two younger
chaps, looking on, one holding the can-
dle, and the other a long knife. They
were talking away in some queer lingo,
which I could not make out, and yet it
was no foreign language. "So, O ho,"
quoth I, "this is what my sins have brought
me to at last. This one" (meaning the
body with the glasses) "is the old devil,
and the others are his imps, and they are
tormenting a poor sinner, just the way
the minister told me the day I went to be
an apprentice. So," thought I, "my turn
will be coming next, and nothing I can
do of myself will get me free from his
torment." Well, Sir, I was not far wrong;
for all of a sudden, the three creatures
leaving their prey in the corner, came
with all their horrible implements to use
me after the same fashion. As I thought
it would be ill manners in a person in my
circumstances to take the first word of
those beings of great power, I kept my
eyes shut, and said never one word.

"So," says the gentleman with the
glasses, "this is a fine muscular fellow
indeed—what a chest he has."

"I wonder what he died of," says one
of the familiar spirits.

"He will be a great catch," says other
"for to-morrow's demonstration of the ab-
dominal viscera."

"So, gemmen," says Glasses again,
"do you reach the scalpel—and do you
hold the candle.—Now for a clean section
of the integuments and superficial mus-
cles."

No sooner said than done—he scrapes
my belly on the upper part with the point
of his knife—up I start with a screech
you might have heard at Tranent—away
flies the knife—out goes the candle—and
the bloody doctors (for such they were)
tumble neck over heels upon the floor.

However, there was a gleam of light from
the fire, and I got up, came down from my
table & threw myself (as naked as Adam,

and as much ashamed) upon my knees be-
fore them, and crying out for mercy.

Well, sir, the three bloody doctors were
rather more frightened & astonished than
I was myself; & they told me to keep quiet
and lighted the candle and doctored all
my scratches and bruises with adhesive
plaster, and set me to warm myself by a
fire, where I saw the head and little bit
hands of a poor innocent dead baby stew-
ing in a pot. They all assured me that they
had taken me for a dead man, whom one
of their blackguards had promised to
bring them from Corstophine ch cahyard
and said they were very tired; & there
should have been any fool play and an
actual attempt at murder. So they per-
suaded me that I had better say no
more about the matter, and offered me
two guineas (which I took,) and they
covered my nakedness with some of their
own clothes, one supplying a great coat,
another a pair of boots, and so forth. I
was so much taken with their kindness,
that I gave them a full promise to say
nothing of what had happened, & told them
that I did not want to know where the
surgery shop was, and that they might
blindfold me with a napkin, and leave me
in any part of the town, where they pleased,
from which I could find my way home.

The place where we were was a sight
not to be spoke of, and I believe I should
only turn your stomach if I were to at-
tempt to describe it. There were all sorts
of bits of dead men, and some whole ones
—an anatomies hanging by strings from
the roof—and people's noses and un-
christened babies in basins—and all
sorts of rotten and nasty things, and
lots of knives, and saws, and articles
which I cannot give a name to—say
nothing of the awful smell.

Well, they kept the word and left
me in a stair leading from the South
bridge to the Cowgate, and I soon found
my home. It was now day on the Sab-
bath morning, and I found my brother
who was wondering what could
have come over me, and not a
little surprised to see me with a super-
fine new great coat, and a broken head
stuck over with discoloured plaster. And
so I had to please him with a story made
up for the occasion, & never heard
more of it. However, the affair was not
lost upon me (and I hope it will not on
you and your readers)—and so, soon af-
ter, I married Mrs. G. and took myself
up, and have since thriven very well in
the world.

My Doctor friend (for I made out his
name, though I said nothing about it,) is
dead and has been for some years.

So, Sir, there is now no occasion for
me to hold my tongue about the matter
at all. I have even stated the case of
my escape from the fangs of harpies,
hoping that it may prove a useful warning
to the unwary, and put people on their
guard against wandering about at untime-
less hours, lest they also meet with a
similar or worse adventure, as they will
see is but too common now-a-days.

Your obedient servant,

M. G.

From the Jackson (Tenn.) Southern

Statesman.

We have received a communication
from Capt. Rudisill of this place, who
was an eye witness to the scene, giving
an account of the singular execution on
the 4th ult. in the Choctaw Nation, of a
negro, for the murder of his master, Jas.
Davis, a white man, aged between fifty
and sixty years, a son-in-law of James
Perry, a half breed Indian. The negro
aged about twenty, and his master, were
in the woods gathering pine, for the
purpose of taking a fire hunt that night.

Whilst Mr. Davis was stooping down
picking up splits, the negro with an axe,
knocked him on the head, burnt his body,
returned home, and told that his master
and himself had separated and went dif-
ferent ways. Search was at length made
—some particles of bones found, and the
negro apprehended. He made confession
—showed where he had concealed
his master's gun, but could assign no
other reason for the act than that an old
negro had advised him to kill his master.

He had been raised by Mr. Davis from
a child, who was a respectable man and
a humane master. The negro was tied
to a stake, a pen of pine splits made a-
round him and in this situation burnt a-
live.

How to get rid of a collector.—A
woman in Westminster being at a loss
what excuse to make to about the twen-
tieth application for rates by one of the
Collectors of the Chelsea Water Works,

at length informed him that her "poor
husband" had recently died of the chol-
era, and that she had also been seized
with that dreadful disorder: "but (added
she) if you'll walk in, I'll see if I can make
up the money." The Collector, however,
was almost petrified with terror, and
shutting up his book instantly, bolted
out of the house much faster than he en-
tered.

From Bernard's "Retrospections of
the Stage."

The Ventriloquist.—"Mons. Rossig-
nolle was the most wonderful of all the
species which in my experience have
flooded the stage. His ability lay not
in simply imitating the human voice, (the
common province of human ventrilo-
quists, and the most attainable) but those
of all birds and beasts, all noises whether
natural or mechanical. It was difficult
to say which was most to be admired in
his organ; its astounding power or its
minute liquidity; for he could give you
as correct an idea of the sawing of a huge
piece of timber, as of the song of a linnet.

His entertainment was divided into three
parts with two appropriate scenes, which
he carried with him: the first represented
an aviary and menagerie, in which he
personated the keeper as he approached
every animal or bird, gave its distinct
growl or whistle; the next was the in-
terior of a workshop, in which he pretend-
ed to be making a box, and imitated the
sounds of all the implements employed.
These were rendered characteristic by
his dress, and somewhat humorous by his
broken English exclamations. But the
third and perhaps the most ordinary
scene was his performance on a violin
without strings, of a variety of difficult
music. Here the allusion exceeds con-
jecture; and what to me was most deligh-
ful, all Plymouth came to partake in it.

Rossignolle was a fellow of very hu-
morous ideas; he had met with adven-
tures in all quarters of Europe, which it
was his sole amusement to recount. A-
mong the number one that occurred to
him on the road from Exeter to Plymouth
was not the least whimsical.

He had taken his place in the night
coach but by a mistake or convenience
was expelled to the outside. The night
was very dark, and soon after the coach
set off it began to rain, which in regard
to Devonshire, is to say that the water
came down like a cataract. Being nei-
ther provided with great coat or umbrel-
la, he naturally envied the situation of
those who sat under him. To desire their
comfort was but another throb with him
to endeavor to obtain it; and the depth of
his misery therefore as well as distress,
he resolved the following expedient. He
was the only passenger outside, and his
location being the dicky, the coachman
at the other extremity of the vehicle was
incapable of "peeping through the blank-
et of the dark" upon his doings.

He pretended to hug and hush a child
in his arms, whose fretful whine he com-
menced and increased till it cut the drums
of the other passengers' ears like a razor.
Two of these persons happened to be fe-
males, one was a mother and the other
expected to be. They instantly exclaimed,
"Dear me! there's a poor child on the
roof in this rain; let's take it in." The
males as gentlemen and Christians, were
compelled to acquiesce; so down went
the sash, and out went a lady's head and
shoulders to address Rossignolle. "Here
my good woman give me the child."—
"No, no!" said the latter, mimicking the
voice of a female; "mine little dear Adol-
phine shall not go from her mama."—
"Good heavens!" said the humane female
to her companion; "it's a barbarous
Frenchwoman! She'll kill the poor little
thing." Then leaning out of the window
again, "Give me the child, good woman,
will you! it will catch its death!—Here,
coachman, stop, stop!"—"Stop, Ma'am!"
said Jehu; "bless my soul! did you ever
hear of such a thing in such a rain? And
if I did stop, the young un on the dicky
would frighten the cattle."

Rossignolle now pretended to get into
a passion with the child and scold it; at
which the woman opened upon him, the
gentleman swore; and between the squal-
ling, growling, screaming and threatening,
a delightful tumult ensued. The dialogue
as he described it, then ran in the follow-
ing manner:—

Child. Scolding. 'Ya ya'

Rossignolle. 'Hush, hush, child, child,'

Woman within. 'Don't use it so good

woman.'

Child. 'Ya, ya, ya!' (a crescendo)

Rossignolle. 'You von littel devil; you

cry so much.'

Woman. 'There's a brute Mr. Wig-

gins!'

Gentleman. 'All owing to the French

Revolution.'

Child. 'Ya, ya, ya!'

Coachman. 'Steady, Betty, steady.'

Rossignolle. 'You are one littel dam

child!'

Woman. 'Only hear the French mon-

ster!'

Rossignolle. 'I will throw you into de

mud!'

Woman. What does she say?'

Child. 'Ya, ya, ya!'

Rossignolle. 'Won't you hush! I throw

you away!'

Woman. 'Oh you wretch!'

Child. 'Ya, ya, ya!'

Rossignolle. 'Dare den, cot dam! he in

the poodle!'

He suiting the action to the word, he

made a noise as if he had actually de-

posited the infant in a ditch, the cries of
which grew fainter as they passed on.—
The uproar that now ensued in the vehi-
cle would have done credit to a St. Giles'
watch-house on St. Patrick's day. The
women yelled and the men thumped the
roof with their sticks, and swore out of
the windows. 'Stop, coachman, stop!
murder, murder, she's killed the child;
she's thrown it in the ditch; will you stop
coachman?—In three minutes Marm,'
he replied, 'to change horses.' 'But
there's a child laying on the road!—I'll
send some one from the inn to pick it up,
Marm; I musn't loose time between the
stages.'

The torrent of abuse now turned on the
coachman; and one of the passengers
who was a lawyer, swore that if the child
died he would prosecute the former for
manslaughter and the mother for murder.

On arriving at the inn, Rossignolle
jumped down and ran into the kitchen to
dry himself. The house was thrown in-
stantly into confusion; the French wo-
man was ordered to be seized, lanterns
lighted, and a party set off to retrace the
road, headed by the humane lawyer. No
infant, however, was to be found; and af-
ter groping about till they were all tho-
roughly drenched, they returned to the
inn. The lawyer was then told that the
French woman had made her escape,
and that another gentleman had taken his
place in the coach, which was now out
of sight.

British Ships and President Jackson.
To the Editors of the Albany Daily Ad-
vertiser.

The subject of the West India trade,
as secured to the country, by the wise
regulations of the present administration,
has been the subject of discussion in
the senate for several days past. Not-
withstanding the wisdom of the "instruc-
tions" which General Jackson ordered
Mr. Van Buren to give to Mr. M.
Lane, it now appears, that although our
government abandoned all the "Ameri-
can pretensions," which their predeces-
sors had set up; yet the British govern-
ment have abandoned no part of theirs.

This trade which the President told us
in his message, there was "every reason
to believe would prove highly beneficial,"
it seems now is only "beneficial" to the
British shipping interest, while ours will
be wholly excluded from any "beneficial"
participation therein.

The "discriminating duties," which
the government of Great Britain have a-
dopted in the West India ports enables
British vessels to transport the produce
of this country to other ports for one half
the expense of freight which our own ships
must necessarily demand. British ves-
sels laden with the produce of the United
States, by touching at Halifax or some
other British port on this continent, are
allowed to clear out from such port and
enter a port in the West Indies free of
duty, whereas the direct trade from this
country, whether carried on in American
or British vessels, is subject to a heavy
duty in the West Indies. The effect is
that no British vessel clears out from
our ports direct to the West Indies, but
takes the circuitous route by a colonial
port, thus saving the duties, while our
vessels, if concerned at all in the trade,
must make the direct voyage, and there-
by be subject to the heavy duties above
alluded to.

The former trade, through the Dan-
ish and other neutral ports in the West
Indies, was infinitely more advantageous
than that now enjoyed under this "bene-
ficial" arrangement.

It is understood also that by the pre-
sent arrangements of the British govern-
ment, cotton imported from her colonial
ports to the mother country, pays but
about four cents duty per hundred weight
in England, if exported in her own ships,
whereas cotton from the United States
pays ABOUT SIXTY TWO CENTS
per hundred weight.

British vessels, therefore, may take
the cotton of the United States, and touch
at Halifax, and pay four cents duty in
England per hundred weight, while our
vessels being obliged to clear out from
our own ports direct have to pay sixty
two cents per cwt. on their own cargoes.
Hence it becomes the interest of all ex-
porters of cotton from this country to em-
ploy British vessels in preference to A-
merican, as they can thereby save enough
in duties in England to almost or quite
pay the whole freight.

These are about the extent of the ad-
vantages secured by this wise and eco-
nomical administration by these nego-
ciations with Great Britain, which
have been the subject of so much vain
glory, on the part of the President, Mr.
Van Buren, and the "indignation meet-
ings" of the country.

It was stated by Mr. Holmes of Maine,
in his speech in the Senate that the
President had stated to a gentleman then
present in the Senate, that he should not
nominate a successor to Mr. Van Buren

at the Court of Great Britain, until he should learn how the British Government received the insult offered them by the Senate in the rejection of Mr. Van Buren. In what writer on national law the President has found it laid down, that for the Senate to reject the nomination of a minister to a Foreign Government, is an insult to that government I do not know. It may possibly be found in the writings of Baron Munchausen.

It is but recently that the President told a gentleman, who communicated it to the writer of this, that if such an insult as the one above alluded to "had been given to the British government a century ago, a declaration of war from that government would have immediately followed." 'Tis well for us that the British government has lost some of its former chivalry.

From the N. Y. Sentinel.

Marriage of Robert Dale Owen and Francis Wright.—We find the following as a note by A. G. one of the editors, in the Free Enquirer published this day:

Robert Dale Owen who has returned to this city in good health, stepped into my boarding house a few days since, and asked me to accompany him to his marriage, which was to take place in half an hour. I declined going, on the principle of objection to wedding parties. He obviated the objection by stating that legal formalities required some evidence, and that two or three friends would be present on that account, and closed by saying "there has been and will be no fuss of any kind about it that would be offensive to quaker simplicity." I went with him, and I would defy any person unacquainted with the company, from the arrangement of the dresses, to designate the bridegroom or the bride; indeed, had the case recorded in ancient times been taken as a precedent, the apartment would have been completely vacated, their not being an individual present, I believe, who had "on a wedding garment;" that is, a garment that was prepared, or perhaps, put on for the occasion.

In a short time the parties placed their signatures to the following marriage contract, and we who were present, attested by affixing our names.

"We, Robert Dale Owen, of New Harmony, State of Indiana, aged thirty years, and Mary Jane Robinson, of New York, aged nineteen years, and daughter of Mr. Samuel Robinson, being well acquainted with each other, and believing that our union in marriage, according to the laws of New York, will conduce to our welfare, do hereby enter into an agreement to that effect. I the said Robert Dale Owen, in consideration that she, the said Mary Jane Robinson, hereby consents to live with me as my wife, according to the said laws, and to share my prosperity, and adversity, do hereby undertake to become her protector & husband according to said laws, & by signing this instrument, do constitute her my wife. And I, the said Mary Jane Robinson, in consideration that the said Robert Dale Owen hereby undertakes to devote himself to my happiness, as my husband, according to said laws, do hereby agree to become his wife, as aforesaid, and by signing this instrument, do constitute him my husband as aforesaid."

When it is known that while the bridegroom was collecting witnesses to legalize a previous contract, the bride was employed in preparing refreshments for them, it will be conceded that it was an improvement on "quaker simplicity." I advert to it as an instance of plainness, which, were it carried out into all the transactions of life, would greatly lighten labor, and by its easy informality greatly conduce to comfort, an approximation to a state which, if ever attained, must be begun by individuals who have sufficient independence to follow the dictates of common sense, careless of common opinion.

I have not heard the particulars, but suppose Frances Wright has given another such example, in her marriage with William Sylvan Cassimir Piquet Darusmont.

A letter to the editor of the New York Daily Advertiser contains the following notice of a part of the debate on Governor Houston's case:

Mr. Fitzgerald of Tenn. went at large into an argument against retaining Mr. H. in custody, and spoke in high terms of the accused.

"Do gentlemen recollect," said he "who Samuel Houston is? Some have denominated him a ruffian. He has done service to his country; he bore the burthen of a musket in her defence, rose to the highest grade by his merit, and was so-laced in the office of governor by the people of Tennessee. Mr. Arnold in a spirited manner, and with some appearance of excitement, said he "had intended to take no part in this discussion; and now only rose to vindicate the character of Tennessee. My colleague has undertaken to call up circumstances which Tennessee will ever deplore, which she would sit in dust and ashes to recall—that she ever had such a man to preside over her." (Mr. Wickliffe called him to order, which Mr. Clay of Alabama, then temporarily in the chair, would not sustain, he was allowed to proceed.) "My only apology to this house and the world is, that I am called upon, by the remarks of my colleague, to vindicate the character of Tennessee; I feel imperiously called upon, as a representative from Tennessee, to wipe off the stigma that has been cast upon her, by affirming that she made

choice of such a governor. I will do it in few words. At that time we laboured under peculiar circumstances—

He was known to be the peculiar favorite of the present Chief Magistrate of the U. States he laid hold of his skirts, and was carried into office. [Called to order.] I did not want to give my opinion of this individual: but I have been called to remove a stigma from Tennessee and Tennesseans. I know Gov. H. p-u-s-t-o-n as well as that gentleman does. I have measured arms with him in public debate. I know him, to use a Western phrase, from A to Z-z-z-z. [Called to order.] The Speaker, who had resumed the chair, permitted him to proceed. An appeal was made from the decision of the chair, but afterwards, the high eulogiums bestowed on Samuel Houston were an approbrium on Tennessee. Whatever opinion I may have of the veriest wretch in the land, I can still do him justice if falsely accused. I have expressed no opinion of the case now before the House. As to the election of Gov. Houston, I can tell the House that soon the scowl of public opinion began to settle upon him, so that he was hardly warm in his seat before he abdicated it, and made his escape to the Indian Nation."

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY April 26.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Grundy intimated that, if the Senate should sit on Saturday, he would move that the day be devoted to the consideration of the bill to establish certain Post Roads, and to discontinue others. Mr. Kane, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill from the House without amendment. Mr. Hayne, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, made an unfavorable report on a petition for compensation for loss of timber, by a contract with the Navy Department. Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill from the House relating to the Penitentiary, with an amendment, and a bill from the House for the improvement of Pennsylvania avenue without an amendment. Mr. Chambers, also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the petition of the association of Clerks, reported a bill in conformity with the prayer of that petition, which was read a first time, and ordered to a second reading. The General Appropriation Bill, and the bill to extend the benefits of vaccination among the Indians, were read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Apportionment bill. Mr. Webster explained the amendment reported in blank by the select Committee, and indicated his desire to take the question on striking out the bill from the House, and inserting the bill of the Committee, in order to adopt or reject the principle of the amendment, leaving the question as to numbers to be afterwards decided. The Senate was then addressed by Mr. Dallas, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Dickerson, and Mr. Hill, when the question was taken on the amendment of the Committee, and decided as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bell, Benton, Buckner, Chambers, Clayton, Dickerson, Ewing, Foot, Hayne, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Miller, Moore, Prentiss, Robbins, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith, Sprague, Waggoner, Webster—22.

Nays—Messrs. Brown, Clay, Dallas, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King, Mangum, Marcy, Robinson, Tazewell, Tipton, Tomlinson, Troup, Tyler, White, Wilkins—22.

The numbers being equal, the Vice President stated that, after having paid the utmost attention to the debate, he had come to the conclusion that the bill, as it came from the House, was unconstitutional, and he should therefore feel constrained, under a sense of the deep responsibility of his situation, to give his vote in favor of the amendment. The amendment was therefore decided in the affirmative by the casting vote of the Chair.

The question was then taken on filling the blank for the number of Representatives with 256, and decided in the negative—Yeas 19, Noes 22. The question was then taken on filling the blank with 251, and decided in the affirmative—Yeas 27, Noes 14. Mr. Webster then moved to fill the other blanks, as follows:

Maine	8	North Carolina	13
New Hampshire	6	South Carolina	10
Massachusetts	13	Georgia	9
Rhode Island	2	Kentucky	13
Connecticut	6	Tennessee	13
Vermont	6	Ohio	20
New York	40	Louisiana	4
New Jersey	7	Indiana	7
Pennsylvania	23	Alabama	6
Delaware	2	Missouri	9
Maryland	9	Mississippi	2
Virginia	21	Illinois	3

The motion was agreed to. The bill was then reported to the Senate, and ordered to be read a third time by a vote of 23 to 20. Mr. Poindexter introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to have executed a full length statue of Gen. Washington.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Doddridge reported a bill to declare the assent of Congress to an act of the Legislature of Maryland, passed at their last Session, to amend the Charter of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company; and on motion of Mr. White, of Florida, the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of

extending the right of debenture to merchandise imported into Key West, Florida, from other foreign ports, but entitled at the time of importation, to debenture.

The case of Samuel Houston, brought to the Bar of the House on a charge of breach of its privilege, again came on, and consumed the whole day. Previous to the examination of witnesses, Mr. Doddridge having moved to postpone the further hearing of this case to Friday next, in connection with a motion for printing the testimony, Mr. Stanbery took occasion to state that there was testimony, material to his character, yet behind; testimony which would go to contradict the testimony already given by Mr. Buckner, in all the circumstances of it which were calculated to injure his character or cast ridicule upon him; and that testimony he was prepared now to introduce. Upon which Mr. Doddridge withdrew for the present his motion for postponement. Mr. Jonathan Elliot, Jr. who saw the rencontre, was then examined, and after him Mr. Blair, a Member of that House from Tennessee. Mr. Stanbery then called to the stand as a witness Mr. Duff Green, of this city, who being sworn, Mr. Stanbery proposed to the witness the following interrogatory: "What knowledge have you of the late Secretary of War attempting to give to Governor Houston a contract for the supply of Indian rations in 1850?"

This question, being objected to, gave rise to a wide debate.

Mr. Stanbery then modified it so as to read "Do you know of an attempt on the part of Gov. Houston fraudulently to obtain from the late Secretary of War a contract, &c?" The question on putting this interrogatory was finally determined in the Negative, by Yeas and Nays, 124 to 49.

Mr. Stanbery then said he considered this vote as an indication of the indisposition of the House to pursue any further the enquiry into the alleged attempted fraud, and he should therefore put no further questions to this witness, and desired the subpoenas which he had asked for to be countermanded.

Some further examinations took place; when, at 5 o'clock, the further hearing of the case was postponed to this day at 11 o'clock.

FRIDAY April 27.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill from the House to amend the duties on articles imported in the bill, without amendment. Mr. Benton presented the memorial of certain citizens of Pittsburgh against the re-chartering of the U. S. Bank. Mr. Smith gave notice that he would, on Friday, call up the bill to authorize subscription to the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Mr. Frelinghuysen laid on the table a resolution referring it to the Committee on the Library, relative to the purchase of Peal's original portrait of Gen. Washington, to be placed in the Senate chamber. The resolution offered by Mr. Dickerson on the previous day, relative to frauds in sugar, its introduction in the shape of syrups, was agreed to. The apportionment bill was then taken up for its third reading. The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Tazewell, there appeared, yeas 20, nays 18 so the bill was passed. The Senate then on motion of Mr. Macey, proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. Root, the Committee of the Whole was discharged from the further consideration of the resolutions proposing amendments of the Constitution of the United States in relation to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, and they were referred to a Select Committee.

After some other minor business—

Mr. Ashley, of Missouri, submitted the following resolution for adoption:

"William Stanbery, a Member of the House from the State of Ohio, having, on yesterday, (when not giving evidence) declared to this House that the most of the testimony given by the Hon. Alex. Buckner, Senator from Missouri, (who had given testimony in the case of the trial against Samuel Houston,) was destitute of truth, and infamous; which declaration of said Stanbery is indecorous, and disrespectful to this House, the witness, and the Senate, of which he is a member;

"Therefore Resolved, That the Speaker of this House call upon the said Stanbery in his place, to retract the indignity and disrespect which he has offered, by an apology to this House; and that he be reprimanded by the Speaker."

In explaining the object of the resolution Mr. Ashley observed, that in offering this resolution to the House of Representatives, he did it in no spirit of unkind feeling towards Mr. Stanbery. His feeling towards him, in trial, were the same. The object he had in view was to do justice not to the Senator from Missouri merely, but also to the State. The remarks of Mr. Stanbery, as he apprehended, in striking at the Senator, struck at the character of the State of Missouri.

Mr. Taylor, of New York, demanded the question of consideration, which on the motion of Mr. Speight was decided by yeas and nays; and the House determined now to consider the same, by a large majority—147 to 11.

Mr. J. Q. Adams said, that he wished to ask a question of the Speaker relating to a point of order, viz:—Whether according to parliamentary usage, words spoken by a member in debate can be made subject to the action of the House after one day shall have elapsed since they were spoken?

The Speaker said that, whatever might be the precedent in the case, that was a point for the House to determine; and the House had just voted that it would now consider the subject of the resolution.

Mr. Stanbery having obtained the floor, said that he wished to get the floor to say that no member of the House could possibly be more sensible than he himself was of the indecorum, in a parliamentary view of the expressions which he had yesterday used in reference to Mr. Buckner. And even before he had consulted with his friends on the subject, he had of himself determined, on reflection, to apologize to the House for that indecorum, committed under the influence of highly excited feelings. He might be allowed, he presumed, to state some of the circumstances of provocation, which induced him to believe that Mr. Buckner entertained a prejudiced feeling against him. They were, that Mr. Buckner was, as appeared by his own evidence, present during the whole time of the assault upon him; that he knew that an assault would take place before it did; that he was silent

during the whole transaction; and, though he thought that he (Mr. S.) was killed, or nearly so, permitted Houston to proceed with the assault. That it had been told to him (Mr. S.) that immediately after the assault, he (Mr. S.) had seized every opportunity to relate the occurrence, with such coloring as to cast ridicule or reflect discredit upon him; that he had observed, yesterday, that Mr. Buckner seemed to take pleasure in adding circumstances and expressions still further tending that way. In what he said yesterday, he (Mr. S.) had not intended to deny the truth of the greater part of the facts and circumstances narrated by Mr. B. for they coincided with his own, and even made the assault more violent than he (Mr. S.) had supposed it. But, as he was a Member of the Senate, Mr. S. now regretted that he had used the expressions which he did towards Mr. Buckner, and felt it to be his duty to apologize to the House, to the gentleman from Missouri, to the Senate, and even to Mr. Buckner himself, for having used them.

Upon this Mr. Ashley, apparently considering the apology as sufficient, withdrew the resolution.

Mr. Cave Johnson then said, that he considered it due to Mr. Buckner, that Mr. Benton should yet be examined, to see if he would give that character to Mr. Buckner for veracity, which had been implied by Mr. Stanbery's allusion to him.

Mr. Ashley said, he had in his hand a paper, signed by Mr. Benton, in reference to that matter, which he wished to have read.

Mr. Kerr objected to the reception of such a paper, as being informal, and contrary to all the principles of law, justice and reason.

Mr. Thompson of Georgia, expressed his hope that the gentleman from Tennessee would insist on his motion to have Mr. Benton examined.

Mr. Johnson did insist upon the motion.

Mr. Stanbery explained, that he had now no wish to call upon Mr. Benton to testify against the other Senator from Missouri.

After some further observations from Mr. Johnson and Mr. Wilde, the question being upon receiving the paper, the reading of it was called for, and the House determined that it should be read. And it was then read as follows:

"Mr. Stanbery's reference to me, as a witness who would discredit Mr. Buckner, was made without my knowledge, and was not warranted by any sentiment ever entertained or expressed by me.

THOS. H. BENTON."

Mr. Stanbery said, that he did not pretend to say that there ever had been any such expression on the part of Mr. Benton, nor did he know what the evidence of Mr. Benton would be when he signed his intention to have him summoned. What he said on that subject was said under the influence of the same excitement as that under which he had made the other remarks concerning Mr. Buckner.

Mr. C. Johnson, considering the reading of the paper as superseding the examination of Col. Benton, withdrew the motion to have him called as a witness.

The evidence then was closed.

F. S. Key, Esq. the Counsel for the accused opened the defence in an eloquent and impressive manner, and spoke about two hours, when he suspended his argument, at the request of Mr. Patton, on whose motion further proceedings were postponed to to-morrow; and the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, April 28.

In the Senate, yesterday, leave of absence for one week, from Monday next, was granted to Mr. Webster, on motion of Mr. Silsbee. Mr. Frelinghuysen, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill supplementary to the act for the punishment of crimes, with an amendment. Mr. King from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the relief of certain friendly Creek Indians. Mr. King also introduced a resolution, authorizing the payment to the State of Alabama of two per cent on the sales of public lands in that State. A motion was made by Mr. Grundy, that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business; and another by Mr. Foot, to take up the bill supplementary to the act for the relief of the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution. The motion to go into Executive business was lost, yeas 16, nays 19.

The Pension bill was then discussed, but there was no question taken, when a motion to adjourn was put and carried. The Senate then adjourned to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Polk, after leave being given, moved that the Apportionment bill, with the several amendments of the Senate, should be referred to a select committee, with a view that they would expedite the passing of the bill and examine into the several changes made therein by the amendments of the Senate. After some discussion and a motion of Mr. Adams, to postpone the motion until Monday next also a motion, made by Mr. Speight, to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, were severally lost. The motion of Mr. Polk prevailed, and a Committee of seven was appointed to whom the bill was referred.

The Speaker directed Governor Houston to be brought to the Bar of the House. After which, he informed the House that he had received a letter from Mr. Key the Counsel for the accused in which he stated that he was prevented by serious indisposition from concluding the arguments he had intended to urge in his behalf. Mr. Cave Johnson thereupon moved that the further proceedings in the case should be postponed until 11 o'clock, A. M. on Saturday which was agreed to.

The House then on motion of Mr. McDuffie, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the consideration of the General Appropriation bill, with the several amendments returned therewith by the Senate. The amendments making increased appropriations for pay and compensation to the Clerks in the Land Office, the Surveyor General's Office, and in the Treasury, were severally rejected.

The appropriation of \$9,000 for the District Attorney of the Territory of Florida, was after some explanation from Mr. White reduced to \$7,500.

The amendment increasing the amount to be paid for the bust of Jefferson, from \$4,000 to \$5,000 was not concurred in.

Upon the amendment to strike out the appropriation of \$9,000 for an outfit of a Minister to France, an animated and lengthened discussion arose, in which Messrs. McDuffie, Archer, Wilde, E. Everett, Ingersoll, Barringer, Wayne, Adams, Barbour, Clayton, Burges, Drayton, and Burd, participated; when the question on the concurrence, being taken by yeas and nays, stood as follows: yeas 21, nays 95. So the amendment was not concurred in.

MONDAY April 30.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Doddridge asked leave to introduce a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the expediency of changing the time of meeting of the next session of Congress, to an earlier period than the first Monday in December. The leave was objected to, and a motion to suspend the rule, was negatived, Yeas 83, Nays 51—two thirds being required. In consequence of the continued indisposition of the counsel, (Mr. Key,) the trial of General Houston was further postponed until this day at 11 o'clock. The bill making appropriations for the support of government, for the year

1852, was taken up. A long and animated debate arose upon the proposition to concur with the Committee of the Whole, in their disagreement to the amendment of the Senate striking from the bill \$5,000 for an outfit for a Minister to France. Messrs. McDuffie, Wickliffe, E. Everett, Ingersoll, and Doddridge, supported the amendment proposed by the Senate, and it was opposed by Messrs. Archer, Wayne, Drayton and Adams. The latter gentlemen, called for the Yeas and Nays upon the question of concurring in the disagreement of the Committee of the Whole to said amendment, which was ordered, and were, Yeas 102, Nays 77. So the amendment proposed by the Senate was rejected. Without disposing of some other amendments to the bill, adopted by the Senate the House, at five o'clock, adjourned.

AWFUL CALAMITY.

Louisville, Ky. April 17, 1852.

The news of this morning is distressing. The loss of the Steamboat Brandywine, by fire, (on her way to this place from New Orleans) and about 70 or 80 of her passengers. The news reached here last night by mail from Nashville—the number is not exactly known, but I have seen a passenger this morning who says there cannot be less than 80.

The report which we noticed yesterday, relative to the burning of the steamboat Brandywine, in the Mississippi, and the loss of the lives of a great number of the passengers, is but too well confirmed. Yesterday's western mail brought us proof slips from the offices of the Cincinnati American and Daily Advertiser, which contain the following melancholy details of this afflicting event.

CINCINNATI, April 19.

Awful Calamity.—It is indeed a painful duty to be obliged so often to record such serious disasters in our steamboat navigation. The following letter from the Nashville Republican, written by a gentleman in Memphis, under date of April the 10th, leaves no room to doubt its correctness.

Capt. Hamilton has arrived here from the wreck of the steamboat Brandywine, and reports that at 8 o'clock last evening, 25 miles above this place, wind blowing fresh, his boat was discovered to have taken fire on the upper deck—in one minute her whole decks were wrapped in flames; and before it was possible to run her ashore between fifty and seventy of the passengers and crew precipitated themselves into the river, and were drowned or burnt to death.

The light was very perceptible here and upon the coast opposite for 10 miles into the country.

A number of the passengers arrived in the Robert Fulton, yesterday from Louisville, who furnish the following particulars. The Hudson and Brandywine left New Orleans to make a trial of speed. The latter, previous to the accident, had been obliged to lay to an hour for repairs.

A considerable quantity of rosin was thrown in to make a quick fire when starting. The sparks set fire to some straw, in which a number of carriage wheels were wrapt. The wind was blowing fresh, and spread the flames with awful rapidity. The yawl was sunk by the shore, which they endeavored to run ashore, but she grounded at some distance in nine feet water. The mate, who deserves honorable mention, took a line in his mouth, and succeeded in reaching the shore, rescuing by his timely aid a number from a watery grave.

The whole number of passengers is variously estimated from 200 to 230. The number lost cannot be correctly ascertained, as we understand a number floated down the stream for a considerable distance, and were finally rescued. The number on the Island the next morning alive (several had died of exhaustion after having reached it in safety) was but seventy five! It is said not a woman or child was saved—nine were on board.

The Brandywine burnt to the water's edge, was loaded with full freight for Louisville and Cincinnati, and partly insured.

The dreadful accident occurred on Monday evening at half past seven o'clock, at the Twelve Outlets.

The Rocky Mountain Expedition.

Since our last publication, we have been amply confirmed in the opinion then expressed in regard to the Rocky mountain story, copied from a Marietta paper. Our memorials being poor, did not extend back, like those of some of our contemporaries, to the passing of the Act setting the expedition on foot,—and many particulars were embraced in the narrative, altogether above our comprehension. We can now state that "Scipio Hasler a native of France, or rather Geneva, who is stated to have accompanied the expedition has a snug birth in the Custom house of this city, where, although he discovers no mines of pure gold, he helps Uncle Sam, in connection with his associates, to some 15,000,000 or \$20,000,000 per annum. In 1819 he was engaged in some public business on the frontiers, for a short period but is not aware of having shared in the "hair breadth 'scapes" of the glorious 42. Col. Henry Leavenworth (now Brigadier General by brevet,) has for many years been an active officer in our army, and cannot have accompanied the expedition, unless he was in two or more places, thousands of miles asunder at one and the same time. The story is in some respects an ingenuous one, & probably accomplished the object intended. Few men would be so hard-hearted as to deny the hospitality of their tables and purses to one who had just returned from a scene of so much peril and suffering.—N. Y. Even. Jour.

EASTON

EAST

Saturday E

THE

We learn from crop as follows, viz out of the question expect a good crop their reasons—The was so great and so besides the wheat being put in, it was when the ground was all experience it came to this, that the win than common; and longer than common temperature as it ev such circumstances.

Early in the progress fields never showed any vegetation of late appearances are now have been calculated irrecoverably bad—it beyond half a crop miraculous to see it.

An expectation some, that as the w 1816 were not at a week in May than th we made a great cr make a good crop case might happen under all circumstances May. But the crop the autumn before order—it was not winter, and although spring's progress, wheat plants on the growing crop—it last fall—it was put—It was serious ter, and there is no there is a plenty of ordinary good crop too, that in the fall came up well—in the wheat came up under The Hessian Fly, but just appeared, but is yet to be fo later than usual, and stronger to receive better. Should the his deprivations g calamitous, because not more forward t usual time of the fly 15th to the 20th of this risk to run as

We say nothing already been ploug heard of many in and in other States

Mr. A. Israel was Clerk of Baltimore place of W. N. Gibb

Rise in Brandy on days from Bordeaux Mercantile than a dy and wine, in co vessels having load of Europe in five v vessels had been expedition by D. I

We learn, says Van Buren will c country, about the

LATEST

Two arrivals at dates to the 1st 31st March. The C don. In Dublin five subsided in Bellas and in Glasgow d it had appeared i which there had deaths, & 230 case don 8,760 cases. The Cholera had The affairs betw was still unsettled. Turkey continue against the Vice R The Court of Re correspondence with relative to the affa

The National I almost entirely ill Sprague of Maine, the arrangement Great Britain. sive exposition and mischiefous negotiation.—[De

THE BANK R telligence of Tu Report of the Ban perhaps early as ering the mass of by the Committee been presented a that the minority opportunity to mak which, if we und coning. The R Report of four M ing the Committee tunity to read a it that sets forth it considers as m supposed to infli whole, sparing of cept so far as fact to imply opinion of the printers' ac ken of so much, papers, we unde introduced in the editors and why h eception we are and Mr. Adams and it is suppo them company. assented to the re House, intimated matter to justify to be felt by the less to reflect up cers of the Bank.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, May 5.

THE CROP.

We learn from intelligent farmers of the crop as follows, viz: They say it was always out of the question, upon any fair ground, to expect a good crop this year, and these are their reasons—The wet season of last autumn was so great and so unusually protracted, that besides the wheat being uncommonly late in being put in, it was seeded and ploughed in when the ground was so wet that according to all experience it could not succeed well—add to this, that the winter sat in six weeks earlier than common, and lasted nearly two months longer than common, and was as severe in its temperature as it ever was known to be—under such circumstances hope even would fail.

Early in the progress of the Spring the wheat fields never showed to greater disadvantage, yet vegetation of late has been great and appearances are now much better than could have been calculated on. But still the crop is irretrievably bad—no circumstance can force it beyond half a crop, and it would be next to miraculous to see it brought up to that.

An expectation has been entertained by some, that as the wheat fields in the Spring of 1816 were not at all more verdant in the first week in May than they now generally are, that as we made a great crop that year perhaps we may make a good crop this year. This supposed case might happen if the crops were similar under all circumstances in the first week of May. But the crop of 1816 had been seeded the autumn before in usual time and in good order—it was not particularly affected by the winter and although late, very late in its spring's progress, yet there were plenty of wheat plants on the ground. Not so with the growing crop—it was seeded unusually late last fall—it was put in in unusually bad condition—it was seriously affected by the last winter, and there is not one field in twenty where there is a plenty of wheat plants to make an ordinary good crop. To this comparison add too that in the fall of 1815 the seeded wheat came up well—in the fall of 1816, the seeded wheat came up uncommonly badly.

The Hessian Fly, the cruel destroyer, has but just appeared—what result his ravages may make is yet to be found out—his appearance is later than usual, and if the growth of wheat was stronger to receive him the chance would be better. Should the Hessian Fly now commence his depredations generally, the result may be calamitous, because, though later, the wheat is not more forward than it is generally, at the usual time of the fly's appearance, viz: from the 15th to the 20th of April. We therefore have this risk to run as hazardingly as ever.

We say nothing of the wheat fields that have already been ploughed up, of which we have heard of many in various parts of Maryland and in other States.

Mr. A. Israel was on Wednesday appointed Clerk of Baltimore County Court, in the place of Wm. Gibbs, deceased.

Rise in Brandy and Wine—Captain Myers 33 days from Bordeaux, reports says the N. York Mercantile that a rise had taken place in brandy and wine, in consequence of two hundred vessels having loaded at that port for the North of Europe in five weeks. Several large French vessels had been freighted for Don Pedro's expedition by D. P's agent at Bordeaux.

We learn, says the Albany Argus, that Mr. Van Buren will embark at Havre, for this country, about the 10th of May.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Two arrivals at New York, bring Liverpool dates to the 1st of April, and London to the 31st March. The Cholera was spreading in London. In Dublin five cases had occurred. It had subsided in Belfast. It was still at Edinburgh, and in Glasgow during the last week in March it had appeared in all parts of the city, in which there had been in all 554 cases, 276 deaths, & 220 cures. Total in the United Kingdom 8,760 cases, 3,160 deaths.

The Cholera had also appeared in Paris. The affairs between Holland and Belgium was still unsettled.

Turkey continued her warlike preparations against the Vice Roy of Egypt.

The Court of Rome was engaged in a warm correspondence with the Ambassador of France relative to the affair of Ancona.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday, is almost entirely filled with the speech of Mr. Sprague of Maine, delivered in the Senate, on the arrangement of the Colonial Trade with Great Britain. It is a masterly and conclusive exposition of the degrading character and mischievous consequences of that boasted negotiation. [Del. Journal.]

THE BANK REPORT.—The National Intelligencer of Tuesday says:—At length the Report of the Bank Committee has been made; perhaps as early as it could have been, considering the mass of papers industriously collected by the Committee. As it is, the Report has been presented so soon after it was made up, that the minority of the Committee had no opportunity to make their Counter-Reports, of which, if we understand aright, two are forthcoming. The Report of the Committee is the Report of four Members of the seven composing the Committee. We have had no opportunity to read a line of it; but we understand that it sets forth sundry acts of the Bank, which it considers as misdeeds, and some which are supposed to infringe the charter, but is on the whole, sparing of opinions, or of censure, except so far as facts may be stated in a manner to imply opinions, or censure. In the matter of the printers' accounts, which have been spoken of so much, and so wantonly, in the newspapers, we understand that one case only is introduced in the report, (that of a New York editor) and why his case has been made an exception we are yet to learn. Mr. McDuffie and Mr. Adams protested against the report, and it is supposed that Mr. Watnough bears them company. And Mr. Johnson, though he assented to the report, to bring it before the House, intimates that it did not contain any matter to justify the penalty which appeared to be left by the friends of the Bank, and much less to reflect upon the President or other officers of the Bank.

The Baltimore Chronicle of yesterday, contains the Report of the Bank Committee; it occupies 11 columns of that paper.

The following character of the Richmond Enquirer is extracted from a speech of Mr. Miller, Senator from South Carolina:

Among other animadversions upon the temper manifested in the South, the Senator from New Jersey has read a piece from a southern paper, headed "A call to arms." Upon being asked for his authority, it turns out to be from the Richmond Enquirer. And this is quoted to us in such a way as to induce a belief that the people were even now falling into ranks to oppose by force the Government, and, of course, it could be no other people than the hot-headed nullification party. Sir, the Senator from New Jersey understands the Richmond Enquirer, on some points; and I am surprised, that he should seem disposed to hold the South responsible for the belligerent call of Thomas Ritchie.

There was a time when, whatever appeared in that paper, (one of the most influential and widely circulated papers in the southern country,) might be considered as indicating the temper of the south. That time has gone by. We were wont to look upon Richmond as the West Point—the strong post on our frontier—mounted by the Enquirer, under whose battery we reposed with safety and security. But such is not the case now. While our old men and women, and little children, reposed in safety by day, and in security by night, in defiance of southern interest and Southern feelings, the "centinel on the wall," with unequalled perfidy, recreant and traitorous, turned his fire upon his own people, and as far as he could, spread desolation in his own camp. He is the survivor of Nat Turner, and the confederate of Lundy and Garrison.

I trust the Senator from New Jersey will not insist that we are rallying at his call—spare us from this last disgrace, he enlists under such a leader. After all this call to arms, properly understood, means nothing; it is but the galvanic artificial spasm of a fitful mood. It is not animated by any pure principle of patriotism or public virtue. It is the hollow hearted, spiritless, hypocritical echo of a press prostituted to power, and the servile follower of men.

Description of Congress by the Washington Globe, the official paper of the Executive department.

"It is no longer a deliberative and legislative body. It appears somewhat like a court of scandal, in which libels of all sorts are uttered and acquired into, and where all breaches of the peace arising thereupon are to be made cognizable and punishable.

"Look to the results of the present session of Congress, which has been sitting almost five months—what has been done? Not a solitary bill of general interest has been passed."

On the other hand the Washington Telegraph says:

"It is not true that Congress have done nothing. We call upon those who are best acquainted with the deliberations of Congress to bear witness that, at no previous session, has either House been more engaged in the discharge of its duties. In the House, there have been five hundred and fifty-four bills reported; two hundred and five bills passed, and sent to the Senate; sixty-two bills from the House have passed the Senate, and become laws; fifty-seven bills from the Senate have passed the House, and become laws; three Senate bills have passed the House with amendment, but had not become laws; there have been four hundred and fifty-one reports from Committees of an interesting or important character, which have been printed by order of the House; and the committees have acted upon at least one thousand memorials, and other subjects, the reports upon which being generally, of an adverse character, have not been printed; there have been presented to the House three thousand one hundred and thirty petitions and memorials; there have been six hundred and twenty-seven subjects of inquiry, raised on resolutions adopted by the House; and there have been about thirty resolutions of enquiry moved by members, but which have not been agreed to by the House. We will be borne out by the experience of the oldest members, when we say that at no previous session, have members of Congress been more ardently engaged in their legislative duties."

An act of Incorporation has been obtained at the session of the New York Legislature which has just ended, for a company to construct a rail road from New York to Albany. The road by the terms of this act, is to commence on the island of New York where the fourth Avenue terminates, at the Harlem river, and to pass through the counties of Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Columbia and Kenesaw, to some point on the Hudson opposite to Albany.

The company also have power to construct branches, extending to the eastern limits of the state, in order to connect the main rail road with any rail road to be established in Massachusetts or Connecticut. The cost of constructing the road is estimated at 1,800,000 dollars. For 120 miles of the distance it is computed that the expense of building the road will be 9,000 dollars per mile for the remaining 40 miles, 15,000 dollars per mile.

Savannah, April 20.

THE RACES.—The second day's race on the Bonaventure course, three mile heats, for a purse of \$400, took place yesterday at 12 o'clock. But two horses were entered, Mr. Hunt's Gilly, Calanthe, 5 years old, and Mr. Bonner's G. A. Redgauntlet, 5 years old the unsuccessful competitor for the purse of the day previous. From the fact that the horse had contended for the purse of \$1000 on the Charleston course in February, and being otherwise a nag of some note, he was the favorite, notwithstanding his defeat on Wednesday; but the first heat after a beautiful contest, was won by Calanthe by nearly a length. Having displayed her fleetness, strong hopes were entertained by her friends of her ultimate success, and such was the result, she winning also the second heat by about three lengths.

We find the following anecdote in the New York Evening Journal, as part of a Washington writer. We hope it may not be entirely true:

"Yesterday morning, April 19, the President of the U. States, while in conversation with a clergyman, and in the presence of the venerable Col. of Massachusetts, a member of Congress, and a lady, unequivocally approved of the violence of Houston, and declared that this mode of redressing injuries inflicted by a member of Congress upon the character of a private gentleman, was the only one in the power of the citizen, and should be resorted to without hesitation. The Rev. gentleman expressed some surprise at this extraordinary avowal on the part of the President, and expostulated with him on the subject. Gen. Jackson, with warmth repeated, that it was the only mode of silencing the back stairs slanders in both houses of Congress, members of which were in the daily habit of assailing the best men in the country. The interlocutor submitted whether an appeal to the laws, and to that best avenger

of private injury—public opinion, might not be resorted to with more propriety? And moreover, said he, would such principles advocated by a popular Executive—if they should be carried out and operate freely on the public mind—necessarily tend to anarchy and blood? "Certainly not," said the General. "A few cases of this kind would correct the evil!"

"Do you mean murders, Sir?" demanded the clergyman. "No, not exactly—a sound beating would answer," was the reply. The astonished divine remonstrated against the barbarous doctrine, & implored the President to reflect upon the awful consequences to our country & its institutions if it should receive the sanction & general recognition of the people! If the law of force should supersede the laws of the land, he asked with much energy & freedom, who would be secure in the enjoyment of property and life? Who would dare to denounce vice, or to approve virtue? The General in turn, demanded to know if he, a Minister of the Gospel, was the open advocate of slander, and if he meant to vindicate the calumnies of Congress? He promptly replied, he was neither the advocate of defamation, nor would he presume to shield the National Legislature from the just indignation of the Executive; but he must be permitted to observe that the mode of punishing the evil, suggested by the President of the U. States, in his humble apprehension, was not the very best; nor could he for a moment hesitate to believe that Gen. Jackson had suffered his judgment in this instance, to be overruled by his passions, and that he had been misled by a friend and favorite of the Congress, who had ceased, and the visitors took their leave. The publication and proof by authority of Congress, of the above statement, will depend entirely upon the friends of the President, inasmuch as it is merely incidental to the business now before the House. It is nevertheless in all respects true to the letter, and you may so consider it in your editorial reflections. Now I could write a volume on this theme, but I prefer to submit the naked statement of facts to the deliberate consideration of your numerous readers."

AN AMERICAN SENATOR.—Mr. Alex. Buckner, of Missouri, gave the following testimony, as a witness before the House of Representatives, in the case of Mr. Houston. Mr. Buckner was walking with Mr. Houston when the latter first discovered Mr. Stanbery, and says:

"As Stanbery approached nearer, he appeared to halt in his place. Houston asked if that was Mr. Stanbery; he replied, very politely, and bowing at the same time, 'Yes, Sir,' then said Houston, you are the damned rascal, and with that struck him with a stick which he held in his hand. Stanbery threw up his hands ever his head and staggered back, his hat fell off and he exclaimed, 'Oh, don't.' Houston continued to follow him up, and continued to strike him. After receiving several severe blows, Stanbery turned as I thought to run off. Houston at that moment sprang upon him in the rear, Stanbery's arms hanging down, apparently defenceless. He seized him and attempted to throw, but was not able to do so. Stanbery carried him about on the pavement some little time, whether he excited himself or Houston thrust him from him, I am not able to determine. I thought he thrust him from him; as he passed him, he struck him and gave him a trip. Stanbery fell; when he fell he still continued to hallow indeed he hallowed all the time pretty much, except when they were scuffling I saw Stanbery, after having received several blows, put out both hands in this way, he then lying on his back. I did not discover what was in his hands, or if any thing was; but I heard a sound like the snapping of a gun lock and I saw particles of fire. Houston appeared to take hold of Stanbery's hands and took something from them, which I could not see. After that Houston stood up more erect, still beating Stanbery with a stick over the head, arms and sides. Stanbery still kept his hands spread out. After Houston's giving him several other blows, he lay on his back & put up his feet. Houston then struck him elsewhere. Mr. Stanbery, after having received several blows, ceased to hallow, and lay, as I thought, perfectly still. All this time I had not spoken to either of the parties or interfered in any manner whatever. I saw Stanbery, however, being badly hurt, perhaps killed, from the manner in which he lay, stepped up to Houston to tell him to desist, but without being spoken to he quit of his own accord."

Is there a hold-carrier in our streets—is there a man any where, who feels within him the common instinct of humanity to succor and protect a defenceless fellow creature—who would not think himself irretrievably disgraced by the part, which, upon his own showing, Mr. Buckner played on this occasion? For the brutal and ruffian-like assault of Mr. Houston—infamous as we deem it—there was at least the apology of supposed wrong received; but that Mr. Buckner, or any other human creature, who was under no excitement, and had no cause of complaint against the party assailed, should calmly look on such a scene, and only interfere when from his lying perfectly still, he thought Stanbery was badly hurt, or perhaps killed, we could never have believed, upon testimony less irrefragable than that of his own oath."

Verily the Nashville attempt at assassination, so graphically recorded by Col. Benton, was the just type of things to come; and even to the beating of Jesse Benton on the head with the butt of a pistol in order to make him die still, by one of Gen. Jackson's friends, the fulfillment of the type is almost literally realized in this case by another of Gen. Jackson's friends.

N. Y. Amer.

The Trial of Mina at Doylestown terminated on Friday evening. The Jury, after being out nearly three hours, returned with a verdict of Guilty on the first and second counts of the indictment, charging the prisoner as principal in the first and second degree. The cause was commenced on Tuesday morning last. The evidence was closed on Thursday, when Mr. Reed summed up on the part of the Commonwealth. He was followed by Messrs. McDowell and Rush for the prisoner, and the Attorney General in reply for the prosecution. The prisoner's conduct throughout the trial generally displayed a levity and indifference; although we learn, when the verdict was returned, to him by his counsel, he evinced considerable agitation. He has since made a confession, fully implicating himself and his accomplice—the woman.

THE WAR.

The Charleston City Gazette, holds the following language in reference to this subject:

"It is the first time since the Revolution, that it has been avowed that confidence could only be reposed in a party leader, in the discharge of militia duties. The only pretence offered is impending revolution and civil war. If there is to be a State Rights and Free Trade Militia, there must be—there will be—a State Rights and Union Militia. If the parties are to arm, let us prepare. We of the Union Party can place honorable and distinguished patriots in posts where

they can lead us to duty. Yes, we can and will do our duty to Carolina, under the command of her purest sons.

The people elected the officers. If the officers now use their votes to elevate a partisan, it is time for the people to feel that they bear the muskets. Is there no sympathy left in the club, for the peace of our community? Has it come to this, that the parties must arm? If so—the Union Party feel that their cause is just, not in Charleston only, but throughout the State. We must arm at once; we must not wait until by silent and gradual encroachments, we find the Club in possession of all the arms of the State, and all our commissions. Unless the movement is at once stopped, the next three months will try the strength of parties with the bayonette."

For the Easton Gazette.

"Thou fool! Thou wretch! a hollow voice replied. Now learn the impotence of wealth and pride: Hereditary names and honors here With all their force and tinsel disappear."

I am glad, truly glad, that leap years like "Angel visits are few and far between." Were it not so the importunity of our fraternity would be reprehensible.

The intimacy existing between my nose and chin tells me, and proclaims to the world, (in spite of all my efforts to conceal it,) that I am quite an old maid. And is my situation irrevocably fixed?—Yes, all my matrimonial hopes are numbered with the years that were before the flood. Since my own fate cannot be altered, I will venture to give my dying admonition to those who have not yet been wrecked on this mighty rock. Let such as are within the "reach of mercy" take warning by my fate, and "flee the wrath to come." Do not think that I never loved, and that an opportunity to get married was never mine. When in my seventeenth year I was addressed by Mr. Gynoton, a young gentleman of considerable promise, and of whom I was deeply enamoured. But owing to the interposition of my relations the match was broken off. Envy never can be satisfied; like the snail it is sure to slime the flower it cannot crush. The intimacy between Mr. G. and myself was soon made known to my Uncle; together with certain charges against him. My Uncle forbade him the house, upon the ground that it was presumption in him to seek the hand of one so far above him in society; to which Mr. G. replied, "Sir, I acknowledge no superiors only those who are better informed, and more pious than myself. Virtue and intelligence form the only fair ground of decision; and they are not confined exclusively to any branch of society. I have the heart of your niece, and the promise of her hand." My uncle came home enraged, and at his solicitation I gave Mr. G. the "flat." Far be it from me to encourage anything like disobedience to relations; but I think their claims ought to be discontinued rather than cause the delinquent to make a sacrifice of principle.

Old maids are generally considered selfish and petulant; but I expect by this time the most of my readers are ready to vouch for my innocence in these particulars. I have been induced to write thus much by way of retribution, and (Zacheus like) do affirm that I am ready to restore four-fold to the violated laws.

If any person can be found to reclaim me from the errors of celibacy, besides my unsightly self, I will insure a marriage portion of ten thousand dollars. But alas! this I dare not anticipate. Hope, whose province it is to cheer, has flown never more to return.

I take my leave for the present, but not without claiming the privilege of an old maid, that is to continue my remarks at pleasure.

PATIENCE.

Divine service will not be held in the Episcopal Church in St. Michaels, before Sunday the 30th instant, nor in Miles River Neck before the following Sunday, the 27th. A meeting of the Vestry has been appointed for Saturday, the 19th inst. to be held in the Parish Church at St. Michaels at the hour of eleven o'clock.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Storke, Mr. Stephen Fenny to Miss Maria, third daughter of Foster Maynard, Esq. all of this county.

At Kent Island, in Queen Anne's county on Thursday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Tuff, Mr. Stephen Burgess of Talbot county, to Miss Mary E. Satterfield, of the former place.

On the 24th ult. at New Ark, New Jersey, by the Rev. Henry B. Bascom, the Rev. James Nichols, of the Philadelphia Conference, to Miss Patience W. Tunis, of the former place.

DIED.

In this town on Wednesday night last, after a short illness, Thomas PENNIN SMITH, Esq.—Mr. S. was the editor of the "Republican Star" a paper he established in this place and conducted to the day of his death, a period of nearly thirty three years. He was an affectionate brother, a kind master and a good citizen.

In this county on Wednesday last, Mr. Geo. Henry PICKER.

In Baltimore, on Sunday evening 29th ult. William GIBSON, Esq. late Clerk of Baltimore county Court, in the 79th year of his age.

In Baltimore on Thursday the 26th ult. after a severe illness of four months, which he bore with christian fortitude and resignation, John DILLEHUNT, in the sixty third year of his age, and for the last thirty five years a respectable tradesman of this city. No man more enjoyed the esteem and confidence of all who knew him for his amiable and exemplary manners, his sterling integrity, and rectitude of dealing with his fellow men.

PRICES CURRENT.

WHEAT—Water borne, comes in but slowly, only a few small cargoes are about now, from \$1.05 to 1.10 per bushel is the giving price, and for a prime parcel a shade higher might be obtained.
CORN—Purses from 46 to 47c per bushel for white; 47 to 49 for yellow—the supply is about equal to the demand.

THE SPRING FASHIONS.

MRS. RIDGAWAY

HAS just returned from Baltimore, it being the second time this Spring, and is now opening

a handsome assortment of

MILLINERY,

of the latest Fashions of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. She invites her customers, and the Ladies in general, to call and look at her assortment, at the old stand, formerly kept by Mrs. Holmes, Washington street 2d door North of the Union Tavern.

May 5

NOTICE.

The meeting of the Temperance Society which was advertised for Saturday last, was postponed until Tuesday the 8th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. when it is probable that an address will be delivered.

May 5

NOTICE.

By order of the Commissioners of Talbot county, I am directed to advertise all property on which taxes are due for the years 1830 and 31, if not paid on or before the 20th inst.

B. BRACCO, Collector of Talbot county Taxes.

may 5.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, will offer for sale, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot county, on TUESDAY the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of one and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all that part of a tract or parcel of Land, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, near Choptank river, called Marsh Land, which was devised to William Martin by his father, Henry Martin, and conveyed by William Martin to James Cain, and mortgaged by James Cain, to the said President, Directors and Company, containing the quantity of one hundred and sixty five acres of land more or less.

The Sale will be on a credit of six months for one half of the purchase money, and to twelve months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say the purchaser must pay at the end of six months one half of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; and at the end of twelve months, the residue of the purchase money with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid—after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier of the Branch Bank at Easton.

Branch Bank, at Easton, May 5 1832

LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the President Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland will offer for sale, at public auction, at the Dwelling House on the Premises, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, Eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that Farm or plantation, lying and being in Talbot County, on Choptank river which belonged to Wm. Ross, and was mortgaged by him to the said President, Directors and Company, and consists of part of a tract of land commonly called Woolley Manor & part of another tract of land called Loves Randles & contains the quantity of 226 acres of Land, more or less. This Farm is well situated and the Land is considered of good quality—the waters near & adjoining abound in fish, oysters and wild fowl.

The sale will be made on a credit of nine months, for one third of the purchase money, eighteen months for another third of the purchase money, and twenty four months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of nine months from the day of sale, one third of the purchase money; at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, another third of the purchase money with interest on the part unpaid, and at the end of twenty four months, from the day of sale, the residue of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

Branch Bank at Easton.

Easton, April 7th 1832 (S & W)

JAMES GARDETTE,

DENTIST,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

WILL REMAIN IN EASTON A SHORT TIME.

He may be consulted in the various branches of his profession at Mr. Lowe's.

J. G. not having made suitable arrangement for receiving Ladies will by preference attend upon such as desire his professional services at their residences.

Reference, John M. G. Emory, J. B. Eccleson, J. Wickes, 4th Esqrs.

March 24

Caroline County Court, sitting

as a Court of chancery.

MARCH TERM, 1832.

ORDERED, that the report of William T. Purnell, trustee for the sale of certain property in the cause of Stuart A. Willis against Mary Griffith and Levi Griffith be settled and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown before the second day of October Term next. A copy of this order be inserted once in each week for three successive weeks in some newspaper published in Easton before said day. The report states the amount of sales to be \$170.


Test JO. RICHARDSON, CLK.

True copy Test JO. RICHARDSON, Ck.

April 28

JAMES COBURN
HAS commenced business in the City of Baltimore, in Baltimore street, No. 23, one door east of Frederick Street, and a short distance west of Centre Market Place, and directly opposite Mr. W. C. Conine's Lottery Office, where he has on hand, and intends constantly keeping
A general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Such as India, British, French, Scotch, &c. and Domestic. Among which are
Extra super blue and black Cloths and Cassimeres
Do do green, olive, brown and mixt Cloths.
Ladies' super brown Cloths
Super fashionable drab, fawn, sage, corinthian, steel and granite mixt Cassimeres.
Do fancy silk, valencia, marseilles and swans-down Vestings.
Extraserge de Rome and Lyons Silk Velvet.
Super blue and black mixt and brown Sattinets.
Do white Welch and extra gauze Flannels, (warranted not to shrink.)
Do red and green Flannels, and green serge and trizee Cloths.
Do printed Piano and Table Covers, (some extra size.)
Do 8-4 and 10-4 Linen Damask and Table Diapers.
Do bird's eye and 9-4 cotton Diapers and Lawns.
Do black and colored Merinos, Circassians and Bombazines.
Do Caroline Plaids and Norwich Grapes.
Extra 5-4 French Merino and English Black Bombazines.
Super black Italian Lustrings.
Heavy black sinew and fassanetts.
Extra rich changeable and plain colored Gro de Naps.
Super blue and jet black Gro de Naps, Gro de Berlin and Gro de Indes.
Do black, white, pink, straw and blue Satins & Black Moires.
Do changeable and black Mandarin Silks and Black Crape de Lyons.
Do black, white, pink, straw and blue Italian Grapes and Crape Lins.
Do plain, checked, striped and fine hair cord Cambrics.
Do white and fancy colored hair cord Cambrics for C-verts.
Do plain dotted and rich figured Swiss Muslins.
Do do Boot, Mull, Nanook and Jacksonet Muslins.
Bishop Lawns, Plain Quillings and Tatting.
Super 4-4 and 5-4 plain and figured Bobinets.
Do Thread and Hobbitt Edgings and Insertings, (rich Patterns.)
Do French needle work'd muslin do.
Extra white and black Lace Veils, (some very rich patterns.)
Do Lace and Muslin Collars.
Do Tippets and Collarettes.
Do French needle work'd Milan collars and Dantisc Capes.
Ladies' and Infants' rich lace caps.
Milan Fur Tippets, rich printed crape.
Embroidered and cornered gauze Handkerchiefs.
Plain & Lithographic barege, poplin & silk do.
Rich Thibet wool and merino Handkerchiefs and shawls.
Extra white, black and scarlet 12-4 merino long shawls, Lupin's manufacture (warranted all wool).
Super Cashmere and Adelaide Shawls and Jm. Merino long shawls.
Ladies' super fancy mohair and head Reticules.
Rich fig'd changeable and new style bonnet ribbons.
Do gauze, satin and plain Taffeta do do
Extra rich gauze cap, and wat'd. and fancy Belt Ribbons.
Super Flag, Bandanna, Pongee and fancy Handkerchiefs.
Do white Swiss and fancy coloured cravats.
Extra black Italian cravats and black Canton Handkerchiefs.
Super bronze and fashionable Prints (large supply).
Do American and rich London, Furnitures.
Do plain strip'd and fancy check'd Gingham Ladies' super English and French black and white silk Hose.
Ladies and Misses white, black and slate colored cotton and worsted Hose.
Gentlemen and boys super worsted and long wool Virginia cotton and silk half Hose.
Ladies and misses super, fancy emroided, white black and colored horse skin gloves and mitts.
Ladies and misses beaver and white and black English silk gloves.
Gent super, buck, doe, beaver and H. skin gloves.
Do do white, wood stock and black and white silk gloves.
Worsted curl cotton and Linen Floss Clark's spool cotton.
Super Italian sewings and a good supply of Tailors Trimmings.
Do Dressing, Ivory, Pocket, Tuck, Side and Neck Combs.
Pearl and fancy buttons for boys.
Kirby's patent pins.
Plated and black Hooks and Eyes.
Ladies rich gilt, jet, and fancy Paste Buckles Cologne, and a good assortment of Perfumery.
Ladies super, Leghorns, Cloak Tassels.
Daisy buttons and silk Frogs, for Ladies, Pelisses.
Super, black and white Tabby Velvet and marking canvases.
Do Gingham silk and English fancy Umbrella.
Do Cambric and furniture Dimity, (extra wide and quality), Ladies' corded skirts.
Do American and German cotton Fringe (some very heavy and new style).
Do 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 brown and bleached shirtings and sheetings.
Apron and furniture checks.
Dorchester and Amoskeag Ticks.
Super, 14-4 white Marseilles Quilts.
Rumia and heavy 10-4 Barnsley sheetings and Ticklenbergs.
Super, heavy plain and printed Floor Cloths.
Do do Venetian and Scotch carpeting.
Do Wilton and Brussels Carpets.
Green and black Worsted Fringe.
Paper Hangings and green cords for Blind Super, English oil cloths, cotton Weddings.
Do Whitney, Point and Duffie Blankets.
Heavy Kerseys and check'd Linseys, (for servants).
J. C. would take it as a particular favor if any of his Eastern Shore friends should visit the City of Baltimore, if they would give him a call, as they will find as good an assortment of DRY GOODS in his store as in any in the city and as cheap.
Baltimore, Feb. 4. 183m
The Eastern Shore Whig and Cambridge Chronicle, will publish the above every other week for three weeks, and send their accounts to J. C.

12th OF MAY SCHEME.
THE fourth class of the Maryland State Lottery, for 1832, will be drawn in Baltimore on Saturday the 12th of May. Clark would advise his friends to be as early as possible in either applying or sending for tickets and shares. He would also remind persons living in the country that an order from them (by mail or private conveyance) will meet with the same prompt and punctual attention as if they had made application in person.
1 Prize of \$16,000 1 prize of 5,000
1 2,000 1 1,675
1 1,000 1 500
10 300 10 200
10 150 10 100
46 50 46 40
46 50 46 20
1058 10 8,380 3
9624 prizes, \$86,216
Tickets \$5 Quarters \$1 25
Halves 2 50
For the pick of a splendid collection of numbers apply at
CLARK'S,
N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert N. E. Corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. E. Corner of Baltimore and Charles sts.
Where the Highest Prizes in the State Lotteries (with one exception) have been sold and paid.
P. S. Another Capital in the New York sold at CLARK'S.
*Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if personal application. Address to
JOHN CLARK Lottery Vendor
Baltimore.
april 28
SYLVESTER'S OFFICE, Baltimore.
GRAT NEW-YORK
SCHEME,
To be drawn on the 2d of May 1832.
CLASS No. 13, FOR 1832.
66 Number Lottery—ten drawn Ballots.
TICKETS TEN DOLLARS.
NO PRIZE LESS THAN \$12.
SPLENDID PRIZES.
\$40,000 \$10,000 \$5,000 \$4,104 \$3,000
\$2,000
10 of \$1,000 10 of \$500
10 800 10 400
10 600 &c. &c.
This is the most advantageous scheme that has ever offered for purchasers of packages, as the adventurer has twenty two chances for the capital prizes, with the certainty of drawing one half the original cost of the tickets.
Certificates of Packages of 22 tickets in this Lottery containing all the numbers (from 1 to 66 inclusive) and entitling the holders, to all they may draw over the small prizes of 12 and 24 dollars, may be had at the following rates:
A certificate for 22 whole tickets can be had on remitting \$107
A certificate for 22 half tickets can be had on remitting \$53 50
A certificate for 22 quarter tickets can be had on remitting \$26 75
A certificate for 22 eighth tickets can be had on remitting \$13 37
As the demand for packages in this Lottery has already been greater than was anticipated it is particularly requested that orders should be sent as early as practicable.
All orders for tickets will meet with prompt and confidential attention—address
S. J. SYLVESTER, Baltimore.
The "Bulletin" containing the official statements of the drawing, will be forwarded to all our kind patrons.
YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL.
At New Ark Delaware.
THE Summer session of this institution commences on the first of May next.
The unusual healthfulness of the Village of Newark, exclusive of all other considerations, renders it a very desirable place of residence, particularly during the Summer and Autumn months. The epidemic diseases which prevail so extensively at that season, are almost entirely unknown.
TERMS;
For board tuition, washing, fuel and all incidental expenses, with the exception of Books \$30 per quarter. The usual extra charges for music, Painting, Embroidery, &c. &c.
SAMUEL BELLI, Principal.
April 21 3w
PHILADELPHIA HOTEL,
No. 95, North Second one square above Market street, Philadelphia.
THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and former Patrons, as well as the public in general, that a large addition has been made to his former establishment, with a private entrance expressly for the accommodation of Ladies and families. This Hotel has been constructed in the most modern style, with all the conveniences appertaining to a first rate House containing upwards of seventy apartments, four spacious Parlours and a Ladies dining Room. The lodging rooms are mostly single bedded and well ventilated, with fire places and grates in each.
The location is convenient for merchants and men of business being in the immediate vicinity of Steam Boat Landings, Banks, &c. The charges will be found moderate.
The Proprietor solicits the patronage of a generous public, which he will endeavor to merit.
D. R. BROWER.
Late proprietor of the Coffee House Hotel Baltimore.
Jan 21 3m
TO RENT,
FOR the balance of the present year, several Houses and gardens at the Hotel-in-the-wall, the property of the late James Cain, among them is a house fitted up for a grocery and coarse Dry Goods business, which was used as such by the deceased. To a man having command of a small capital in money, this stand offers more inducements than any other known in the country. Possession given immediately. For terms apply to
ROBERT H. RHODES, Adm'r.
of James Cain, dec'd.
April 21 4w

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND
HAS commenced her regular routes, leaving Baltimore from the end of Dugan's Wharf every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) and Easton. Returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (by Castle Haven) and Baltimore.
She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Centerville (by Corsica) and Chestertown, and return the same days.
All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.
L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.
April 7
NOTICE.
THE Subscriber still desirous of disposing of his landed property hitherto advertised, will sell upon inviting terms, his farm called Hickory Ridge. Persons desirous of an high and healthy situation near Easton, with other advantages rarely to be met with; would do well to come and view the premises early.
JOSEPH K. NEALE.
Dec. 10 6m
PUBLIC SALE.
Will be sold at Public Sale, on TUESDAY the ninth day of May next, on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security bearing interest from the day of sale, that large and convenient three-story brick dwelling house, situated on Washington street, and the two story frame shop adjoining (the property of the late Col. Jabez Caldwell)—persons wishing to purchase would do well to examine the property before the day of sale—Sale to commence at 3 o'clock P. M. and attendance given by
JOSEPH CALDWELL, Adm'r
Dec. 24
TAILORING.
THE Subscriber having served his apprenticeship in Philadelphia with one of the first Houses in that City, and pursued his avocation to the satisfaction of a number of customers in Delaware, would respectfully inform the citizens of this place, that he is disposed should they think proper, to offer them a specimen in his line. Call at the office or room, recently occupied by P. Francis Thomas, Esq., near door to S. Lowe, Esq., opposite the Court House.
March 24
COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Annapolis, April 3d, 1832.
PROPOSALS for delivering the Laws and Votes and Proceedings of the last session of the General Assembly, and other documents required to be delivered by the "executors of the Clerks of the several counties of this State will be received at this office until Monday the 30th inst.
One agent will be appointed for each shore and bond with approved security will be required for the faithful performance of the duty.
THO: CULBRETH, Clk.
April 21 3w of the Council.
FOR SALE.
A number of lots in and about Easton, the property of the late Henry Nicols, will be offered for sale on THURSDAY, the 24th May, at 10 o'clock. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.
JOHN J. TROUP, Executor
of Henry Nicols.
April 21 (W) 4w
TOWN TAX FOR 1832.
NOTICE.—All persons concerned, are hereby notified that the town Taxes for 1832, are now due, and if not paid off in a very few days I shall be compelled to enforce payment however disagreeable it may be to my feelings & to those interested—I therefore request all those indebted to come forward immediately and make payment which will save trouble and costs and oblige
WM. WANDERFORD, Collector of the town Tax,
April 14
TO RENT,
AND possession given immediately, the St. Michaels Steam Mill, with all the machinery in good order and a stock of good seasoned wood. For terms apply to
SAM'L: HARRISON.
Rich Neck, April 7, 1832
An Ordinance to prevent the Parading Ungelded Horses, on the Public Square, or along the streets of Easton.
Whereas it has been represented to the Board of Commissioners, by petition, that the citizens of Easton are desirous that an Ordinance should be passed, prohibiting persons from leading and parading Ungelded Horses along the streets, to the great danger and annoyance of persons in the streets. Therefore, Be it enacted by the Commissioners of Easton, duly elected and qualified, That from and after the publication of this Ordinance, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, Ungelded Horse, in or along any of the streets, lanes, or alleys of the Town of Easton, or on the Public Square, near the Court House, and if any person or persons shall, from and after the publication hereof, lead and parade, for show, any Ungelded Horse, contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance, every person so offending, shall forfeit and pay such sum, not to be less than five dollars, nor more than fifteen dollars, as shall or may be imposed by the Commissioners, for each and every offence.
And be it further enacted and ordained, That if any person so offending as aforesaid, shall be a slave, the penalty or fine, aforesaid, shall and may be demanded, sued for and recovered from or against the master or mistress, or employer of such Slave, in like manner as if the said master, mistress, or employer had been guilty of the offence into a Bye Law, by the Commissioners of Easton, this thirtieth day of March, anno domini, Eighteen Hundred and Eighteen.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, President.
Test, SAM'L: PICKERING, Clerk.
All persons interested are requested to take notice that the above Ordinance will be strictly enforced, from and after this date. By order of the Commissioners.
JAMES PARROT, Clerk.
April 14 1832

LONDON FASHIONS.
Wm. P. Mills,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 99, Baltimore street, between Calvert and South streets, south side, informs his friends and the public, that he has just received his Spring supply of
FASHIONABLE GOODS,
in great variety, which he is ready to make up in the first rate style, and at moderate prices.
He has received direct from London, a Dress Coat, Frock, Pantaloons, &c. which the public are invited to call on to view and examine.
NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of Mills & Benson, are desired to call and make payment to W. P. Mills, he being duly authorised to receive the same. All persons having claims will present them for payment.
April 14 4w
NOTICE.
Retailers, Trade, Ordinary Keepers, Victuallers and all persons, Bodies Corporate or Politic in Talbot county, and all persons whom it may concern are hereby cautioned to obtain a License or renew the same according to the provisions of the act of Assembly entitled "An Act to regulate the issuing of Licenses to traders, Keepers of Ordinaries and others" before the 10th day of May next ensuing.
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
Easton, April 7th 1832.
SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Stephen Denny, against James H. Benson, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton on TUESDAY the 16th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit:—all his right, title, interest, claim and estate of, in and to that farm or plantation, now in the cultivation of the said James H. Benson in Vll s River neck in Talbot county, known by the names of V heatland & Mount Pleasant, be the quantity of acres what it may, also one Grey mare, one Bay colt and one Horse cart, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Terms Cash.
Attendance by
April 21 J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of 3 writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, and one writ of fi out of the court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerks thereof, at the suits of the following persons to wit: one at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, assignee of James H. Ringgold, one at the suit of Wm. K. Lambdin, one at the suit of Solomon Lowe, the other out of the court of Appeals, at the suit of Wm. Hayward, Jr. use of John Crandle, use of Wm. Bromwell, against Bennett Bracco, will be sold at the residence of the said Bracco in Miles River Neck, on THURSDAY the seventeenth day of May next between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M. and five o'clock, P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit: All that farm or plantation, on which he said Bracco now resides, situate in Miles River Neck, called Bracco's Addition, or known by whatever other name or names it may be called be the quantity of acres what it may, also 1 negro man called Sam, 1 do. called Gabriel, one do. named Jack, 1 do. named Billy; and one negro woman named Maria also 6 head of horses, 20 head of cattle, and 20 head of sheep, more or less, 2 carts, and one gig and harness, 2 ploughs, and all the balance of his farming utensils the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of him, the said Bracco, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned f. fa's, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by
April 21. J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, against Benjamin Benny, at the suit of Mrs. Frances Turner and James S. Turner, Executors of Edward Turner, use of Elizabeth Turner, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 14th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit: all his said Benny's equitable, right, title, claim, interest and demand, of, in and to, a tract of land called Austin's Tract, containing 187 acres of land, more or less, subject to prior claims, situate near the Chapel, seized and taken as the property of the aforesaid Benjamin Benny, to pay and satisfy the above writ of vendi and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by
THOS. HENRIX, former Shff.
April 21 4w
LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, by the Clerk thereof, at the suit of John Arringdale use of Nicholas Hammond against Leven Mills, will be sold at public Sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 8th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of the same day the following property to wit:—all that farm or plantation of him the said Leven Mills, situate in the Chapel District of Talbot county where Leven Mills, Jr. now resides, consisting of the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, viz: part of a tract of Land called Fork, part of a tract of Land called Healey and part of other tracts containing the quantity of 190 acres of Land, more or less, also an adjoining tract of land called the Forest and like containing, the quantity of 113 Acres of Land, more or less, all seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the aforesaid Leven Mills, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned vendi expo and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.
Attendance by
WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.
April 14 4w

The Splendid thorough bred Stallion
JOHN OF ROANOKE

Will resume his stand in Easton for the ensuing season, on the first day of April, and will continue at the same place throughout the season.
THE TERMS ARE:
\$12 the spring's chance, payable on or before the first day of September next, and \$16 to insure a mare with foal, payable on or before the first day of February next.
Mares sent from a distance will be furnished with pasturage and grain if required, on very moderate terms. For further particulars see handbills.
Edward N. Hambleton.
Nicholas Goldsborough.
Richard Spencer.
Easton, march 21 1f
YOUNG RINALDO.

THIS splendid young horse, remarkable for his fine form, strength, activity and resemblance to his sire, John Randolph's Rinaldo, will stand this season, at the following places, viz:—At Easton every Monday and Tuesday—At the Trappe every Saturday—the rest of the week at the subscriber's farm about four miles from Easton. Season will commence on the 26th of March and end on the 29th of June.
—TERMS—
Ten Dollars for the Spring's chance, payable on the 1st of September next—Fifteen dollars to insure that the mare is got with foal; should the mare lose her foal from ill-treatment, disease or accident, still the insurance money will be expected—Five dollars for a single leap—Fifty cents in every case to the Groom.
Description and Pedigree.
YOUNG RINALDO
Will be 3 years old in June. He is a beautiful bay, with black main, tail, and near hind foot white. Fully fifteen and a half hands high and of fine form, strength and movement. He is a horse of high spirit, fine temper and great activity.
He was got by John Randolph's celebrated horse RINALDO, out of Lady Lightfoot that was got by King William, his grand dam by the celebrated horse Gay, his great grand dam by Pilot. Rinaldo was got by Mr. Archy and is deemed by his owner John Randolph, Esq., one of his finest studs. For his pedigree at length, see National Intelligencer, March 15th, 1832.
JOHN C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Talbot Co. April 7
The Beautiful Spotted Horse
YOUNG DIOMEAD

Will be at Easton on Tuesday, the 10th of April, at St. Michaels on the Friday and Saturday following—At Denton on Tuesday, the 17th and Wednesday, the 18th, on the Friday and Saturday following at the subscriber's stable, and will attend the above stands once in two weeks throughout the season. Season commenced on the 24th instant and will end on the 20th of June. He will be let to mares at \$5 the spring's chance, \$24 the single leap, and \$8 to insure a mare in foal. No insurance only by special contract with the subscriber, and in each case 25 cents to the groom. Diomead is 8 years old this spring and is pronounced by the best judges to be a horse of beautiful form, fine bone, sinews of great strength, and fine action; the strength of the dry and activity of the sprightly saddle horse are united in him, which added to his beauty, promises the useful, elegant and valuable horse, either for the saddle or harness. His pedigree may be seen in handbills.
WILLIAM BENNY.
march 31.
YOUNG WHIP.

Is now in fine condition, and will be let to mares this spring at the moderate price of Four Dollars the Spring's chance, provided the money be paid on or before the first of September next, if not five dollars will after that time, discharge the debt eight dollars to insure a mare in foal, and three dollars for a single leap. Twenty-five cents in each case to the Groom.
Young Whip is a sorrel horse of great power and action, nearly sixteen hands high, and will stand four years old last October, and will stand at the Trappe, on Tuesday the 24th inst., at Easton, on Tuesday the 27th inst., and at St. Michaels, on Saturday the 31st inst., and continue to stand at the above named places on the above mentioned days, once in two weeks alternately until the 20th June, when his season will expire.
PEDIGREE.
Young Whip was sired in the State of Ohio by the well known horse Democrat—Democrat by Cook's old imported Whip of Kentucky—his dam the White Stockings of Virginia.—It is not deemed necessary to say more of this horse as the grand sire and dam are both so well known throughout the Union.
CHARLES BENSON.
Talbot county, March 24th.
CASH.
THE subscriber wishes to purchase from
50 TO 100
Likely Negroes,
from ten to twenty-five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market price will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centerville, will meet immediate attention.
Nov. 13. THOS. W. OVERLEY
PRINTING
Of every description handsomely executed at this OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

VOL. X
PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY
ALEXANDER
TE
TWO DOLLARS ANNUM, payable half
ADVERT
Not exceeding a square ONE DOLLAR; and every subsequent line
From the Nat.
We take from the of Monday, a synopsis of the Treasury's plan for the modification of the Tariff party, a large income for some years past, compromise has been in this question; and that of Mr. McLane nothing unfair or manner in which results of his research, therefore, the a liberal, patriotic era. The only disposed to take dissolution of the U, humbly conceive, upon such an alteration, and a small minor should this be suggested, by the ex Let this question intrinsic merits, a rhy alone for the let the responsibility constitutional power a station rest with the
Extract of the Re the Treasury, o Tariff.
Treasury Dep Sir: In obedience House of Represent 1832, directing the to collect information ture in the United the same to the Hou may think useful, ment of the tariff, & on imports, in his the advancement, underrighted has the purpose of effect pr sumed object of agents could be selars (a copy of whi gentlemen in the aid in the State and in collecting t also sought person manufacturer quainted with the Some of those, hined as agents, to that and other necessary to troub been employed in the department of despot out until the return able the undersign called for by the himself authorized or recommend any existing duties.
These returns h come in; and have ceived; but rather advanced period of point the expected designed has the returns as far as th will continue to r received at the d
In complying wi of the House as re Treasury to comm he is well aware of ity of the task he b be in profoundly a portance of the en demand; and the liberal patriotism for, for the adju difficulties, will b If the raising th were the only o these suggestions tively easy; but t and far more com system of the U'r years, incident need with the g merican capital a up great national prosperity of the be lost sight of in system. How fa portions of the U system now to t those important i makes a compli House, a labor greater difficulty

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE.—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 12, 1832.

NO. 19.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING
BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

From the Nat. Gazette of May 2.

We take from the Washington Globe, of Monday, a synopsis of the Secretary of the Treasury's scheme of revenue or plan for the modification of the Tariff. We copy also from the Telegraph the first parts of his preliminary statement, exhibiting his general views. The Telegraph contains the bill in *extenso*. The editor of the Telegraph expresses dissatisfaction with it, as too favorable to the Tariff party, and likely to yield too large an income for the Treasury. For some years past, the principle of compromise has appeared to us by far the best in this multifarious and difficult question; and that seems to be the basis of Mr. McLane's project. There is nothing unfair or overweening in the manner in which he has presented the results of his research and reflection. We trust, therefore, that the bill will receive a liberal, patriotic and thorough consideration. The only exception we are now disposed to take is his reference to the dissolution of the Union. Congress, we humbly conceive, ought never to legislate upon such an alternative, offered dictatorially and menacingly by a single State or a small minority of the States; nor should this be suggested to Congress as a motive, by the executive department. Let this question be determined by its intrinsic merits, as one of public economy alone for the whole Union; and then let the responsibility of opposition to constitutional power and constitutional legislation rest with the wrongdoers, whoever they may be. When the national councils shall yield altogether to peremptory exactions & mortal menaces from any member or members of the Union, there will be an end, virtually, to our federal and national system in its republican essence and main design.

Extract of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the adjustment of the Tariff.

Treasury Department, April 27, 1832.

Sir: In obedience to two resolutions of the House of Representatives, of the 19th January 1832, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to collect information as to certain manufactures in the United States, and to communicate the same to the House, with such suggestions as he may think useful, with a view to the adjustment of the tariff; & with such a tariff of duties on imports, in his opinion be best adapted to the advancement of the public interest; the undersigned has the honor to report, that, for the purpose of effectually complying with the intended object of the House as soon as proper agents could be selected, he addressed circulars (a copy of which is now transmitted) to gentlemen in the States north of the Potomac, and in the State of Ohio, requesting their aid in collecting the information desired and also sought personal conferences with eminent manufacturers and other gentlemen acquainted with the subject.

Some of those, however, who had been selected as agents declined acting, and owing to that and other causes, with which it is not necessary to trouble the House, more time has been employed in executing the intentions of the department than was anticipated. The importance of despatch was fully appreciated, but until the returns could be received, to enable the undersigned to communicate the facts called for by the House, he did not deem himself authorized to submit any suggestions, or recommend any particular modification of existing duties.

These returns have but recently begun to come in; and have yet been only partially received; but, rather than incur greater delay, at this advanced period of the session, or longer disappoint the expectations of the House, the undersigned has the honor to communicate the returns as far as they have come to hand, and will continue to transmit others as they may be received at the department.

In complying with so much of the resolutions of the House as requires the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate his own suggestions, he is well aware of the delicacy and responsibility of the task he has been instructed to perform; he is profoundly sensible, however, of the importance of the crisis which has induced the demand; and he has entire confidence in the liberal patriotism with which every honest effort, for the adjustment of its acknowledged difficulties, will be received.

If the raising the proper amount of revenue were the only object, or could alone guide these suggestions, the task would be comparatively easy; but the crisis presents a different and far more complicated subject. The impost system of the United States has been, for many years, incidentally, but so intimately connected with the growth and protection of American capital and labor, as to have raised up great national interests, indispensable to the prosperity of the country, and which cannot be lost sight of in any new adjustment of the system. How far other interests, in different portions of the Union, can be satisfied in the system now to be framed, without injury to those important interests, is the question which makes a compliance with the direction of the House, a labor of great delicacy, and of still greater difficulty.

In the circumstances which at present require a general reduction of the revenue, it is not believed practicable to preserve, for any length of time, the degree of protection hitherto afforded to those interests which have grown up under the past legislation. The state of public feeling throughout an important portion of the country, which, with greater or less intensity, calls for a revision of the existing tariff, is not to be disguised. Both patriotism and wisdom dictate that this sentiment should be respected, and, as far as may be compatible with the common weal, that it be satisfied, not from any unworthy motive, but under that obligation of duty which requires that all be regarded with an equal eye; that all be borne upon with an equal hand; and, under that no less solemn obligation, to preserve, by any reasonable concessions, our inestimable Union.

Fully impressed with these considerations and in the belief, that, by their resolutions, the House has required suggestions for a general reduction of duties on the articles comprehended in the existing tariff, the undersigned has felt it to be his duty to deal with the subject in that spirit, and has now the honor to submit the result of his investigation and reflection in the form of a bill accompanying this letter.

He does not intend it so much for a perfect scheme, as to embody those suggestions which he has been called to make in a definite and intelligible shape; and, while looking to the patriotic object of the resolution, which has also guided his own judgment, he cheerfully assumes the responsibility of the scheme now presented, he will derive no less gratification if that object can be better attained by any other plan which wiser counsels may devise.

The basis of the bill now submitted, is a total repeal of the act of the 19th of May, 1828, from and after the third of March, 1833, and a limitation of the revenue afterwards to be raised, by a new system of duties, to the existing expenditures of the Government, and to such other necessary expenditures as the exigency of the public service may require, and Congress, in its wisdom, may authorize.

Without some concession of present advantages from all interests; any scheme of adjustment must be considered as hopeless.

The bill now submitted, proposes to raise the revenue, with as little inconvenience as possible to all parts of the Union; it designs to leave all the great national interests adequately protected, while it lessens the duty on raw materials and articles of necessity. Great protection might be given, and the growth both of the raw material and of the manufacture might be more rapidly encouraged. It is believed, however, that by the scale of duties in the bill, the advancement and prosperity of each will be certainly attained; and it is for those interested to consider, whether it is not wiser and more patriotic to be content with a certain and permanent, though more gradual process, than by contending for extreme protection to endanger their own interest, and ultimately disturb the harmony of the Union.

The following is a synopsis, sufficiently in detail to give a distinct idea of the Secretary of the Treasury's bill:

The act of 19th May, 1828, to be repealed after the 3d of March, 1833; after that time, the duties to be as follows:

On wool, unmanufactured, not costing more than 10 cents a pound, 5 per cent ad valorem, and costing more than 10 cents a pound, 20 per cent ad valorem.

On manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component part, not otherwise specified, costing not more than fifty cents a square yard, 10 per cent ad valorem.

On worsted stuffs, woolen and worsted yarn, 20 per cent ad valorem.

On mitts, gloves, blankets, hosiery, carpets and carpeting, 25 per cent ad valorem.

On flannels, baizes, and all other manufactures of wool, 30 per cent ad valorem.

On manufactures of cotton of all kinds, or of which cotton is a component part, 25 per cent ad valorem—those printed, dyed, colored or stained, to be valued at 35 cents a square yard—and white cottons, to be valued at 30 cents a square yard; on nankeens imported direct from China, 20 per cent ad valorem.

On iron, and the manufactures of iron, the same duties as were paid in 1824, with some unimportant exceptions; and checks provided against evasions of the duties.

On sugar—brown, and syrup for making sugar, 24 cents per pound.

On sugar—white, clayed or powdered, 34 cents per pound.

On salt, 5 cents a bushel of 56 pounds.

On teas of all kinds, direct from China, and in vessels of the United States, one cent a pound; otherwise 10 cents a pound.

On coffee, 4 cents a pound.

On hemp, manufactured, 50 dollars per ton.

On sailduck, 10 cents a square yard.

On cotton bagging, 34 cents a square yard.

On floor cloths, stamped, painted or printed, 43 cents a square yard;—other oil-cloths, of all kinds, and floor matting, 30 per cent ad valorem.

On glass of all kinds, 25 per cent ad valorem.

On slates, the same duties as were paid in 1824.

On olive oil, in casks, 124 cents a gallon.

On French wines—red, in casks, 6 cents per gallon; white do, 10 do; all kinds in bottles, 22 cents do. According to Treaty.

On barley, grass or straw baskets; composition, wax, or amber beads; all other beads, not otherwise enumerated; lampblack; shell or paper boxes; hair bracelets; hair not made up for head-dresses; bricks; paving tiles; brooms of hair, or palm leaf; Cashmere of Tibet; down of all kinds; feathers for beds; and palm-leaf or palmetto hats—15 per cent ad valorem.

All other articles not enumerated, as being either free, or liable to a different rate of duty, and which, according to existing laws, are liable to a higher ad valorem duty than 15 per cent, to pay an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent after the 3d day of March, 1833.

The following to be added to the list of articles exempted from duty by the existing laws: Cocoa, Almonds, Currants, Prunes, Figs, Raisins of all kinds, Black Pepper, Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cassia, Cloves, Pimento, Camphor, Corks, Crude Saltpetre, Soda Ash, Plaster unmanufactured, Quicksilver, Opium, Quills prepared, Tin in plates and sheets, Brass in plates, Marble, Hair cloth and sealings, Blue Vitriol, Argol, Gum Arabic, Gum Senegal, Spaullets of Gold and Silver, Lac dye, Madder root, Nuts and berries used in dyeing, Sumac, Saffron, Turmeric, Wood or Bark, Aloes, Ambergres, Burgundy pitch, Bark Peau-

vian, Cochineal, Capers, Calomel, Chamomile flowers, Coriander seed, Cantharides, Castanos, Catnip, Chalk, Goculus Indicus, Coral, Corrosive Sublimate, Dates, Filberts, Filix mas, Frankincense, Grapes, Gamboge, Hemlock, Henbane, Hones, Hornblades for shears, Ox-horn, other horns and tips, India Rubber, Ipecacuanha, Ivory unmanufactured, Ivory black, Juniper berries, Macaroni, Mill Stones, Musk, Nuts of all kinds, Olives, Oil of Sulphur, Paints and Drawings, Balm of Gilead, unmanufactured, Reeds unmanufactured, Rhubarb, Selenite stone, Tamarinds, Tortoise shell, Tin foil, Shellac, Sponges, Sago, Spy glasses, Telescopes, Sextants, Quadrants, Hair pencils, Basil Paste, Tartar-Grude, Vegetables and roots, as used principally in dyeing and coloring dyes, Weld, and all articles used principally for dyeing, coming under the duty of 15 per cent, all other dyeing drugs, and materials for composing dyes, and all other medicinal drugs; and all articles not enumerated in this act, or the existing laws, and now liable to an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent to be free.

The additional 10 or 20 per cent (as the case may be) now charged on the value of the merchandise, before the duties are deducted, to be taken off; all charges for inland transportation, commissions, drayage, wharfage, &c. in the foreign country, to be considered as constituting a part of the cost or value of the goods and insurance only from the foreign port of exportation to the United States, to be excepted.

Credit on duties, reduced to one half to be payable in three months, and one half in six months;—under two hundred dollars to be paid in cash. Duties on wools to be paid in cash or the wools may be stored for 3 and 6 months upon payment of interest.

Auction duty of 14 per cent on foreign woolen manufactures, sold at public auction in places where there is an office of the customs, no such wools to be sold at auction unless an officer be present.

Appraisers may examine owners, importers, consignees and others on oath, and require the production of any papers in their possession, touching the value of the merchandise to be appraised by them; if the owner, importer or consignee, declines to appear or produce the papers, the appraisement to be final. If they swear falsely, to be deemed guilty of perjury, and goods to be forfeited.

In consideration of the duties imposed on articles used in constructing and fitting ships and vessels, a drawback to be allowed under certain regulations, on first taking out papers, of two dollars a ton on Register tonnage, one dollar and twenty five cents, on Enrolled and Licensed, and fifty cents a ton on steam-boats.

Woolen and cotton goods of all kinds but different quality, contained in the same package are only to be charged according to the value of the best article, when charged at the invoice or average price.

Woolen or cotton goods, found in a package and not contained in the entry, to be forfeited. The same rule to be applied to the same goods as in the bill reported upon by the Committee on Manufactures in the House of Representatives.

[From the Fredericktown Herald.]

GOV. POINDEXTER AND GEN. JACKSON.—The readers of the "Herald" will recollect that Mr. Poindexter, a senator in Congress from Mississippi, had the independence to vote against the confirmation of the nomination of Mr. Van Buren. That act which should have secured him the applause of every lover of his country, drew down upon him the most vituperative remarks of the Globe and the other "improved" presses, and to such a degree was hatred extended to him in consequence that an attempt was made to degrade him in the eyes of his constituents—letters were written from Washington, sanctioned by General Jackson, in which he was assailed with vindictive fury and appeals made to the people to cast him from his seat as an enemy to general Jackson's administration. This unwarrantable conduct of individuals near the person of the President, has caused Mr. Poindexter to address a letter to the editor of the Mississippi Patriot, in which he has boldly and fearlessly denounced general Jackson's course, exposed his hypocrisy and his manifest design to foist Mr. Van Buren into the presidency, "not voters." Mr. Poindexter, it appears by his letter, first provoked Gen. Jackson's vengeance by resisting his attempts to fill up the public offices in Mississippi by his minions, not residing in the state; & for thus performing his duty to his constituents, the president's hostile feelings were so strongly indicated, that whenever Mr. P.'s name was mentioned in his presence he did not fail to express his dislike of that gentleman. Finally on the rejection of a Mr. Gwynn, by the senate, a man who had been taken from the P. O. department in Washington and sent to Mississippi to fill an important office, general Jackson applied to Mr. P. the most opprobrious epithets—though he was compelled to acknowledge to a friend of Mr. P. that he was under important obligations to him, for his support, and his generous defence in the events which grew out of the Seminole war. But we will permit Mr. Poindexter to speak for himself.

"Notwithstanding these declarations, which were forced from him by a knowledge that the facts were undeniable, he (the President) permits himself to use language, indecorous and unbecoming any man who respects his honor whenever he speaks of me. He cannot drive me from my principles, which were formed on great consideration and reflection, without reference to party or personal attachments, and which I shall endeavor, honestly and firmly to adhere to through life, whatever may be the circumstances in which I am placed or the responsibility which I may incur. It is evident that Gen. Jackson is fast declining, both in his body and mind; and I am persuaded that his own fame, if not the good of the country, ought to admonish him to retire at the end of his present term of service.

This course I am inclined to believe he would have adopted, but for his known solicitude to introduce Martin Van Buren into the presidential chair as his successor. To this end, all his efforts, for some time past, have been directed, and he now suffers his name to be placed before the American people for reelection, under the belief, that before the expiration of another term the public mind can be prepared to sanction the pretensions of this New York Intriguer, to the first office in the gift of the people. Strong exertions will be made to place him on the Jackson ticket as vice president; calculating on the known popularity of Gen. Jackson to sustain him, and in the event of his success, on his becoming president, by some casualty which may create a

vacancy in that office, and devolve the trust on the vice president under the constitutional provisions on that subject. This is the plan and it remains to be seen whether the people of the south will fasten this curse on themselves to gratify the whim of a man, whom they have heretofore delighted to honor, but whose mind is enfeebled by age and debility, and who lends himself to a combination of the most corrupt and unprincipled men, who have ever aspired to control the destinies of the nation. These are my candid opinions of the present state of things, and I offer them to the serious consideration of my fellow citizens. Will they support a man who fixed on them the tariff of 1828, and who is prepared to sacrifice all the great interests of the country, at the shrine of his personal ambition? I feel confident that they will not. I close this communication with an assurance, that although my past services to general Jackson, and my sincere desire to support him, in all things not forbidden by duty, have been forgotten and overlooked by him, when clothed with the power which I contributed to give him, I shall steadily pursue that line of conduct, which looks directly to the welfare of my constituents, and the advancement of the glory and prosperity of this great republic. I am, sir, with great respect your friend and fellow citizen,

GEORGE POINDEXTER.

(From the Alexandria Gazette.)

JUDGE BRECKENRIDGE.—This gentleman having been removed from the judicial bench of Florida by the president, has appealed to the public through the Telegraph. His letter is spirited. He states that the president gave him the "most positive assurance" that he would re-appoint him. He says—

"I accuse him (Gen. Jackson) of having acted towards me in a faithless and dishonorable manner. I accuse him of having inflicted a wound a thousand times more painful than the mere depriving of office. We can bear the loss of fortune or of political preferment, but we cannot bear the insult offered by the shameless violation of a pledge, which honorable men consider sacred, especially where the person who has thus violated it has been a friend."

He annexes to his appeal some letters written to him by general Jackson; in doing which he says—

"I violate no confidence, no rule of the most rigid honor. They are testimonials in my favor I should have a right to use under any circumstances, and their use is forced upon me under the present. If any change has taken place in his opinion since those letters were written, he has never made it known to me."

We could not help smiling upon reading these letters, written by gen. Jackson in 1821, when we came across this sentence—

"Mr. Adams letter is just like himself, a bold manly and dignified refutation of falsehood and justification of justice and moral law."

In another place, he says—

"Having left the administration of the government, I have formed a friendship, my dear sir, permit me to ask you, your aid to him, he is young, and his situation a responsible one and I have a great desire that he may administer the government satisfactorily to the nation and with credit to himself."

In another place—

"I shall take great pleasure in naming you to the president in the terms I think you deserve—and enclose it to our mutual friend Dr. Brown, to hand to him at a proper period—and permit me to say to you, that it will afford me great gratification to learn that my letter is attended to by the president."

There are other specimens of correct grammar, and orthography, nearly equal to the Silas Dismore letter. The Judge concludes his appeal thus—

"Let it not be supposed that I come forward in subservience of the views of any party. I come forward to vindicate my own cause, which I hope is still lawful for every American freeman, although the blighting, contagious, and corrupting breath of despotism has breathed over our fair political paradise. I neither assail the administration of gen. Jackson, to which I have most sincerely wished success, where I approved its principles, nor do I attempt to advance the pretensions of any rival candidate. He has deceived—he has wronged me—and he has wronged the people of Florida, by depriving them of tried officers, to whom they believed they could confide their dearest interests, those of life, liberty and reputation. He has treated with contempt the recommendation of the representatives of the great state of Pennsylvania, as well as those of Maryland and Louisiana. And what were the great and paramount motives which could outweigh considerations which in the mind of every reasonable man, would be entitled to respect? Let these motives be fairly laid before the nation, that they may be submitted to its judgment.—For the present I take my leave of the public—what I may have further to say, I reserve for future occasion."

From the Philadelphia Sat. Bulletin.

STEPHEN GIRARD.

We promised in our last publication to add a few more anecdotes and characteristic traits of the character of our distinguished townsman Stephen Girard. We have Mr. Simpson's book again open before us, but are at a loss where to begin. As every thing connected with the subject, however, will probably be read with avidity, we copy below what strikes us as most remarkable. The author of this entertaining little book indulges very frequently in moral reflections, in which he inculcates the belief of the inefficiency of great wealth to procure happiness. He says Mr. Girard had no friend—he could have none without suspecting it to be for interested motives. Every expression of attachment he would, or might, construe into a love of his gold. He adds, "It ought not to be passed over without encomium, that Stephen Girard, the proprietor of ten millions of dollars, breathed his last in a chamber not better furnished, nor better located, than the room of the plate of a ship, in an ordinary boarding house,—a small back chamber in the third story of his Water street mansion! For this plain apartment, the superficial would condemn him for meanness; but reason and philosophy must commend that republican spirit which could disregard all the idle trappings of luxury, and maintain its manhood free from the enslaving influence of a voluptuous life."

Mr. S. remarks, "It is the peculiar trait of genius to accomplish its designs by means never pursued by common men. So it was with Girard. Throughout his long

and eventful life he acted without variation, or departure in all his dealings with men, on the principle of equivalents. He never permitted a feeling to enter into trade, and always held those in light estimation who abated a particle of a just demand on the score of friendship, favor, or politeness; but considered them as weak men, who were incapable of business. He never gave but for service rendered, and never paid but for value received. The equivalent, and the only equivalent with him, was money, or the property it represented. A bankrupt might plead his misfortunes to Girard, but he only considered them in the light of so many follies, and shunned, in place of aiding a man weak enough to be unfortunate, this is the true Napoleon method of success in trade, but not to be imitated or admired, in a civilized & Christian community. Yet it is on this unwearied principle of his life, that we are to account for his immense accumulation of money, and the total neglect with which he treated the officers of his bank, by omitting them in his Will, not deigning to leave one solitary token of remembrance, for their zeal, fidelity, and long service, through a protracted series of years, to him of golden moment, and to them of incessant toil for meagre compensations. To his mind, the very idea must have appeared preposterous and silly, for he deemed the equivalent of their salaries, a full requital of their services." He gives the case of Mr. Roberjot as a still more striking instance; his entire life was faithfully devoted to the service of Girard, from the dawn of day until the midnight hour. His labor, mental and bodily, contributed much to swell the fortune of his employer to his immense and unwieldy magnitude, but he paid him a small annual stipend, and deemed this salary a sufficient equivalent for his services, he was satisfied that no obligation remained behind to give him more. Mr. Simpson says, that though the world believes in his munificence to this faithful clerk, he is "fully warranted in saying, that he never received from Girard any sum of money, or any article of value, beyond his stipulated salary."

It was by the side of this gentleman that Girard was buried. It may be said this is a stern and chilling picture; but such was the man, & had he not been such, he never could have departed from this life crowned with the renown of his millions. It is a faithful picture of genius destitute of heart, but devoured by ambition. Examples of his absolute sway and unbending purpose are numerous. Mr. S. gives the following—

"Captain Guler had been seventeen years in his service, from an apprentice until he rose to the command of one of his favorite and finest ships. Having by diligence and industry been promoted to the berth of first officer, he asked in that capacity to Batavia. At Batavia the captain died, and Guler took the command of the ship, sailed for Holland with a very rich cargo, and arrived at an excellent market. From Holland he brought the ship safe into the port of Philadelphia, making altogether an immensely profitable voyage for his owner, Girard having concluded to repeat the voyage to Batavia. Captain Guler, being either averse to the climate, or from some other cause, observed to Girard, that if he had no objection, he would prefer taking command of such a ship, naming her, which Girard was then loading for a port in Europe. Girard, without uttering a syllable in reply, called to Roberjot, and directed him to make out the accounts of Captain Guler immediately. He discharged him on the same day from his employ—saying, 'I do not make the voyage for my captains, but for myself'; a declaration which no one acquainted with him could possibly venture to dispute; yet how little did he manifest of the man, or the gentleman, in this behaviour."

He never employed a clerk, or any other, from a feeling of friendship, esteem, or regard; but selected those best qualified, as he would select the best blocks, cordage and plank, for his ships. If he had his favorites, their usefulness, says our author, determined his choice. A man thus organized, could hardly fail to grow rich, when once he had made riches the darling object of his heart, and the sole end of his life. Mr. Simpson gives the annexed anecdote, which if it were not so attested, would be almost incredible. "A gentleman from Europe, who visited this country a few years since, purchased in London a bill of exchange on Girard, to defray the expenses of his projected tour. The bill was of course duly honored upon presentation; but in the course of their transactions, it so happened that 1 cent remained to be refunded on the part of the European; and on the eve of his departure from this country, he was reminded by Girard that he was indebted to him in that amount. The gentleman apologized for this inadvertent omission, and tendering a six and a quarter cent piece, requested the difference. Girard returned him the change of five cents, which was declined, contending that according to the specific value of the current money of the United States, that coin was of the value of six and a quarter cents; and that consequently he was entitled to an additional quarter of a cent! In reply, Girard admitted the fact, but said that the government had neglected to provide the coin in question; upon which he returned the six cent piece, reminding him at the same time, that as he could not accommodate him with the precise change, he must still consider him his debtor for the balance! This tender, re-tender and peculiar manner of surmounting the difficulty, had a pleasing and compromising effect; the gentleman could not refrain from indulging a laugh, and the good nature of Girard getting the better of his disappointment for not receiving so large a balance, he joined in the laugh, and after a cordial shake of the hands, they separated, well pleased with each other."

"Some men," remarks Mr. S. "are frugal in respect to others, and yet extravagant to themselves. This however was not the case with Stephen Girard. A sense of justice was always paramount in his actions, and he never laid down a rule for others, which he was not willing to observe himself—with one exception—that he never would sell when the market was rising, nor buy when it was falling, unless he saw a prospect of reaction. He allowed himself no extravagance that he denied to others. In his personal apparel, he was a strict economist; wearing one coat for five, six, or ten years; and when on his farm, for days together, in order to save wear and tear, working in his shirt sleeves. He was in the habit of boasting of one of his threadbare greatcoats, that he had worn it fourteen years. His hats and boots were in general of the same antiquity, but his clothes being made after the old French fashion, gave an air of greater economy than they sometimes really possessed. For twenty years, during which I saw him almost every day, I never re-

Of the laborers at work in the store three were taken out alive before nine o'clock, one of whom it was reported died in a few minutes, and the other two (colored men) were taken in the first instance into Mr. Siminon's Druggist shop, at the corner of Fulton and Gold streets.

It is mentioned as a remarkable providence, Mr. Phelps having left his counting room but a short time before the accident, that this is the second instance within a year, that the same merciful interposition has preserved his valuable life. He had been prevented last year from getting on board the steam-boat Gen. Jackson, at Peekskill, on his return to the city, a few hours before his unfortunate explosion, only by the urgent and unusual solicitations of the Captain of a sloop, who at length prevailed on him to take a passage on board his vessel,

be by them applied to purposes of internal improvement or education, or to extinguish any debts heretofore contracted on those accounts. The bill contemplating such a disposition, and which accompanied this report, was published in the American of Friday last. A table annexed to the report shows that the proportion of New York

the orders of the day. The amendments proposed by the Senate to the bill providing for the vaccination of the Indians, as a preventive of the small pox, were concurred in. The House took up the Revolutionary Pension bill. The amendment offered by Mr. Wickliffe, on a former day, to extend the provisions of the bill to those who fought in the Indian wars of the West, was concurred in.

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following rates of postage shall be charged upon a single letter or sheet not exceeding 40 miles 8 cents.

Over 40, not exceeding 90	15
90	15
150	20
300	25
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isted by law prior to the year 1816.—Mr. Grundy then rose and addressed the Senate in opposition to the amendment, and continued his remarks until half past three o'clock, when he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Polk, from the select committee on the apportionment bill, presented a report and moved that it be printed, and that the bill be made the special order for Monday. Mr. Everett, of Mass., on the part of the minority of the committee, stated that certain calculations, with a report, would be presented to-morrow. The motion of Mr. Polk was agreed to. The rule having been suspended for the purpose, Mr. Clay, of Alabama, moved that 10,000 copies of the report of the Committee on the Public Lands be printed.—Mr. Vance moved to amend, so that 10,000 copies, also, of the Senate's report on the same subject be printed. The motion to print 10,000 copies of each of the reports was agreed to.

A resolution offered by Mr. Mercer, which was subsequently modified, viz: that the House should be cleansed; the carpeting taken up and replaced with matting, Chloride of Lime sprinkled, and to enable these objects to be accomplished, that the House should at its adjournment on Friday, adjourn over until Monday, gave rise to a protracted conversation. The resolution was finally adopted.

Mr. Polk moved to suspend the rule for the purpose of printing 10,000 additional copies of the report of the Bank Committee. Mr. Foster asked for the yeas and nays on this question, which were ordered and taken; when it was negative, yeas 110, noes 67; the motion to suspend requiring a vote of two thirds. The House then proceeded to the trial of Governor Houston, who was conducted to the bar, attended by the Sergeant-at-arms, and accompanied by his counsel, Frances S. Key, Esq. Mr. Key having been accommodated with a more commodious place in the Hall, resumed his argument in defence of the accused. At nearly 3 o'clock, Mr. Key concluded. Mr. Houston then requested permission to address the House, which being granted, he expressed a wish to defer his remarks until this day. On motion of Mr. Doddridge the further proceedings were suspended till Monday. The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, with further information on the subject of the Tariff. It was referred to the Committee on Manufactures & ordered to be printed. The House then went into a committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Taylor in the Chair, and took up the internal improvement bill. The Committee continued in the discussion of the details of the bill until five o'clock, when the bill as amended, was reported to the House. The bill and amendments were then, on the motion of Mr. Polk, ordered to be printed, and the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, MAY 5.
In the Senate yesterday on motion of Mr. Wilkins, 3,000 extra copies of the Tariff Bill reported by the Committee on Manufactures, were ordered to be printed. The bill from the House, to enlarge the Revolutionary Pension List, was read a second time; and referred.

Mr. Dickerson gave notice that he should on Tuesday move to take up one of the bills reported by the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution calling for information as to the amount of duties which would be repealed if the project of the Department, or the Bill of the Committee on Manufactures, should either pass into a law.

The Senate then proceeded to discuss the Post Office bill, on the amendment of Mr. Bibb, to abolish the postage on newspapers. Mr. Foot having withdrawn his amendment to the amendment, Mr. Grundy concluded his remarks. Mr. Holmes succeeded in reply, and in favor of the amendment. The Senate continued occupied on this question till the hour of adjournment, when it adjourned to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, it was on motion of Mr. Mercer, resolved, instead of adjourning over from to-day till Monday next, that, in order to allow sufficient time to prepare for the proposed improvement of the Hall, this House will adjourn on Friday, the 11th instant to meet on the ensuing Monday; and that the Commissioners of the Public Buildings be directed to provide a door at each end of the Hall, to communicate with the outward doors leading from the gallery through the south end of the Capitol.

The speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the annual statements of the commerce and navigation of the United States, for the year ending September 30, 1831.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of business peculiar to this District. The Alexandria aqueduct bill was the first taken up, and a debate arose which consumed the time to a late hour when an amendment moved thereto having been negatived—yeas 64, noes 87, on motion of Mr. Doddridge, the bill was laid on the table.

The bill authorising a subscription of \$25,000 dollars to the capital stock of the Alexandria Canal Company, was then taken up and the amendments heretofore rejected in committee, having been again rejected by the House, the question on engrossing the bill was taken, and was decided in the negative—yeas 66, noes 85. The House then adjourned.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Evening, May 12

The Convention of the National Republican Young Men assembled in the city of Washington on Monday last, when the meeting being called to order, Mr. Zachary C. Lee was chosen Chairman and James Barbour, Jr. Secretary. On Tuesday the Convention completed its organization by choosing the following officers:

President, Wm. Cost Johnson, of Maryland.

First Vice President, Wm. Lush of New York.

Second Vice President, Charles Jas. Faulkner, of Virginia.

Third Vice President, Wm. P. Fessenden, of Maine.

Fourth Vice President, George W. Burnett, of Ohio.

First Secretary, George P. Molleson of New Jersey.

Second Secretary, J. K. Angell, of Rhode Island.

On being conducted to the Chair Mr. Johnson returned his acknowledgements in a very pertinent address.

After which further measures were adopted to facilitate the business of the convention.

The Baltimore Chronicle of Thursday says:—

"We understand the proceedings of yesterday morning, of the Convention of Young Men at Washington, was highly interesting, and distinguished by a display of eloquence uncommonly brilliant. The speech of Mr. Bradford of our city, was so splendid that very frequently he was interrupted by loud applause, and after long and repeated bursts of applause at the close of his speech, one of the Convention addressed the President to request he would announce from the chair, the name of the eloquent gentleman who had just sat down."

The Convention passed resolutions approving of the previous nominations of Mr. CLAY for President, and Mr. SEAGANT, for Vice President. There were three other very eloquent speeches delivered, by Mr. Graham, of N. York, Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, Mr. Anderson of Ohio, which we hope to notice particularly hereafter."

The National Intelligencer, of Saturday, says:—The House of Representatives it will be seen from their resolution to remove the carpets from the Hall, and open new doors and windows in it, are anticipating warm work. The present session bids fair to last till Christmas, better, however, than that it last till Christmas, than that either of the two great questions (the Tariff and the Bank) be postponed, or left unsettled."

Duff Green, concludes an address to the public in relation to the fraud which he says was attempted by Houston and Eaton in the following startling language:—"I again repeat that I am well aware that this publication is made at the HAZARD OF ASSASSINATION. I am well satisfied that the deed would be approved; yea, applauded and PROTECTED IN HIGH PLACES; but believing that the crisis requires me to assume the responsibility, I cannot hesitate to do so."

Crops.—The Frederick Examiner says, of "the Wheat Crops, we are sorry to hear since our last publication, that the crops have not been benefited to the extent anticipated from the late rains. It is now discovered that the inclemency of the winter has gone very far to destroy a great portion of the wheat, what remains may be so far improved as to render a moderate yield, but under no circumstances, can more than half the product of the two last seasons be expected."

An Indian War.—Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois, has issued a proclamation, upon the application of Gen. Atkinson, of the U. S. Army, calling out a strong detachment of the militia of the North Western Section of that State to rendezvous at Bairdstown on the 22d ult. for the purpose of repelling an invasion of the British Band of Sacs and other hostile Indians, headed by the Black Hawk, who were in possession of the Rock River country to the great terror of the frontier inhabitants.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, May 9 1832.

To the Editors of the Nat. Intelligencer.

Gentlemen:—As I was passing, this morning, from my boarding-house, on Pennsylvania Avenue, to the book store of Messrs. Thompson & Homans, between Gadsby's and Brown's Hotel, I was accosted by a man of ruffian appearance, who required me to stop. I did so. He approached pretty near. I discovered he was very much agitated. His lip quivered, and he turned very pale. He asked me if my name was Arnold. I told him it was. He said, "Then you are the man who abused my friend Houston so severely." He was going on to say something else; but the instant I saw the subject he had broached, I demanded to know his name. He replied, "his name was HERN," and added, "Major HERN."

I told him I knew nothing of him, and I intended to have nothing to do with him. I fortunately had a walking cane in my hand, and kept it in a position, that he saw I could strike as soon as he could. He wore a cap, and had a large stick in his hand. I think it was an orange limb.

headed & fertile. I turned my back upon him as soon as I could do it in safety.—As I walked off he said, "he intended to whip me, and that he would do it yet, by God!" He did not pursue me as I discovered. I do not wish to ask to be protected by my constitutional privilege, but I think it due to the American people that they should know the state of things at this place. I therefore submit these facts and ask you to give them to the public through the columns of the Intelligencer. Your respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
THO. D. ARNOLD.

State of Society at Washington.—The Evening Post of yesterday contains a letter from Washington, giving a deplorable account of the state of political society at the Capitol. Not having room for the whole, we copy a few items:

N. Y. Com.

The New York Evening Post (Jackson paper) says:—"This affair of Houston, is a terrible one for the nation. If an example is not made of him by the House, I have no doubt that before Congress rises, half the members, and a great majority of the citizens of Washington, will be flogged."

"The truth is, though I say it with infinite pain and reluctance, that General Jackson has surrounded himself with a set of bullies, bravos, brawlers, ruffians, and stabbers."

"In short, the most brawny, athletic, ruffianly, limping, disguised, cruel-looking rascals, that the earth bears up, who keep the city of Washington, and both Houses of Congress in continual uproar and alarm."

"The assault on Stanberry was by order of General Jackson. When Houston came to Washington, he was sent for by Jackson, who took him to his private room."

The correspondent of the Post quotes the following paragraph from the Richmond Whig, with approbation. The Post it must be recollected, is a Jackson paper.

"The Nashville tactics are the pistol and the bludgeon, and a most remarkable capacity for collecting proof. Gen. Jackson has never wanted witnesses to prove all he wished, and there is nothing he may wish to prove that he cannot prove."

Seldom does a stranger spend a winter in Washington without seeing such corruption, such incompetency, or such a dereliction of principle, as staggers him if he be an advocate of the administration, or confirms all his feelings and arguments if he be an opponent. A momentary residence will not affect him—but with longer residents, even with members of Congress of high political prejudices the effect is such, that a change comes over them. For example, remember the names of Chilton, of Staphery, of Wickliffe, of Daniel, of Bibb, of Hayne, of Poindexter, and twenty others, who I could add to this list. This change can be accounted for by the fact, that such men see with their own eyes what they cannot sustain. It is not rumor of doubtful credit that comes to them, but it is stern, appalling fact that faces them on every side. It is not the reputed incompetency of the President, and the reputed recklessness of his advisers which they are ever hearing, but it is the incompetency and the recklessness itself. Hence the loss of the Senate to Jackson, and the inability of his partisans to carry his measures through the House. There are men who will support all his acts, no one can doubt.—Walpole pensioned such in the House of Commons—but that the majority of the American Congress will sanction his high-handed proceedings, I have a doubt, so long as their sessions and his residence are in Washington. The finger of corruption itself is seen. I say then the best antidote for Jacksonism, is three months tarry in Washington.—Portland Daily Adv.

The following novel mode of punishment is related in the Providence Journal:—

Pursuant to the sentence of the Supreme Judicial Court, a man by the name of Pepper sat on the gallows, in East Greenwich, on Friday, with a rope round his neck, for the space of one hour. His crime was bigamy. We are informed that on the gallows he acknowledged the turpitude of his crime, and after explaining the circumstances which led to his second marriage, he addressed the numerous spectators in appropriate manner. The feelings excited in the minds of the spectators, by this public and disgraceful punishment were those of pity rather than detestation.

From Poulson's Amer. Daily Adv.

SENTENCE OF MINA.

DOLESTOWN, May, 1st, 1832.—This morning, on the opening of the court, the counsel of Mina filed reasons for a new trial, which the court directed to be immediately discussed.

These reasons, embracing various objections to the evidence of High Constable Blaney, were argued by Mr. Rush for the prisoner; when the court, after a full and attentive hearing of the counsel, delivered their opinion, and refused the application for a new trial.

Mina was then, about noon, brought into court. He entered calm and firm, and conferred for a few minutes with apparent composure with his counsel.

Being asked why sentence of death should not be passed on him, his counsel, McDowell, read to the court a letter, written

in English, by Mina, and addressed to the judge. This letter earnestly entreated time to prepare for death, and to see his family; and its peculiar and solemn phrasing made it most interesting, and not a little affecting to many of the multitude assembled. The presiding judge, in much agitation and distress, then passed the sentence of the law upon the prisoner.—That he should be hanged by the neck until he was dead, adding the hope of God's mercy for him. The miserable man appeared to suffer terribly at the close of this scene.

From the Sag Harbor Corrector of Sat.

By Capt. Rogers, who has just arrived here from New London, we are informed, that, some violent disorder, the name of which is not understood, is making dreadful havoc in that place—cold chills—pain in the head and back are the principal indication and which takes the patient off in a few hours—if they live for 12 hours they recover with the same rapidity.

Thirty deaths have taken place in a few days.

We further learn from the Captain of a sloop, arrived this morning from New London that 160 cases have occurred, upwards of 30 of whom were dead, and that the inhabitants were leaving the place with all possible expedition.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A bright thought, (original).—Two gentlemen conversing the other day, on the subject of astronomy, together with the probability of the Moon's being inhabited, and the wonderful discoveries which had been made through the medium of the Telescope; it was also observed, that the one now constructing in Germany, would be of sufficient powers and magnitude, to bring the moon within a comparative distance of thirty miles;—a son of "Erin" being present, exclaimed, "Well then, by the powers, just let the spalpeens have a Spy-glass and they may see the very critters themselves."

PRICES CURRENT.

Baltimore, May 10.

GRAIN.—There is none afloat just now and coming in but slowly—our last quotations was \$1 05al.10. but since which we hear of a parcel of Susquehanna having been taken at \$1.15 and a prime lot even at 1.20

CORN White as well as yellow, will bring from 47ad74c. per bushel—a good deal has been landed since last week, and now may be quoted rather languishing

MARRIED

On Tuesday evening 1st inst. at Westover, Somerset county Md. by the Rev. Mr. Laird, Dr. Samuel K. Handy to Henrietta M. eldest daughter of John C. Wilson, Esq.

DIED

Departed this life at his residence in Caroline county, on Monday, last Mr. Samuel Talbot, in his thirty-fourth year, his illness was short but very severe, only about forty eight hours, he has left a wife, two children, and a numerous circle of relatives and acquaintances to lament his loss.

A CARD.

WILLIAM CLARK begs leave to inform his Customers and the public generally that he has just returned home from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an

Elegant assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY

SPRING GOODS,

Of all descriptions, embracing the latest fashions and newest style, all of which will be offered extremely low for cash, or on time to punctual dealers.

May 12 Swco3w

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Choptank Bridge Company are hereby notified, that an Election will be held on Monday the 21st inst. between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon at the Court House in Easton, for the purpose of electing from among the Stockholders, five persons as Directors to manage the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year.

By order

T. H. DAWSON, Treasurer.

May 12.

CAMP-MEETING.

There will be a Camp-meeting held on the lands of Peter Willis, Esq. at Upper Hunting Creek, in Caroline county, on the 1st of June next. Christians of all denominations, and all persons disposed to attend are invited to do so.

may 12

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Thomas B. Daffin late of Caroline county deceased, are hereby notified that the 3d & final dividend of the estate of the said deceased is now made. The creditors are therefore requested to call on the subscriber as soon as they can, conveniently, to receive their respective dividends.

JO. RICHARDSON, adm'r. with the will annexed of Thos. B. Daffin.

May 12

6w

POSTPONED SALE.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at Public sale, on TUESDAY the 8th day of May next, on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security bearing interest from the day of sale, that large and convenient three story brick dwelling house, situated on Washington st., and the two story frame shop adjoining (the property of the late Col. James Caldwell)—persons wishing to purchase would do well to examine the property before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 3 o'clock P. M. and attendance given by

JOS. CALDWELL, Adm'r.

dec. 24

The above sale is postponed until TUESDAY, the 22d inst.

J. C.

may 12

26th OF MAY SCHEME.)

CLARK takes great pleasure in congratulating such of his country friends as drew Prizes in the last State lottery, and would inform those who were unsuccessful, that Scheme No. 5, to be drawn on SATURDAY May 26th, 1832, presents more than ordinary opportunities for putting them in the possession of wealth, containing as it does, no less than three Capitals of \$10,000 each.

1 Prize of \$10,000 35 prize of 100

1 10,000 51 50

1 10,000 51 40

1 4,270 51 30

1 1,000 51 25

10 500 109 20

10 300 1,530 10

20 200 11,475 5

13,395 prizes, amounting to \$136,890.

Tickets \$5 Quarters \$1 25

Halves 2 50

Be sure to direct your orders to either of

J. Clark's Offices.

N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert N.

W. Corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. E.

Corner of Baltimore and Charles sts.

May 12

UNION TAVERN.

RECENTLY occupied by Wm C. Ridgway and having undergone a thorough whitewashing, and cleansing is now in order for the reception of visitors. The subscriber would respectfully beg leave to say, that he shall endeavor to accommodate all who may see fit to call upon him, he will be prepared with grain, blades, and hay with careful ostlers, and his table will be supplied with such a market will afford—his Bar is well supplied with the best of liquors.

The public's humble serv't

HENRY CLIFT.

Easton, may 12 Sw W

LEATHER & BARK.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public, that they have opened, and intend constantly keeping at the Hat Store of Mr. Ennalls Roszell, opposite the Court House,

A FULL & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

UPPER & SOLE LEATHER,

which they will sell for Cash Hides, Tan Bark or country produce. We wish to purchase 150 Cords of Tan Bark, for which cash, and the usual price will be given.

H. E. BATEMAN, & Co.

may 12 4w (W)

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

IF subscribers offer at Private Sale that valuable estate,

OAKWOOD;

the property of the late Dr. W. T. Ringgold situated on or near Creek a branch of Chester River, about 45 miles from Baltimore, and six miles from Centerville. It contains a tract of 1100 acres, of which 600 acres is heavy prime timber, a large proportion suitable for ship building, say white oak, cedar, and locust—and lying on navigable water.

The arable land is naturally an excellent soil, and might be made, by proper management and at a small expense, one of the most productive estates in Queen Ann's County, as it abounds with marble and other native manures, of the finest quality, and easy of access. Fish and wild fowl are abundant in their seasons—and the situation is one of the most salubrious on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

The improvements consist of a two

story Brick Dwelling,

with a frame wing attached, kitchen smoke house, carriage house, granary, two corn houses, barn with stabling, overseer's house and quarter. The purchaser will have the privilege of seeding a crop of wheat the ensuing fall, and full possession given on the 1st of January 1833—and also an opportunity of furnishing himself from the present stock of horses, horned cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., to be disposed of at public sale the ensuing autumn.

As the wood land is much more than necessary for the farm, a portion of it would be disposed of in lots to suit purchasers if application is made in time. The property can be examined at any time upon application to Mr. Asbury Carter, residing on the premises, any communication addressed to either of the undersigned, in Chestertown, will be promptly attended to.

W. P. Matthews.

G. S. Hollyday.

N. B. If this property is not sold by the first of August next, it will be rented for the following year to a good tenant.

The Baltimore Patriot, Elkton Press, Del. Journal, Centerville Times, Gazette Easton, will copy the above and forward their accounts to the Kent Inquirer.

May 12, 1832 12w

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

April Term, A. D. 1832.

ON application of Mrs. Elizabeth Wrightson, administratrix of James Wrightson, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of my office affixed this 11th day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot County

Test

In compliance to the above order,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county letters of administration on the personal estate of James Wrightson late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 16th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 11th day of May in the year of our Lord 1832.

ELIZABETH WRIGHTSON, adm'r. of James Wrightson, dec'd.

May 12

POETRY.

(From the Cab, No. 2, A Petite Pub.)
LINES BY THE LATE JACK MITFORD.
 The following lines, now first printed from the author's MS. are among the last that issued from the pen of the gifted, but erring Jack Mitford, entitled 'Vain Regrets.'

Time was, like thee I courted life,
 And wander'd through a world of pleasure;
 Time was, like thee, I joy'd in strife,
 And deeds of madness without measure.
 Few were the years that o'er my head
 Had pass'd, and left no trace of sorrow,
 A transient visitor, she fled
 Before the prospect of to-morrow.

Woman and wine were bliss supreme,
 All care and pain at once beguiling;
 And raptures, such as poets dream,
 I felt, from every wanton's smiling.
 With anguish I look back on life,
 Retrace each scene of fickle pleasure;
 Regret the hours I spent in strife,
 And deeds of madness without measure.

NEW GOODS.

KENNARD & LOVEDAY,
 Have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening, at their Store House in Easton,
 an extensive and complete assortment of

NEW AND FRESH GOODS,
 To the inspection of which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

THEIR ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF

DRY GOODS

Of every description
 Groceries, Liquors, Hardware,
 Cutlery, China, Glass and
 Queensware, Wooden,
 Stone and Earthen
 Ware &c. &c.

They have also a few boxes of prime PORTER and ALE, and Fresh TEAS of superior quality.

Easton, April 14th (S & W)

NEW GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME
 Have received and are now opening, a large and very complete assortment of

British, French, German, India & Domestic

DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, &c.

ALSO A GOOD LOT OF PENNSYLVANIA

TOW LINENS

and FRESH TEAS, of the latest importations.

Easton, April 21.

SPRING GOODS.

SAMUEL MACKAY

BEGS leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

WITH A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

New Spring Goods,

consisting of
 DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
 HARDWARE, CHINA, GLASS
 AND QUEENSWARE, &c.

which will be sold on the most accommodating terms. His customers and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock.

The best prices will be given for Tow

Linens, Feathers, Rags, Wool, &c.

April 28 3w

DANCING SCHOOL.

F. D. MALLETT

PROFESSOR OF DANCING
MALLETT known to his friends and the public, that he will open his school at Mr. Lowe's Hotel, on Friday next 27th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. Mr. M. returns the kindest thanks of gratitude, for the many favours and the high patronage which he once received, from the enlightened inhabitants of this Shore, hopes that they will again favour him with their friendship. His style of dancing and instruction is far superior to any exhibited in these regions. Private classes will be attended to if desired.—Days of tuition, Friday's and Saturday's, from 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M.

N. B. Subscription papers are left at the Store of Kennard & Loveday.

April 21 3t S&W

In Caroline County Court, sitting as a Court of chancery.

MARCH TERM, 1832.

ORDERED, that the report of William T. Purnell, trustee for the sale of certain property in the cause of Short A. Willis against Mary Griffith and Levi Griffith be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown before the second day of October Term next of Caroline county court, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each week for three successive weeks in some newspaper published in Easton before said day. The report states the amount of sales to be \$170

Test JO. RICHARDSON, Ck.

True copy JO. RICHARDSON, Ck.

April 28

THE SPRING FASHIONS.

MRS. RIDGAWAY

HAS just returned from Baltimore, it being the second time this Spring, and is now opening

a handsome assortment of

MILLINERY,

of the latest fashions of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. She invites her customers, and the Ladies in general, to call and look at her assortment, at the old stand, formerly kept by Mrs. Holmes, Washington street, 2d door North of the Union Tavern.

May 5 3w

JAMES GARDETTE,

DENTIST,
OF PHILADELPHIA,

WILL REMAIN IN EASTON A SHORT TIME.

H may be consulted in the various branches of his profession at Mr. Lowe's. J. G. not having made suitable arrangement for receiving Ladies will by preference attend upon such as desire his professional services at their residences.

Reference, John M. G. Emory, J. B. Eccleston, J. Wickes, 4th Esqrs.

March 24

NOTICE.

By order of the Commissioners of Talbot county, I am directed to advertise all property on which taxes are due for the years 1830 and '31, if not paid on or before the 20th inst.

B. BRACCO, Collector of Talbot county Taxes.

may 5.

BANK AT MILLINGTON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Books will be opened by the Directors of the Commercial Bank of Millington, for subscriptions for Stock, at the house of Samuel H. Clayland, in the town of Millington, (formerly Head of Chester), on Saturday the 3rd day of May next, from nine o'clock in the morning, until five o'clock in the afternoon of that day. At Centreville, in Queen Anne's county, at the house of Francis Arlett, on Wednesday the 9th day of May, from nine o'clock in the morning, until five in the afternoon, of that day. And at Chestertown, at the house of Charles Stranburg, on Tuesday the 15th day of May, from nine o'clock in the morning, until five in the afternoon of that day.

G. GARRETTSON, Sec'y.

April 14. 3w

The Cambridge Chronicle and Princess Ann Herald, will copy the above and send their accounts to the Kent Inquirer for payment.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, will offer for sale, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot county, on TUESDAY the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of one and two o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all that part of a tract or parcel of Land, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, near Choptank River called Marsh Land, which was devised to William Martin by his father, Henry Martin, and conveyed by William Martin to James Cain, and mortgaged by James Cain, to the said President, Directors and Company, containing the quantity of one hundred and sixty five acres of land more or less.

The Sale will be on a credit of six months for one half of the purchase money, and twelve months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say the purchaser must pay at the end of six months one half of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money, and at the end of twelve months, the residue of the purchase money with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give Bond, with approved securities, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid—after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a Deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier of the Branch Bank at Easton.

Branch Bank, at Easton, May 5 1832

LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the President Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland will offer for sale, at public auction, at the dwelling House on the Premises, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, Eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that Farm or Plantation, lying and being in Talbot County, on Choptank river which belonged to Wm. Ross, and was mortgaged by him to the said President, Directors and Company, and consists of part of a tract of land commonly called Woolley Manor, and part of another tract of land called Lowes Ramble, and contains the quantity of 226 acres of Land, more or less. This Farm is well situated and the Land is considered of good quality—the waters near & adjoining abound in fish, oysters and wild fowl.

The sale will be made on a credit of nine months for one third of the purchase money, eighteen months for another third of the purchase money, and twenty four months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of nine months from the day of sale, one third of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, another third of the purchase money with interest on the part unpaid, and at the end of twenty four months, from the day of sale, the residue of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved securities, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid; after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier, Branch Bank at Easton.

Easton, April 7th 1832 (S & W)

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL.

At New Ark Delaware.

THE Summer session of this institution commences on the first of May next. The unusual healthfulness of the Village of Newark, exclusive of all other considerations, renders it a very desirable place of residence, particularly during the Summer and Autumn months. The epidemic diseases which prevail so extensively at that season, are almost entirely unknown.

TERMS;
 For board tuition, washing, fuel and all incidental expenses, with the exception of Books \$30 per quarter. The usual extra charges for music, Painting, Embroidery, &c. &c.

SAMUEL BELLI, Principal.

April 21 3w

PHILADELPHIA HOTEL,

No. 95, North Second one square above Market street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and former Patrons, as well as the public in general, that a large addition has been made to his former establishment, with a private entrance expressly for the accommodation of Ladies and families. This Hotel has been constructed in the most modern style, with all the conveniences appertaining to a first rate House containing upwards of seventy apartments, four spacious Parlours and a Ladies dining Room. The lodging rooms are mostly single bedded and well ventilated, with fire places and grates in each.

The location is convenient for merchants and men of business being in the immediate vicinity of Steam Boat Landings, Banks, &c. The charges will be found moderate.

The Proprietor solicits the patronage of a generous public, which he will endeavor to merit.

D. R. BROWER.

Late proprietor of the Coffee House Hotel Baltimore.

Jan 21 3m

TO RENT,

FOR the balance of the present year, several Houses and gardens at the Hole-in-the-wall, the property of the late James Cain, among them is a house fitted up for a grocery and coarse Dry Goods business, which was used as such by the deceased. To a man having command of a small capital in money, this stand offers more inducements than any other known in the county. Possession given immediately. For terms apply to

ROBERT H. RHODES, Adm'r.

April 21 4w

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber having served his apprenticeship in Philadelphia with one of the first Houses in that City, and pursued his avocation to the satisfaction of a number of customers in Delaware, would respectfully inform the citizens of this place, that he is disposed should they think proper, to offer them a specimen in his line. Call at the office or room, recently occupied by P. Francis Thomas, Esq. next door to S. Lowe, Esq. opposite the Court House.

JOHN SEE.

March 24

FOR SALE.

A number of lots in and about Easton, the property of the late Henry Nicols, will be offered for sale on THURSDAY, the 24th May, at 10 o'clock. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN J. TROUP, Executor of Henry Nicols.

April 21 (W) 4w

TO RENT,

AND possession given immediately, the St. Michaels Steam Mill, with all the machinery in good order and a stock of good seasoned wood. For terms apply to

SAM'L HARRISON.

Rich Neck, April 7, 1832

An Ordinance to prevent the Parading Ungelded Horses, on the Public Square, or along the streets of Easton.

Whereas it has been represented to the Board of Commissioners, by petition, that the citizens of Easton are desirous that an Ordinance should be passed, prohibiting persons from leading and parading Ungelded Horses along the streets, to the great danger and annoyance of persons in the streets. Therefore, He it enacted & ordained by the Commissioners of Easton, duly elected and qualified, That from and after the publication of this Ordinance, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons whatever, to lead and parade, for show, any Ungelded Horse, in or along any of the streets, lanes, or alleys of the Town of Easton, or on the Public Square, near the Court House, and if any person or persons shall, from and after the publication hereof, lead and parade, for show, any Ungelded Horse, contrary to the Provisions of this Ordinance, every person so offending, shall forfeit and pay such sum, not to be less than five dollars, nor more than fifteen dollars, as shall or may be imposed by the Commissioners, for each and every offence.

And be it further enacted and ordained, That if any person so offending as aforesaid, shall be a slave, the penalty or fine, aforesaid, shall and may be demanded, sued for and recovered from or against the master or mistress, or employer of such Slave, in like manner as if the said master mistress, or employer had been guilty of the offence.

Enacted and ordained into a Bye Law, by the Commissioners of Easton; this thirtieth day of March, anno domini, Eighteen Hundred and Eighteen.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, President.

Test, SAM'L PICKERING, Clerk.

All persons interested are requested to take notice that the above Ordinance will be strictly enforced, from and after this date. By order of the Commissioners.

JAMES PARROT, Clerk.

April 14 1832

PRINTING

Of every description handsomely executed at this

OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

LONDON FASHIONS.

Wm. P. Mills,
Merchant Tailor,

No. 99, Baltimore street, between Calvert and South streets, south side, informs his friends and the public, that he has just received his Spring supply of

FASHIONABLE GOODS,

in great variety, which he is ready to make up in the first rate style, and at moderate prices. He has received direct from London, a Dress Coat, Frock, Pantalons, &c. which the public are invited to call and examine.

NOTICE.—all persons indebted to the late firm of Mills & Benson, are desired to call and make payment to W. P. Mills, he being duly authorised to receive the same. All persons having claims will present them for payment.

April 14 4w

NOTICE.

Retailers, Trade s, Ordinary Keepers, Victuallers and all persons, Bodies Corporate or Politic in Talbot county, and all persons whom it may concern are hereby cautioned to obtain a License or renew the same according to the provisions of the act of Assembly entitled an "Act to regulate the issuing of Licenses to traders, Keepers of Ordinaries and others" before the 10th day of May next ensuing.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

Easton, April 7th 1832.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber still desirous of disposing of his landed property hitherto advertised, will sell upon inviting terms, his farm called Hickory Ridge. Persons desirous of an high and healthy situation near Easton, with other advantages rarely to be met with; would do well to come and view the premises early.

JOSEPH K. NEALE.

Dec. 10 6m

TOWN TAX FOR 1832.

NOTICE.—All persons concerned, are hereby notified that the town Taxes for 1832, are now due, and if not paid off in a very few days I shall be compelled to enforce payment however disagreeable it may be to my feelings & to those interested—I therefore request all those indebted to come forward immediately and make payment which will save trouble and costs and oblige

WM. VANDERFORD,

Collector of the town Tax,

April 14

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Stephen Denny, against James H. Benson, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 15th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit:—all his right, title, interest, claim and estate of, in and to that farm or plantation, now in the cultivation of the said James H. Benson, in Mill River neck in Talbot county, known by the names of Wheatland & Mount Pleasant, be the quantity of acres what it may. also one Grey mare, one Bay colt and one Horse cart, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Terms Cash.

Attendance by

April 21 J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of 3 writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, and one writ of fi in out of the court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerks thereof, at the suits of the following persons to wit: one at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, assignee of James B. Ringgold, one at the suit of Wm. K. Lambdin, one at the suit of Solomon Lowe, the other out of the court of Appeals, at the suit of Wm. Hayward, jr. use of John Grandle, use of Wm. Brownell, against Bennett Bracco, will be sold at the residence of the said Bracco in Miles River Neck, on THURSDAY the seventeenth day of May next between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M. and five o'clock, P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit: All that farm or plantation, on which he said Bracco now resides, situate in Miles River Neck, called Bracco's Addition, or known by whatever other name or names it may be called be the quantity of acres what it may, also 1 negro man called Sam, 1 dog, called Gabriel, one dog, named Jack, 1 dog, named Bill; and one negro woman named Maria also 6 head of horses, 20 head of cattle, and 20 head of sheep, more or less, 2 carts, and one gig and harness, 2 ploughs, and all the balance of his farming utensils the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of him, the said Bracco, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fi. fa's. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

April 21. J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, against Benjamin Benny, at the suit of Mrs. Frances Turner and James S. Turner, Executors of Edward Turner, use of Elizabeth Turner, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 14th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit: all his said Benny's equitable, right, title, claim, interest and demand, of in and to, a tract of land called Austin's Tryall, containing 187 acres of land, more or less, subject to prior claims, situate near the Chapel; seized and taken as the property of the aforesaid Benjamin Benny, to pay and satisfy the above writ of vendi and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THOS. HENRIK, former Shff.

April 21 4w

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

HAS commenced her regular routes, leaving Baltimore from the end of Dugan's Wharf every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) and Easton. Returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (by Castle Haven) Annapolis and Baltimore.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Centerville (by Corsica) and Chestertown, and return the same days.

All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

April 7

The Splendid thorough bred Stallion

JOHN OF ROANOKE

Will resume his stand in Easton for the ensuing season, on the first day of April and will continue at the same place throughout the season.

THE TERMS ARE:

\$12 the spring's chance, payable on or before the first day of September next, and \$18 to insure a mare with foal, payable on or before the first day of February next.

Mares sent from a distance will be furnished with pasture and grain if required, on very moderate terms. For further particulars see handbills.

Edward N. Hambleton.

Nicholas Goldsborough.

Richard Spencer.

Easton, march 24 1f

YOUNG RINALDO.



THIS splendid young horse, remarkable for his fine form, strength, activity and resemblance to his sire, John Randolph's Rinaldo, will stand this season, at the following places, viz:—At Easton every Monday and Tuesday—At the Trappe every Saturday—the rest of the week at the subscribers farm, about four miles from Easton. Season will commence on the 26th of March and end on the 29th of June.

—TERMS—

Ten Dollars for the Spring's chance, payable on the 1st of September next—Fifteen dollars to ensure that the mare is got with foal; should the mare lose her foal from ill-treatment, disease or accident, still the insurance money will be expected—Five dollars for a single leap—Fifty cents in every case to the Groom.

Description and Pedigree.

YOUNG RINALDO

Will be 5 years old in June. He is a beautiful bay, with black main, tail, and near hind foot white, fully fifteen and a half hands high and of fine form, strength and movement. He is a horse of high spirit, fine temper and great activity.

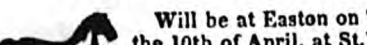
He was got by John Randolph's celebrated horse RINALDO, out of Lady Lightfoot that was got by King William, his grand dam by the celebrated horse Gay, his great grand dam by Pilot. Rinaldo was got by Sir Archy, and is deemed by his owner, John Randolph, Esq., one of his finest studs. For his pedigree at length, see National Intelligencer, March 15th. 1832.

JOHN C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Talbot Co. April 7

The Beautiful Spotted Horse

YOUNG DIOMEAD



Will be at Easton on Tuesday, the 10th of April, at St. Michaels on the Friday and Saturday following—At Denton on Tuesday, the 17th Saturday following at Upper Hunting Creek, the residue of his time at the subscriber's stable, and will attend the above stands once in two weeks throughout the season. Season commenced on the 24th instant and will end on the 2

John Catron

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 19, 1832.

NO. 20.

PRINTED PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per
Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

For exceeding a square inserted three times for
ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for
every subsequent insertion.

LETTER OF JUDGE BRECKENRIDGE.
(From the U. S. Telegraph.)

I have waited for some weeks, in order to see what defence or justification would be made by General Jackson or his friends, in relation to the very serious charges I have brought against him. I have stated facts, which stand undenied and which must not only affect his public but his private character. He has been silent, and it is of no importance to enquire whether it is the silence of guilt or of affected dignity. He is as responsible at the bar of public opinion for injuries proper to be there redressed, as he is to the municipal laws for the infringement of the rights of the citizen. I charge him with having acted towards me in a faithless and dishonourable manner, as well as with having been guilty of a gross abuse of the high trust reposed in him, to be exercised not for the gratification of his passions, but for the good of the people.

When I picked up a small pebble from the brook, and prepared for the fearful encounter, I own it appeared almost hopeless, but I did it in justice to my country. The delicious enthusiasm has passed away, and the voice of truth and justice may be heard. Instead of being regarded as a second Washington, he has been named to the counter. A second Washington! as if such a thing were possible!

As well might we compare
A taper's glimmer to the sun's broad glare,
A pigmy nainp to a pyramid.

The second Washington may be re-elected from peculiar circumstances, by the vote of the south, at the very moment when it entertains for him the most profound contempt; but he will yet live to read the sentence which the truth and justice of history will be called to pronounce upon him.

When I say that no attempt has been made to wipe away this stain from the reputation of Andrew Jackson, I am not unacquainted with the attempt to assail me by general abuse, under an anonymous signature in the palace chronicle. I have come before the public with a responsible name—I assume a responsible person—and will not be diverted from my purpose by an irresponsible champion. If my antagonist solicits the privilege of a champion in this arena I am not so ungenerous as to deny it to him, but that champion must not enter the lists with his better down—I must know who he is, lest I might find myself engaged with one with whom any kind of contact is disgrace, be it in peace or war.

My object, in the present communication, is not to notice the falsehoods of the anonymous writer, or to defend a character which, from my youth upwards, in purity, may at least compare with that of Gen. Jackson; nor to add proofs in support of specific charges against him, which have not been denied but to vindicate myself from what I regard as a most serious imputation—that of having supported, aided, or countenanced the election of such a man to be the Chief Magistrate of the peaceful, enlightened, and virtuous people. With the perfect knowledge which my opportunities enabled me to possess of his character, I repeat mind—his want of all moral control over his violent, arbitrary and tyrannical temper, it would have been inexcusable in me, as an honest man, to have contributed to bring such a misfortune on my country. I defy any one to produce a single line ever written by me recommending him to the Chief Magistracy, knowing him, as I did, to be unfit for magistracy of any kind. Can any one suppose that, if I had been a zealous co-operator in his elevation, or an indiscriminate eulogist of every thing done since, by himself, or in his name, or was faithful to him, however false to my country, that he would have seized the first opportunity to remove me from office? No! all who have marked his course, must say that this is impossible. He never could have considered me his political, or rather personal partisan, and on no occasion have I ever spoken or written to him disrespectfully of Mr. Clay, Mr. Adams, or of others who have incurred his ferocious displeasure. He thought there were others better suited to his purposes, while, from my yielding and peaceful habits, he could tread upon me without danger.

The impression that I was an advocate for the General's election, has been produced by my publication on the subject of the Ordinances of Florida, which were never perfectly understood. It was intimated to me by a friend, that the General, on his electing visit to New Orleans, complained of my indifference and spoke with some chagrin of my not defending him from attacks in relation to the ordinances, and the affair of Callava, and particularly as to the former, which were drawn up by me. I did not hesitate, on this intimation, to make the publication which I have said operated favorably on the General's election, although I disclaimed, at the time, all party views, and vowed my predilection for Mr. Adams. It was treated by me as a matter of history.

The ordinances were intended to substitute civil officers for the police, in the place of soldiers. The General would, no doubt, have been satisfied with the latter, but, being aware of peace, I preferred the former, while he was, perhaps, pleased to flourish as a legislator. In defending the ordinance, I was defending myself. His surrender of his military predilections was spoken of with praise, and, together with the farewell address to the inhabitants of Florida, and the judicial opinion in the case of Immaturity, in which he is made to express a hope that Congress would never again bestow such powers on any one, was brought forward to prove that he was no comorant for power, but merely consented to bear it when placed upon him. I have reason to think well of those productions, as I did of his correspondence with the Department of State, and with the Spanish authorities, and the various official reports in relation to the newly acquired territory. I have said that I acted as the Secretary of General Jackson; but two other persons enjoyed the

name and salaries of private and territorial secretaries. I had the pleasure of doing the business; they had the profit; and the General the glory. I afterwards received a trifling compensation as translator of the Spanish language.

I shall never forget the evening when, in presence of Mr. Henry Wilson and some other gentlemen, he took up a New York newspaper in which he was mentioned as a probable candidate for the office of President of the United States. After reading it, he threw it down in anger: "Do they think," said he, "that I am such a fool as to think myself fit for the Presidency of the United States? No, Sir! I know what I am fit for; I can command a body of men in a rough way, but I am not fit to be President." We were silent, but all gave him credit, as I afterwards found, for this proof of good sense. He had resolved to retire from public life, and pass the remainder of his days in peace and quiet on his farm. Well had it been for him if this good resolution had been carried into effect, and that he had never fallen in with parasites, to persuade him that he was called by a special providence to pay off the national debt, and eclipse the fame of Washington! He would have occupied a respectable place on the page of history, as a fortunate general, and the charity of his country would have carefully concealed the withered and blighted leaves of his laurel.

For my part, I most sincerely wished him away from Pensacola, being continually apprehensive that he would do some violent and unfortunate act, that would require no little stretch of argument, and some stretch of conscience, to defend. He had, indeed, some good domestic qualities; if he had not, he would have been a monster. But every thing must conform to his views, whether original conceptions of his own or adopted from others, which was usually the case; and, to accomplish them, every barrier must be prostrated. He would not abolish all power—judicial, senatorial, or representative, unless it consented to become the echo of his arbitrary resolves. It is impossible for any honest and independent man to be long near him, without finding that he must either advance his opinions, submit in silence, or take his departure. Never was nature more true to her design, than when she fashioned him for a tyrant; and if he had the power, he would use it. And yet, there is no man more liable to be used as the instrument of the base and unprincipled, for in one sense of the word, he makes but little discrimination of persons. Every thing with him assumes a cast of personality; he cannot even rise to the respectability of a party President. He pursues his enemies with a cruel vengeance, which knows no bounds, and is restrained by no generosity, while he rewards his friends because he is rewarding himself.

If I thought his election objectionable on the score of tyrannical temper, and obduracy of heart, it was still more so on account of his remarkable intellectual deficiencies. I have never known any one, in respectable public office, so grossly illiterate. I could never find out what book, or science, or branch of literature, he had ever studied. Judging from what I witnessed, he never wrote a single official letter, report, or answer to an address—these things, while I was with him, having been prepared for him, with a very few exceptions, by me; and I presume it must have been the case elsewhere, by persons who happened to be near. Hence the singular variety of styles, sentiments, and opinions, which his public papers display. It was not through indolence, or press of business, that this was done, but through incompetence. He has no knowledge, and he can pursue no subject by a regular chain of reasoning. With practical matters, with which he is acquainted, he displays more than ordinary industry and sagacity; but this is not wisdom. He is formed for action, and for arbitrary command; qualities which are the opposite of those which fit him even for the exercise of civil authority, under our mild and peaceful institutions.

In this country, the President is but the prime minister of the nation—not a pageant, not a king, who can do no wrong; and he should therefore be the first statesman in it. But would it not excite a smile for any prior administration to have called upon General Jackson to perform the duties of Secretary of State, to draw up despatches, conduct diplomatic correspondence, and to make learned reports on various subjects? So conscious is he of his deficiency even in the mechanical part of composition, spelling and syntax, that I have known him laboriously to copy letters prepared for him, in order to send a decent autograph! I do not mean to insinuate that none of his ideas are to be found in his public writings—sometimes too many of them are there, as in the case with his farewell address to the army, prepared by me, (for various were the requisitions made upon me while acting as his commissary of ideas,) where he so highly extols the fogging of soldiers, and so wantonly insults Gen. Brown. Some are drawn from his conversation, and some from rude and illiterate scraps; while others are made to suit the cast of his mind, and others are prepared by a carte blanche, like his farewell address to the people of Florida. Another instance, which I do not give on good authority, is that of a note addressed to Mr. Van Buren, requesting him to reply to the letter of Gen. Bustamante, (who I believe is no general, with the frankness of a soldier.) I think it very questionable whether his literary productions will ever be collected into volumes, for the delight and edification of mankind.

I have said that he possesses the talent for command; and there is no doubt that he thinks he has a right to rule in Washington, as he might in a camp or on board a ship of war. But the American citizens are not mercenary soldiers or sailors. He is essentially a fighting man, and every thing around him must take the complexion of his predominant qualities; that is, there must be fighting, and quarrelling, and violence. It has never been otherwise wherever he has been. What a singular lucus a non lucendo have we in the name he has given to his abode in Tennessee! I should as soon expect to see Mars himself quit his chariot and his Belona, to become an anchorite. He has the good fortune to have been defended by ingenious advocates; but there are but few of his friends who would not have rejoiced that the occasions had just occurred. To his defenders, it might have been said, it is well, but would it not have been better, if these things had never happened? I will give an instance of his love of peace and "moral rule." It is well known that his power in Florida was that of an absolute despot, and not a mere limited despotism, which renders him so uneasy in his present situation. His fiat was sufficient to imprison,

to banish, to cut off, any one who dared to offend him. Yet, in the plenitude of this power, he permitted a fatal duel to be fought in Pensacola, in the most public and notorious manner, when a single word from him would have prevented it! I allude to the unfortunate affair of Hull and Randall, two young officers; the former just then reformed; the other still in the army. Randall came from Baton Rouge on purpose, it was generally said, to draw a challenge from Hull, who had thrown out threats against him. The challenge was accordingly given by Hull to the duel took place; Dr. Bronaugh, the bosom friend of Gen. Jackson, acting as physician. I was present when the Doctor returned to command the result to the General, who was waiting impatiently to hear it. Poor Hull was shot through the heart; his pistol, which was a hair trigger, had aopped at half cock. The General was much displeased. "D—n the pistol!" said he; "G—d, to think that a brave man should risk his life on a hair trigger!" He was sufficiently generous not to arrest Randall, but gave him an intimation instantly to quit the town, which might as well have been given before the unhappy affair had taken place. I ask, was it possible for me, with a knowledge of transactions such as these, at the time spoken of, at Pensacola, (I can hardly say openly, for where Jackson rules, there is always the fear of the tyrant in men's minds,) to become a warm and zealous advocate for the elevation of Gen. Jackson to the chief civil magistracy of a peaceful and virtuous people? And this, I fear, is the real cause of my offending. I thought it impossible for him to conduct our affairs without violent out-breakings and disturbances of some kind or other.

I feared that the election of General Jackson would neither add to his peace nor happiness. I feared that he would soon be involved in the same kind of personal conflicts which had ever marked his career. I feared that he would not select the best advisers; and that, if by chance he did, he would not hearken to them; for it is the propensity of his nature to assimilate with those of a different kind. He is but an indifferent distinguisher of merit and talents, the most abject and unprincipled flatterer being generally preferred. From having associated with him, from having contributed to make him up, believing him to possess at least the qualities of honesty and sincerity, mixed, however, with lamentable defects of character, my feelings were personally friendly to him. But I have been deceived, even in the few good qualities I supposed him to possess. I had great confidence in the almost self-same principle of our political machine; and I thought it almost impossible that its movement could be so degraded by any hand. With many checks, I thought it impossible for the Executive to exert an arbitrary despotism, even within the sphere of his discretion. And could never have been the case with any military idol, whom the people, in their ignorance of heart have mistaken for a savior; and in whom they expected to find a sage, and exemplary magistrate, and an enlightened statesman. Strange as it may seem, I have heard some of the political friends of Gen. Jackson boast, that he could do things that no other man in the nation dare do. This has been but too true.

After the election of Gen. Jackson, I wished him success most sincerely. I was no partisan of Mr. Clay or of Mr. Adams. I was not a Jackson man because I was no man's man. I considered it my right, as the very jewel of my liberty, as an American, to enjoy and to express my free thoughts—a right so offensive to tyrants. I still wrote to the General as to a friend, and, perhaps, in order to mislead him, I sent some salutary principles, wrote to him, as if he really were what I wished him to be. I wished him to be the PRESIDENT OF THE NATION, and not the tool of a party, under whatever name, federalist, democrat, or republican. His situation would have permitted him to be so, but unfortunately his propensities would not. The praise which I gave him in advance was never earned. The reorganization of his cabinet gave me some hope, and if he would be content to sit, and snuff up the incense offered to him, affairs might yet do well; but this is impossible he must be in mischief, either for his own gratification or that of others.

It was not long after his election before all my fears were realized. The abominable proscription, for opinion's sake, different only in degree from that of Scylla, struck me, as it struck every reflecting man in the Union, with horror. I saw in it the worst propensities of despotism, and the worst forms of corruption. I saw that, for the future, election for the Presidency would become a despicable scramble for office; that office and ability, and that sought by men of wealth, instead of the services of its best and ablest citizens, to which it is entitled, would have to put up with such as the trade of politicians might be pleased to give them. I saw, in the foggy message prepared by Mr. Van Buren, that the vulgar notion of rotation in office was recommended, by which patronage is taken from the people, and placed in the hands of the professed demagogue. I was shocked at the unfair and dishonest attack upon the Bank of the United States. In the falsehood and folly of the assertions of the Message pronounced such by the almost unanimous vote of the Senate and House of Representatives, I saw the seeds of decay in this administration. The present cabinet is but too fully sensible of the fatal error proceeding from the ignorance of Jackson, and acted upon by the art of Van Buren. The object of Van Buren was to put down the Bank of the United States, placed in Philadelphia, in order that another bank might be lifted up by any conspiracy, for no one can seriously believe that there was any thing rational or practicable in the proposed government bank, a project, whose only merit was that of possessing one of the requisites of the sublime—obscurity. Destroy the present Bank of the United States, and with it you annihilate that confidence upon which alone any other can be erected; and, at the same time, some State Bank of the city of New York becomes the depository of the public revenues, while that city now almost the arbiter of the commerce of the Union, will become the arbiter of the currency, and not its regulator. Mr. Van Buren might then rule the United States without looking beyond the empire of New York! I wish success to that noble State—I am proud of her, and of all that she has done; but let us not close our eyes to the projects of some of her ambitious sons.

Such are the reasons which actuated me in not being a thorough-going supporter of the election or administration of Gen. Jackson. While I concede to others the full right to sing Paeans to "the greatest and best man that ever lived," I will repeat the lines of Voltaire's *Enfer*—

Les lois etaient sans force—les droits confondus
Ou plut en effet, Valois ne regnoit plus—
Tel brilla second rang, qui s'eclipse au premier;
Il devint lashe roi, d'intrepide guerrier.
H. M. BRACKENRIDGE.

SKETCH OF U. S. SENATORS.

The following brief sketch of the members of our Senate, is taken from the Portland Daily Advertiser. It appears to be written impartially, and we should think affords a tolerable estimate of the varied talents of the men who compose that body. It will be read with interest.—[Examiner.]

Washington, March 27.

The distinguished members of the Senate have been particularly noticed in my former communication. Of the aggregate character of that body, I believe I have spoken at length. I could not do justice to it in an ordinary communication. It has been pronounced by those who were capable of judging, to be one of the most intellectual public assemblies in the world. In great men, perhaps, no country can show many superior to Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Hayne and Tazewell. They are emphatically the five great men of that body—a station which any ordinary observer with sufficient opportunity, would assign them without hesitation. And yet their talents are curiously varied. Clay has imagination, ready, brilliant, and sparkling eloquence, and is an admirable legislative tactician. Calhoun is more cautious. His thoughts flow copiously, and are stripped of all metaphor. Webster thinks not so rapidly as Calhoun; but when in full excitement, has more power. Tazewell is an arch lawyer, who seizes a topic with great vigor. He is a troublesome opponent, and will tear one's arguments to pieces, if possible. Clay, Calhoun, and Webster have been leading men in the House of Representatives, and there speeches there will well compare with any of the modern efforts of oratory. Clay has not justice done him in his reported speeches. Of Calhoun I cannot so well speak, never having heard him in a long effort. Webster appears well in print, perhaps as well as in the Senate. His style is more cautious, more polished, his metaphors often better contrived than Clay's, though not so new, nor indicating half so cold an imagination. Tazewell's sternness and earnestness, and headlong earnest way of talking, no one can repeat. You have but a faint idea of him in print and yet there you lose his thick hoarse voice.

To those five whom I have named, pre-eminence would be assigned by almost every stranger. The prominent parts they have acted on important questions, would, perhaps, entitle them to the first rank. But there is a varied body pressing after them. The talents of the remaining are wonderfully diversified. No two resemble each other in person, manner, or similarity of mind. Some are talking, others say nothing, but vote judiciously and discreetly, and are the best business members. Sprague is a beautiful, graceful, and commanding speaker. He unites elegance of style and manner with superior logic. Holmes is witty, sarcastic and shrewd. With these qualities he unites a great command of facts, an abundance of research, great industry, and a provoking calmness of manner. Still he is judicious and well versed in commerce; he talks seldom, but always to the purpose. Bell is a grave, dignified man, who resembles Clay in personal appearance, and is often mistaken for him by strangers. His opinions are worth their weight in bullion. They can be trusted at all times, not only for their correctness, but as flowing from an honest, uncorrupted heart. Hall has impudence and talents, and seldom stirs from his seat. The less I say about him the better. Robbins is a scholar of the first rank. He talks but little, & thinks the more. You find him ever on the watch in the Senate, when others are asleep or reading their newspapers. Knight says smart things in a peculiar way. I have seen but little of him, and know not his character. Foot is a practical legislator, and is almost every day put in the chair by the Vice President. He thinks and fights on his own hook, makes short speeches, and much to the purpose. The two Vermont Senators I have never heard speak. Seymour appears in private as a man of sound judgment, and is well versed in the interests of his country. Frelinghuysen is a warm-hearted, patriotic man, generously devoted to human liberty, philanthropy and morals. At times he is brilliant and eloquent. No one distrusts his motives. Dickerson is a great matter of fact man. He is not much of an orator, but as a business man is invaluable. He works counter-sections while others are working off speeches, and is particularly distinguished for his scientific knowledge of manufacturing processes. Clayton is a noble hearted, generous man. In the Senate, attentive, eloquent and sagacious—at times persevering and enthusiastic. Give him a subject to discuss, and he will think and talk of nothing else. In private he is animated, witty and jolly. He would put a company of misanthropes in good humor. He could be one of the very first men in the country if he would take the trouble. Nautilus is a physician—a man of fine judgment and great worth. Sprague is out of his profession, but he is a valuable business man, and inflexibly honest. Smith is an aged, and the venerable Senator. He does not "tetter," but walks actively though over eighty years old. He prides himself on his knowledge of commerce and the finances. He is undoubtedly a man of talents. Chambers is a know no what—for he is often in Maryland than in the U. S. Senate. Ewing is a self made man, of superior powers of mind—acute, investigating, logical—distinguished for his soundness rather than for brilliancy, but illuminating every subject he touches with new and forcible views and illustrations. He will improve by the wear and tear of legislation. Ruggles has not spoken at length. I do not know his powers of mind. Johnson is industrious and well read. He supports his opinions with spirit and learning. He has not often mingled in debate. He is a man of talents, but appears better with his pen than as a debater. Waggoner is a new member. I have not heard him speak in the Senate, but in private he has good colloquial powers, and displays much talent and tact, and extensive knowledge of his country. Dallas is the son of a distinguished father, who was once Secretary of the Treasury. He has abilities, but they

are not so great as his friends claim for him. He is deficient in taste; but yet he very often strikes off a beautiful thought. He reasons with considerable force. He is a lawyer in Philadelphia. Wilkins was a Judge. He would now appear better on the bench than in the Senate. He is unskilled in rules and orders, and is ever running against a post. Mangum is a man of talents, ardent, and bordering upon nullification. Brown, his colleague, will never produce a sensation. Troup is an ill favored man, with a very forbidding look. He never speaks, and is, I am told, misanthropical. Affliction has preyed heavily upon him. Forsyth is the Ajax of the administration. He is a fine speaker, and has a great command of elegant language. He is called by some "the fiery Georgian," but is in truth one of the calmest, coolest speakers in the Senate. Bibb has reputation for ability. He is called an able lawyer. Grundy talks fluently, and makes shrewd remarks. His experience gains him attention in the Senate, and he does not weary his audience by two frequent obtruding upon the public notice. White, his colleague, is a prosy speaker. If he has ability I have never been able to discern where it lies. Ellis of Mississippi is a tall, stoutly built man, who never addresses the Senate. Poinexter is an able man—not an elegant, but an effective debater, and in personal appearance strikingly resembles Judge Preble. Of Kane and Robinson, the Illinois Senators, I am unable to speak, not being acquainted with either in private or in public. Kane is a young looking man, and wears spectacles. Robinson is a tall middle aged man and takes an active interest in what is going on without publicly participating in debate. Benton is the Magliabechi of the Senate—the book devourer—the compiler of words to sit at his side of the case. You will always find him about sunset striding over the walks around the capitol, and thinking hard. Buckner is his keeper and guardian. They are both rather odd specimens from the state of Missouri.

King of Alabama, is a man of moderate powers, has some shrewdness, and would well come under the Virginia and English definition of the word clever. Moore, his colleague, is not a wonder. Miller, of South Carolina, as I have told you before, is in every sense of the word a curiosity. He has talent, but it is the oddest talent imaginable. He has imagination but it is the imagination of Fauns and satyrs who frisk about in the wildest costumes. Put him into New England caucuses, and the multitude would laugh prodigiously to hear him talk. And he would influence them also, and be very likely to carry off their good opinions. Tyler of Virginia, is a pleasant, polite, and generous man. His style of speaking is metaphorical a little Irish-like and a little attractive. He thinks Mr. Tazewell the greatest man in the world (perhaps), and Mr. Tazewell thinks him the best (perhaps). They always vote and think together, as are in duty bound the sons of Virginia. Dudley of New York, is an amiable, gentlemanly-like man, who never says anything. Murray, his colleague, is Mr. Van Buren's Senatorial sentinel. He is a man of some talents, and is industrious. What he learns is obtained by an effort. Being just from the bench, he does not make a happy appearance in the Senate, but will improve. Hendricks is a good business man, but nothing remarkable for talent. He is on both sides of the two political parties. Tipton, his colleague is a new member, and has not as yet opened his mouth further than to say "yes or nay."

Now take this assembly all in all—and you will find not only very great men, but very little men. Some persons get into public office, one can never reckon how. But its aggregate talent, and its diversified power, every American may point out with pride and exultation. I would with pleasure take any foreigner there, and ask him to compare our American Senate with the House of Lords and House of Commons of England. I have talked with those who have heard thoroughmen speak, and they tell me that for playful sallies Clay more than equals him; for stern, severe and unassailable logic, Webster is his superior; for fiery and tremendous bursts of feeling, starting fresh from a generous heart, Hayne yields to nobody; and for provoking, leering and crooked argument, I would put Tazewell against the World. I verily believe the crafty Senator can prove that one and one make three.

PAYING DAMAGES.—A few days since, a person, genteelly dressed, was observed standing at the window of a respectable jeweller of this city, as if admiring the rich works displayed for sale in the inside. He had an umbrella placed carelessly under one arm, and while he was gazing, another individual who was passing, apparently prompted by a love of mischief, contrived adroitly to thrust the umbrella through the glass, and escape, while the unfortunate gentleman stood at the spot stupefied with astonishment. A shopman rushed out and demanded why he had broken the window; he denied that he had done it, but appearances were against him, and he was obliged to enter the shop to settle the affair. The proprietor of the establishment demanded payment for the damage done and, when the other talked of his complete innocence, threatened to send for the police. The pane of glass was strong plate, and the cost 30s. "It is enormous," said the unfortunate. "I paid it, and you must," replied the jeweller. "Here is half a crown," said the stranger. "Send for a constable!" indignantly ejaculated the man of metal. He was inexorable, and the other at length submitted, complaining bitterly, but observing justly that a gentleman couldn't go to a police office for a trifle. He took out three 120 bank notes, gave one of them to the pacified jeweller, received 115 10s sterling, as his balance and retired. A friend dropped into the shop shortly after; the occurrence was mentioned; the note was shown as a corroborating proof; it was a forgery! (Dublin Morn. Register.)

When Mr. Wilberforce was a candidate for Hull, his sister, an amiable and witty young lady, offered the complement of a gown to each of the wives of those freemen who voted for her brother, on which she was saluted with the cry of "Miss Wilberforce forever!" when she pleasantly observed—"I thank you gentlemen—but I cannot agree with you for really I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce for ever."

Cure for the Gout.—"Pray, Mr. Abernethy, what is a cure for the gout?" was the question of an indolent and luxurious citizen. "Live upon six-pence a day, and earn it!" was the pithy reply.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, May 7.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday. In the House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. Carr, the bill from the Senate, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the accounts between the United States and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Internal Improvements for 1832.—Mr. Sutherland moved to suspend the rule appropriating the day to private bills, for the purpose of taking up the bill making appropriations for certain Internal Improvements for 1832, which had been heretofore reported from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, which was carried. Several of the amendments made in the clause appropriating \$5,860 for the purpose of paying for certain repairs made to the Cumberland Road, by L. W. Stockton, was taken up; and after a short discussion in which Messrs Crawford, Sutherland, Mercer, Archer, Stewart and Coulter, took part, was carried. The appropriation for Ocracoke inlet, was discussed by Messrs. Hall and Speight, and was carried, ayes 110, noes 45. An amendment was moved by Mr. Hall, for the improvement of the Harbor of Washington, North Carolina, which was lost. The clause appropriating \$50,000 for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, as amended in Committee, was taken up. Mr. Sevier moved to amend it by adding \$15,000 for the improvement of the navigation of the Arkansas river which was adopted. Mr. Ashley moved to amend the clause by extending its provisions up the Missouri and Mississippi rivers above their confluence, which was carried. Mr. Denny moved to increase and extend the appropriation up the Menongahela river to Brownsville, which, after a discussion between Messrs. Denny, Dewart and Bell, was lost. Mr. White of Louisiana, then moved an amendment extending the provisions of the act of 1824, for the improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, to the mouth of the latter, with a view to remedy the bar which he advocated at some length, and which was adopted. The amendment as amended, was then carried, ayes 68, noes 57. Several amendments proposed in Committee for the construction of roads were concurred in. Mr. Sevier moved an amendment appropriating \$20,000 for the construction of certain roads in Arkansas Territory, which was agreed to. Mr. Ashley moved an amendment for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, which, after a discussion, in which Messrs. Ashley, Vance, Duncan, McDuffie, Mercer and Irvin, took part, was lost, ayes 55, noes 69. Mr. Vance then moved an amendment appropriating \$10,000 for the purchase of a Toll Bridge on the Cumberland Road, across the Sciota river at Columbus which was lost. Mr. Letcher moved an amendment appropriating \$50,000 for the improvement of Cumberland river, which, after a discussion in which Messrs. Letcher, Ingersoll, Blair, of Tennessee, Mercer and Lyon took part, was lost, ayes 68, noes 80. Mr. Mercer then moved an amendment relative to the improvement of the navigation of Savannah river, on which, from the lateness of the hour, the question was not taken.

TUESDAY, May 8.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Foot laid on the table a resolution requesting the President to cause to be prepared, and laid before the Senate, at the next session, a plan for the new organization and simplification of the Treasury Department, embracing a reduction of officers, &c.—The resolution laid on the table, on Friday, by Mr. Smith, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement of the amount of duties which would be repealed by the project of a tariff submitted by the Department; and also of the amount repealed by the bill reported by the Committee on Manufactures, was taken up, and modified, on motion of Mr. Hayne, and with the assent of the mover by introducing a provision that the statement should comprise the amount of duties now annually collected; and also the amount which would be repealed by the provisions of both the bills reported by the Committee on Manufactures.

In the House of Representatives, the trial of Gen. Houston was proceeded in and the accused having been conducted to the bar by the Sergeant-at-Arms, commenced a vindictory address to the House.

The principal line of defence taken was that the assault was not premeditated; that it resulted from the impulse of the moment only, arising from a keen sense of injury and insult; that it was not for words spoken in debate, but for the after publication of a calumnious libel. He took, also, the ground that breach of privilege, even where committed, was totally undefined. Mr. Houston concluded his remarks at 2 o'clock, when he was conducted from the bar attended in the usual form by the Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. Harper, of New Hampshire, then submitted a resolution that the accused be discharged from custody. Mr. Huntington submitted an amendment to the resolution, declaring that Samuel Houston has been guilty of a contempt of this House. In support of the proposition, he observed that the case resolved itself into three points, two of them matters of fact, and one a question of law. The

first two was the assault committed and was it an assault for words spoken in debate. The other was, whether it was in the power of the House to punish it as a breach of their constitutional privileges. Upon these different points, Mr. Huntington argued at great length, and with his usual force and ability. Mr. Ingersoll moved that the further proceedings be postponed till 11 o'clock, to day, which was agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, May 9.

In the Senate, yesterday the resolution offered the previous day by Mr. Foot, requesting the President to communicate at the next session, a plan for the reorganization of the Treasury Department, was agreed to. Mr. Dickerson then rose for the purpose of calling up the bill to provide for a distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands; but at the request of Mr. Smith, on account of the thinness of the Senate, he postponed his motion until a later period of the day, or until to-morrow, as the opportunity might be most favorable. The Senate then proceeded with the general orders. The bill for the appointment of a recorder of the General Land Office was taken up, and after some discussion was laid on the table. A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury enclosing printed statements, one for each member of the Senate, in part reply to the resolution sent by the Senate on the preceding day requiring a statement of duties which would be repealed by the bill recommended by the Department, and by the bill reported by the Committee on Manufactures. Two or three bills giving relief to French settlers in Louisiana, the names of which could not be correctly caught, were ordered to a third reading. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, viz: the Post Office Bill. Mr. Holmes concluded his remarks in favor of the amendment of Mr. Bibb, abolishing the postage on Newspapers. The debate occupied the Senate till the hour of adjournment.

The House of Representatives immediately on assembling, at eleven o'clock proceeded with the trial of Gen. Houston. Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, who had possession of the floor at the adjournment of the preceding day, addressed the House at some length. He entered into a legal argument, to show that there was no cause for a further interference in the case, on their part, on the ground of the vague and indefinite nature of their power with respect to contents; and considering, also that the assault and battery complained of was committed, not so much for words spoken in debate as for the publication of libellous matter afterwards. Mr. Ellsworth followed on the opposite side of the question contending that it was an inherent right of the House to protect its own deliberations; and that the freedom of debate had been infringed, in the present instance. Mr. Drayton argued, also, in opposition to the further action of the House upon the matter, and maintained that, from the facts proved to them, the accused ought to be discharged. He admitted the power of the House to punish where a breach of privilege has been actually committed but said it was apparent to him, that the event of the assault had taken place, not on account of words spoken in debate, but from their publication by Mr. Stanbery. He was in favor, therefore, of the resolution, and should vote against the amendment of Mr. Huntington, to declare Gen. Houston guilty of a contempt. Mr. Cooke of Ohio, designated the assault as an outrage of a daring and atrocious character, which it became the House to punish, if it were intended to preserve the freedom of debate, and to legislate exempt from violence or intimidation. He concluded his argument at a past four o'clock; when, on motion of Mr. Doddridge, of Virginia, further proceedings were postponed till 12 o'clock to day.

The House then proceeded to take up the Internal Improvement Appropriation Bill. Mr. McKennon said, that the subject before them (the amendment making an appropriation for the Cumberland Road) was of great importance, he should move a call of the House. The motion was negatived, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, May 10.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Foot from the Committee on Pensions reported the bill from the House entitled an act in addition to an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the naval and military service of the United States during the war of the revolution, without amendment, and moved to lay the bill on the table, but the motion being out of order was withdrawn. Mr. Dickerson then moved the Senate to take up the bill to provide for the distribution, for a limited time, of the proceeds of the Public Lands.

The motion being unsuccessful, the Senate proceeded to consider the motion made by Mr. King to refer the bill from the Committee on Manufactures to the Committee on Public Lands. This motion led to some discussion, and was finally determined in the affirmative by the casting vote of the Vice President, the votes being as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Benton, Bibb, Brown, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King, Mangum, Marcy, Miller, Moore, Poindexter, Robinson, Smith, Tazewell, Tipton, Troup, White, 22.

Noes—Messrs. Bell, Buckner, Clay, Clayton, Dallas, Dickerson, Ewing, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Holmes, Johnston,

Knight, Naudain, Prentiss, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, Tomlinson, Waggoner, Wilkins—23.

The Vice President then gave his vote in the affirmative. The Senate then resumed the Post Office Bill. Mr. Bibb concluded his remarks in favor of his amendment and the discussion consumed the day.

In the House of Representatives several Reports in pursuance of calls of the House, were received from different Departments.

Mr. Newton from the Committee on commerce reported a bill "making appropriations for building Light Houses, Light House Beacons, and Monuments, and placing buoys." [The aggregate amount of the proposed appropriations is about 150,000 dollars.] The bill received its first and second readings.

The House then again proceeded to the consideration of the resolution respecting the case of Samuel Houston, with the amendment proposed thereto; which was debated by Messrs. Doddridge and Beardsley. After several ineffectual attempts to postpone and adjourn, further proceedings were postponed until 11 o'clock, A. M. to day. Before Mr. B. had concluded his remarks, and at six o'clock, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, May 11.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Silsbee presented two memorials from owners, agents, and captains of steam boats, navigating Long Island Sound, praying that additional lights may be established on the Sound, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Hayne offered a resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to report various information including the gross amount of revenue received for imports and tonnage for years which were specified, and designating various articles on which the report was required to be specific, such as tea, coffee, cocoa, wines, &c. The resolution was agreed to. The Senate then resumed the unfinished discussion on the Post Office Bill. Mr. Clayton and Mr. Holmes spoke in favor of the amendment (to abolish the postage on newspapers) when the question was taken and decided in the negative by the following vote:

Yea—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hayne, Holmes, Johnson, Knight, Miller, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Prentiss, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, Tomlinson—32.

Nays—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buckner, Dallas, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King, Mangum, Marcy, Robinson, Smith, Tazewell, Tipton, Troup, Tyler, White, Wilkins—23.

So the motion to amend was decided in the negative.

The bill was then further amended in its details and thus amended was reported to the Senate. The amendments were then concurred in, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives a bill was reported by Mr. Ellsworth, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to prevent and punish the making and transporting of counterfeit foreign coin; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Mardis of Alabama, submitted the following, which he intends to offer to the Bill for reducing the duties on imports, &c. when it shall be taken up:

"And be it further enacted, That, from and after the passage of this act, all the public lands of the United States which have been, or may hereafter be offered at public sale to the highest bidder, and shall remain unsold for a period of four years, shall be subject to sale by entry, at eighty cents per acre.

And be it further enacted, That all the public lands of the United States which have been, or hereafter may be offered for sale at public auction to the highest bidder and shall remain unsold for the period of five years, shall be subject to sale by entry, at seventy cents per acre.

And be it further enacted, That all the public lands of the United States which have been, or may hereafter be offered at public sale to the highest bidder, and shall remain unsold for a period of ten years, shall be subject to sale by entry, at fifty cents per acre.

The House then resumed the consideration of the case of Samuel Houston, now in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms for an alleged breach of privilege. Mr. Beardsley concluded his remarks against the motion for declaring him guilty thereof. He was followed by Messrs. Southerland, Mitchell of S. C., and Crane. Mr. Burges having obtained the floor at a late hour in the day, moved that further proceedings should be postponed until 11 o'clock, A. M. this day. The House refused to postpone, by the following vote, ayes 76, noes 83. Thereupon, Mr. Speight moved a call of the House, which was ordered. The Roll was partly gone through, and being then suspended, Mr. Reed renewed the motion to postpone until 11 o'clock. The propriety of postponement was discussed by Messrs. Kerr, Wayne, and McDuffie. Mr. Craig moved to amend the motion by inserting 10 o'clock. This motion not being in order, Mr. Reed withdrew his motion; and Mr. Craig moved to suspend the rule of the House, to enable him to submit a motion that when the House adjourned, it should meet at 10 o'clock. The House suspended the rule, ayes 107, noes 45; and the motion of Mr. C. prevailed. Thereupon, on motion of Mr. Reed, the further proceedings were postponed until 10 o'clock, A. M. on Friday, and at 5 o'clock, the House adjourned.

MONDAY, May 14.

Neither the Senate nor the House of Representatives sat on Saturday.

On Friday evening, the discussion in the House upon Mr. Huntington's amendment, in the breach of privilege case, was continued by Mr. Kerr of Maryland and Mr. Dickson, of New York, both in support of the right of the House to punish for breach of privilege, and of the expediency of exercising the power in the present instance. The proposition of Mr. Huntington, declaring Gen. Houston to be guilty of a contempt and breach of privilege, was agreed to. Ayes 106, noes 89. Mr. Clay moved that further proceedings in the case be inexpedient. Mr. Huntington moved that Gen. Houston be reprimanded by the Speaker on Monday at 12 o'clock, and that he be prohibited from admission to the floor of the House. The first amendment of Mr. Huntington was adopted, and the latter rejected. The resolution, as amended, was then agreed to. Ayes 96, noes 84. At nearly 11 o'clock, the House adjourned.

On the above the National Intelligencer says—We congratulate our readers universally that the case of Breach of the Privileges of the House of Representatives, which has so long occupied the attention of that body, has at length terminated. It has eventuated in the assertion of the authority of the House, and the affirmation of the fact of a contempt having been committed.

National Republican CONVENTION OF YOUNG MEN.

THURSDAY, May 10.

The Convention was called to order at 9 o'clock, and the Throne of Grace was addressed in a fervent manner by the Rev. Mr. Post, of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Stuart, of Maryland, submitted the following, which was unanimously agreed to.

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of one Delegate from each State represented in this Convention, and one from the District of Columbia, be appointed to wait on Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and inform him of the unanimous concurrence of the National Republican Young Men of the United States, in convention assembled, in his nomination to the office of President of the United States; and that they extend to him the assurance of the profound respect entertained by this Convention for his exalted virtues, his comprehensive intelligence, and his uncompromising patriotism, and ascertain at what time and place it will be agreeable to him to receive the respects of this Convention.

On motion of Mr. Gramage, it was unanimously

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of one Delegate from each State represented and one from the District of Columbia, be appointed, to inform John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, of the unanimous and hearty concurrence of the National Republican Young Men, in Convention assembled, in his nomination to the office of Vice President of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Brantz, of Maryland, it was unanimously

Resolved, That a committee to be appointed by the Chair, which shall consist of one Delegate from each State, represented in the body, and one from the District of Columbia, whose duty it shall be to express to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the last surviving signer of our Declaration of Independence, the high sense entertained by the members of this Convention of the virtues of himself and associates, and of their labors in the great cause of national union and independence.

In support of this resolution, Mr. Brantz addressed the Convention at some length.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Van Schaick, of New York, who also spoke for a short time in favour of the resolution.

Mr. Halsey, of New Jersey, submitted the following:

Resolved, That this Convention is desirous of visiting the tomb of George Washington; and that a Committee be appointed respectfully to apprise the proprietor of the estate of Mount Vernon of the wish of the Convention, and to make suitable arrangements to carry this resolution into effect.

Mr. Halsey advocated this resolution at considerable length; and was followed by Mr. Sandford, of Connecticut, who seconded its adoption; Mr. Brent of Maryland, also added a few words in its support.

The resolution was then unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Lee, of the district of Columbia, submitted the following:

Resolved, That the National Republican Young Men of the United States, in this Convention assembled, do highly approve of the wisdom and firmness of the Senate of the United States, in rejecting the nomination of Martin Van Buren, as Minister to England; and also applaud the independence and patriotism of John C. Calhoun, Vice President of the U. States, in giving the casting vote on that occasion.

This resolution was received with a hearty applause, and when the cheering had subsided, Mr. Lee addressed the Chair in its support, in a few brief but appropriate remarks. Mr. Flagg, of S. Carolina, succeeded, and was followed by Mr. Lewis, of Virginia. Mr. Dwight of Massachusetts, stated that he was in England at the time of the conclusion of the "arrangement," and testified to the sneers and covert expressions of English-

men on the subject, spoke of the reflections cast by them on this country and its administration; all which arose from the conduct of the American Minister, and the miserable "arrangement" made by him with Lord Aberdeen. Mr. Benedict, of New York, then took the floor, and reflected with much severity on the political conduct of Mr. Van Buren. He denied that he was a distinguished son of New York. She acknowledged no man to be such, who would lick the dust from the foot of a monarch's throne. The speeches of Mr. Lewis and Mr. Flagg were also very pointed; and each of the speakers was loudly cheered.

The question being finally put on the adoption of the resolution, it was unanimously agreed to.

FRIDAY, May 11.

The Convention was called to order at 9 o'clock, and the Chair was taken by Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, one of the Vice Presidents. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hill, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Stuart, of Maryland, from the Committee appointed to wait upon Mr. Clay, and inform him of his nomination to the office of President of the United States, by the Young men of the National Republican party, submitted the following report: which was read and adopted:

The committee appointed to wait upon Mr. Clay, and make arrangements for his reception, respectfully report: That they have had the same under consideration, and after mature deliberation recommend that Mr. Clay be waited upon by a sub-committee, consisting of John M. Stuart, Edward G. Prescott, and H. C. Flagg, at ten o'clock this morning, who shall conduct him to a seat on the right hand of the President; that the Chairman of this committee shall introduce him to the President, and the President introduce him to the Convention. After being introduced to the Convention, which shall rise on the announcing of his name, the President shall address him on behalf of the Convention, and the Convention shall, without being seated, receive his answer. It is further especially recommended, that no demonstration, by applauding, be made by the Convention until after Mr. C. shall have answered the President's address. All which is respectfully submitted. By order.

JOHN M. STEUART, Chairman.

Mr. Clay having been announced as present in the ante-room, in pursuance of the arrangements agreed upon the sub-committee conducted him to a seat on the right of the Chair, and introduced him to the Presiding officer of the Convention, by whom he was introduced, in general terms, to the delegates. Then addressing himself to Mr. Clay, he said—

Sir: As the organ, and in the name of the National Republican Young Men in this convention assembled, I welcome your presence on this interesting occasion and tender to you, in their behalf, the respects the gratitude, and the admiration of those that surround you. Your private worth and public services have placed you before them—the object of their patriotic labors and hopes.

About to close the duties that brought us together, we could not, as a body separate, without this offering of our feelings and sentiments to the man whose name and principles are associated with the liberty and glory of our beloved country.

With such a name, and such principles, we go forth united and active in a great cause—and feel assured, that, in an appeal to the young men of America, the CONSTITUTION and HENRY CLAY will be triumphant.

To which Mr. Clay responded as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:—In conformity with your resolution, communicated through a Committee of your body, I have the honor of presenting myself before you; and I avail myself of the occasion to express the deep and grateful sense which I entertain for the distinguished proofs which you have on this, and other days of your Session, given to me of your esteem and confidence. Should I be called by the People of the United States to the administration of their Executive Government, it shall be my earnest endeavor to fulfil their expectations; to maintain, with firmness and dignity, their interests and honor abroad; to eradicate every abuse and corruption at home; and to uphold, with vigor, and equality, and justice, the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws.

Our greatest interest, in this world, is our liberty. Derived from our ancestors, by whose valor and blood it was established, it depends upon the vigilance, virtue, and intelligence, of the present generation, whether it shall be preserved and transmitted to posterity, as the most precious of all earthly possessions. Next to that, in importance is our Union, indissolubly connected with it, also derived from the fathers of our country. But what we want is a practical, efficient, and powerful Union—one that shall impartially enforce the laws towards all; whether individuals or communities, who are justly subject to their authority: a Union which, if it shall ever be deemed necessary to chide one member of the confederacy, for rash and intemperate expressions, threatening its disturbance, will snatch violated laws and treaties from beneath the feet of another member and deliver Free Citizens of the United States from unjust and ignominious imprisonment.

Gentlemen, young men of these great Union shall be The responsibility you is immense try alone, that suit of the government was mitted to y all civilized gazing upon asserted that out the World maintenance of you, gentlemen with the yo confided to yo to the bosom the enthusiasm And may the just entering, illustrious!

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Mr. N. B. Committee a dress to the States, reported been prepared was read by much applause

Mr. Mason, mitted a resolu That the repo cepted; the a mittee dischar ferred to the publication.

This resolut Cuts, of New er with Mr. Mr. Duer, of Mr. Cooper, o of Maryland, York, Mr. Br Mine, Mr. St Lincoln, of M o Delaware, M sets, and Mr. ally, addressed

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Gentlemen, it belongs to you, and the young men of your age, to decide whether these great blessings of Liberty and Union shall be defended and preserved. The responsibility which attaches to you is immense. It is not our own country alone, that will be affected by the result of the great experiment of self government which will be shortly committed to your hands. The eyes of all civilized nations are intensely gazing upon us; and it may be truly asserted that the fate of liberty, throughout the World, mainly depends upon the maintenance of American Liberty. May you, gentlemen, be deeply penetrated with the magnitude of the trust confided to you. May you transfuse into the bosoms of your contemporaries the enthusiasm which burns in your own! And may the career, on which you are just entering, be long, and happy and illustrious!

During a short recess, Mr. CLAY was introduced to each member of the Convention, individually, and then retired from the Hall.

The President now took the Chair, and the Convention resumed business.

Mr. N. B. Blunt, of N. Y. from the Committee appointed to draft an Address to the Young Men of the United States, reported the Address which had been prepared by the Committee; which was read by him, and received with much applause.

Mr. Mason, of Pennsylvania, then submitted a resolution to the following effect: That the report of the Committee be accepted; the address adopted; the Committee discharged, and the Address referred to the Committee on Printing, for publication.

This resolution was seconded by Mr. Cutts, of New Hampshire, who, together with Mr. Hoppin, of Rhode Island, Mr. Duer, of N. York, Mr. Vose, of Maine, Mr. Cooper, of Delaware, Mr. Carter, of Maryland, Mr. Sylvester, of New York, Mr. Brown and Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, Mr. Strong, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Lincoln, of Massachusetts, Mr. Layton, of Delaware, Mr. Kinnicut, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Mayer of Maryland, severally, addressed the Convention.

The resolution was then unanimously agreed to.

[The Convention adjourned sine die on Saturday last.]

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, May 19.

United States Bank.—Nothing is just now so interesting to the American People as the fate of this National Institution. With it is involved much more than men are aware of. As the majority of the Committee appointed to investigate its concerns have made one of the wickedest and weakest reports that ever came from a body of plotters, we in our next will publish the counter report of the minority of the Committee, relating what is stated by the majority as fact, and completely exposing the follies, inconsistencies, and prejudices of their statements and views. The majority of the Committee went upon the ground of sticking to General Jackson, right or wrong, who was directed by the magician, "over the waters and far away," before he started—whilst it is obvious to the plainest understanding, that the Counter Report presented by Mr. McDuffie, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Watmough, is a fair, uncoloured exposition of things, showing that the Bank has been faithfully and well administered—reasoning justly, and intended to bear upon its true objects the benefits derived by Government from the institution in the management of its fiscal concerns, and by the Commercial and agricultural world in the preservation of a sound currency and in the necessary aids given to Trade in times of emergency. We hope every man in the U. States who can read and understand this subject, will read both these reports—we desire to make no other comment, to affix no other stigma upon the proceeding of the majority of the Committee, than the unbiassed sense of every American shall declare upon reading both.

Mr. Adams' Report.—The Counter-Report of Mr. John Quincy Adams upon the Bank of the United States, was made to Congress on Monday. It is inserted entire in the National Intelligencer of Tuesday of which Journal it occupies seventeen columns.

Postage on Newspapers.—The amendment to the post office bill to abolish postage on newspapers, has been rejected by the Senate. Mr. Clay and every one of his friends present, voted in favor of the abolition, and nearly every Jacksonian against it.

The Potomac fisheries this season are said to be more than usually productive. It is said in the National Intelligencer, that a single haul of the seine, one day last week, at a fishery a few miles below Mount Vernon, there were taken nine hundred and fifty-six thousand herrings, accurately counted.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

From the Wash. Telegraph of Tuesday.

ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.

After the House of Representatives had adjourned yesterday, Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, being in advance of the other members, was passing home; as he was descending the steps of the terrace to the street west of the capital, he was assaulted by Morgan A. Heard, who aimed a blow at his head with a large stick. Mr. Arnold dodged the blow, and struck the stick from his adversary's hands; whereupon Heard drew a large duelling pistol, cut down to about eight inches in the barrel, carrying an ounce ball, with the words "New York" engraved on the barrel; and after taking deliberate aim, fired; the ball passing through the sleeve of the right arm, just above the elbow, ranging up to the shoulder, carrying away the under part of the coat and shirt and lacerating the arm. Mr. Arnold finding Heard armed with a pistol, followed up his blows with a light sword cane until the scabbard flew off, and having several times knocked him down, was in the attitude of piercing him with the sword, when his arm was arrested by General Duncan of Illinois.

This case presents a remarkable interposition of Divine Providence. The House had just adjourned; there were near an hundred members of Congress in the range of the hall, which passed near Mr. Tazewell's head, and yet Mr. Arnold was the only person injured. The readers of the Globe will recollect that this Mr. Heard is the individual who a few days since, published a bulletin in the Globe announcing his intention to assault Mr. Arnold for what he had said on the floor of the House, relative to Houston. We will give this document to the public to-morrow.

We learn that the partisans of the President will endeavour to prove that Mr. Heard is deranged! Yet they to-day, refused to permit an investigation of the charge, that he used language tending to stimulate assaults upon members for words used in debate! How will such partisans explain the bulletin published in the official paper, announcing in advance his intention to commit the assault?

We have not space for the comment which these facts call for. They are a fit commentary upon the proceedings in Houston's case, and afford much scope for reflection.

The Baltimore Chronicle says, We heartily rejoice that Mr. Arnold chastised Major Heard as he deserved. It is as well, perhaps, that he was prevented from pinning the wreath to the earth with his sword—but the provocation would have justified the act. The fate of Heard may prove a salutary caution to others who are disposed to resort to club laws, and may possibly restrain the President in his ardent desire for red ink transactions.

He will probably reflect that the person of the President is under no safer guarantee than that of the representative—and that, if the latter can be assaulted with impunity for his opinions expressed in debate, the former is alike liable for his gross abuse of individuals.

As Mr. Tazewell had well nigh lent an unwilling ear to the contest between Messrs. Heard and Arnold it is supposed that it may tend to open his eyes still further to the beauties of Jacksonism.—*Balt. Chronicle.*

Houston and Heard.—The National Intelligencer of Thursday last says.—We are informed that bills of indictment were yesterday found by the Grand Jury for the county of Washington, now sitting, against Samuel Houston and Morgan A. Heard, for assaults on William Stanbery and Thomas D. Arnold with intent to kill.

In the Tariff bill proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, it is recommended that dirks, daggers, &c. &c. be admitted free of duty, this will no doubt take with the members of Congress, as we expect they will soon find it necessary to legislate with those useful instruments of defence about their persons. Percussion pistols and caps should be added to the list.—*Belle Air Citizen.*

Naples.—We apprehend, that some mistake must exist in the report of an adjustment with Naples having been completed;—because it is rumored, since the arrival of the Ontario, that the trigate U. States will soon proceed to the Mediterranean, and be followed, at an early day, by the ship of the line, Delaware, now undergoing repairs.—*Globe.*

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, May 15.

The Senate yesterday passed the Post Office Bill, made some progress on the Pension Bill, and acted on a number of minor subjects.

CASE OF GEN. HOUSTON.

Mr. Archer rose and offered a paper on the part of the accused for the consideration of the House.—The accused, when brought before the House for judgment, was entitled to state orally the contents of the paper—but the great respect the accused felt for the House had induced him to submit, beforehand for their consideration, what he proposed to offer. Mr. A. wished not to be understood as acting in consequence of any direct communication with the accused. He had not seen him excepting in the Hall. But having been requested to present the paper, which contained nothing which was not perfectly respectful, he wished it might be read for the information of the House.

Mr. Burges asked what the paper was? Mr. E. Everett wished the gentleman from Virginia would state the substance of the paper.

Mr. Archer said the accused was about to be brought to the bar of the House to receive judgment for an offence of which he had been declared guilty. It was perfectly within his constitutional privileges, to state at that time the considerations in that paper by way of protesting against the competency of the House to pronounce such a judgment. The accused might have done this without permission, it being his undoubted right—but he thought it more respectful to the House to communicate his intention beforehand. He assured gentlemen there was nothing disrespectful in the language of the paper.

After some conversation between Messrs. Barringer, Vinton and Archer, in which the former gentleman objected

to the reading of the paper, Mr. McDuffie said the proposed form was the most unexceptionable one for the accused to do what he had an undoubted right to do. Any man brought up to receive sentence has a right to state the reasons why it should not be pronounced.

Mr. Archer said that the accused had no doubt of the right, and the only reason of presenting the paper, by the hand of a member of the House, was to manifest his respect to the House. Mr. A. said, for his own part, he did not care whether it was read or not—he had not the slightest wish on the subject.—The accused was willing to apprise the House of what he proposed to say when called before them for judgment. He had been requested by a friend (we understood him to say the counsel of the accused) to offer this paper for the previous information of the House. Whether it was read or not, the contents of the paper would be known throughout the country.

Mr. Barringer withdrew his objection, and the paper was read as follows—
To the Honorable the House of Representatives of the United States:

The accused now at the Bar of the House, asks leave respectfully to state, that he understands he is now brought before the House, to receive a reprimand from the Speaker, in execution of the sentence pronounced upon him.

Was he to submit in silence to such a sentence, it might imply that he recognized the authority of the House to impose it.

He cannot consent that it shall be thus implied. He considers it a mode of punishment unknown to our laws, and if not forbidden by the prohibition of the Constitution against "unusual punishments," yet inconsistent with the spirit of our institutions, and unfit to be inflicted upon a free citizen.

He thinks proper to add, in making this declaration, that he has been unwilling to trouble the House.

That though he believes the whole proceeding against him, as well as the sentence he now objects to, unwarranted by the constitution of his country, yet circumstances may exist to justify or excuse a citizen in determining (as he has done on this occasion, to suffer in silent patience, whatever the House may think proper to enforce.

Mr. HOUSTON.

Mr. Archer then moved that the accused be permitted to present this paper to the House at the bar, which was agreed to.

The Speaker then ordered Gen. Houston to be placed at the bar, he soon afterwards appeared, accompanied by the Sergeant-at-arms.

The Speaker informed him if he had any thing to offer to the House before the judgment was pronounced upon his case, it would be received.

Gen. Houston rose and delivered the above paper.

The Speaker then addressed him as follows:—
Samuel Houston:—

You have been charged with a violation of the rights and privileges of the House of Representatives, in having offered personal violence to one of its members, for words spoken in debate! In exercising the high and delicate power of ascertaining and vindicating their own privileges, the House have proceeded throughout this investigation, and in relation to your individual rights, with all that deliberation and caution which ought to characterize the dignified and moral justice of such an assembly!

You have been heard in person in your defence: You have been ably and eloquently defended by eminent counsel, and every facility afforded you to place your cause fully and fairly before the House, and to urge upon its consideration, matters of principle as well as fact, in explanation and justification of your conduct!

Whatever the motives or causes may have been which led to the act of violence committed by you, your conduct has been pronounced by the solemn judgment of the House, to be a high breach of their rights and privileges, and to demand their marked disapprobation and censure.

If, in fulfilling the order of the House, I were called upon as its presiding officer; to reprimand an individual, undeducated and uninformed, it might be expected that I should endeavor as far as I was able to impress upon him, the importance and propriety, of sedulously guarding from violation, the rights and privileges secured to the members of the House by our invaluable constitution;—But when addressing a citizen of your character and intelligence, and one who has himself been honored by the people with a seat in this House, it cannot be necessary, that I should add to the duty enjoined upon me, by dwelling upon the character or consequences of the offence with which you have been charged and found guilty!

Whatever has a tendency to impair the freedom of debate in this House, a freedom no less sacred than the authority of the constitution itself, or to detract from the independence of the Representatives of the people, in a rightful discharge of their high functions, you are no doubt sensible, must in the same proportion, weaken and degrade not only the Legislature of the nation, itself, but the character of our free institutions.

Your own mind will suggest to you probably more suitable reflections, than any thing which I can say, could convey; To those reflections, I am prepared to trust, not doubting, that had you at the

time, considered the act of violence which you have committed in the light in which it has been regarded by the House, you would have been spared its disapprobation, and censure, and I, the duty, of declaring to you, the result of it!

I forbear to say more, than to pronounce the judgment of the House, which is, that you have been guilty of a high breach of its privileges, and that you be reprimanded therefor at its Bar by the Speaker; and in obedience to the order of the House, I do reprimand you accordingly.

You will now be conducted from the Bar of the House, and discharged from the custody of the Sergeant at Arms.

After Gen. Houston had left the bar, Mr. Archer moved that his protest be entered on the Journal—which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Stanbery, after considerable intermediate proceedings, a resolution was adopted for appointing a committee, with power to send for persons and papers, to examine into the allegation of intended fraud in making contracts for the supply of rations to the Indians, in the year 1830.

Mr. E. Cooke, of Ohio, then presented to the House a letter presented to him on Saturday last, by a person who gave his name as Alexander Dimitry, which letter was from E. S. Davis, one of the witnesses examined in the late hearing of the case of Gen. Houston, demanding satisfaction for a question which the letter alleges to have been impudently put to said witness by Mr. Cooke, whilst he was under examination. This letter was accompanied by a written statement by Mr. C. of circumstances which occurred the day of examination, and of a threat said to have been made by Mr. Davis, as he went out of the Hall. Crane, of Ohio, moved to refer this letter, and the statement accompanying it, to a select committee, with power to send for persons and papers and to report the facts in the case; which was so far amended, as to require them to report their opinion, whether the transmission of this letter, demanding satisfaction for words spoken on the floor constituted a breach of privilege of the members of the House.

Mr. Stanbery, in the course of debate hereupon, reiterated the statement that assaults on members of the House for words spoken in debate were encouraged by the language used by the President of the U. States, and said he asked but half an hour to prove the assertion by unquestionable evidence. Mr. Polk (and perhaps others) having declared the statement to be unfounded, Mr. Stanbery moved to amend the resolution so as to institute an inquiry into this matter.

After a stormy debate, the Previous Question was called for and carried, precluding the amendment proposed by Mr. Stanbery. The question was then taken by Yeas and Nays on Mr. Crane's motion for a committee, and decided in the negative by Yeas and Nays: Yeas 85—Nays 87. So the resolution was rejected.

From the Nat. Intel. of Thursday.

The funeral of the Hon. Jonathan Hunt, late Representative in Congress from the State of Vermont, took place yesterday afternoon, pursuant to order, and attended by both Houses of Congress.

In consequence of this lamentable event, neither House of Congress sat yesterday, nor but a brief space of time of the day before. They must labor the more assiduously for the days to come.—We hope the House of Representatives will not occupy more than this day on the Apportionment question, should that subject first present itself, as we presume it will.

PRICES CURRENT.

Baltimore, Thursday 1 o'clock, P. M.
The Market.—There appears to be no change in the prices of Flour since our last—wagon price \$5.25—sales from stores at 5.37 1/2 a 5.50. Corn, white and yellow, 46c. Rye, 75c. We quote for Wheat, \$1.20 a 1.25, according to quality. There is but little enquiry for Rice. Sales of Plaster at \$4.00. A small sale Georgia Upland Cotton at 1 1/4c. Whiskey, in Hillen street from wagons 26c. exclusive of bbl.; sales of Susquehanna at 25c. in bbls. and 30c. in bbls.—some holders ask an advance to-day for the article.

DIED.
In this county on Saturday the 12th inst. Mrs. Margaret S., wife of Thomas Martin, Esq.

Another Revolutionary Soldier gone.
In Washington, on the 5th inst., after a long illness, Captain Benjamin Burch, aged 72 years, a soldier of the Revolution, and, for 22 years, Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives of the United States.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Talbot county Temperance Society, will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on next Tuesday evening at early candle-light. An address will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Watkins, of Annapolis. The ladies and gentlemen of Easton, and its vicinity are respectfully invited to attend.

may 19.

Bank of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26th, 1831.

BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz:

For deposits payable ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 6 per centum.
For deposits payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4 per centum.
On current accounts or deposits subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 8 per centum.
R. WILSON, Cash.

may 19 204

A CARD.

THE citizens of Queen Anne's and the neighbouring counties, are respectfully informed that a F&R, for the benefit of St. Peter's Church, will be held at Queenstown, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 25th, 26th and 27th of June, proximo.

may 19.
P. S. Persons from a distance can be accommodated at Queenstown and in the neighbourhood.

SADDLERY.



WM. W. HIGGINS,

Has just returned from Baltimore with a splendid assortment of

SADDLERY,

which he will dispose of on terms the most accommodating.

May 19.

COWS, &c. FOR SALE.



ON TUESDAY evening, 22d inst. at 8 o'clock, some of the fine COWS of St. Aubin, and several good HORSES, will be offered for sale, on the Court House green if the weather should be good, if not the sale will be postponed to the following SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock. A. M. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

may 19

LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE the FARM near Miles River Ferry, called Botfield's Addition; adjoining the lands of Lambert W. Spencer, Esquire, containing 119 1/2 acres.

This FARM is in a high state of cultivation, and the improvements in good order. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to view the premises and make application to the subscriber who will remain here until about the first of June.

JOSIAH BOTFIELD.

may 19 3w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore county, in Maryland letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of John Dillebout, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated and proved on or before the fifth day of November next as they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers. Given under our hands this third day of May, 1832.

THOS. SEWELL, } Ex'rs.
JAS P. BAYLESS. }

may 19 4w

SYLVESTER'S OFFICE,

No 33 Market Street, Baltimore.

The following list of Lotteries are worthy the serious consideration of our distant patrons and we respectfully solicit their orders.

New York Consolidated Lottery,

CLASS No. 16, FOR 1832.

TO BE DRAWN

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1832.

60 Number Lottery—9 drawn Ballots.

HIGHEST PRIZES

1 prize of \$15,000 4 prizes of \$1,000

1 4,000 4 400

1 2,000 5 300

1 1,500 5 200

1 1,048 11 150

Tickets, \$4—Halves 2—Quarters 1.

A package of Whole tickets will cost 80 dollars, and a warrant to draw 30 60,—halves and quarters in proportion.

may 19

Maryland State Lottery,

CLASS No 5, FOR 1832.

To be drawn in Baltimore on

Saturday, May 26, 1832.

60 Number Lottery—9 drawn Ballots.

HIGHEST PRIZES

3 OF \$10,000 IS 30,000

SCHEME.

1 prize of 10,000 1 prize of 10,000

1 10,000 1 4,270

1 1,000 20 200

10 500 35 100

10 300 51 50

51 prizes of 40, &c. amounting to \$138,880

Tickets \$5 00 Quarters \$1 25

Halves 2 50

A package of whole tickets costs 100 dollars—must draw 33 25—shares of packages in proportion.

may 19

New York Consolidated Lottery,

CLASS NO. 17, FOR 1832.

TO BE DRAWN ON

WEDNESDAY MAY 30, 1832.

66 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots.

HIGHEST PRIZES,

\$20,000 10,000 5,000

100 PRIZES OF 1,000.

1 prize of 20,000 is 30,000

1 10,000 10,000

1 5,000 5,000

1 3,000 3,000

100 1,000 100,000

16 500 8,000

56 100 5,600

56 80 4,480

112 50 5,600

&c. &c. Amounting to \$366,880

Tickets \$10—Halves 5—Quarters 2 50

A package of 25 whole tickets in this lottery will cost 250 dollars, and are warranted to draw net; 85 dollars.—Packages of halves, quarters and eights in the same proportion.

may 19

POETRY.

[From the New York American.]
 "What are a thousand living loves
 To that which cannot quit the dead?"
 BYRON.

They bade me woo her—to broad lands
 They say that she is heir;
 And many a gem of priceless worth
 Gleams in her raven hair.
 They thought I loved her—as I looked
 Upon her radiant face—
 But surely, in that saddened glance,
 No passion they could trace.

Yet to me she is beautiful:
 Each smile—each thrilling tone—
 Brings back a smile of other days—
 A voice, like music's own.
 I gaze upon her eyes, till mine
 Are filled with memory's tears,
 She is so like the gentle girl
 I loved in earlier years.

She stood within a lordly hall,
 And to the proud ones near,
 She sung the lay, I once so loved
 From other lips to hear.
 It seemed, as meant, to mock my heart—
 I could not bear to stay,
 And listen to that hallowed strain,
 Breathed in a scene so gay.

And there were dark and star-like eyes,
 And forms of beauty rare—
 But my lone spirit sadly turned
 From mirth I could not share,
 To dwell beside a lowly grave.
 Ah! far more dear I prize
 The memory of my buried one
 Than any living love.

It is very common to say, that any thing which may be obtained for almost "nothing at all," is "dog cheap." By the following extract from a late English paper, it seems that the expression, however well understood, is not, in all cases, the most accurate. Nine hundred thirty-two dollars for a single dog, one might be disposed to think not so marvellously little as to deserve being made a proverb of.

Newark Daily Ad.

"The price of hounds is perhaps not generally known. Thirty years ago, Sir Richard Puleston sold his Duke of Bedford for 700 guineas; and fifteen years since Mr. Cubitt's were sold to Lord Middleton for twelve hundred guineas. A well known good pack will in these times, bad as they are, command a thousand guineas. But a very short time since Mr. Osbaldestone sold ten couples of hounds for the same sum to Lord Middleton, and we have reason to believe he has hounds in his kennel for which he would not take two hundred guineas a piece."

NEW GOODS.

KENNARD & LOVEDAY,
 HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening, at their Store House in Easton,
 an extensive and complete assortment of
NEW AND FRESH GOODS,
 To the inspection of which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

THEIR ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF
DRY GOODS
 Of every description
Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, Cutlery, China, Glass and Queensware, Wooden, Stone and Earthen Ware &c. &c.
 They have also a few boxes of prime PORT and ALE, and Fresh TEAS of superior quality.
 Easton, April 14th (S & W)

SPRING GOODS.

SAMUEL MACKAY
 BEGS leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, WITH A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
New Spring Goods,
 consisting of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENWARE, &c.
 which will be sold on the most accommodating terms. His customers and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock.
 The best prices will be given for Tow Linens, Feathers, Rags, Wool, &c.
 April 28 3w

A CARD.

WILLIAM CLARK begs leave to inform his Customers and the public generally that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an
 Elegant assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY SPRING GOODS,
 Of all descriptions, embracing the latest fashions and newest style, all of which will be offered extremely low for cash, or on time to punctual dealers.
 May 12 3wco3w

CAMP-MEETING.

There will be a "camp-meeting" held on the lands of Peter Willis, Esq., at Upper Hunting Creek, in Caroline county, on the 1st of June next. Christians of all denominations, and all persons disposed to attend are invited to do so.
 May 12

26th OF MAY SCHEME.

CLARK takes great pleasure in congratulating such of his country friends as drew Prizes in the last State lottery, and would inform those who were unsuccessful, that Scheme No. 5, to be drawn on SATURDAY May 26th, 1832, presents more than ordinary opportunities for putting them in the possession of wealth, containing as it does, no less than three Capitals of \$10,000 each.

1 Prize of \$10,000	35 prize of 100
1 10,000	51 50
1 10,000	51 40
1 4,370	51 30
5 1,000	51 25
10 500	102 20
20 300	1,530 10
	200 11,475 5

13,395 prizes, amounting to \$136,880.
 Tickets \$5 Quarters \$1 25
 Halves 2 50
 Be sure to direct your orders to either of

J. Clark's Offices.
 N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert N. W. Corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. E. Corner of Baltimore and Charles sts.

Where the Highest Prizes in the State Lotteries (with one exception) have been sold and paid.

*Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to
 JOHN CLARK, Lottery Vender
 May 12

THE SPRING FASHIONS.

MRS. RIDGAWAY

HAS just returned from Baltimore, it being the second time this Spring, and is now opening

a handsome assortment of
MILLINERY,
 of the latest fashions of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. She invites her customers, and the Ladies in general, to call and look at her assortment, at the old stand, formerly kept by Mrs. Holmes, Washington street, 2d door North of the Union Tavern.

May 5 3w

LEATHER & BARK.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public, that they have opened, and intend constantly keeping at the Hat Store of Mr. Enalls Roszell, opposite the Court House,

A FULL & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
UPPER & SOLE LEATHER,
 which they will sell for Cash, Hides, Tan Bark or country produce. We wish to purchase 150 Cords of Tan Bark, for which cash, and the usual price will be given.
 H. E. BATEMAN, & Co.
 May 12 4w (W)

DANCING SCHOOL.

F. D. MALLETT

PROFESSOR of DANCING
 MAKES known to his friends and the public, that he will open his school at Mr. Lowe's Hotel on Friday next 27th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. Mr. M. retains the keenest sense of gratitude, for the many favours and the high patronage which he once received, from the enlightened inhabitants of this Shore, hopes that they will again favour him with their friendship. His style of dancing and instruction, is far superior to any exhibited in these regions. Private classes will be attended to if desired.—Days of tuition, Friday's and Saturday's, from 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M.

N. B. Subscription papers are left at the store of Kennard & Loveday.

April 21 3t S&W

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Choptank Bridge Company are hereby notified, that an Election will be held on Monday the 21st inst. between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon at the Court House in Easton, for the purpose of electing from among the Stockholders, five persons as Directors to manage the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year.

By order
 T. H. DAWSON, Treasurer.
 May 12.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Thomas B. Daffin late of Caroline county deceased, are hereby notified that the 3d & final dividend of the estate of the said deceased is now made. The creditors are therefore requested to call on the subscriber as soon as they can, conveniently, to receive their respective dividends.

JO. RICHARDSON, adm'r. with the will annexed of Thos. B. Daffin.
 May 12 6w

NOTICE.

BY order of the Commissioners of Talbot county, I am directed to advertise all property on which taxes are due for the years 1830 and '31, if not paid on or before the 20th inst.

B. BRACCO, Collector of Talbot county Taxes.
 May 5.

BANK AT MILLINGTON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Books will be opened by the Directors of the Commercial Bank of Millington, for subscriptions for Stock, at the house of Samuel H. Clayland, in the town of Millington, (formerly head of Chester), on Saturday the 5th day of May next, from nine o'clock in the morning, until five o'clock in the afternoon of that day. At Centreville, in Queen Anne's county, at the house of Francis Arlett, on Wednesday the 9th day of May, from nine o'clock in the morning, until five in the afternoon, of that day. And at Chestertown, at the house of Charles Stranburg, on Tuesday the 15th day of May, from nine o'clock in the morning, until five in the afternoon of that day.

G. GARRETTSON, Sec'y.
 April 14. 3w

The Cambridge Chronicle and Princess Ann Herald, will copy the above and send their accounts to the Kent Inquirer for payment.

JAMES GARDETTE,

DENTIST,
 OF PHILADELPHIA,

WILL REMAIN IN EASTON A SHORT TIME.

He may be consulted in the various branches of his profession at Mr. Lowe's.

J. G. not having made suitable arrangement for receiving Ladies will by preference attend upon such as desire his professional services at their residences.

Reference, John M. G. Emory, J. B. Eccleston, J. Wickes, 4th Esqrs.

March 24

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber having served his apprenticeship in Philadelphia with one of the first Houses in that City, and pursued his avocation to the satisfaction of a number of customers in Delaware, would respectfully inform the citizens of this place, that he is disposed should they think proper, to offer them a specimen in his line. Call at the office or room, recently occupied by P. Francis Thomas, Esq., next door to S. Lowe, Esq., opposite the Court House.

JOHN SEE.

UNION TAVERN.

RECENTLY occupied by Wm. C. Ridgaway and having undergone a thorough white-washing, and cleansing, is now in order for the reception of visitors. The subscriber would respectfully beg leave to say, that he shall endeavor to accommodate all who may see fit to call upon him, he will be prepared with grain, blades, and hay with careful ostlers, and his table will be supplied with such a market will afford—his Bar is well supplied with the best of liquors.

The public's humble serv't
 HENRY CLIFT.
 Easton, May 12 3w W

TO RENT,

FOR the balance of the present year, several Houses and gardens at the Hole-in-the-wall, the property of the late James Cain, among them is a house fitted up for a grocery and coarse Dry Goods business, which was used as such by the deceased. To a man having command of a small capital in money, this stand offers more inducements than any other known in the county: Possession given immediately. For terms apply to

ROBERT H. RHODES, Adm'r. of James Cain, dec'd.
 April 21 4w

FOR SALE.

A number of lots in and about Easton, the property of the late Henry Nicola, will be offered or sale on THURSDAY, the 24th May, at 10 o'clock. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN J. TROUP, Executor of Henry Nicola.
 April 21 (W) 4w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber still desirous of disposing of his landed property hitherto advertised, will sell upon inviting terms, his farm called Hickory Ridge. Persons desirous of an high and healthy situation near Easton, with other advantages rarely to be met with; would do well to come and view the premises early.

JOSEPH K. NEALE.
 Dec. 10 6m

TOWN TAX FOR 1832.

NOTICE.—All persons concerned, are hereby notified that the town Taxes for 1832, are now due, and if not paid off in a very few days I shall be compelled to enforce payment however disagreeable it may be to my feelings & to those interested—I therefore request all those indebted to come forward immediately and make payment which will save trouble and costs and oblige

WM. VANDERFORD, Collector of the town Tax,
 April 14

TO RENT,

AND possession given immediately, the St. Michaels Steam Mill, with all the machinery in good order, and a stock of good seasoned wood. For terms apply to

SAM'L. HARRISON.
 Rich Neck, April 7, 1832

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

April Term, A. D. 1832.
 ON application of Mrs. Elizabeth Wrightson, administratrix of James Wrightson, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of my office attested this 11th day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot County

In compliance to the above order

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county letters of administration on the personal estate of James Wrightson late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 16th day of November next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 11th day of May in the year of our Lord 1832.

ELIZABETH WRIGHTSON, adm'r. of James Wrightson, dec'd.
 May 12

PRINTING

Of every description handsomely executed at this OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

POSTPONED SALE.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at Public sale, on TUESDAY the 8th day of May next, on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security bearing interest from the day of sale, that large and convenient three story brick dwelling house, situated on Washington st., and the two story frame shop adjoining (the property of the late Col. Jabez Caldwell)—persons wishing to purchase would do well to examine the property before the day of sale—Sale to commence at 3 o'clock P. M. and attendance given by
 JOS. CALDWELL, Adm'r.
 dec. 24

The above sale is postponed until TUESDAY, the 22d inst. J. C.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE subscribers offer at Private Sale that valuable estate,

OAKWOOD;

the property of the late Dr. W. T. Ringgold situated on Corsica Creek a branch of Chester River, about 45 miles from Baltimore, and six miles from Centreville. It contains a tract of 1100 acres, of which 600 acres is heavy productive timber, a large proportion suitable for ship builders, say white oak, cedar, and locust—and lying on navigable water.

The arable land is naturally an excellent soil, and might be made, by proper management and at a small expense, one of the most productive estates in Queen Anne's County, as it abounds with marble and other native manures, of the finest quality, and easy of access. Fish and wild fowl are abundant in their seasons—and the situation is one of the most salubrious on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

The improvements consist of a two story Brick Dwelling, with a frame wing attached, kitchen smoke house, carriage house, granary, two corn houses, barn with stabling, overseer's house and quarter. The purchaser will have the privilege of seeding a crop of wheat the ensuing fall, and full possession given on the 1st of January 1833—and also an opportunity of furnishing himself from the present stock of horses, horned cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., to be disposed of at public sale the ensuing autumn.

As the wood land is much more than is necessary for the farm, a portion of it would be disposed of in lots to suit purchasers if application is made in time. The property can be examined at any time upon application to Mr. Asbury Carter, residing on the premises, any communication addressed to either of the undersigned, in Chestertown, will be promptly attended to.

W. P. Matthews. G. S. Hollyday.

N. B. If this property is not sold by the first of August next, it will be rented for the following year to a good tenant.

The Baltimore Patriot, Elkton Press, Del. Journal, Centreville Times, Gazette Easton, will copy the above and forward their accounts to the Kent Inquirer.
 May 12, 1832 12w

LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, will offer for sale, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot county, on TUESDAY the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of one and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all that part of a tract or parcel of Land, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, near Choptank River called Marsh Land, which was devised to William Martin by his father, Henry Martin, and conveyed by William Martin to James Cain, and mortgaged by James Cain, to the said President, Directors and Company, containing the quantity of one hundred and sixty five acres of land more or less.

The Sale will be on a credit of six months for one half of the purchase money, and twelve months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say the purchaser must pay at the end of six months one half of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; and at the end of twelve months, the residue of the purchase money with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give Bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid—after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a Deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier of the Branch Bank at Easton.
 Branch Bank, at Easton, May 5 1832

LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the President Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland will offer for sale, at public auction, at the 1st dwelling House on the Premises, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that Farm or Plantation, lying and being in Talbot County, on Choptank river, which belonged to Wm. Ross, and was mortgaged by him to the said President, Directors and Company, and consists of part of a tract of land commonly called Woolley Manor, and part of another tract of land called Loves Ramble & contains the quantity of 226 acres of Land, more or less. This Farm is well situated and the Land is considered of good quality—the waters near & adjoining abound in fish, oysters and wild fowl.

The sale will be made on a credit of nine months, for one third of the purchase money, eighteen months for another third of the purchase money, and twenty four months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of nine months from the day of sale, one third of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, another third of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid, and at the end of twenty four months, from the day of sale, the residue of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid; after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier. Branch Bank at Easton
 Easton, April 7th 1832 (S & W)

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

HAS commenced her regular routes, leaving Baltimore from the end of Dugan's Wharf every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) and Easton. Returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (by Castle Haven) Annapolis and Baltimore.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Centreville (by Coriaca) and Chestertown, and return the same day, All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

April 7

PHILADELPHIA

HOTEL,

No. 95, North Second one square above Market street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and former Patrons, as well as the public in general, that a large addition has been made to his former establishment, with a private entrance expressly for the accommodation of Ladies and families. This Hotel has been constructed in the most modern style, with all the conveniences appertaining to a first rate House containing upwards of seventy apartments, four spacious Parlours and a Ladies dressing Room. The lodging rooms are mostly single bedded and well ventilated, with fire places and grates in each.

The location is convenient for merchants and men of business being in the immediate vicinity of Steam Boat Landings, Banks, &c. The charges will be found moderate.

The Proprietor solicits the patronage of a generous public, which he will endeavor to merit.

D. R. BROWER.

Late proprietor of the Coffee House Hotel Baltimore.

Jan 21 3m

The Splendid thorough bred Stallion

JOHN OF ROANOKE

Will resume his stand in Easton for the ensuing season, on the first day of April, and will continue at the same place throughout the season.

THE TERMS ARE:

\$12 the spring's chance, payable on or before the first day of September next, and \$18 to insure a mare with foal, payable on or before the first day of February next.

Mares sent from a distance will be furnished with pasture and grain if required, on very moderate terms. For further particulars see handbills.

Edward N. Hambleton. Nicholas Goldsborough. Richard Spencer.

Easton, March 24 1f

YOUNG RINALDO.



THIS splendid young horse, remarkable for his fine form, strength, activity and resemblance to his sire, John Randolph's Rinaldo, will stand this season, at the following places, viz:—At Easton every Monday and Tuesday—At the Trappe every Saturday—the rest of the week at the subscriber's farm, about four miles from Easton. Season will commence on the 26th of March and end on the 29th of June.

TERMS—

Ten Dollars for the Spring's chance, payable on the 1st of September next—Fifteen dollars to ensure that the mare is got with foal; should the mare lose her foal from ill-treatment, disease or accident, still the insurance money will be expected—Five dollars for a single leap—Fifty cents in every case to the Groom.

Description and Pedigree.

YOUNG RINALDO

Will be 5 years old in June. He is a beautiful bay, with black main, tail, and near hind foot white, fully fifteen and a half hands high and of fine form, strength and movement. He is a horse of high spirit, fine temper and great activity.

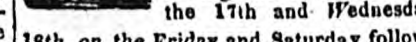
He was got by John Randolph's celebrated horse RINALDO, out of Lady Lightfoot that was got by King William, his grand dam by Pilot. Rinaldo was got by Sir Archy, and is deemed by his owner, John Randolph, Esq., one of his finest studs. For his pedigree, length, see National Intelligencer, March 15th, 1832.

JOHN C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Talbot Co. April 7

The Beautiful Spotted Horse

YOUNG DIOMEAD



Will be at Easton on Tuesday, the 10th of April, at St. Michaels on the Friday and Saturday following—at Denton on Tuesday, the 17th and Wednesday, the 18th, on the Friday and Saturday following at Upper Hunting Creek, the residue of his time at the subscriber's stable, and will attend the above stands once in two weeks throughout the season. Season commenced on the 24th instant and will end on the 20th of June. He will be let to mares at \$5 the spring's chance, \$24 the single leap, and \$8 to insure a mare in foal. No insurance only by special contract with the subscriber, and in each case 25 cents to the groom. Diomead is 8 years old this spring, and is pronounced by the best judges to be a horse of beautiful form, fine bone, sound of great strength, and fine action; the strength of the dray and activity of the spirit; to his beauty, promises the useful, elegant and valuable horse, either for the saddle or harness. His pedigree may be seen in handbills.

WILLIAM BENNY.

march 31.

Advertisement

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manner—Agriculture makes us Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 26, 1832.

NO. 21.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per

Annun, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times for
ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for
every subsequent insertion.

UNITED STATES BANK.

FRIDAY, May 11, 1832.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. McDevitt, from the Select Committee appointed to examine the books and proceedings of the Bank of the United States, submitted the following as the views of the minority of the said committee.

The minority of the committee, appointed to examine the books and proceedings of the Bank of the United States, dissenting from the report of the majority, beg leave to present the grounds of their dissent, for the consideration of the House.

The majority of the committee have submitted without expressing any decided opinion on them six cases which they allege to have become subjects of imputation against the bank, touching the violation of its charter.

The first of these cases relates to a series of loans, and occurred as far back as 1822, during the presidency of Mr. Cheves. The Branch Bank at Lexington, had received a large amount of the notes of the Bank of Kentucky, a portion of them as Government deposits. These notes were considerably depreciated. The branch having declined issuing any of its own notes, in obedience to orders of the mother bank an individual applied for a loan of the depreciated bank notes, alleging that he wanted them to pay a debt, and that the would use his purpose as well as any other bills. The loan was granted. The Bank of Kentucky was at the time regularly paying to the branch, interest on these notes, and finally redeemed all that remained, a few months after the loan in question. It thus appears, that these bills were as good as cash to the bank, and the borrower alleged that they were of equal value to him. It is difficult to conceive any solid ground for considering this a case of usury. It would be as reasonable to say, that it would have been usury for the bank of Kentucky itself, to make a loan of its own depreciated notes. The utmost fairness was exhibited by the branch bank in this transaction; the loan was made with reluctance after repeated applications, and yet the directors of the mother bank many years afterwards, and since Mr. Biddle has been at the head of the institution, refunded to the borrower of the Kentucky notes, the full amount of the difference between their nominal and their real value, at the time of the loan, with interest. This has been also done in another similar case; so that, in the only two cases which have been brought to the view of the directors at Philadelphia for the purpose of having the amount of the depreciation refunded, the application has been granted with a promptness and liberality highly creditable to the institution.

The minority of the committee will barely remark, upon these transactions, that being free from all imputation of intentional usury, and never having been sanctioned by the directors of the mother bank; but, on the contrary corrected, they cannot furnish the slightest ground for alleging that the charter has been violated. The second ground of imputation, noticed by the majority of the committee is, the issuing of branch orders as circulation.

On this point the minority deem it sufficient to remark, that a branch order is nothing more nor less than a draft or bill of exchange drawn by a branch upon the mother bank; and that the charter expressly authorizes, as one of the primary operations of the bank, the buying and selling of bills of exchange. If the bank has a right to issue these drafts at all, it cannot surely, be made a ground of just complaint against it, that they are used as currency. That is exclusively the affair of the community. The bank cannot be justly made responsible for the use which the public may choose to make of these drafts. It is the highest credit of the bank that gives the character of circulation to this paper; and it is the voluntary act of the community receiving it as such.

In fact, there is no part of the bank circulation which has been so beneficial to the public. It has, in practice, furnished the southern and western States with the means of effecting their exchanges with the north, without any expense whatever.

It may be well doubted, however, whether an extensive and permanent issue of these drafts might not prove very inconvenient to the bank itself, in a pecuniary state of the domestic exchange, and it would be, therefore, a judicious measure, to supersede the necessity in which these drafts originated, by authorizing other officers than the president and cashier of the mother bank, to sign notes for circulation.

The ground of imputation, as relates to the violation of the charter, is the selling of coin, particularly American coin.

The minority would respectfully suggest, that the majority have entirely overlooked the nature and essential purposes of the bank. It may be well defined to be an institution established for the purpose of dealing in money. Now money is a current coin; yet a committee of Congress very gravely bring it forward as a charge, touching the violation of its charter too, that it has been guilty of dealing in current coins, and, particularly, American coins, the very end for which it was created.

As relates to dealing in current coin, the right to do so is involved in the right of lending money and of receiving it back. The authority to deal in bullion is expressly granted in the charter, because bullion is not current coin, and of course, the right to deal in it is not necessarily involved in the right of carrying on banking operations.

The fourth ground of imputation is the sale of stock obtained from Government, under special acts of Congress.

This charge is, possibly, more extraordinary than the last. If the acts of Congress, which expressly authorize the bank to subscribe for Government stock, had any meaning at all, they certainly mean to authorize the bank to acquire the right of property in the stock for which it was authorized to subscribe. The right to sell this stock at pleasure, is of the

very essence of the right of property, and is as clearly conveyed to the corporation by the act authorizing a subscription, as the right to receive the interest.

The right to sell, therefore, is indisputable. But the majority of the committee seem to suppose that the policy which forbids the bank to speculate in stocks with its immense resources, by which the price might be raised and depressed at pleasure equally forbade the bank to sell the stock for which it had subscribed by the express authority of the Government. Now it is apparent, that the evil of dealing in stocks by such an institution, can only exist in cases of buying and selling stocks at the pleasure of the bank. To raise and depress prices, the bank must have the right, both to buy and sell alternately as may suit its purposes of speculation. But it has never pretended to claim much less to exercise the right of buying Government Stocks, except under the express stipulation with the Treasury Department. And after it has obtained a large amount of Government stocks in this mode, it is difficult to conceive how it could raise the price of these stocks by coming into the market as a seller, or how it could promote the purposes of a stock-jobbing speculation, by depressing the price, the only effect which could result from offering them for sale. When these stocks were sold in 1825 there was an extraordinary pressure upon the money market of the whole commercial world. They constituted the very resource which the bank most required in such an emergency; and it is now matter of history, that it was partly by the wise, judicious and timely use of this resource, that the country of the United States averted from this country the calamity of a general failure of the banks, and a widely extended scene of commercial bankruptcy.

The majority of the committee seem to regard it as a matter of complaint, that the Government permitted the bank to subscribe for these stocks, in preference to individuals. If this is, indeed, a just cause of complaint, it should be made against the Government and not against the bank. When Congress expressly authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain a loan from the bank and the Secretary stipulates the terms of that loan, it is impossible to conceive how any blame can be imputed to the bank, if it faithfully performs its engagements.

The fifth ground of imputation presented in the report of the majority is, "making donations for roads, canals, and other objects." In two instances, the directors subscribed small sums to certain internal improvements, the variety of the real estate of the bank. This they did in the exercise of their proprietary right, and with a view to the improvement of the value of their property. For this exercise of power, they are responsible to the stockholders alone; and the question is whether they have not made a proper application of the funds of the corporation, with a view to the promotion of its interests. To what extent the value of the real estate of the bank has been increased, by the internal improvements in question has not been ascertained; but it may be well supposed that it exceeds the sum appropriated by the directors to aid in the construction of these improvements.

The other "donations" to which the report refers, consists of small sums contributed to fire insurance companies, for the safety of the bank property, and against which it is not pretended that any objection can be fairly raised.

The last ground of imputation, as touching the violation of the charter, is building houses to rent or sell, and erecting other structures in aid of that object.

The bank is expressly authorized to purchase real estate which has been mortgaged to secure debts previously contracted, and also such as may be sold under judgments and executions in its own favor. In the exercise of this right, the donors of the bank are as much interested as the bank itself. For it must be apparent, that if the bank were not permitted to bid at these sales the property of its debtors would be frequently sacrificed, at a sum greatly below its value. It has been only for the purpose of saving itself from loss, and the property of its debtors from being thus sacrificed that the bank has ever purchased any real estate except what has been necessary for its banking houses. There is no description of property which a banking institution is so unwilling to own as real estate. Such an institution is entirely unsuited to the management of such property, as much so as a farmer would be to manage the discounts of a bank.

Owing to the extensive failures of the persons indebted to the bank in the western country, prior to 1819, the directors were unavoidably compelled to take a very large quantity of real estate, as the only means of avoiding still greater losses than they have actually sustained. They have disposed of this property at a sum greatly below its value. On a portion of it they have erected improvements, to prepare it for sale, and by means of which they will save the stockholders from a great portion of the loss which would have otherwise occurred; and will recover a large amount of the debts which were some years ago set down as desperate. If, for this course of conduct, the directors are rendered obnoxious to censure, then will they be condemned for the very faithfulness of their stewardship. It is too obvious to require or to justify the use of argument, that the right of the bank to improve its real estate is inseparably connected with the right to purchase—to hold, or to own it. On this subject, the House is referred to the exposition of the President, marked A.

The next subject to which the report of the majority refers, is the loan to James Watson Webb & Co. It is proper to remark, in the first place, that the only sums ever loaned to this partnership were the sums of twenty and fifteen thousand dollars, the former in August and the latter in December, 1831. It is also proper to remark, that the first sum was reduced to \$18,000, at the maturity of the note given for it; and that the latter sum was entirely paid off in March last by Mr. Webb; and, as he expressly stands on oath, without being requested by the bank to do so. The whole amount of the accommodations ever obtained from the bank, by Messrs. Webb and Noah, was \$35,000; and the whole amount now due by them, is 18,000 dollars.

The grounds and securities upon which these accommodations were granted, will now be stated. Mr. Webb produced to the directors a full statement of the affairs of the partnership, setting forth the value of their property and the annual income derived from their paper. From this statement, which was authenticated by the oath of their book-keepers appeared

that the net annual income of the paper, from advertisements and subscriptions, was 25,750 dollars, after deducting ten per cent. for bad debts, and defraying all the expenses of their establishment. Upon the whole it appeared that this was one of the most profitable, as it certainly the largest commercial newspaper in the Union, with an immense advertising patronage, and a large and rapidly increasing subscription list.

With these exhibits, Mr. Webb produced the letter of Mr. Walter Bowne, Mayor of the city of New York, and formerly a director of the Bank of the United States, an old and high character enclosing the application for the loan, and stating that "he did so with pleasure and saw no reason against this being treated as a fair business transaction." Several of the directors, as well as the President of the bank, were examined on oath in relation to this transaction, and as the "dearest mode" of exhibiting its true character to the House, extracts from these examinations will be given.

The following is the statement of Mr. Biddle relative to these loans.

Ques.—Did you examine the books made to James Watson Webb & Co. in relation to business transactions, such as you could refuse without subjecting the bank to the imputation of indulging political partiality? A.—I fully view the views and considerations on which I voted in favor of those loans.

A.—I certainly did not see any fair business transactions, as I did not have consented to them. At the request of the committee I will explain the reasons of that opinion.

"If in making loans every transaction was perfectly safe, and every borrower perfectly good, banking would be an easy business; but as men generally borrow to employ the funds, in some profitable pursuit, subject, of course, to vicissitudes, all that can be expected in making loans is a fair and reasonable security as to the situation and prospects of the borrower. Tried by these the only reason for the loans in question are unexceptionable. The first was done by a board of directors, consisting, besides the president officer, of Messrs. Mr. Neff, Mr. Platt, Mr. Willing, Mr. Smith and men of business, with no partiality towards the applicants with whom none of them had the least acquaintance. The grounds of the judgment may be thus stated. In making ordinary loans, the board judge by the general standing of parties without any examination of their affairs. But in this case the parties were an exception to their whole situation. 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At the board around which the directors were assembled, the following were present: Mr. Biddle, Mr. Neff, Mr. Platt, Mr. Willing, Mr. Smith and men of business, with no partiality towards the applicants with whom none of them had the least acquaintance. The grounds of the judgment may be thus stated. In making ordinary loans, the board judge by the general standing of parties without any examination of their affairs. But in this case the parties were an exception to their whole situation. This

The first thing that struck the attention of a part of the committee was worthy of scrutiny, was the fact, that this House had obtained from the bank, in August 1831, loans to the amount of upwards of a million of dollars, on a pledge of stocks—a sum which had been gradually reduced, however, to about six hundred thousand dollars.

On examination, it was found that this loan had been made at the special instance and urgent solicitation of the directors of the bank; and that the bank, and not Thomas Biddle & Co., was the party accommodated. The Government having then recently paid off several millions of its stock, which the bank had owned the consequence was, that a large portion of the money capital of the institution was rendered unproductive, and it became a matter of great importance to have it invested. In this state of things, the directors adopted a resolution, authorizing the loan of a large sum at less than the legal interest upon the security of any good stocks. It is to be here remarked, that this was that portion of the capital of the bank which had never been invested, and which it was not deemed expedient to invest, in the active business of discounts. The loan to Thomas Biddle & Co. on the pledge of stocks, was analogous to a loan to the Government. The stocks could, on any emergency, be sold and converted into cash; so that this investment had, in some sort, the twofold attribute of money in the vaults of the bank, to meet any pressing demands against it, and money, at the same time, drawing interest.

All the directors, who were examined on the subject, stated that they considered this transaction more for the benefit and accommodation of the bank, than of Thomas Biddle & Co., and the president of the Bank of Pennsylvania stated, on oath, that the bank over which he presided, would have been very glad to have made large loans to Thomas Biddle & Co. at the same large terms, and upon the same terms—the board of directors of that bank having authorized such loans at 4 per cent.

There was one occurrence during the examination of the transactions of Thomas Biddle & Co. with the bank, which merits particular notice.

An informer and witness, by the name of Whitney, who had formerly been a director of the bank, was produced, who declared, upon oath, that, in July 1824, two of the cashiers of the bank, and one of the discount clerks, had informed him that Thomas Biddle & Co. had been in the habit of drawing money out of the bank, on a deposit of stock in the teller's drawer, without paying interest; and that the president had discounted two notes, one for Thomas Biddle & Co., and one for Charles Biddle, without the authority of the directors.—This witness stated, that he went with these officers to the bank, and examined the teller's drawer and the discount book, and found the facts which had been stated to him verified by the examination. He also stated, to give additional certainty to his assertions, that he made a memorandum at the time, with the dates of the transaction, which memorandum he produced to the committee. Having thus unalterably fixed the date of the transaction, as if by some fatality, he went on to say, that he immediately proceeded into the room of Mr. Biddle the president, and remonstrated with him against these irregular proceedings; and that Mr. Biddle promised him that they should not occur again.

Mr. Biddle was present during the examination of this witness. On that day, being on oath, he said, that he was utterly astonished at the testimony of the witness, and could only oppose to it his solemn declaration, that there was not one word of truth in it from the beginning to the end. He added, that from the relation in which the witness stood to him, he would have sunk into the earth, sooner than he would have dared to concur to him with such a remonstrance as he pretended to have made. The officers of the bank, from whom the witness alleged that he derived this information, were examined, and all of them positively contradicted him. They testified and demonstrated from the books, that Thomas Biddle & Co. had never obtained money, in any instance, without paying interest, and that the two notes, which Whitney asserted to have been discounted by the president alone, had been discounted regularly by the directors.

In the interval between the adjournment of the committee, that day, and its meeting the next, a member of the board of directors suggested to Mr. Biddle, that he was, about the time of this alleged transaction, in the city of Washington. On examining the journals of the board, and the letter book, it was found by entries and letters, that for several days previous to the alleged interview between the president and Whitney, and for several days afterwards, the president was absent on a visit to this city, on the business of the bank, and General Cadwallader was acting as president in his place.

This was this actually devised story, which was intended to cast the reputation of a high-minded and honorable man, through one of these extraordinary interventions, by which Providence sometimes confounds the contrivances of the wicked, made to recoil upon the head of its inventor, who must for ever stand forth as a blasted monument of the speedy and retributive justice of heaven.

The minority of the committee will avail themselves of this occasion to say, that they had the most conclusive evidence, that in all the transactions of the bank with Thomas Biddle, the President has been, not only free from the slightest imputation of partiality or favoritism, but that his conduct has been characterized by a nice and scrupulous sense of delicacy and propriety. And this they feel authorized to say, is the opinion of a majority of the committee. The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the committee.

Resolved, That the charge brought against the president of lending money to Thomas Biddle & Co. without interest, and of discounting notes for that house, and for Charles Biddle, without the sanction of the directors, are without foundation; and that there does not exist any ground for charging the president with having shown, or manifested any disposition, to show, any partiality to these individuals, in their transactions with the bank.

The report of the majority, advertising to the withdrawal of specie from the southern and western branches and the substitution of paper in its stead, suggests a doubt whether this operation may not be highly injurious to the southern and western States.—So far from concurring in this doubt, the minority are of the opinion that there are no portions of the Union so much benefited by the general operations of the bank as the southern and western States; and that the change produced by the bank in the system & in the rates of domestic exchange, has been particularly beneficial to the whole of the southern & western States. Connected with the exchange operations of the bank the transmission of specie from New Orleans to the northern Atlantic cities, is nothing more than a natural operation of trade, carrying the specie imported at New Orleans to its appropriate markets.—This operation is carried on by the bank instead of being left to individuals, to the undoubted advantage of the community.

With a view to connect itself more completely with the commercial operations of the country, the bank has also deemed it expedient to deal freely in foreign exchange. It is obvious that this branch of its business is as important to the foreign commerce of the country, as

dealing in domestic exchange is to our internal commerce.

Having heretofore had large funds in Europe and having still extensive credits there, it has been and still is, the policy of the bank to afford to the mercantile community every facility for carrying on foreign commerce. At the south, where the staples of exportation are produced, it is constantly in the market as the purchaser of bills on Europe, to the great benefit of the planter; and at the north, where foreign merchandise is imported, it is constantly in the market as a seller, to the like benefit of the importing merchant. In this way the price of foreign bills is kept uniform and steady, and those injurious fluctuations are prevented which would otherwise operate as heavy taxes upon the business classes of the community for the benefit only of private dealers in exchange.

The majority of the committee have selected for commentary, a particular branch of the foreign exchange business of the Bank—that which is connected with the trade of India and South America. This subject has been already explained in another form, and it will be sufficient to remark here that it has almost entirely arrested the direct exportation of specie from this country to China, and that it saves to this branch of our trade the whole of the interest upon the entire amount of every commercial adventure for at least six months out of twelve. On the subject of the general facilities which the bank has afforded to the country, in the operations of foreign commerce, the minority of the committee will refer the House to the perspicuous exposition furnished by the president, of the general operations of the institution, which is herewith submitted and marked A.

It will be seen from this document that during the recent pressure upon the commercial community, produced by the excessive importations of the last two years, the bank furnished, since September last, from its own accumulations and credits in Europe, the means of remittances in its own bills, to the amount of \$5,295,746, and parted with its surplus specie to the amount of five millions, making an aggregate contribution to our commerce of \$10,295,746.

The extent to which these operations of the bank must have relieved the country, are too obvious to require comment.—Without this temporary relief—and it was only temporary relief that the community required—the greatest commercial distress would have probably ensued. The crisis is now nearly passed, the pressure on the money market has in a great measure, ceased; commerce has had time to correct its own excesses; importations have been diminished, the unfavorable state of the foreign exchanges no longer exists; specie has ceased to flow from the country, and has begun to flow into it. Since March last the specie in the bank has increased more than a million of dollars, and every thing is rapidly assuming a sound and healthy condition.

The majority, in the concluding part of their report intimate the opinion that the bank, by its imprudent and excessive issues, has had a considerable agency in producing the overtrading and excessive importations of the last year.

Whatever show of plausibility there may be in this opinion, facts demonstrate that it is entirely erroneous. It will be seen from the statement herewith exhibited that the domestic discounts of the bank had not increased perceptibly from March 1829, to March 1831; but that they maintained an almost uniform level during the whole of the intervening period. The excessive importations, however commenced in March and April, 1831, and must have had their origin in causes some months anterior. It is apparent, therefore, that the excessive importations were not produced by the excessive issues of the bank, and must have originated in other causes connected with the state of Europe.

The more correct view of the subject, is to consider the excessive importations as producing a state of things which rendered it necessary for the bank to extend its discounts with a view to relieve the community from the temporary pressure to which it was thus exposed.

It so happened that at the very time the country stood most in need of the bank accommodations, the bank had increased means and inducements to extend those accommodations.—The government having paid off within the last eighteen months, two millions of its stock which was held by the bank, the directors found that if they did not increase their discounts considerably, some millions of their capital must be idle and unproductive. It thus happened that the wants of the community, the means of the bank, and it may be added, the obligation of the directors to the stockholders and to the community, all co-operated to call for that extension of the bank accommodations, which, so far from having produced overtrading and excessive importations, has been the means of correcting and mitigating the temporary evils and embarrassments which these irregularities of trade would otherwise have unavoidably produced.

The minority of the committee deem it to be their indispensable duty to notice that part of the report of the majority, which institutes a comparison between the resources of the bank and the condition of the country in 1819 and at the present time. They cannot but regret the comparison thus presented by the report, as unfair and partial, and calculated to produce impressions on the public mind as absolutely erroneous as they would be positively pernicious.

If it had been the design of the majority to produce a scene of general embarrassment and distress in the commercial community, in the absence of any natural causes for such a state of things, they could not have adopted a more effectual means of accomplishing such an object than they have done in this part of their report.

Fortunately, however, for the country, the commercial community of the United States have too much intelligence to be thrown into a panic by the loose, disjointed, and garbled statements, the crude speculations and the random conjectures, in which a part of the committee have thought it expedient to indulge. If a general alarm has not ensued, producing a run upon the banks, a curtailment of discounts, and a general sense of failure and distress, particularly among the government debtors in our principal importing cities, it is because the community understand the subject better than a portion of the committee, and have placed a proper estimate on their statements and speculations.

There are no two periods of our commercial history so utterly dissimilar as those which have been selected for the comparison instituted by a part of the committee. In 1819, the bank was engaged in the painful but necessary office of correcting a redundant and depreciated currency, produced by political causes, and having scarcely any connection with the state of trade.

At this moment, whatever may be said to the contrary, our currency is in as sound a state as that of any country in the world; and this is conclusively proved by the state of our foreign exchanges, and the relative value of the bank paper and coin in our own markets. The foreign exchange is an infallible barometer to indicate the soundness and unsoundness of our currency. A reference to the state of exchange between this country and Great Britain, at this time, will furnish a conclusive reply to the charge brought against the bank of having encouraged overtrading by excessive issues, and a depreciated currency. In fact, specie is now

flowing into the country, by the natural course of trade, a phenomenon which is utterly inconsistent with the alleged depreciation of our currency.

After making a partial and imperfect statement of the resources and responsibility of the bank in 1819, and at the present time, the report expresses the opinion that at no period in 1819, when the bank was very near suspending payment, was it less able to extend relief to a suffering community, as [than?] at the present moment.

Now, the very complaint urged by a part of the committee against the bank is, that it has been too liberal in its discounts, or in other words, that it has granted too much relief to a suffering community already; and yet it is here set down as a subject of lamentation, that the bank is not able to extend this relief still further! The country has just been laboring under a considerable, but temporary pressure upon the money market, during which the bank with as much liberality as judgment, has put forth all its resources to sustain and relieve the commercial community. The crisis of this pressure has already passed by, and the necessities of the merchant for bank accommodations are gradually diminishing; and it is precisely at this point that a part of the committee, having complained that the bank went too far in its accommodations when they were necessary, complain, also that it cannot go still further, now that the emergency is passing away.

The actual resources of the bank will now be stated, with a view to show its perfect ability to meet all its engagements. The specie in its vaults on the first of the present month, was 7,890,347 dollars, being upwards of a million more than it was in March last.

There was due, then, from the state banks, 726,196 dollars. The domestic bills of exchange held by the bank on the 1st of May, amounted to 23,052,972 dollars, ten millions of which will be paid in the course of a month, and none of which have a longer period to run than ninety days.

These sums united, make 31,669,515 dollars, a fund, the greater part of which may be considered as available for any probable emergency of the bank, as so much specie in its vaults. The domestic bills of exchange are founded upon the actual operations of our internal trade, and are in fact, in anticipation of the harvest and southwestern crops, which regularly arrive in the northern and eastern cities in time to pay them. They are uniformly and promptly paid at their maturity, without any expectation of a renewed accommodation from the bank; as in the case of discounted notes. In addition to the sum already stated, the bank has good notes discounted on payment, and other security, amounting to 47,375,078 dollars, and real estate and foreign bills, amounting to 3,012,825 dollars.

The whole of the available resources of the bank will be thus seen to amount to 82,057,438 dollars, at least, the half of which could, on any emergency, be converted into cash, in the course of a few months. On the other hand, the whole amount of the responsibilities of the bank, including the circulation, foreign debt, and public and private deposits, amount to only 43,685,603 dollars.

So that instead of being reduced to the frightful predicament of having only an aggregate responsibility of 42,643,000 dollars, which the author of the report might well set down with two notes of admission, the bank has undoubtedly resources amounting to 82,057,438 dollars to meet a responsibility of 43,685,603 dollars.

In the actual state of the country it is visionary in the extreme to imagine the bank is in the slightest danger of being reduced to the necessity of suspending payment. The whole amount of its circulation is now only 22,000,000 dollars, and the only portion of its responsibility which can be properly taken into the estimate, in the view now under consideration. The deposits, except in periods when all commercial confidence is lost, so far from being properly regarded as a debt for which the bank should make provision, as for its circulation, are universally considered by all banks as a fund upon the faith of which they may safely issue their paper to an equal amount.—Whatever may be the amount of the deposits, at any time given, it is a fair calculation, founded on actual experience, that it will be equally as great at any future time.

If it were not the case, the government deposits, about which so much has been said would be of no value to the bank; but on the contrary a very great incumbrance.

Upon the whole then the bank is not only fully able to meet all its engagements, but is in a state of the highest prosperity. And it is but bare justice here to remark, that its general operations have been conducted with singular judgment and ability, in those very particulars which a part of the committee have selected as topics of disapprobation and censure.

The minority of the committee will barely advert to some of the other topics introduced into the report.

It is alleged that the bank has given an undue extension to its branches, and by some process of reasoning, difficult to comprehend, it seems to be inferred, that the alleged excess of the circulating medium is owing in part to that cause. It is sufficient to remark on this point, that the greatest improvement which has been made in the administration of the bank and that which gives it its true federal character, has been effected by the establishment of branches wherever the commerce of the country required them, and by the system of exchange operations, which these branches have enabled the bank to carry into effect.

The whole business of dealing in domestic bills of exchange is essential to the internal commerce of the country has been almost entirely brought about within the last eight years. In June, 1819, the bank did not own a single dollar of domestic bills; and in December, 1824 it owned only to the amount of 2,378,980 dollars; whereas it now owns to the amount of 23,052,972 dollars.

The opinion of Mr. Cheves in 1819, is adverted to in the report, to prove the impolicy of increasing the number of branches; and the fact is stated that a large proportion of the losses sustained by the bank has been owing to the mismanagement of the branches.

The opinion of Mr. Cheves was founded on the peculiar state of things which existed at the time. He felt the difficulty of controlling these branches, of which he stated, the directors were frequently governed by individual and local interests and feelings; and he came into the administration at a time when immense losses had been suffered by their misadministration. But it is very important to remark, what the report does not bring to view, that almost all the disproportionate losses incurred by the branches were previous to 1819; and that, since the extension of the branches, of which the report complains, they have not sustained greater losses, in proportion, than the mother bank; while nine-tenths of the commercial facilities afforded to the country, and nine-tenths of the profits secured for the stockholders have resulted from the operations of these branches.

The report makes reference to the obligation of the bank to transfer the funds of the Government, to any point where they may be wanted for disbursement, and seems to have made the extraordinary discovery, that this operation is no burden at all, but an actual benefit to the bank! Some satisfaction of those who might be sceptical, the words of the report will be given.

"The largest portion of the revenue, particularly from imports, as is universally known, is collected in the Atlantic cities north of the Potomac. These cities being the great marts of supply to nearly the whole of the United States, and places to which remittances centre from almost every part of the country, creates a demand for funds upon them from nearly every quarter, constantly, & generally at a premium. Therefore, so far as the bank is called upon to transfer funds from those cities to other places, it becomes a matter of profit, and not of expense to it; and the greater the distance, the greater the premium; and the larger the amount they required to be transferred by the Government, and the greater the distance, the greater the profit and advantage to the bank."

If these views of the report be correct, the bank is certainly an invaluable institution. It has not only annihilated time and space, but it has done something more. It has produced such a state of the exchanges, that it is much easier for a man in New York to pay a thousand dollars in St. Louis than to pay it in Wall-st.; and in which, consequently, the New York debtor actually makes a profit by being required to pay his debt a thousand miles off instead of paying it at his own door! If this be a correct view of the subject, it is undoubtedly one of the greatest of the modern discoveries in finance and commerce.

But the minority are still incredulous. They cannot understand how it is possible for the bank to make a profit by transferring funds, when it is expressly stipulated that they shall transfer them for nothing. Nor can they well conceive how the less which the bank sustains by the operation of transferring funds for the government, can be, less than the difference between the 'nothing' which it receives from the government, and the profit which it would derive from the same operation, if performed for individuals.

If the government collected its revenues in specie at New York, and had occasion to expend it at St. Louis, it would certainly cost it something to transport the specie from the one place to the other. If, in the absence of a Federal bank, it collected its revenues in the bills of State banks, as it would be obliged to do, the operation of transferring these funds to distant places would involve a still greater expense. But under the existing system, the bank is responsible for the safe custody of the government funds, and for placing them wherever they may be required without any expense whatever to the government.

If then the Bank has not aided the fiscal operations of the government, as the report seems to intimate, a uniform currency and a revenue safely kept, and universally transferred at the risk of the bank and without expense to the government, affords no aid to its financial operations.

The report, advertising to a letter from the president of the bank, of the 29th March last, in which he informs the Secretary of the Treasury, that the collector of New York had requested the bank to authorize an extension of loans in that city, in order to assist the debtor of the Government, and that this had been promptly done, gives, a view of the discounts of the office, at that place, calculated to make the impression that no extension of loans had taken place. This is an error. It proceeds from confounding notes discounted with bills of exchange purchased by the bank. It will be seen by the weekly statement of the New York board, that the amount of notes discounted on the 1st of September, 1831, was 4,003,134 dollars, and that on the 21st of March, 1832, a few days before the date of the president's letter, the amount was 4,834,917 dollars, exhibiting an increase of 731,782 dollars, in a little more than six months.

If the amount of domestic bills falling due at a distance, during the same period, were larger than the amount purchased by the bank—this fact has nothing to do with the extent of the accommodation afforded by the bank to the merchants of New York. The true measure of that accommodation is the amount of domestic notes discounted, and not the amount of these notes united to that of the domestic bills purchased.

That the bank has relieved the commercial community of New York, during the recent pressure, is a fact well understood and practically felt by the merchants there, and it will be difficult to reason them out of the convictions of their own experience by artificial statements and conjectural inferences.

Upon a review of the whole ground occupied in the examination they have made, the minority are of the opinion that the affairs of the bank have been administered by the president and directors with very great ability, and with perfect fidelity to all their obligations, and to the stockholders, to the Government, and to the country. They regard the bank as an institution indispensable to the preservation of a sound currency, and to the financial operations of the Government, and should consider the refusal of Congress to renew the charter as a great national calamity.

They will add, in conclusion, that they are equally decided in the opinion that Congress is called upon by the most weighty and urgent considerations to decide this important question during the present session. The uncertainty which prevails on this subject, is calculated to exert a very pernicious influence over the industry, enterprise, and trade of the country. If the charter of the bank is not to be renewed, if the tremendous operation of withdrawing from the community fifty millions of bank accommodations, and twenty-two millions of its circulating medium, must take place, it is full time that it should be distinctly known, that the stock of this operation may be mitigated by timely arrangements on the part of the bank, and that the community may have time to provide the necessary substitutes.—Considering the immense extent of the operations of this institution, the time which its charter has yet to run will be scarcely sufficient for winding up its affairs.

To the report of the majority is appended a great number of questions, proposed to the president of the bank by a member of the committee on the general subjects of banking and currency. As the questions alone throw very little light on these matters, the answers are herewith submitted for the information of the House.

GEORGE McDUFFIE,
JOEL ADAMS,
JOHN G. WATMOUGH.

Easy method of fine edging a razor.—On the rough side of a strap of leather rub a piece of tin, or a common pewter spoon; for half a minute, or till the leather becomes glossy with the metal. If the razor be passed over this leather about half a dozen times, it will acquire a very fine edge.—N. Y. Farmer.

North Carolina is every day demonstrating by public meetings her preference for PHILIP PENDLETON BARBOUR for Vice President, so that there is no doubt, we think, that he will be nominated at the State Convention to be held at Raleigh on the 18th of June—and Virginia will support him too, or we are egregiously mistaken.

Norfolk Herald.

Extract from the Debate in the House of Representatives on Monday the 14th inst.

Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, said he should vote for the postponement of this resolution. He was free to confess that it would give him great pain to do so, but all things considered, he thought that would be the best disposition of the subject; and he hoped the House would indulge him in briefly stating the reasons for that opinion; and, in doing so, he must refer to one or two of the chief facts in the case of breach of privilege which had just received its finale.

He had no doubt that the facts stated by the gentleman from Ohio did constitute a breach of privilege: that that letter, and the threat preceding it, were part of a course intended to intimidate and overawe the House. He had not a shadow of doubt of it. The letter was equivalent to a challenge, and was no doubt intended so to be understood. It had been received on Saturday, the very day after the years and nays had been taken in Houston's case. Now Mr. A. insisted that the House had brought all this upon themselves. They had, by their own act virtually invoked insult and outrage from every ruffian in the land. The decision which the House had come to in the case of Houston amounted to a call, an invitation, to all the band of ruffians and assassins that could be collected and which was propelled by a secret power that was almost irresistible. Yes, that decision was tantamount to proclaiming to them all—"Come here, ye assassins! assault whom you will strike down whom you like! you shall have five ingress and egress to our Hall, and, if you knock any of us down and break our bones, we will call you to the Speaker's chair and there like school boys, you shall receive a gentle reprimand; and if you repeat the outrage, then you shall be reprimanded again!" The individual who had written this letter would feel himself not degraded, but, on the contrary, highly elevated and honored to be sent for by the Sergeant-at-arms. It would be the very pinnacle of his glory. But if the majority felt, in reference to such attacks, as he did, they would be convinced that, to prevent their recurrence they must punish such deeds in a way to make their punishment felt.

With such a band, said Mr. A. as that by which we are surrounded, rely upon it nothing short of incarceration will have any effect. But suppose the honorable gentleman from Ohio had complied with that letter, and had consented to go to mortal combat with this band of prowling assassins, what honour could he have obtained? Mr. A. said he had all his life been accustomed to speak his sentiments freely. He should continue to do so at every hazard, and sooner than have them restrained, he would consent that the postguard should be plunged in his heart; that his blood should be poured down the gutters, and lapped by the dogs in the street. These were times which called upon the Representatives of the American People to speak their sentiments freely. (To speak, but not to act, for it was not in their power to act in that House.) For his part, he was for tinkering no longer. But suppose the gentleman from Ohio had gone out and had been shot, would it have been a more aggravated case than that of Houston? It would only have been a murder, and none of the honorable gentlemen admitted that the House had the power to punish murderers.—What punishment then would have been provided for this poor miserable South Carolinian? He was a citizen of the United States, and the other, whose case had been acted upon, if he understood the matter, was not, but was a citizen of the Cherokee Nation beyond the limits of the Arkansas Territory. But here was a free citizen of the United States, who had done only what was common in his country. Suppose the case should be pursued, and adjudged to be a breach of privilege, what could the House do with Davis? Could they inflict a greater punishment upon him than they had just inflicted upon the man, in regard to whom a majority of the House had said that they would not exclude from the privileged seats of that Hall; a man who had knocked down a member of that House, beaten him, broken his bones, but on the contrary, had declared, by their decision, that he should be permitted to stalk around the Hall with pistols in his belt, and his dirk in his bosom?

[Mr. Boon here interposed, and enquired of the Chair whether Mr. Houston was now on trial? The Speaker pronounced the gentleman from Tennessee to be in order.]

Mr. A. resumed. He said that a man who had committed such an offence had been solemnly permitted by a vote of the House, to prowl about its lobbies un molested, although it was in proof that he had, within a few feet of the Speaker's ear, declared that he would right the wrong in that House, or in the court of Heaven; and although it had been with the utmost difficulty that he had been restrained from carrying his threat into execution within the precincts of this sacred temple of liberty, and had added profanity to his threat; yet the House had declared him to be a fit companion for themselves, and by their vote had said to such a man "Hail, fellow, well met."

[Here the Chair reminded the gentleman from Tennessee that it was not in order to reflect upon any decision of the House.]

Mr. A. then said that he believed that such a man was prepared to commit any crime within the whole catalogue of

human villainy. He did not know whether it might be suddenly him.—[Here some of the members of the House were seen to be laughing.]—He was son of a prophet, to predict what he expected. Had not a in open debate, his approbation man?

When Mr. A. and from such a der upon his ear were openly uttered what might be a thir honorable getting on his back, raised, and uttering been put into his from Missouri; b in the place of sours, he would dog to worry and Houston had t House in his pres views of the mat had solemnly fence was to b gentle reprimand the gentleman fr ter he indefinitely

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human villainy. For his part he did not feel himself safe in the chair he sat upon. He did not know but what a Spanish stiletto might be concealed within it, which would suddenly spring up and destroy him.—[Here some words were uttered by Mr. A. which the Reporter lost entirely.]—He was not a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, but it was not difficult to predict what gentlemen might soon expect. Had not a member of that House in open debate, expressed from his place his approbation of the conduct of this man?

When Mr. A. heard such a sentiment and from such a source, it fell like thunder upon his ears. If such sentiments were openly uttered within the House, what might be expected without? He had even seen a caricature representing the honorable gentleman from Ohio lying on his back, with his hands and feet raised, and uttering the words which had been put into his mouth by the Senator from Missouri; but if Mr. A. had been in the place of the Senator from Missouri, he would not have suffered one dog to worry another in the manner that Houston had treated a member of that House in his presence. These were his views of the matter, and, as the House had solemnly decided that such an offense was to be punished only by a gentle reprimand, he thought the case of the gentleman from Ohio had much better be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Stanbery now rose and said, that he had, on a former occasion, declared that the President of the United States had encouraged assaults of this nature, and there was not a gentleman on the floor who had ventured to contradict the assertion. He had offered at that time to prove it.—He now reiterated that offer—he was prepared with witnesses and a half an hour could have them before the House. If the gentleman, "an-nessee" did not like these interruptions to "usings," let him go to the palace, and there exert his influence, if he had any, in preventing the occasion for them. Mr. S. made the assertion again, and said he had witnesses ready to introduce before the House at any hour that should be agreed on.

Mr. Polk. Witnesses of what?
Mr. Stanbery. Witnesses that the President of the United States, has, by his language, encouraged such attacks on members of this House for words spoken in debate.

Mr. Polk said that it was very unpleasant to him to be obliged to refer to the gentleman from Ohio. On the occasion to which that member alluded, Mr. P. had said that his language was unfounded when the gentleman had said that the President had encouraged attacks upon members of the House.

Mr. Stanbery. I never said so.—What I said was, that the President had used language calculated to encourage such attacks.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, May 26

Our county Court commenced its spring term on Monday last, which we have been obliged daily to attend as a Juror, must be our apology for any seeming negligence or want of attention in our paper of to-day—nothing of importance has been brought before their honors this term.—The Court is still in session.

We spread before our readers to-day the report of the minority of the Committee, appointed to investigate the affairs of the Bank of the United States, and bespeak for it a careful perusal.

We understand the Steam Boat Maryland, while on her way from Annapolis to Baltimore, on Sunday last, broke her main shaft which prevented her from performing her regular trips this week—it is supposed she will resume them on Tuesday next.

The Jackson convention were organized in Baltimore on Tuesday last, by the election of Gen. Robert Lucas, of Ohio as President, Peter V. Daniel, of Va.; James Fenner, of R. I.; John M. Barclay, of Pa.; A. S. Clayton, of Ga. Vice Presidents, and John A. Dix, of N. Y. Stacy G. Potts, of N. J.; Robert J. Ward, of Ky. Secretaries.

The Convention nominated, as was expected, MARTIN VAN BUREN, of N. York, as Vice President.

It is understood that Philip P. Barbour got forty five votes, Richard M. Johnson twenty six, & the remainder went for Mr. Van Buren.

Ladies' Fair.—The Cambridge Chronicle of Saturday last, has the following notice:—

We are requested to remind our readers that the contemplated Ladies' Fair, will be held on the first Monday and Tuesday of next month, as heretofore stated. By the way, why do not our neighbouring brethren of the press tell their readers of this? It would be worth one's while to visit us, especially on so interesting an occasion, in the "leafy month" of June, when our "town in the country" is always hospitable, will, we predict, be quite lively and gay, and as pretty as summer ever found it.

The Westchester Village Record, of this morning, says:—We learn from an authentic source that a venerable judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, a few days ago, gave a decision which offended a man, proud, stout and passionate; who assailed the judge, first with opprobrious words, and then seized "AND SHOOK HIM!"

This man, whoever he may be, ought to be brought before the Supreme Court and hear the chief justice say—"Sir, you have been convicted of a breach of privileges, and sentenced to be reprimanded—and you are hereby reprimanded;" and then one of the judges ought to move that his protest be entered on the books. There is precedent for this.—U. S. Gaz.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer of the 14th inst.

We learn that our commercial representative, the Hon. C. C. Cambreleng, arrived in town yesterday morning. As this gentleman has made himself busy with our private affairs, we beg leave to apprise him that we have a small note for paper falling due on the 16th. It has been lodged for collection at the Union bank, where he is respectfully invited to appear at half past 10 A. M. on the 16th to superintend its payment and possess himself of materials for another false report in relation to our monied transactions.

We understand (says the Harrisburg Reporter,) the Governor has signed a warrant directed to the Sheriff of Bucks county authorising the execution of the Spaniard MINA, on Thursday, the 21st of June next.

The bill for the Apportionment of Representatives among the Several States according to the Fifth Census, having passed both branches of Congress, requires only the assent of the President of the United States to become a law. It is in the shape in which it passed the House of Representatives, the friends of the Senate's amendment not being able to hold on to it against the large majority in the other House by which it was disagreed to. In this case, the great States have been too much for the small. It may be remarked by the way, that there never perhaps has been any measure before Congress, a comparison of the division upon which in each House shows so plainly the importance of the organization of the Senate as one of the three branches of the Legislature. That body has failed to protect the rights of the small States in this case, it is true; but it struggled for them; and they would have been saved, if the majority in the popular body had not been of such an overwhelming power, as to leave no hope of successfully combating it in the action on this subject. It is in prevention, the reader will perceive, that the power of the Senate lies. If the question had been to take away a right from the small States instead of to confer one, the Senate majority would have stood firm together, and saved the right.—Nat. Intel.

The bill to explain and extend somewhat the Revolutionary Pension system, passed its third reading in the Senate on Saturday, & was sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence. We doubt whether it is generally comprehended by the Public how this matter stands between the two Houses. Bills upon the subject were reported early in the session in both Houses, differing in their details, but having the same general object, the bill of the House occupying a wider ground than that of the Senate.—Each House has taken up and passed its own bill, and the bill of each House is depending in the other. The House passed its bill the first; but the Senate objecting to the extent of it, preferred its own bill. The bill which has now passed the Senate is substantially the same as that which passed the House of Representatives by a large majority at the last session, but at too late a day for the Senate to act upon it. If the two Houses should disagree now upon the relative merit of the details of the two bills; it may happen that, though bills have passed both Houses, neither will become a law.—ib.

Latest from Europe.

The ship Thomas Dickerson, Anthony, arrived at the port of New York on Saturday last bringing London dates to the 11th of April.

The news will be found of considerable interest, as detailing the frightful ravages of the Cholera in Paris—the threatened hostilities between the troops of the Pope and the French garrison in Ancona—and the progress of the Reform Bill in England.

The Reform Bill was brought up for its second reading in the Lords, on the 9th. It was supposed that the question would have been taken before the close of the sitting of the 10th, as Earl Grey had issued a circular, requesting a full attendance of the friends of the Bill that evening. After a long and spirited debate, however, the question was again adjourned. The Duke of Wellington made a strong speech against the Bill on the 10th. The Earl of Haddington has given notice of his intention should the present bill be lost, to introduce a bill by way of a compromise of this agitating question.

Lord Wharfedale made an able speech in favor of allowing the bill to be read a second time, and sent to a Committee of

the Whole. It could there be amended, or perhaps got rid of altogether.

In the course of the remarks of the Duke of Wellington, in disputing the benefits to the French of their late revolution, he stated the important fact, that at no period during the reign of Louis XVIII. and Charles X. did it require more than from 500 to 1000 men to keep the peace at Paris; but since the revolution, there has not been a month in the course of which 6000 men in arms have not been necessary for the same purpose.

Lord Ellenborough made a very able speech against the Bill on the 9th. The debates were very animated, and at times, much more personal than have been usual in the House of Lords.

The Morning Chronicle speaks doubtfully as to the result, but is rather inclined to believe that the bill will be ordered to a second reading by a very small majority.

The Liverpool Courier of the 11th, a moderate Tory paper says, "It appears to be anticipated that the Reform Bill will be carried, according to some who affect to be wise on these points, by six, or according to others, by twelve or fourteen votes. Carried it probably will be, but on all hands it is agreed by a small majority."

FRANCE.
The Official Sanitary Bulletin of the 8th April, giving the particulars of the state of the Cholera on the 7th says, that although the number of cases have increased to 717 in one day, yet the deaths are comparatively less, and expressed a conviction that the malady is about being checked.

From the Monitor.
The malady of the President of the Council, of the nature of which there was considerable uncertainty, has presented symptoms which leave no doubt of its being the cholera morbus.

The most beneficial remedies have been happily resorted to in good time, and the progress of the disease has been arrested. From the state in which the President of the Council now is, there is every reason to hope that he will shortly become convalescent.

From the Messenger des Chambres.
Yesterday evening, at half past four, the President was taken with vomiting. He had during the day suffered from a dizziness in the head, cramp in the stomach, and pain in the bowels. The other members of the administration were forbidden to approach his apartment. The official duties of the bureaux were delegated to a private cabinet. Great anxiety is manifested in the Hotel. Dr. Emory, the usual medical attendant of Casimir Perier, and Dr. Broussais, were called and had recourse to the best remedies, and leeches were twice applied.

CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

IN LONDON ON THE 9th.

LAST OFFICIAL REPORT.

New cases,	39
Deaths,	28
Total cases,	2384
Total Deaths,	1218

In the Country.

New cases,	54
Deaths,	28
Total cases,	7635
Total deaths,	2575
Total cases in Great Britain,	9919
Total deaths do do,	3788

From the Maryland Republican.

FOR FARMERS.

As I have been upwards of forty years engaged in the occupation of a farmer, and have been frequently much injured in my crops from the ravages of what is called the Hessian Fly, I have tried many experiments, till I at last hit on one which is an effectual preventive, viz. Put a quantity of fresh horse manure in a hoghead, & to that a sufficient quantity of water—let it soak together, say 24 hours, or more, before you apply it to the wheat—then put your wheat in tubs and soak it in the water from the manure, and let it soak from 12 to 24 hours; drain the water from it—turn it out on a floor; apply to each bushel a half a peck or thereabouts, of strong lime only at slacked, stir it well together—it should not lay long in bulk after mixed, before sowed, except the bulk is opened to cool it. This I have done for several years past, and have sowed my crops early, and have seen no symptoms of fly. Last fall, I seeded early in September, and my wheat is now thick and strong; and generally over two feet high, &c.

HENRY C. DUNBAR.

Bodkin Point, Anne Arundel county.

Mr. Holmes of Maine, in his speech on the Diplomatic Intercourse, Colonial Trade, &c. alluding to some remarks of Mr. Smith of Maryland, said:—

"If this charge of too much consistency had come from the Senator from New York, who challenged us to this debate, I should not have been surprised. In that state, I understand, they don't think much of consistency. It is said that there, a man scarcely knows for twenty-four hours, to what party he belongs, and, what seems singular is, that while he is turning he is insensible of the operation. The magician touches him with his wand, and he is changed in a twinkling of an eye. A man, it is said, has been known to go to bed and to sleep, a decided Clintonian, and to wake up in the morning a 'Back tail of the first water.' Like Corporal Trim's falling in love, it bursts upon you like a bomb, without giving you time to say, God bless me!"

[COMMUNICATED.]

Remarks on the Speech of Mr. Grundy, delivered Feb. 15th, 1833, on Mr. Clay's resolution.

We have not the whole speech before us, but enough to show the wonderful powers of the Hon. Gentleman. We quote the following sentence verbatim—"Our nation is young; our land is fertile, a labourer can earn only from six to ten cents a day." We thank Mr. Grundy for the information. We have been paying our hands from 25 to 50 cents per day, but we are now assured, that they can earn but six or ten cents; and we hope to profit by his gratuitous information.

His discoveries are all of the highest order. He has discovered, (or at least acknowledged,) that New England was originally opposed to the tariff; that it was built by the blindness of the South, and the West, and he frankly acknowledges, that he wishes New England may suffer a little for departing from justice, although she departed by compulsion of our blind policy.

Again, he says that the tariff of 1828, is the most unfortunate law, he ever read or heard of. Not adverting, that this unfortunate law has enabled the hero to reap a harvest of glory by extinguishing the national debt.

Again we are assured by the Hon. Senator, that the labourers in the eastern factories, "become mere dependents, and lose that spirit which should be possessed by every American citizen." We assure him, that he is mistaken, and we will wager our old shoes, that they are forty per cent superior to the Tennessee farmer, in intelligence and virtue, and all the materials of a genuine Republican.—They would turn up their noses at the appendages of a stump oration, and bribery at elections is a thing scarcely heard of among them.

FRANKLIN.

TEMPERANCE.

On Tuesday evening the 22d of May, 1833, pursuant to public notice, a considerable number of Ladies and Gentlemen assembled at the Methodist Episcopal church, in Easton, for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society. The Hon. PHILEMON B. HOPPER was called to the Chair, and Thos. C. Nicols appointed Secretary.

The meeting having been opened by prayer by the Rev. Manlove Hazel, the object of the meeting was briefly stated from the Chair. A Constitution which had been previously prepared was then submitted for the consideration of the Meeting; which being read, was, with an inconsiderable amendment, adopted and signed by ninety-seven Male members.

The society having been thus organized, and the constitution adopted, they proceeded to elect their Officers, when the following persons were unanimously chosen.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, Pres't.

Theodore Denny,	V. Presidents.
Wm. Townsend,	
Peter Webb and	
Thomas Pearson,	

Thomas C. Nicols, Secretary.	Directors.
N's. G. Singleton, Treasurer.	

Alex. C. Bullitt,	Richard Baker,
James Parrott,	Peter Tarr,
Thomas Martin,	Edw'd. Mullikin,
Jas. McDaniel,	Henry Goldsborough,

On motion, it was then Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and handed to the several Editors of Newspapers in Easton, with a request that they would insert them in their respective papers.

The Meeting was then closed by prayer by the Rev. Levi Storke.

P. B. HOPPER, Chairman.

Thos. C. Nicols, Secretary.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Levi Storke, Mr. Thomas Lee to Miss Margaret Baynard, all of this county.

On the Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Levi Storke, Mr. William Grayless to Miss Rachel Buckley, both of this town.

JOHN MANROSE,

Attorney at Law.

AND general agent, for collecting debts, conveyancing, &c. Bonds, Deeds, Leases, Wills, Insolvent Papers, Chancery Proceedings &c. prepared at short notice.
Denton, Caroline county,
May 26, 1832.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting, at Compton, the seat of Samuel Stevens, Esq. on Thursday next, the 31st inst. at 11 o'clock. A. M.—A punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.
By order
MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.
May 26

A CARD.

THE subscriber would respectfully beg leave to say to the Farmers of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that having been engaged for a long time in

Cradling of Scythes,

has established himself in this place, and laid in a good supply of most excellent, well

SEASONED TIMBER;

Saved from the natural growth, which is known to keep its position much better. He would also say that his mode of putting together, by inserting the braces in the need, is supposed, by a vast many Agriculturists, to be vastly preferable to the old mode.

The public's obedient serv't.

EDWARD STUART.

Easton, May 26 3w [W]

New York Consolidated Lottery.

CLASS No. 18, FOR 1832.

To be drawn on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1832.

66 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots.

HIGHEST PRIZES,

20,000—5,000.

SCHEME.

1 prize of 20,000	2 prizes of \$1,250
1 5,000	20 1,000
1 1,500	20 500
2 1,000	20 200
2 1,270	50 100

&c. &c. amounting to.....\$183,040

Tickets \$5 00 Quarters \$1 25

Halves 2 50

A package of 22 whole tickets, by certificate, will cost \$67 50—halves and quarters in proportion.

For packages or single tickets in the above lottery, please address

SYLVESTER & CO.

No. 33, Market Street, Baltimore.

When one or more tickets are ordered, postage need not be paid.

A discount of five per cent. will be allowed to those who purchase packages.

When a certificate is ordered, it is only requisite to remit the difference between the cost and the sum warranted to be drawn.

Letters will receive the same attention as on personal application, and a statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer.

The BULLETIN will be sent gratis to all who patronize SYLVESTER.

Baltimore, May 26

NOTICE.

SINCE I have taken letters of administration on the personal estate of Sophia Goldsborough, late of Talbot county, dec'd. I have found several articles of her property in the hands of her friends; and since I came to this place to say I have received information of a public carriage in the possession of a friend. The object of this notice is to ask the same of any persons that have any property of the dec'd. in their possession, or are knowledge of any such property, to give notice of the same to the subscriber.

WM. POTTER, adm'r.

of Sophia Goldsborough, late of Talbot county, dec'd.

Easton, May 22d, 1832 2w

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' court of Talbot county, will be sold at public vendue on WEDNESDAY the 6th day of June next at the late residence of George H. Pickering deceased in Goldsborough Neck, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of Houses and Kitchen furniture,

Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs;

Wool, Corn-blades, Bacon & coming in &c. &c.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, before the property is removed—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

NICHOLAS B. NEWNAM, Adm'r.

of Geo. H. PICKERING, dec'd.

May 26 2w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for the purchase of property at the sale of Wm. Richardson, deceased, are respectfully informed, that their notes will become due on the 21st of June next and are earnestly requested to pay them off on or before that day, or they will find them in the hands of officers for collection.—myself or Mr. Joseph Richardson, Jr. my authorised agent, will attend, at Griffith's Hotel in Denton, to the collection from the 16th to the 21st June.

WM. E. HARRISON, Adm'r.

of Wm. Richardson, deceased.

May 26 4w

FOR SALE.

THAT handsome, small FARM called WARFIELD containing 133 acres, situated on a branch of Third-haven creek, about 3 miles from Easton, and adjoining the lands of Robert Bartlett and William Hayward.

Apply to

JOSEPH BACLET, Baltimore, or

THOMAS J. DAWSON, Easton, Md.

may 26 eo3t

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county court, sitting as a court of Equity, passed at March Term, Eighteen hundred and thirty two the subscriber will offer at public sale on the 14th day of July next, on the premises, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock, all the reversionary right of John Tillison, an infant, in and to a certain tract or parcel of land called Mountpelier lying and being in Tuckahoe Neck, in Caroline county aforesaid. The Terms of Sale will be a credit of twelve months, the purchaser to give bond with good and sufficient securities to be approved by the Trustee for the payment of the purchase money and on the payment of which, (and not before) the Trustee will execute a good and sufficient deed for the premises.

J. P. W. RICHARDSON, Trustee.

May 26 3w

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

April Term A. D. 1832.

On application of Richard Feddeman, administrator of Capt. Daniel Feddeman late of Talbot county deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for Creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, & that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 24th day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Test JAMES PRICE, Reg'r

of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans court of Talbot county letters of administration on the personal estate of Daniel Feddeman late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said dec'd. estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 1st of December next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 24th day of May in the year of our Lord 1832.

RICHARD FEDDEMAN, adm'r.

of Daniel Feddeman, dec'd.

May 26

[From the Southern Patriot.]
A QUESTION—another look at it.
South Carolina is 189 by 160 miles in length and breadth.
532,000 is the entire population.
250,000 are out of the view.
165,000 are against Nullification.
167,000 may be for it: which is a less number for Nullification, scattered over 30,213 square miles, than is centered against it in the single city of New York or Philadelphia.

Only part of a fraction of the least populous section of the nation in favor of the principle.

What is there to be apprehended?
First—The Sovereign act of Nullification, making proud South Carolina a smuggling state for the Union.

Next—The Federal Navy off the Bar to protect the Revenue.

Then—The seizure by the State of the U. States Forts.

And then, where will be Peace, Commerce and Plenty?

Gone to our laughing neighbors.

Savannah will take our place, and we shall have only plenty of houses to let, plenty of grass in the streets, plenty of Cotton (100 bags in a store and nobody wanting 40) plenty of laborers without work, plenty of clear stalls in the market place, plenty of unsatisfied stomachs, plenty of hot skoff to the contrary notwithstanding.

Call a Convention of the Southern States.

If our equally high-minded and equally suffering brethren of the suffering South will not start with us in Nullification, then most assuredly Nullification must be an unwise measure, or inexpedient at the present.

ONWARD PRUDENTLY.

Numerous evidences have left no doubt that the new world was visited by the ancients some centuries before its discovery by Columbus. Without referring to the temples of Mexico, formed upon the same plan as those of Delphos and Pausanias, and bearing the significant name of *Teocallia*, we find the following in the Universal Gazette of Bogota: "At the village of Dolores, about two leagues from Medellin, a planter has just discovered a tumular stone covered with unknown characters. On taking away the stone he found a vault of brick work, containing two antique swords, a helmet, and buckler, much worn with the rust, with an earthen amphora of large dimensions. On these remains being shown to Father Martinez, he succeeded in making out the following words in Greek characters, 'Alexander, son of Philip, was king of Macedonia about the 63d Olympiad.—In these places Ptolemy'—but the remainder of the inscription was wanting. On the hilt of the sword is an engraved portrait, which appears to be that of Alexander, and on the helmet is chased work representing Achilles dragging the body of Hector round the walls of Troy. Is it to be concluded from this discovery that the land of Brazil was explored by a cotemporary of Aristotle? It is probable that Ptolemy, the well known commander of Alexander's fleet, driven by tempest into what the ancients called the great ocean, and cast upon the shore of Brazil, marked the event by the erection of this monument? At all events the fact is a subject of great curiosity for the archeologists."

Pasture for swine.—A lot well seeded with clover is an elysian field for swine and will fit them for the butcher much quicker than you could qualify a dull boy for college. Besides, if the ugly but useful creatures are accommodated with a puddle and a clover patch, together with the fee simple of a snug and dry dormitory in which they may enjoy their nap after dinner, like other epicures, they will be as quiet as lambs and as fat as aldermen and will need but little more waiting on than if they were already in the park barrel, well saturated with rock salt of prime quality. But you must not allow them all these privileges, without depriving them of the natural right of rooting, otherwise they will be as much out of place in a pasture as a pig in a parlor, or a bad man in office. A few sweet apple trees in a pig pasture, used to utility to ornament and prove auxiliary to other means of bringing forward its animal products. Swine, however, should not become "pigs in clover," till about the first of May, that the grass may have a little time to get the start of their voracity.

An Englishman and lady recently travelling in Scotland, and having a strong desire to see Sir Walter Scott, sent him a note expressive of their wish to have an interview with "the Lion of the North." Sir Walter sent an immediate answer, observing that the lion was seen to the most advantage at his feeding hours, and would be very happy to see them that day at dinner. They went accordingly, and, it is needless to add, were most hospitably entertained.

From the New Orleans Argus.
SCANDALOUS OUTRAGE.—On Tuesday night some scoundrel or scoundrels, broke open the tomb of the late Col. Thomas in the Catholic burying ground where it had been deposited about eight days ago, and having opened the coffin, cut open the body on the left side, and extracted the heart and other vital parts around; and carried them off, leaving the corpse exposed on the ground, where it was found yesterday morning. We have also been informed that the grave of a lady buried a few days ago was also violated the night previous.

A new process has been discovered and brought into use at Brussels, whereby French books and journals may be printed with great facility and perfect accuracy. It consists of an operation whereby, in less than half an hour, the whole of the letter-press upon a printed sheet may be transferred to a lithographic stone, leaving the paper a complete blank. By means of a liquid the letters transferred to the stone are brought out in relief within the space of another hour, and then, with the usual application of the ordinary printing ink, 1500 or 2000 copies may be drawn off, resembling minutely the original typography. The immense advantages of this discovery, for which M. Mecus Vandermaelen has solicited a patent, may be easily conceived.

NEW GOODS.

KENNARD & LOVEDAY,
HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening, at their store House in Easton,
an extensive and complete assortment of

NEW AND FRESH GOODS,

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

THEIR ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF

DRY GOODS

Of every description

Groceries, Liquors, Hardware,

Cutlery, China, Glass and

Queensware, Wooden,

Stone and Earthen

Ware &c. &c.

They have also a few boxes of prime PORTER and ALE, and Fresh TEAS of superior quality.

Easton, April 14th (S & W)

A CARD.

WILLIAM CLARK begs leave to inform his Customers and the public generally that he has just returned home from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an

Elegant assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY

SPRING GOODS.

Of all descriptions, embracing the latest fashions and newest style, all of which will be offered extremely low for cash, or on time to punctual dealers.

May 12 3wco3w

NEW GOODS

WM. H. & P. GROOME

Have received and are now opening, a large and very complete assortment of

British, French, German, India & Domestic

DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARD-

WARE, CUTLERY, CHINA,

GLASS, QUEENSWARE, &c.

ALSO A GOOD LOT OF PENNSYLVANIA

TOW LINENS

and FRESH TEAS, of the latest importations.

Easton, April 21.

A CARD.

THE citizens of Queen Anne's, and the neighbouring counties, are respectfully informed that a FAIR, for the benefit of St. Peter's Church will be held at Queenstown, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 5th, 6th and 7th of June, proximo.

May 19.

P. S. Persons from a distance can be accommodated at Queenstown and in the neighbourhood.

SADDLERY.



WM. W. HIGGINS,

Has just returned from Baltimore with a splendid assortment of

SADDLERY,

which he will dispose of on terms the most accommodating.

May 19.

Bank of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Dec 26th, 1831.

BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz:

For deposits payable ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 5 per centum.

For deposits payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4 per centum.

On current accounts or deposits subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 3 per centum.

By order R. WILSON, Cash.

May 19 20th

CAMP-MEETING.

There will be a Camp-meeting held on the lands of Peter Willis, Esq., at Upper Hunting Creek, in Caroline county, on the 1st of June next. Christians of all denominations, and all persons disposed to attend are invited to do so.

May 12

SYLVESTER'S OFFICE,

No 33 Market Street, Baltimore.

New York Consolidated Lottery,

CLASS NO. 17, FOR 1832.

TO BE DRAWN ON

WEDNESDAY MAY 30, 1832.

66 Number Lottery, — 10 Drawn Ballots.

HIGHEST PRIZES,

\$20,000 10,000 5,000

100 PRIZES OF 1,000.

1 prize of	20,000	is	20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	3,000		3,000
100	1,000		100,000
16	500		8,000
56	100		5,600
56	80		4,480
112	50		5,600
Amounting to \$366,880			
Tickets \$10—Halves 5—Quarters 2 50			

A package of 22 whole tickets in this lottery will cost 220 dollars, and are warranted to draw net, 85 dollars—Packages of halves, quarters and eights in the same proportion.

May 19

THE SPRING FASHIONS.

MRS. RIDGAWAY

HAS just returned from Baltimore, it being the second time this Spring, and is now opening

a handsome assortment of

MILLINERY,

of the latest fashions of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. She invites her customers, and the Ladies in general, to call and look at her assortment, at the old stand, formerly kept by Mrs. Holmes, Washington street, 2d door North of the Union Tavern.

May 5 3w

LEATHER & BARK.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public, that they have opened, and intend constantly keeping at the Hat Store of Mr. Ennalls Roszell, opposite the Court House,

A FULL & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

UPPER & SOLE LEATHER,

which they will sell for Cash, Hides, Tan Bark or country produce. We wish to purchase 150 Cords of Tan Bark, for which cash, and the usual price will be given.

H. E. BATEMAN, & Co.

May 12 4w (W)

JAMES GARDETTE,

DENTIST,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

WILL REMAIN IN EASTON A SHORT TIME.

H E may be consulted in the various branches of his profession at Mr. Lowe's.

J. G. not having made suitable arrangement for receiving Ladies will by preference attend upon such as desire his professional services at their residences.

Reference, John M. G. Emory, J. B. Eccleston, J. Wickes, 4th Esqrs.

March 24

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber suit desirous of disposing of his landed property hitherto advertised, will sell upon inviting terms, his farm called Hickory Ridge. Persons desirous of an high and healthy situation near Easton, with other advantages rarely to be met with; would do well to come and view the premises early.

JOSEPH K. NEALE.

Dec. 10 6m

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Thomas B. Daffin late of Caroline county deceased, are hereby notified that the 3d & final dividend of the estate of the said deceased is now made. The creditors are therefore requested to call on the subscriber as soon as they can, conveniently, to receive their respective dividends.

JO. RICHARDSON, adm'r. with the

will annexed of Thos. B. Daffin.

May 12 6w

LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE the FARM near Miles River Ferry, called Botfield's Addition, adjoining the lands of Lambert W. Spencer, Esquire, containing 1104 acres.

This FARM is in a high state of cultivation, and the improvements in good order. Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to view the premises and make application to the subscriber, who will remain here until about the first of June.

JOSIAH BOTFIELD.

may 19 3w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore county, in Maryland letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of John Dillehunt, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated and proved on or before the fifth day of November next as they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers. Given under our hands this third day of May, 1832.

THOS. SEWELL, } Ex'rs.

JAS. P. BAYLESS. }

may 19 4w

TO RENT,

AND possession given immediately, the St Michaels Steam Mill, with all the machinery in good order, and a stock of good seasoned wood.

For terms apply to

SAM'L. HARRISON.

Rich Neck, April 7, 1832

PRINTING

Of every description handsomely executed at this

OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

HAS commenced her regular routes, leaving Baltimore from the end of Dugan's Wharf every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) and Easton. Returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (by Castle Haven) Annapolis and Baltimore.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Centerville (by Corsica) and Chestertown, and return the same days.

All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

April 7

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE subscribers offer at Private Sale that valuable estate,

OAKWOOD;

the property of the late Dr. W. T. Ringgold situated on Corsica Creek a branch of Chester River, about 45 miles from Baltimore, and six miles from Centerville. It contains a tract of 1100 acres, of which 600 acres is heavy primitive timber, a large proportion suitable for ship builders, say white oak, cedar, and locust—and lying on navigable water.

The arable land is naturally an excellent soil, and might be made, by proper management and at a small expense, one of the most productive estates in Queen Anne's County, as it abounds with marble and other native manures, of the finest quality, and easy of access. Fish and wild fowl are abundant in their seasons—and the situation is one of the most salubrious on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

The improvements consist of a two

story Brick Dwelling,

with a frame wing attached, kitchen smoke house, carriage house, granary, two corn houses, barn with stabling, overseer's house and quarter. The purchaser will have the privilege of seeding a crop of wheat the ensuing fall, and full possession given on the 1st of January 1833—and also an opportunity of furnishing himself from the present stock of horses, horned cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., to be disposed of at public sale the ensuing autumn.

As the wood land is much more than is necessary for the farm, a portion of it would be disposed of in lots to suit purchasers if application is made in time. The property can be examined at any time upon application to Mr. Asbury Carter, residing on the premises, any communication addressed to either of the undersigned, in Chestertown, will be promptly attended to.

W. S. Matthews.

G. P. Holleyday.

N. B. If this property is not sold by the first of August next, it will be rented for the following year to a good tenant.

The Baltimore Patriot, Elkton Press, Del. Journal, Centerville Times, Gazette Easton, will copy the above and forward their accounts to the Kent Inquirer.

May 12, 1832 12w

LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, will offer for sale, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot county, on TUESDAY the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of one and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all that part of a tract or parcel of Land, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, near Choptank River called Marsh Land, which was devised to William Martin by his father, Henry Martin, and conveyed by William Martin to James Cain, and mortgaged by James Cain, to the said President, Directors and Company, containing the quantity of one hundred and sixty five acres of land more or less.

The Sale will be on a credit of six months for one half of the purchase money, and twelve months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say the purchaser must pay at the end of six months one half of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; and at the end of twelve months, the residue of the purchase money with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid—after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,

Cashier of the Branch

Bank at Easton.

Branch Bank, at Easton,

May 5 1832

LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the President Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland will offer for sale, at public auction, at the dwelling House on the Premises, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that Farm or Plantation, lying and being in Talbot County, on Choptank river which belonged to Wm. Ross, and was mortgaged by him to the said President, Directors and Company, and consists of a part of a tract of land commonly called Woolsey Manor, part of another tract of land called Loves Rambles & contains the quantity of 226 acres of Land, more or less. This Farm is well situated and the Land is considered of good quality—the waters near & adjoining abound in fish, oysters and wild fowl.

The sale will be made on a credit of nine months, for one third of the purchase money, eighteen months for another third of the purchase money, and twenty four months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of nine months from the day of sale, one third of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, another third of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid, and at the end of twenty four months, from the day of sale, the residue of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid; after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

Branch Bank at Easton

Easton, April 7th 1832 (S & W)

UNION TAVERN.

RECENTLY occupied by Wm. C. Ridgway, and having undergone a thorough white washing, and cleansing, is now in order for the reception of visitors. The subscriber would respectfully beg leave to say, that he shall endeavor to accommodate all who may see fit to call upon him, he will be prepared with grain, blades, and hay with careful ostlers, and his table will be supplied with such as the market will afford—his Bar is well supplied with the best of liquors.

The public's humble serv't.

HENRY CLIFT.

Easton, May 12 3w W

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

April Term, A. D. 1832.
ON application of Mrs. Elizabeth Wrightson, administratrix of James Wrightson, late of Talbot County, deceased,—It is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of my office affixed this 11th day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Test JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot County

In compliance to the above order

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county letters of administration on the personal estate of James Wrightson late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 16th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 11th day of May in the year of our Lord 1832.

ELIZABETH WRIGHTSON, adm'r.

of James Wrightson, dec'd.

May 12

The Splendid thorough bred Stallion

JOHN OF ROANOKE

Will resume his stand in Easton for the ensuing season, on the first day of April, and will continue at the same place throughout the season.

THE TERMS ARE:

\$12 the spring's chance, payable on or before the first day of September next, and \$18 to insure a mare with foal, payable on or before the first day of February next.

Mares sent from a distance will be furnished with pasturage and grain if required, on very moderate terms. For further particulars see handbills.

Edward N. Hambleton.

Nicholas Goldsborough.

Richard Spencer.

Easton, March 24 1f

YOUNG RINALDO.



THIS splendid young horse, remarkable for his fine form, strength, activity and resemblance to his sire, John Randolph's Rinaldo, will stand this season, at the following places, viz:—At Easton every Monday and Tuesday, At the Trappe every Saturday.—The rest of the week at the subscriber's farm, about four miles from Easton. Season will commence on the 26th of March and end on the 29th of June.

—TERMS—

Ten Dollars for the Spring's chance, payable on the 1st of September next—Fifteen dollars to ensure that the mare is got with foal; should the mare lose her foal from ill-treatment, disease or accident, still the insurance money will be expected—Five dollars for a single leap—Fifty cents in every case to the groom.

Description and Pedigree.