

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIOLENCE."

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1838

VOL. IV. NO. 6.

NEW SERIES.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

It is printed and published every

TUESDAY MORNING,

BY

GEO. W. SHERWOOD,

(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE STATE.)

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POETRY

STANZAS,

Containing some account of the property, last

of the late, and what are its fruits?

By the Hon. EDWARD PALFREY.

What are the joys of the poet's life?

What are its pleasures, and what are its pains?

What are its sorrows, and what are its gains?

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"Nay, then, if he be so, it were worth a coronet to see him."

"And have you never, is it possible, beheld him?"

"Never, how should I; he has been away—abroad; he has just returned to Italy."

"Ay, madam; but before he went, and since his return he has, I am almost afraid to say often crossed your path."

"Mine, Giulietta, what do you mean?"

"I mean, madam, this young painter loves you; he has long loved you with a kind of adoration which belongs only to enthusiasm, refinement, intellect, and genius."

"How you run on!—are a child, Giulietta—you jest."

"No, madam."

"And if you do not, what care I. This young man is audacious if he presume to think of me before I have interchanged a word with him—before I know his character or listen to his voice."

"Ah! but madam, you have listened to his voice. It was he who sang beneath your window last year, and who saved you in the path by the river from the ruffian Bamoulli. Despairing of your favor—his genius is ever modest—he withdrew from Florence and went abroad to foreign lands—beyond the Alps—scarcely know where. There his genius for painting drew all eyes, and he has carried his art so far, that no noble is richer and no painter more renowned. He has just returned—this is his first work here. The critics are in raptures, and his brother artists are dying of envy."

"Well, I hope he has long ago forgotten me, said you with a passing blush. I remember the boy you speak of a mere child; noble and prince-like, certainly, but a silly boy. I never supposed he had been bold enough to think of me; travel has doubtless cured him. It was an idle dream."

"Ah! no, madam, Signor Dominica loves you; he sought me yesterday, and to say the truth, induced me to persuade you here that he might learn your opinion of the production."

"It is most beautiful, it is heavenly; but where found he a face so lovely—not on earth surely?"

"I know as much," said Bertio.

"I could have sworn it! Anetelo!"

"To be sure!" exclaimed a third—"I always said it was a secret!"

"The lucky dog! I, too, will visit Flanders!" cried Bertio. "I am only five-and-thirty—quite a boy!"

"And how my naughty mistress, who queues it so before the rest of us, how she softened in his favour!"

"He is a rare fellow, and rolls in gold."

"She will marry him if he wishes—she is young, and untainted—and her own mistress what!"

"Jupiter—what a lucky dog."

"I swear," said old Bertio, "I will go to Flanders too!"

It was night, and a very bright moon slowly ascending in the heaven, rendered everything so visible, only in more softened outlines, as in the day. The young lover had wandered forth in a secluded path by the river, which wound its way through the thick groves. He was not, however, long allowed to be alone. Castagna, the friend and guide of his silent years, joined him, and they walked together a long time, and conversed earnestly. At length Castagna said—

"Dominica, you know that I have ever cherished for you an affection all paternal. I have watched over your interests with fidelity and vigilance. I have been your best friend, and so I esteem you, dear Castagna."

"But what is friendship, Dominica? It is mutual confidence. It is an interchange of each other's thoughts and sympathies. If you have troubles you communicate them. If you have pleasures, you divide them. Ah! I have known friendship. Too well I know what it is. Too long I have sighed for a true and real return!"

"Am I not your friend, Castagna?"

"No!—oh, no!"

"No!—how—you jest!"

"You hold a secret from me, Dominica. Between friends there are no secrets."

"But, Castagna, this is a part of my profession. To ask it of me is to ask my fame. You are yourself so good an artist, that you stand at the head of the art in Florence."

"Not now—not since you have returned."

"But I freely confess to all that, not skill alone but a remarkable mechanical discovery only, places me in the eminence which—how—you weep Castagna—"

"Did I rise to my height? I did not know that I had left my lashes. I am old, and tender-hearted—and sometimes I think that I am almost falling into my dotage. Yes, Dominica, I did shed a tear—not from disappointment at losing the secret, no—but at the fading away of a vision—a rainbow of the heart—a bright, deceitful, false—"

"My dear and good Castagna, what is it you would say?"

"Your friendship, my beloved and once-trusted Dominica, I thought it mine. I pleased myself with the idea that you once loved me! Except yourself, there was no one on earth to whom my heart clung secretly. I have seen you a boy at my feet. I have watched your course to manhood with father's solicitude and delight. I have not always, perhaps, sufficiently discovered my feelings—but—"

"Yes, my dear Castagna, I know you have always loved me. You once saved my life at the risk of your own—"

"I did. I was determined not to remember that incident again."

"Moreover, when I was in want you furnished me gold."

"That, too, I feared you had forgotten."

"And, Castagna—perhaps, indeed, I feel convinced that I have not been right in concealing from you my inmost thoughts and knowledge. Yet in relating to you the secret which you desire, I am about to make a great sacrifice. You are now the first Florentine artist, after myself. Possessed of this secret you will be the first. Yet, on condition that you never reveal it, it shall be disclosed to you."

"I solemnly swear that I will never reveal it. I know then, that at Florence, I had a learned man, who taught me to despise water colour, and to paint—"

"In oil!"

"In oil!—I see. And you have told this to no one?"

"Not one human being this side the Alps has the slightest conception of it but we two. This paper contains the details. It will reach you all you desire. Now, have I not tested my friendship, Castagna?"

"Nobly, Dominica—most nobly—embrace me—"

And they parted.

Dominica had received from nature the gift of genius. The same partial providence which had invested him with inspiration, had bestowed on him the form of Narcissus and the heart of Loder. It sometimes happens that some beings appear among men recalling the golden days when the gods walked through the woods and mingled among the shepherds. The lady of his dreams was like himself, of half celestial mind and form. To his enthusiastic soul, this young creature had presented herself as the star of the evening. He watched and worshipped it as something not of the earth—where he reached—a light created to illumine other and distant spheres—since happy by it, like a sad wanderer of the deep, he might sometimes behold it, and utter to its kindling beams his unrequited, his unnumbered prayers. What was his emotion when certain tokens awoke in his bosom a hope, a dream, an instinct indefinable as the light which first heralds the morn, but more intoxicating than the breath which rises from the valleys and mingles with evening dew.

He had cherished only two burning hopes—the one was to see the other love. The first he had acquired. Europe began to murmur at his name with applause, and it was already recorded where future generations might read, and now, as if fortune in a laughing mood had resolved to fill his goblet to the very brim—the wildest and most delicious vision of his fancy was about to be realized. He was going to stand before that young s-rash, whose eyes had already said more than his tongue dared utter, more than his heart dared to dream. He courted to himself in a kind of listless idleness.

"To-morrow—to-morrow—at length to-morrow—roll on, leaden hours—oh, when will it be to-morrow?"

"A secret!" cried the knot of artists gathered together in conclave in the grand square by the old tower.

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me—said my thanks be—this—and this—and this!"

"The moonbeams glanced from a glittering blade; it keen point, at each thrust, pierced deep to the heart."

"There was a heavy splash in the river—the boat sailed silently from before the moon—the breeze gently waved the tree-tops—Castagna stood alone."

"At length cried he—at length, then, I am the first in Florence. I am without a rival!"

This incident, which marked the introduction of oil-painting into Italy, is related on the authority of Lanzi.

From the Fincastle (Va.) Democrat.

EXECUTION OF JACOB F. CHASTREER

This cold blooded, reckless individual was hanged to eternity, in the presence of two or three thousand spectators, at this place on the 29th of December, in pursuance of the sentence of the Court, delivered by his Honor, Judge Allen, at the September term, a few days after his conviction, by a jury of his country, of the "wilful, deliberate and premeditated murder of George Blake," and we venture to assert, that no man, in any age, or any country, ever met such a disgraceful end more firmly—indeed, we believe that his indomitable spirit prevented him from making a single struggle after he was swung off, for he was never seen to move either hand or foot during the whole time that he was hanging. His history published at our office, from which he read several pages standing on his gallows under the gallows, and which he acknowledged was "written by his own hand," is a record of a life of crime.

Within the time of his confinement he had been a member of the "atrocious" gang, which had been guilty of, and his only regret while in jail, was that he had not committed more murders. He acknowledged that he had committed a great many crimes of a very aggravated nature "in the eye of the law," for many of which, however, did not attribute any blame to himself, but considered all chargeable to the "Heavenly disposition" of the family he came from, and the manner in which he had been treated by the world. He stated that death was a debt which we all had to pay, at one time or other, and it mattered little whether it occurred a few years earlier or later—that he had always been fond of paying his debts, and intimated that from the villainies he had committed he was at least even with the world, and therefore was not about to die a moment too soon.

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I die horse of mine was attacked with this disease last winter, and two months after we discovered it was consumed in experience of various kinds, when I became discouraged, and gave up the horse as lost. The tumor became appalling, so much so, that the owner became appalled, and he was about to give up the horse as lost. I was called in, and advised me to sell my horse at the best price that I could get; of the above reward I accidentally heard of the above reward, and I tried it, and with complete success. No trace of the disease remains, although when I commenced the application, the horse was so bad that he could not drop his head low enough to drink, unless he was driven into deep water. I have no doubt the remedy is a specific, if applied in time. How long before the tumor breaks, the application, to be successful, must be made, I am not able to say—but three months or more must have been three months advancing, before we commenced our application.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
IRA CLIZBE.

From the Globe.
"THE WAR PARTY IN PEACE, THE PEACE PARTY IN WAR."

The public will have perceived, with not a little surprise, the debate on our brave appropriation proposed to support our citizen soldiers, who are pouring out their blood in the swamps of Florida. It was blood in the swamps for two days by the Opposition leaders, and in the end two votes recorded against it! Nothing shows more distinctly the character of the warfare waged against the Administration than the noise and lury with which it is assailed and "THE IMPOTENT CONCLUSION" in which the attacks of assaultants result. Mr. BIDDLE, Mr. BELL, Mr. H. EVERETT, Mr. BIDDLE, were all vehement in their attempts to turn the hearts of the adherents against giving support to the Administration in its efforts to bring the Indians to submission. The reports given in the Intelligence and Globe are but meagre sketches of the Federal sympathy exhibited to encourage the Seminoles, and prepare the public mind to turn its indignation from that ferocious banditti of savages, which, not content with violating a treaty of peace, they had enjoyed the advantage in advance, had in return butchered and slaughtered the Government among them, and slaughtered the whole Seminoles converted the perfidious perpetrators of these murders, committed notoriously against the will of the Chief of the tribe, into heroes in the eyes of Federalism. They are extolled in the presence of Ross and the Cherokee; the Seminoles, who, it appears, in the disguise of mediators, have carried into the lurking places of the Seminoles, the intelligence that, if they would hold out for another campaign, their friends in Congress would be in the majority, and withhold the supplies necessary to bring them to submission; and that they might thus reconquer the country for which they had received the equivalent. That their Cherokee friends had warrant for all they said, in the way of encouraging the Seminoles to stand out in their bloody revolt, is manifest from the disposition avowed by the Federal leaders, north and south. That our readers may see that the remarks of these men were rather extended than exaggerated, as set down by the reporters for the Globe, we quote some scraps from the debate as given in the Intelligence.

"In this way there have been dragged from us the nine or ten millions of dollars which have already been lavished on this disgraceful, wicked, fatal contest."

"At this moment there is no war in Florida, but that which is kept up by the Government officers, and by the people who are battling and fighting on the money of the nation voted by this House to prosecute that war."

"Will they let us know many harpies are now feasting on the spoils of Government in that Territory?"

In reply to the able and eloquent reply of Mr. Downing of Florida, showing that the treaty with the Seminoles had been fairly made by James Gadsden, (an honorable man as ever lived) that they had violated the ends ceded to them in return, and confirmed all its stipulations, after months of deliberation, and approving the exchange, and receiving the additional consideration in money, Mr. Wise repeated, in defiance of notorious facts, that "The United States commissioners, when they had once got their Indian colleagues across the river Mississippi, persuaded and bribed them to make a treaty there, which they accordingly did. But the treaty was never confirmed by the Seminoles nation, say therefore, that the Seminoles tribe, with whom you are at war for a breach of treaty, never did make the treaty; they took the inferior steps to a treaty, which the United States authorities chose to regard as making the treaty, but no such treaty was ever confirmed, and I affirm again that this was treacherous in its inception, and if opportunity shall be afforded me, the fact can be fully demonstrated as that other similar and undeniable fact, THAT YOU NEVER MADE A VALID TREATY WITH THE CHEROKEES."

In this passage will be seen the motive of the Cherokee mediators for making their mission of persuasion to induce the Seminoles to emigrate, an opportunity of conveying the information that they had a party in Congress, which would not only (if they were fully obtained a control over the Government) withhold the means of enforcing the execution of their treaty, but would undertake to set aside that of the Cherokee, as well as that of the Seminoles, notwithstanding these tribes had received immense sums of the consideration money. This account, too, for the zeal manifested by Mr. EVERETT of Vermont, but the other day, in pressing the Cherokee memorial to the effect upon the House, and Mr. BELL's support on that occasion. It is evident that the energies of the Opposition are to be directed against the Government, and in aid of the Indians.

But to proceed with the testimony of Mr. Wise.
"The appropriation now asked for, I believe, instead of arresting the hostilities in Florida, its only effect will be to render that unhappy Territory still more desolate."

He had in his first speech on the same day, declared that the people in Florida were "latter and latter" on the spoils of these very appropriations!
He goes on to give his reasons why he would not now appropriate, by recurrence to the past.

"I voted the money asked for. I voted more and more year after year. I helped to pour out the public money in floods for the same object, till the reports of the NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC AND DISGRACE HAVE COME UP TO ME WITH A TONGUE TO WHICH I NEVER LISTEN. I cannot refuse. It is a public duty to inquire. What has been the course of the war? HAVE NOT CORPSES AFTER CORPSES BEEN MANNACED, FROM DADÉ'S BLOODY FIELD TO THE LAST DISASTROUS BATTLE? YOU HAVE CAPTURED MICANOPY and OCEOLA, and does not OCEOLA boast in his prison to this day, does not OCEOLA boast in his prison to this day, does not forty braves have been taken? And this not the utmost force of a nation which, a little while ago, was beating France, and now talks of calling England to explanation about the capture of the steamboat Caroline. YOU HAVE BEEN PUTTING ON YOUR STRENGTH FOR YEARS, AND YOU HAVE KILLED ABOUT FORTY BRAVES."

It is OCEOLA'S LANGUAGE to which Mr. Wise "must listen." He takes it for granted that our brave and self-devoted volunteers and soldiers are altogether unequal to the swamps, and his brother, who is dead in the hammocks, and fire from their concealments in the hammocks, and in the rest of the Alligators, who murder in time of peace, by stealing upon their unsuspecting victims, and shooting them down on their hearts, and in time of war from ambushes in morasses, are the flower of chivalry in the eyes of Mr. Wise. He says of the assassin of Gen. THOMAS:
"Indian or white man, I cannot but say that he excites my wonder and admiration. This nation and its army are bound to accord him praise for his great qualities and achievements, and if he is not to be believed, because he is an Indian, I can point to white witnesses who will confirm his testimony."

And what does he think of the brave men who have confronted privation of every sort, death in every shape; who have been preyed upon by the diseases of the climate, and exposed themselves naked to the deadly Indian rifle, while wading through swamps to drive them from the angle of covert it surrounded? Mr. Wise pronounces his opinion very summarily:
"I say further, that this war has been conducted in a manner morally wrong. It has been marked on our part by perfidy after perfidy, and treachery upon treachery."

And what does Mr. Wise propose under the state of things thus portrayed? He asks:
"Why may they not be suffered to remain on their own? The remnants of the Seminole are now in that Commonwealth, and to this day they continue regularly to bring their pairs of wild ducks as tribute to secure the tenure of their land. Let these Indians alone, and they will gradually melt away and disappear before the white population. But if you insist on driving them away, what is to become of them?"

In this idea, Mr. EVERETT of Vermont, (Mr. BELL's abolition friend,) cordially concurred. Mr. EVERETT (says the Intelligence report):
"I avowed myself unwilling to carry on this war any longer, though he was not for yielding. He wished a pacificatory course to be tried. He would arm the Executive with authority and appropriations to enable him to adopt a course which should terminate it pacifically."

compliment to Mr. Buchanan of the U. States Senate.
The bad effects of the existing system of American Banking are at length beginning fully to develop themselves. For several days past, crash after crash has been announced, and Heaven only knows where it is to stop. But much good may possibly grow out of those unfortunate failures, and a scourged people will learn experience though purchased at an almost insufferable price. A judicious system of Banking is requisite—indispensable, and to which we presume no one objects. But the indiscriminate manner in which corporate powers have a late been granted, certainly calls for unequivocal condemnation. The system is absolutely insecure, and the people are daily becoming convinced of the fact, and will we hope claim greater security than corporate privileges of Banks generally guarantee, by taking the subject boldly into hand, and demanding such reformation as experience has but too sadly taught. For saying thus much, we may incur the ire of some very sensitive people, and be denounced as "destructive" in our sentiments; but we feel conscious that the principles of a morality and justice back us in our views, and therefore take the responsibility of boldly advancing them, however humble they may be.

We submit the following articles, which will no doubt be read with interest, as they throw much light upon a subject, in which all feel more or less concerned.
From the Pennsylvania.

We submit the comments of the N. York Journal of Commerce, upon a recent article in behalf of the U. S. Bank, issued by the Philadelphia Gazette, and request attention to both as having an important connection with the history of the Bank, and the very well understood, and that the "great regulator" is not considered enough. It seems that the representatives of Banks in other States, sent here to consult as to a resumption, are to be denounced as a "set of miserable and most ungrateful politicians"—a knot of "felicitous" malcontents, party backs "flickish traders" &c. As for the "great regulator" that "bullying tone and arrogant demeanor, which betray its fears, and expose its weakness." Such a course on behalf of its friends, is a sufficient evidence of its inability to resume, and will satisfy the public that this Bank is the only obstacle to a speedy return to specie payments. This was apparent from its course in the Bank Convention, and no one, even among the most prejudicial of its adherents, can longer shut his eyes to the fact.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.
Specie Payments.—The pressure of public opinion begins to be inconvenient to Mr. Biddle, and his newspapers are making a grand effort to turn the current. We hope our own banks, and our commonwealth will look to their own dignity in such an emergency, by leaving the Treasury to its general, and in good condition, and could resume specie payments now. We have no doubt that they would be glad to do so, but for the Bank of the United States, which resists every movement in that direction. And now the papers in its interest set up a furious attack upon our Banks, merely because they have committed the offence of desisting to resume. Mr. Biddle's position is most humiliating, but he is obliged to keep it. Whatever show he may make of Bank balances in his favor, those balances are available, and chiefly due from Banks which are in fact but his branches;—while he is pressed with active balances against him of three millions in Philadelphia, besides owing the banks which act as his agents here, a balance of near half a million more, and our Banks which, keep accounts with him, a further large sum. These balances are rapidly increasing, and they cannot be wiped off but by such an issue of bonds as would put at hazard the credit of the Bank. In process of time the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States may resume, but now she cannot. The determination of our Banks to send a deputation to Philadelphia, therefore, must be futile, as seems to have been well understood by the gentlemen appointed; for most of them have declined.

What was the result? The New York delegation were denounced in advance, and the object of their mission met with no favor from Mr. Biddle or any of the Institutions over which he had any influence.

THE BRITISH BANK.—We learn from the Whig papers that Mr. Jackson agent of the U. S. Bank, has disposed of \$7,000,000 more of its stock in England. This we presume is what the Whigs will call rendering it more American in its character. When all the stock is held in England, we presume that it will have arrived at the perfection of its nationality.—Pittsburg Mercury.

BALANCING THE BOOKS.—In the "Resources" of the U. S. Bank is a sum set down under the "exceedingly insignificant item of 'Miscellaneous'" than 21,378,580 dollars, while the aggregate of all the other banks of the State under the same head is 3,658,404. And notwithstanding all her European agencies, and her traffic in Cotton, &c. she will only have left, after paying her deposits, the sum of \$539,081 to redeem her circulation of \$745,003.—Ibid.

Yesterday the American Bank closed its doors.—Will the Atlas tell us that this institution was managed by friends of the present Administration? Will it deny that there have proved to the satisfaction of every honest man, that the failures of the banks previous to this were occasioned by the bad management of men directly opposed to the present Administration? It cannot deny that we have proof positive as to why we are on these matters, and we defy that paper or any other paper to show to the contrary.

We charge upon that paper and other federal papers, and the federal party, all the evils growing out of these unfortunate occurrences. We tell them that the *sic utere* motto. Did not Mr. Sturge, a federalist, of Boston, Chairman of the Committee on Banks and Banking, in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1830, say that he would grant a charter for a bank to every one that would ask? Did not the federal party go on granting charters after charters? Did not the President of the United States, Hon. Myron Lawrence, as the chairman of a Committee to investigate the affairs of the Chelsea Bank and others, report that they were in excellent condition? What happened soon

afterwards? The facts are too notorious to be repeated. The Chelsea Bank failed! The federal party in this State cannot deceive the people much longer in bank matters. What party can sustain itself in pursuing a course so directly at variance with every principle of morality and justice?—They have built up the system and they will be buried in its ruins. They are even now trying to "prop up a rotten house when falling," but they will not succeed, the whole system MUST BE CHANGED.—Nothing short of this will satisfy the people. And the sooner the work is commenced the better.—Boston Advocate.

Another Crash.—The American and Kilby Banks were in the muds yesterday—it is said that satisfactory arrangements have been made relative to the Kilby and that the 'Association' will receive their bills again this morning—but as for the American, it has gone hook and line. Here's new work for the Atlas—give us the history of this pure whig bank neighbor—let us see you denounce all who owe it as unscrupulous swindlers—show off your sympathy for the poor bill holders—come, walk up—toe the mark. When you have got through with the American, just turn your eye glass toward the Hancock, and tell us who are the debtors there; after this we will give you a few more jobs. You have commenced this system, now let it be followed up to the end. Go ahead.—Boston Post of Saturday.

WHIG & ADVOCATE:
EASTON, MD.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1838.

The probability is that the Mississippi contested election will be sent back to the people for adjustment.

Mr. Rives has introduced in the Senate his substitute for Mr. Wright's Sub-Treasury Bill, which came upon yesterday, when Mr. R. was to address the Senate in support of his project.

We invite attention to an article in today's paper from the Globe on the subject of the Florida war. Mr. Wise is handled very unmercifully, and deservedly so.

The Whig House of Representatives of Ohio, have passed a bill making stockholders liable for all the notes issued. Oh! the destructives!

As an evidence of the popularity of Mr. Duncan's speech (which we published a week or two since) we have seen it published in every Democratic paper with which we exchange.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.
The Mississippi contested election, which has occupied so much time in the House of Representatives, has been decided in favor of the claimants, Messrs. Word and Prentiss.—This is a most singular movement after the contrary decision of Congress at the special session declaring Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson members for the whole twenty-fifth Congress. If Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson were at that time entitled to seats for the whole term, we cannot conceive how a lapse of one or two months should forfeit that right. But we presume, to use the words of Mr. Bell, that "all the facts" material to a correct decision were not at that time in possession of the House.—However correct the decision now, we must say that the decision of the special session was most absurdly ridiculous and calls for unqualified condemnation, if it was made without "a knowledge of all the facts material to a correct decision of the question presented."

In the first stage of this question, Mr. Bronson moved the following resolution:
Resolved, That Messrs S. S. Prentiss and T. J. Word are not members of the 25th Congress, and are not entitled to their seats in the House as such.
The question pending being on the motion of striking out all after the word "Resolved" and inserting as follows: "That the resolution of this House of the 31 October last, declaring that Samuel J. Gholson and John F. H. Claiborne were duly elected members of the 25th Congress, was agreed to without a knowledge of all the facts which were material to a correct decision of the question presented, and the same is hereby rescinded."
Resolved further, That Messrs. Prentiss & Word were duly elected members of the 25th Congress, under the State of Mississippi, in November last, and are entitled to their seats as such.
Mr. Bell's amendment was finally adopted by a vote of 119 to 113.
Immediately after this decision, Mr. Howard of this State, arose, briefly addressed the House, and concluded by offering resolutions, proposing to send the election back to the people of Mississippi—where it should go, in our opinion, if Congress has not stability enough to last it a fortnight.

differs with us on this single question? He is grossly mistaken. Does any one believe, that we are going to abandon our principles, and throw ourselves into the arms of the Whigs? He is eminently deceived. Does he believe, that we have taken our present course from any thing else than an honest conviction of its propriety? He is also mistaken. Does he believe that we are going to change it from any motive of selfish interest, or temporary calculation? He will again find himself deceived. We are still cool—still conciliatory—still firm—and we repeat that we are cool enough to know, that we shall survive "the false fire of the moment."

A RIDDLE.—The following riddle has been handed us for publication. We cheerfully comply with the request, and should be gratified to receive a solution.
A RIDDLE.—Composed by a Lady.
There is now arrived and may be seen in this town a prophet, whose generation in this world was before Adam; he was with Noah in the Ark; with Christ before he was crucified; he knew Noah's father, neither did he suck the breast of his mother; he goes barefoot like a friar; he wears no hat; his coat is not dyed, neither woven or spun—it is neither silk, hair, linen, or woollen; yet of very fine color and gloss. He walks boldly in the face of his enemies, without any rod or stick, and yet hath such a weapon, as man never has used, to defend himself from his enemies. He is often abused by bad men;—at a season his voice is understood by all nations and all sorts of people: He declareth the day of the Lord is at hand; as he prophesies the doors fly open. Poor women have reason to rejoice that such a prophet has come to set before their foolish husbands a patron of sobriety. He is one whose sayings are ever to be found true. He taketh but little rest; and is admired by all for his diligence; he sleeps in no bed or chair but always standing or crouching; neither does he pull off his clothes. As for religion he appears to be more inclined to the Papists than the Protestants; for he continually keeps Lent. He eats no flesh, neither does he take any strong drink, but water entirely; his diet is moderate; he taketh no money if offered him; he careth not for the pomp and vanities of this wicked world; he is neither Whig nor Tory, Democrat nor Federalist; he denies no article of the Christian faith, he never preached but one sermon, and that was so convincing to a good many of his sins, that it drew tears from his eyes, and he was never easy until he was really converted. He is not the Wandering Jew, nor the Son of Noah—the old Levite, or Saint John, as many wrongly suppose.

More than once I have heard it asked; why the Farmers and other country people of Talbot do not patronize Easton, north, and Baltimore less. The answer is simple, and ready. Because they find it more expedient. Why is it thus? I must answer, that the Eastonians themselves principally cause it to remain so. For they have it in their power to remedy it. A disinterested person needs but attempt to reach the town during the winter season, to be convinced of the truth of my remark. I have seen the roads that lead out of town, for a mile or two, so muddy, that it would frequently baffle both man and horse to encounter them. The streets of the town are not paved. And there are few amusements in any to "while away a dull day." But it may be asked, how are the Eastonians to remedy the defects in the roads? Are not the roads under the control of the county Court? True they are. But as the Eastonians are most interested, let them take an active part, and see that the laws respecting the roads are carried into effect; let them petition for such other laws and regulations as are necessary; let them as a body pave all the streets; and each individual use every proper exertion to render the time of the business-men and visitors agreeable. If this is done, soon we will see it resorted to with as much pleasure, as is its little neighbor across the Choptank, where pleasure, with all her pageant train, dwells. In addition to what has been said, I would advise the merchants to have large granaries; and to take grain in exchange for their goods. If they would do so, we would no longer hear complaints about "little business." Talbot undoubtedly is one of the richest and most delightful counties on the Eastern Shore; and why should not Easton be one of the best towns for business. If the Eastonians do not make some exertion, I am afraid that our town, which heretofore received so many prizes, will no longer deserve them. She as "pleasure's resort," will be viewed only in the retrospect. Eastonians remember that one dollar spent now will return four or five hereafter. Appear and sleep not in the mid-day of enterprise.

LIPIA DET.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.
ANNAPOLIS, January 29th, 1838.

In the House, to day, the following leaves to report bills were granted:
To Mr. Wilson—A bill to incorporate the Independent Order of Red Men.
To Mr. Williams—A bill providing that the Rules of the Courts of the State be published for the information of the People—And a bill to prevent unnecessary costs in case of appeal from the Court of Chancery.
The following bills were reported—
By Mr. Williams—A bill to confirm the Clerks and Registers bill of last session.
By Mr. Geary—A supplement to the act relating charges for transportation on the B. & O. R. R.
By Mr. Roberts—A bill for the encouragement of Agriculture and Manufactures.
By Mr. Conroy—A bill for the preservation of the estates of Minors in the hands of Guardians.
Mr. Brown's bill to tax theatrical exhibitions, &c., was passed.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 30, 1838.

In Senate, to-day, Mr. COTTMAN reported a bill for the protection and preservation of the rights of married women.
The resolutions submitted by Mr. JONES, relative to the Currency were adopted.
In the House, leave was given Mr. JOLLIFF, to report a supplement to the act providing for the inspection, weighing, and measurement of Coal.
Mr. GILES presented a petition of Elizabeth Brown, of Baltimore, praying to be divorced from her husband, John Brown.
Also a petition of Solomon Elting and others Commissioners appointed to superintend the repair of the Court House, and the erection of fire proof offices in Baltimore, praying an additional appropriation.
Mr. TURNER reported a supplement to the act of 1834, authorizing the repair of said Court House, &c. which passed both branches—It provides for a further appropriation.
Mr. GILES presented the petition of the Friends' Yearly Meeting of Baltimore, praying the abolition of Lotteries—referred to the Committee on that subject.
On motion of Mr. GALLAGHER, leave was given him to report a bill to incorporate the Watchman's United Beneficial Society of Baltimore.
Mr. KERR, from the Committee on the Library, submitted a report relative to that institution.
The bill divorcing Samuel and Elizabeth Painter, of Baltimore County, was amended and passed.
Mr. ALEXANDER'S bill for the maintenance of the public faith, was taken up—when Mr. SMITHSON moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert a section declaring it unnecessary to authorize the Treasurer to purchase specie for the payment of the public creditors who may demand the same, or where the faith of the State requires it.
Mr. SOLLERS proposed as a substitute for the proposed amendment, a section declaring it inexpedient at this time to authorize the Treasurer to pay the public debts in specie.
A debate ensued in which Messrs. ALEXANDER, KERR, SOLLERS and HOWIE participated—and before any further action was had, the House adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, February 1, 1838.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Blocher, leave was given to report a bill to establish the Western Boundary of this State as agreed upon at the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.
On motion of Mr. Frazier, the resolutions submitted by Mr. Blocher to pay members in specie were called up.
Mr. Williams offered as a substitute a resolution declaring that there is but one currency recognized by this State, and that all public creditors shall be paid in the same kind of currency without distinction.
Before any definite action was had on this subject—the hour arrived for taking up Mr. Alexander's bill for the maintenance of public faith.
Messrs. Sellers, G. H. Ashborough, Hillen, Giles, and Alexander continued the debate.
A motion was made to postpone the bill until the 1st day of June (on indefinite post-ponement) and carried by a vote of 38 to 35.
Mr. SMITHSON submitted a resolution to authorize the Treasurer to purchase and apply, heretofore, so much current coin as may be demanded by those of the public creditors who have been reported by the Commissioner of Loans to have refused to receive payment in current Bank paper—and directing the Treasurer to cause to be noted the sums so paid and to whom—and report the same in the next General Assembly.—It was on the table.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3d.

Both Houses of Congress continue their sessions day after day from morning till night, making an immense amount of work for themselves—for clerks, reporters—clerks, &c. &c. doing, however, as you see, but little for the people or for the business of the country. Three weeks have now elapsed since the receipt of petitions, and the desks of the members are full to overflowing. Mr. Adams, I presume, has at least a thousand praying for the Abolition of Slavery and the Slave Trade in the District—his resolution on the Texas resolution—and against the annexation of Texas. Private bill days—Fridays and Saturdays,—have been occupied with public business for several weeks past, and the table of the Speaker, therefore, is loaded with petitions. Monday, it is hoped, will make clear work and put business in successful motion.

ASSESSABLE PROPERTY IN MARYLAND.

According to the official reports, made annually to the U. S. Treasury in pursuance of law, the value of the assessable property in the State of Maryland is as follows:
In Allegany county, \$1,511,112 51
Anne Arundel county, 7,455,824 00
Baltimore city, 42,381,800 00
Baltimore county, 11,487,949 00
Calvert county, 795,407 97
Caroline county, 685,690 00
Cecil county, 2,924,994 00
Charles county, 1,826,195 00
Dorchester county, 1,702,368 00
Frederick county, 2,746,673 00
Harford county, 1,458,757 00
Kent county, 1,175,838 00
Montgomery county, 1,579,210 28
Prince George's county, 5,980,288 46
Queen Ann's county, 1,801,940 00
Saint Mary's county, 1,173,997 00
Somerset county, 2,617,800 00
Talbott county, 952,820 00
Washington county, 8,790,755 00
Worcester county, 1,265,429 00

Total, 81,009,732 23
N. B. No report has been received yet from Carroll County.
In most of the counties, the mode of valuation, directed by Acts of Assembly of 1795 and 1787, is believed to be still observed, & therefore, the proportion of the property in any one part of the State, bears to the whole or to that in any other part, cannot be satisfactorily computed.

A man by the name of Greely has published a Whig Almanac. We suppose hereafter, Stars in the Whig firmament are to be reckoned by this new "calculator." Wonder which direction he predicts falling stars? Whether in the east, west or south?

in Senate, Mr. Jones, from the Committee on Corporations, reported amendments to the House's bill to reduce into one the several acts relating to the American Life Insurance and Trust Company.
The bills from the House to incorporate the Baltimore Real Estate and Manufacturing Company, and the Washington Lumber, were referred to the Committee on Corporations.
The bill to incorporate the Law Buildings Company of Baltimore was passed.
Mr. TIDBALL presented the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of Washington County, relative to the location of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company—referred to a Select Committee.

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The bills from the House to incorporate the Baltimore Real Estate and Manufacturing Company, and the Washington Lumber, were referred to the Committee on Corporations.
The bill to incorporate the Law Buildings Company of Baltimore was passed.
Mr. TIDBALL presented the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of Washington County, relative to the location of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company—referred to a Select Committee.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 30, 1838.

In Senate, to-day, Mr. COTTMAN reported a bill for the protection and preservation of the rights of married women.
The resolutions submitted by Mr. JONES, relative to the Currency were adopted.
In the House, leave was given Mr. JOLLIFF, to report a supplement to the act providing for the inspection, weighing, and measurement of Coal.
Mr. GILES presented a petition of Elizabeth Brown, of Baltimore, praying to be divorced from her husband, John Brown.
Also a petition of Solomon Elting and others Commissioners appointed to superintend the repair of the Court House, and the erection of fire proof offices in Baltimore, praying an additional appropriation.
Mr. TURNER reported a supplement to the act of 1834, authorizing the repair of said Court House, &c. which passed both branches—It provides for a further appropriation.
Mr. GILES presented the petition of the Friends' Yearly Meeting of Baltimore, praying the abolition of Lotteries—referred to the Committee on that subject.
On motion of Mr. GALLAGHER, leave was given him to report a bill to incorporate the Watchman's United Beneficial Society of Baltimore.
Mr. KERR, from the Committee on the Library, submitted a report relative to that institution.
The bill divorcing Samuel and Elizabeth Painter, of Baltimore County, was amended and passed.
Mr. ALEXANDER'S bill for the maintenance of the public faith, was taken up—when Mr. SMITHSON moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert a section declaring it unnecessary to authorize the Treasurer to purchase specie for the payment of the public creditors who may demand the same, or where the faith of the State requires it.
Mr. SOLLERS proposed as a substitute for the proposed amendment, a section declaring it inexpedient at this time to authorize the Treasurer to pay the public debts in specie.
A debate ensued in which Messrs. ALEXANDER, KERR, SOLLERS and HOWIE participated—and before any further action was had, the House adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, February 1, 1838.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Blocher, leave was given to report a bill to establish the Western Boundary of this State as agreed upon at the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.
On motion of Mr. Frazier, the resolutions submitted by Mr. Blocher to pay members in specie were called up.
Mr. Williams offered as a substitute a resolution declaring that there is but one currency recognized by this State, and that all public creditors shall be paid in the same kind of currency without distinction.
Before any definite action was had on this subject—the hour arrived for taking up Mr. Alexander's bill for the maintenance of public faith.
Messrs. Sellers, G. H. Ashborough, Hillen, Giles, and Alexander continued the debate.
A motion was made to postpone the bill until the 1st day of June (on indefinite post-ponement) and carried by a vote of 38 to 35.
Mr. SMITHSON submitted a resolution to authorize the Treasurer to purchase and apply, heretofore, so much current coin as may be demanded by those of the public creditors who have been reported by the Commissioner of Loans to have refused to receive payment in current Bank paper—and directing the Treasurer to cause to be noted the sums so paid and to whom—and report the same in the next General Assembly.—It was on the table.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3d.

Both Houses of Congress continue their sessions day after day from morning till night, making an immense amount of work for themselves—for clerks, reporters—clerks, &c. &c. doing, however, as you see, but little for the people or for the business of the country. Three weeks have now elapsed since the receipt of petitions, and the desks of the members are full to overflowing. Mr. Adams, I presume, has at least a thousand praying for the Abolition of Slavery and the Slave Trade in the District—his resolution on the Texas resolution—and against the annexation of Texas. Private bill days—Fridays and Saturdays,—have been occupied with public business for several weeks past, and the table of the Speaker, therefore, is loaded with petitions. Monday, it is hoped, will make clear work and put business in successful motion.

ASSESSABLE PROPERTY IN MARYLAND.

According to the official reports, made annually to the U. S. Treasury in pursuance of law, the value of the assessable property in the State of Maryland is as follows:
In Allegany county, \$1,511,112 51
Anne Arundel county, 7,455,824 00
Baltimore city, 42,381



NEW ROUTE OF THE STEAMBOAT
The Steamboat
 HAS just returned from Baltimore, with a fresh supply of GOODS, consisting in part as follows:
 Candles, Almonds, best bunch Raisins, Malaga Grapes, Oranges, Figs, Ground Nuts, Citron, &c.
 Best and common Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, (Butter, Sugar, Soda and Water Crackers),
 Sashes and Ginger Cakes, Smoking Tobacco, Powder and Shot, Madder, Salt Peas, Alum, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, &c. &c.
 The subscriber has also a large selection of School and other Reading Books, such as Geographies and Atlases, Grammars, Spelling Books, Histories, Bibles, Testaments, Hymn Books, Arithmetics, Mensurations, States and State Pencils, Plain and Ruled Copy Paper, Ink Powders. Also a large supply of Blank Books, from one to eight quires, of leather and board binding. Parents, Guardians and Trustees of Primary Schools, would do well to call and view his assortment of School Books, and ascertain his prices, and they certainly will purchase, as they are sold at a small advance for cash. Also a variety of Toy Books to please children. C. R.

MARYLAND
IN ADDITION TO HER PRESENT ROUTES.
 The Steam Boat Maryland, will leave Baltimore every Sunday morning at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, St. Michaels and Wye Landing, and return to Baltimore, leaving Wye Landing at 8 o'clock, in the morning.
 The Boat will pursue the above and her other Routes as heretofore, so long as the weather will permit, that is to say, she will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday mornings, at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton, and return to Baltimore every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M.

VARIETY STORE.
CHARLES ROBINSON,
 HAS just returned from Baltimore, with a fresh supply of GOODS, consisting in part as follows:
 Candles, Almonds, best bunch Raisins, Malaga Grapes, Oranges, Figs, Ground Nuts, Citron, &c.
 Best and common Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, (Butter, Sugar, Soda and Water Crackers),
 Sashes and Ginger Cakes, Smoking Tobacco, Powder and Shot, Madder, Salt Peas, Alum, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, &c. &c.
 The subscriber has also a large selection of School and other Reading Books, such as Geographies and Atlases, Grammars, Spelling Books, Histories, Bibles, Testaments, Hymn Books, Arithmetics, Mensurations, States and State Pencils, Plain and Ruled Copy Paper, Ink Powders. Also a large supply of Blank Books, from one to eight quires, of leather and board binding. Parents, Guardians and Trustees of Primary Schools, would do well to call and view his assortment of School Books, and ascertain his prices, and they certainly will purchase, as they are sold at a small advance for cash. Also a variety of Toy Books to please children. C. R.

HADDAWAY'S FERRY.
 The subscriber has a safe and comfortable boat, to cross from the above place to Annapolis, during the residue of the winter. She will leave the Eastern for the Western Shore every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 10 o'clock, A. M. and the Western for the Eastern Shore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at the same hour. His stage and horses will be in readiness to convey passengers to any point from the Ferry to Easton, and his House is open for the accommodation of those who may find it convenient to patronize the establishment.
CHARLES L. RHODES
 Jan 30 3w

NOTICE.
 The undersigned Commissioners appointed at the Court of Sessions for the County of Talbot, to examine and locate a public road in the Town of Easton, of said County, do hereby give notice to all persons interested in the same, to meet at the residence of Mr. Wm. H. Thigman, on Friday the 10th day of February next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M.
JOSEPH TURNER
W. J. ROSE
 Jan 16 3w

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

[PUBLIC No 2]
 An Act to ratify and confirm certain official acts of John Pope, late Governor of Arkansas.
 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the location, sales and transfers of John Pope, late Governor of Arkansas, of a quantity of land, not exceeding ten sections, (or six thousand four hundred acres,) which was granted by Congress to Arkansas to build a State-house at Little Rock, the seat of Government of Arkansas to sundry citizens of Arkansas, in pursuance of an authority vested in him by an act of Congress of the fourth day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two, be, and the same be, ratified and confirmed. Provided said location, sales, and transfers were in conformity to legal subdivisions, be those division fractional quarter sections or not: And provided, also, That the gross amount of acres of land thus located, sold, and transferred, for the purpose aforesaid, does not exceed six thousand four hundred acres; and the President of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to cause patents to issue to said purchasers, their heirs, or their legal representatives, for the late Governor's several locations, sales, and transfers, whenever the applicants are properly made by said purchasers or their legal representatives.
 Section 2. And be it further enacted, That the northern and southwest quarters of section twenty, township eighteen south range one west, the southeast quarter of section twenty eight south range one west, the southwest quarter of section fifteen, township nineteen south range one west, the northwest and southeast quarters of sections nine, same township and range all in Mississippi land district, State of Arkansas, be and the same are hereby excepted from the provision of this act.
JAMES K. POLK,
 Speaker of the House of Representatives.
RH. M. JOHNSON,
 Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.
 Approved, Jan. 16, 1838.
M. VAN BUREN.

Statistics of Spirits.—From a Parliamentary document it appears that duty was paid on proof spirits as follows:
 Population England, Ireland, Scotland, 12,800,000, 7,600,000, 3,300,000
 Gal of spirits 12,800,000, 12,200,000, 6,700,000

From a which it appears that the quantity of spirits consumed in England is seven pints and one eighth per head, on the population; in Scotland twenty three pints per head, and in Ireland rather more than thirteen pints per head per annum.

One hundred and one bushels of first quality of well cleaned wheat have been raised from four bushels sowing two acres of land, on Marshall Island, Maine.

Stephen B. Mann, Esq. one of the oldest merchants of New York, has made a donation of eight thousand dollars to the American and Foreign Bible Society.

MARRIED.
 On Thursday last, by the Rev. James V. Potts, Mr. RIDEAWAY DEAN, and Miss SUSAN ANN PARROTT, all of Talbot county.

DIED.
 Suddenly, in this county, on Thursday the 25th ult. Mrs. MARY DAWSON, consort of Mr. Nicholas Dawson, at the advanced age of 83 years.

PRICE CURRENT.
 Baltimore Market, }
 February 3, 1838. }

GRAIN—WHEAT—A cargo of 20,000 bushels was received this week from Rotterdam, which is to be put in store. We hear of no transactions.
 Corn, yellow, 65 at 68 cents. No white in market.

Notice.
 The Subscriber having removed Smith Shop to the corner of the woods, some short distance from his former one, is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. His customers and the public generally are invited to give him a call, assuring them that their work shall be done with neatness, durability, and at the shortest notice. Thankful for past favors, he hopes with unremitting exertions on his part to merit a continuance of the same.
 The public's ob't serv't
E. McQUAY.
 Jan 10 1838
 P. S. All persons whose accounts have been standing a year or hereby notified to settle the same as speedily as possible by note or otherwise.
E. M'Q

MARYLAND.
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
 29th day of December, A. D. 1837.
 ON application of VASHTI ANN GRACE, Administratrix of William Grace, 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, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.
J. A. PRICE, Reg'r.
 of Wills for Talbot county.

MARYLAND.
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
 29th day of December, A. D. 1837.
 ON application of Samuel Harrison, 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, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both 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, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.
J. A. PRICE, Reg'r.
 of Wills for Talbot county.

MARYLAND.
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
 1st day of December, Anno Domini 1837.
 ON application of John Leeds Kerr, Executor of Samuel Harrison, 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, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both 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, this 1st day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.
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 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, this 1st day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.
J. A. PRICE, Reg'r.
 of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
 That the subscriber of Talbot county, in compliance with the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Samuel Harrison, late of Talbot county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 1st day of September next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
 Given under my hand this 11th day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty eight.
JOHN LEEDS KERR, Executor
 of the last Will and Testament of Samuel Harrison, dec'd.
 Jan. 16 3w

THE ADVANTAGES OF THIS NEW ROUTE.
 It will be obvious to the Citizens of St. Michaels and the neighborhood, the upper part of Talbot, Queen Anne and Delaware, after a short trial. The intercourse between Annapolis and Baltimore and their respective places of residence, will certainly be rendered more expeditious, safe and convenient than heretofore. It is to be hoped therefore, encouragement will be given to the owners of the Boat to continue this route.
ADVANTAGES.
 So long as the Steam Boat shall continue the above routes, St. Michaels will get the news, &c. from Baltimore and Annapolis, every Sunday and Wednesday, Centerville every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday; Cambridge every Tuesday and Friday; and Easton, every Monday, Tuesday and Friday.
Trustees of the Steam Boat Maryland.
 Nov. 7

A List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office, Easton, Md. January 1, 1838.
 A Henry Alford
 B M. E. C. Nicholson, 2
 M. E. C. Nicholson, 2
 M. E. C. Nicholson, 2
 Wm. Newnam, 69
 C Elizabeth Barton
 D Margaret Beeny
 Sam'l T. Banning
 Alex. Bullitt, 3
 E Elizabeth Barton
 F Fanny Quinn
 G John Rogers
 John Rogers
 Ignatious E. Rhodes
 Caroline Rouse
 Jesse Robertson
 Alice Russell
 Wm. C. Ridgway
 H Charles Smith
 M. Spencer
 Isaac Stevens
 R. W. Stewart
 Sam'l T. Sakerfield
 Thomas Semore
 Angela Smyth
 Ellen S. Clark
 Elizabeth Clark
 Doct. S. Spencer
 I Doct. W. H. Thomas
 Eneas Tubin
 J Thomas Winter
 Mary E. Wrie
 John Willis, 2
 K Mary Ann Martin
 Eliza H. Wilson
 Margaret Willis
 L HENRY THOMAS, P. M.
 Easton, Jan. 2 3w

To Timber Owners ON THE EASTERN SHORE.
 YOUR attention is invited to the business of Lumber making on a much cheaper and more convenient scale than ever before used or reduced to practice.
A SAW MILL.
 from its peculiar construction, adapted to horse power, by which 2 horses are capable of saving one thousand feet (board measure) in 10 hours. The Mill is calculated to be placed in the main of the timber, and when all of the timber shall have been consumed the Mill can be moved and placed in the midst of other timber, and in a few days be prepared for business again. The Mill has no crank, but is a simple Rotary Saw with four Bits; these Bits are inserted in the plath and when one set of Bits shall wear out their new Bits are replaced, and any good Blacksmith can make and put in these Bits. The saw plate will last an age. The entire cost of the Mill including the Patent will not exceed \$650. The Patent is now engaged in building a Mill at Tobacco Stick, Dorchester county, where he can be consulted until the 20th of January next, after which time he will return to his native State, (Georgia).
WM. J. McGEHEE.
 Dec. 26, 1837.
 The E. S. Whig, Talbot Co. Peoples Press, Somerset, and Sentinel, Worcester, will insert the above three times and charge this office.

NOTICE.
 All persons indebted to Samuel Harrison, Esq. deceased, and particularly those owing rents and hire of negroes, are hereby notified that immediate payments are required.
JOHN LEEDS KERR, Executor.
 Easton, Oct. 24 1837. 4t

Removal.
ROBERT T. G. THOMAS has removed from his office to the Court House, in the room now occupied by the Sheriff, directly over the office of the Clerk of the County Court, where he will as usual attend to the duties of his office.
 Jan. 2 (G3)

Notice.
JAMES LL. MARTIN has removed from the office lately occupied by S. Hamilton, Jr. Esq. on Washington Street, where he can be consulted at all times by those who require his professional services.
 Jan. 23 (G4)

MARYLAND.
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
 17th day of November, Anno Domini, 1837.
 ON application of Richard Spencer, Administrator of Richard Jones, 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, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both 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, this 17th day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven.
RICHARD SPENCER, Adm'r.
 of Richard Jones, dec'd.
 Nov. 23 (G3w)

TO RENT,
 A pleasant and commodious Dwelling House, till the end of the present year, enquire at the Drug Store of
SOLOMON J. LOWE.
 Jan. 16, 1838.

CARD.
SAMUEL HAMILTON, Jr. has removed to the office on Washington street, formerly occupied by the late Dr. Enoch Martin, and lately by William R. Price, Esq., where he may at all times be found by those having professional business with him.
 Jan. 23 4t

AN active and intelligent youth of respectable connections will be taken in the Drug and Apothecary business, if application be made early.
S. J. LOWE.
 Jan. 23 4t

DOVER BRIDGE.
 THE Subscriber having been appointed Collector of Dover Bridge, and being bound by law to collect the toll in Current money, he therefore requests all passing over said Bridge, to be prepared to pay the same as aforesaid otherwise they will not be permitted to pass over.
JAMES BROWN,
 toll gatherer.
 Dover Bridge Jan. 2, 1838 3t

Wanted for the present year,
 A Teacher of moral habits, for Primary School, Election District No. 2, School District No. 2, in Talbot county, competent to teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar and Mathematics; immediate application to be made to any of the Trustees.
THOS. CASSON,
ROBT. RAISIN,
EDW. W. LYNN.
 Trustees.
 Jan. 2 4t

Post Office Notice.
 Easton, Jan. 2, 1838.
 ALL persons indebted for postage, are requested to come forward and settle the same. Those who are punctual in their payments will be accommodated as heretofore.
HENRY THOMAS, P. M.
 Jan. 2 3t

REMOVAL.
JOSHUA M. FAULKNER takes this method of informing the public, that he has removed to the office lately occupied by Robert T. G. Thomas, Esq. next door to Solomon Barrott's Tavern, and second door from the store of James Wilson, Esq. where he will at all times be found ready to attend to the duties of his office.
 Jan. 2 (G3)

NOTICE.
 THE Subscriber respectfully requests that all persons indebted to him, will call at the Drug Store of Mr. Solomon J. Lowe in Easton, where he will attend in person for the purpose of receiving payment or making such arrangements as may be agreed upon. He also requests that those to whom he is indebted, will call at the same place, and receive payment of their claims.
SOLOMON LOWE,
 Easton, Jan. 16th, 1838. 4t

The Union Tavern,
 IV EASTON, MD.
 THE subscriber having taken a new lease of this COMMODOUS ESTABLISHMENT, including the private dwelling house, is desirous of having the patronage of Travellers and citizens of Talbot and the neighboring counties. His exertions to please all persons shall be unremitting; and as it is understood that the respectable and veteran Inn-keeper, Mr. Lowe, will in a very short time decline the business, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to hold a fair and equal competition with any other individual in his line.
 At the private house of the Union Tavern Ladies and Gentlemen can be at all times accommodated in separate parties free from all noise and interruption, and shall receive the strictest attention.
 The patronage of the Judges and Council, who attend the Courts, sitting in Easton, is solicited and every possible attention to their comfort and convenience is promised.
 The stables belonging to this establishment will be largely extended and improved immediately, and the utmost care of horses will be taken.
 Terrapin and Oyster suppers promptly prepared.
E. McDOWELL.
 Easton, Talbot county, Md.
 Nov. 14, 1837.

Maryland.
Caroline county Orphans' Court,
 the 23d day of January A. D. 1838.
 ON application of Henry Hubbard, Administrator of James Hubbard, (of Thos.) late of Caroline county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.
 In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes and proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 23d day of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty eight.
WM. A. FORD, Reg'r.
 of Wills for Caroline county

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
 That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of James Hubbard (of Thos.) late of Caroline county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the thirtieth day of January next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
HENRY HUBBARD, Adm'r.
 of James Hubbard, (of Thos.)
 Jan. 30 3t

Notice.
 ALL persons are hereby forwarded, from hunting with Dog or Gun, on my premises, (Wye Landing).
VALENTINE BRYAN.
 Jan. 9 3t

ESTRAY COLT.
 Came to the subscribers on or about August last, a Bay Colt, supposed to be about 3 years old—three white feet, and several white spots on the back. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
JNO. W. ARRINDALE.
 Jan. 23 3w

Teacher Wanted.
WANTED for Primary School in Election District No. 2, School District No. 2, a person of moral habits, competent to teach the different branches of an English education. Early application can be made to any one of the undersigned Trustees.
JOSEPH BRUFF,
DAN'L WEEDEN,
JAS. M. HOPKINS.
 Trustees.
 Bay Side, Talbot county, }
 Jan. 9 4t (G)

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
 A YOUNG MAN who writes a good hand, understands accounts and sales thoroughly, and can produce undoubted evidence of good morals, and industrious business habits, will hear of a situation in a store by making application to the Editor. The terms will be full and fair.
 Apply to the Editor of the Whig for further information.
 Nov. 25 4t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
 A YOUNG MAN who writes a good hand, understands accounts and sales thoroughly, and can produce undoubted evidence of good morals, and industrious business habits, will hear of a situation in a store by making application to the Editor. The terms will be full and fair.
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 Apply to the Editor of the Whig for further information.
 Nov. 25 4t

REMOVAL.
SOLOMON J. LOWE,
 HAS removed his Drug and Apothecary Store, two doors above the old stand, formerly occupied by Dr. Spencer, to the Store Room lately in the occupancy of Messrs. Bateman & Co., as a leather store, where he has just received, and is now opening a complete and general assortment of
 Articles in his line.
 Philadelphia White Lead in Oil, 12 and 25 lbs. Kegs.
 Dry White Lead of paints a variety.
 Linseed, Winter Strained, Sperm and other Oils.
 Window Glass 1st and 2nd quality of all sizes.
 Talcum, &c. &c. &c.
 Bladder, Indian, Fig Blue, Alum, Copperas, Annatto, Chipped Logwood, and every variety of
 Best quality Bunch Raisins by the Box. Quarter Box or lesser quantity.
 Malaga Grapes, Figs, Candies, &c. &c.
 Lemons, Havana Cigars, best quality chewing Tobacco.
PERFUMERY.
 Florida and Cologne Water, large and small bottles.
 Russia Oil, Cream of Nardus.
 Genuine Parian (German) Cologne.
 Bears Oil, Prentiss' and Williams' preparation.
 Otto Rose Lip Salve, Fancy Soaps.
 Hair, Teeth, Nail and Shoe Brushes.
 Gum Elastic Blacking.
 Morrison's Eucalypti, Johnson's Mead's and Bush's Anti Dyspeptic.
 Dr. John Rowland's Vegetable Febrifuge, Peppermint and Fever.
 Carpenter's Plain Extracts of Sassafras, Liver-Wort, Pink-Root, Buchu, Carpenter's Compound Tonic Extract.
 Dr. Robertson's Stomach Elixir of Health.
 Nervous Cordia's Gout and Rheumatic Drops.
 O'Rourke's Balm of Columbia for promoting the growth of the Hair.
 The agency for the celebrated Moskvitus Drops, a certain cure for the Tooth-Ache.
 Agency for Nevitts Ague and Fever Pills in case of failure, the money to be refunded.
S. J. LOWE
 Jan. 9 4t

Wanted for the ensuing year,
 A Teacher of moral habits, for Primary School, Election District No. 2, School No. 6, in Talbot County.—Competency to teach Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and Mathematics will be required. An additional salary will be allowed, if qualified to teach the rudiments of the Latin language. Application to be made before the commencement of the year, to either of the trustees.
JAMES M. SETH,
DANIEL L. HADDAWAY,
WILLIAM HORNEY.
 Trustees, Bay Side, Talbot County.
 Dec. 9.

MARYLAND.
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
 12th day of December, Anno Domini 1837.
 ON application of Wm. Arringdale administrator of Levin Mills, 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 and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.
 In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 12th day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven.
JAS. PRICE, Register
 of Wills for Talbot county

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
 That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Levin Mills, late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the thirtieth day of January next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
 Given under my hand this 21st day of November eighteen hundred and thirty seven.
Wm. Arringdale, Adm'r.
 of Levin Mills, dec'd.
 Jan. 9 3w

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
 That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Levin Mills, late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 31st day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
 Given under my hand this 21st day of November eighteen hundred and thirty seven.
Wm. Arringdale, Adm'r.
 of Levin Mills, dec'd.
 Jan. 9 3w

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 That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Levin Mills, late of Talbot county,

shall have the right of appointing its Trustees. The passage of this act proves that the Legislature are sensible of the injustice done to the creditors of the Bank of Maryland by the manner in which their Trustees were appointed against their wishes.

Under color of their secondary deal, and the decision of the Court of Appeals, based upon the Exchange meeting, the Trustees, M. and G. have held all the property of the Bank, to the present day, without making any dividend, being a period of more than three years and nine months. The Charter is part of the wreck that belongs to the creditors, and they hope to realize something for it. The Trustees have not power to sell it clear of its debts, without the consent of the creditors.

Why cannot the Legislature appoint a committee nominated by the creditors to examine the proceedings of these Trustees, and take possession of the property of the Bank, notwithstanding the opinion of the Court of Appeals? A special Act, as it has been shown, continued this property in the hands of these Trustees, and why cannot a special Act make them disgorge it? When will the day of reform dawn upon us?

The Mississippi contested election has at length been finally disposed of in the House of Representatives. The whole matter has been sent back to the people of Mississippi and the seats consequently vacated. Upon the first decision, Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson, were not entitled to their seats, the Whig press flew into ecstasies; Bell and the Accomack declaimed, chuckled in their sleeves, and flattered themselves that they had most cunningly triumphed over the Democratic representatives from Mississippi. But they were deceived; and as the Baltimore Chronicle heretofore justly observed "there was yet to be found in Congress some respect for justice," on this occasion we are gratified to say, it most signally triumphed, and the result was as we above state. Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson will now return to their State, enter the political canvass we hope with untiring zeal, and be returned to Congress by the same people who have so often bestowed upon them triumphant majorities—Such a result would be a direct seal of condemnation upon those political gamblers (Wise and Bell) who labored with such untiring industry to reject Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson, notwithstanding the decision of Congress last September, declaring them duly elected for the whole twenty-fifth Congress.

We never heard of a more unparading party crusade than that which has been waged against the "sitting members" by the opposition. Upon the first vote every man of them went for Ward and Prentiss, and carried along with them several Administration members, by which course they for the moment succeeded. The game was discovered; a rally was made by both parties; Wise vainly beat the air with his fists; lured, loamed and arrogant, he swore that if he were one of the claimants, he would demand (bahl!) to be sworn, and if refused, he would seize the books of the Evangelist, swear himself, and then defy the world to object him!

Mr. Duncan of Ohio, rose to offer a resolution, said to be of expulsion! but not succeeding in getting the floor, his subject was defeated. Mr. Prentiss of Mississippi, also got into a rage, and was pleased to let off a volley of very acrimonious abuse of the House and all things around it. After these scenes of excitement had passed away, the Mississippi Election was settled and settled forever.

We subjoin the conclusion of the debate together with the Yea and Nays. It will be observed Mr. Boon in his remarks handles Mr. Wise without much ceremony—nor does Mr. Bell escape entirely the epigram.

The question was taken on Mr. HOWARD'S amendment, declaring "that Messrs. Prentiss and Word are not entitled to seats in this House, as members of the 25th Congress," and decided—YEAS 117, NAYS 117, as follows:

- YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Bell, Boon, Bouldin, Broadhead, Broun, Bruyn, Buchanan, Bynum, Cambreleng, John Campbell, William B. Carter, Casey, Chaney, Chapman, Cibley, John C. Clark, Jesse F. Cleveland, Walter Coles, Henry W. Connor, Craig, Cray, Cushman, Davee, DeGraft, Draigool, Duncan, Edwards, Farrington, Fairfield, Isaac Fletcher, Foster, Fry, Gallup, James Garland, Gustavus Grandin, Grant, Gray, Hay, Hummond, Harrison, Howard, Hays, Hays, Hays, Holt, Howard, Hubley, W. H. Hunter, Ingham, T. B. Jackson, Jabez Jackson, J. Johnson, N. Jones, J. W. Jones, Kemple, Klingensmith, Legare, Leadbetter, Logan, Loomis, James M. Mason, Martin, McKay, Robert McClellan, Abraham McClellan, McClure, McKim, Miller, Montgomery, Moore, Morgan, Samuel W. Morris, Muhlenberg, Murray, Noble, Owens, Palmer, Parker, Pennington, Peyton, Poyner, Patrick, Pringle, Plumer, Potter, Zaneck, Pratt, Prentiss, Reilly, Rhett, Richardson, Rivers, Sheffer, Shepler, Smith, Spencer, Stuart, Taylor, Thomas, Titus, Touzey, Turney, Vail, Vanderveer, Wagner, Webster, Weeks, Albert S. White, Thomas T. Whitley, Jared W. Williams, Worthington, and Yell—117.

- NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Bell, Biddle, Bond, Borden, Briggs, Wm. B. Calhoun, John Calhoun, Wm. B. Campbell, Timothy J. Carter, Chantlers, Chisholm, Childs, Clowney, Coffin, Thos. Corwin, Robert B. Cranston, John W. Crockett, Edward Curtis, Cushing, Darlington, Dawson, Davies, Deberry, Dennis, Dunn, Elmore, Evans, Everett, Ewing, Richard Fletcher, Elmore, Rice Garland, Goode, James Graham, Wm. Graham, Graves, Grennell, Griffin, Hall Halestead, Harlan, Harper, Hastings, Haves, Henry Herod, Hoffman, Hopkins, R. M. T. Hunter, Jenifer, Henry Johnson, Wm. Cost Johnson, Laylor, Lewis, Lincoln, Henry Mallory, Marvin, Samson Mason, Henry May, Maxwell, McKenney, Menefer, Mercer, Milligan, Mitchell, Mathias Morris, Calvary Morris, Naylor, Noyes, Ogil, Patterson, Patton, Pearce, Peck, Phillips, Pekens, Pope, Potts, Radcliff, Randolph, Reed, Rencher, Ridgway, Robertson, Rumsey, Russell, Sawyer, Sergeant, Augustine H. Shepard, Charles Shepard, Shields, Sibley, Slade, Southgate, Stanley, Stone, Stratton, Talfierro, Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Underwood,

John White, Elisha Whittlesey, Lewis Williams, Sherrad Williams, Joseph I. Williams, Christopher H. Williams, Wise, and York—117.

The CHAIR voted in the affirmative, so the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOWARD then moved the amendment, he had before submitted, directing the Speaker to inform the Governor of the decision of the House.

Mr. WISE rose, and pronounced the decision of the House as unprecedented, and declared that if he was the Governor of Mississippi, he would not obey the mandate of this House, and if he was one of the gentlemen who had been elected in November last, he would present himself to the CHAIR, and demand to be qualified.

Mr. BOON rose and said that it had not until very recently been his intention to do or say more, in the settlement of the question then pending before the House, than to give his silent vote. But, said Mr. B. when I see gentlemen rise in their places upon this floor, and hear them declare, in a tone of arrogant self confidence, that all those who may differ with them in opinion are mere traitors, and the foot of the Constitution and the rights of the people, I feel myself called upon to express my utter contempt of him who would attempt to dictate to others. Sir, I never will consent for any man, with or without a beard, to dictate to me what is the true meaning of the Constitution and laws of the land. Happily for the people of this land of liberty, they are blessed with a Constitution which permits every individual who shall take an oath to its support, to construe it in a manner that will give peace and quiet to his own conscience and purposes. Sir, why insult the intelligence of the American people by exclaiming against the influence of party here, when almost every vote taken in this House is so highly seasoned with party?

Mr. B. said that he was pleased to hear the honorable member from Tennessee (Mr. BELL) come out so honestly as he did on Saturday last, in his five minutes' speech, which consumed the greater part of two hours in delivering it. That gentleman freely admitted the influence of party feeling, and never, Mr. Speaker, was there a stronger appeal made to party feelings than was made by the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee. When this question shall be settled by yeas and nays, then will the people of this country see whether the Constitution, or the monstrosity of this question. And the people will see, too, whether or not there be any member of this House who shall not have represented the feelings of those who sent him here. Sir, this I do not say, but I am gratified that the question has been decided in accordance with my views and feelings.

Mr. PRENTISS, one of the contestants, then addressed the House at some length, protesting against the decision of the House, so far as it was made, depriving the people of Mississippi of a representation on this floor, and declaring that, if he was spared life till the next session of Congress, and he saw any prospect of then having justice done by the people of Mississippi, he would again present himself, and see if he could not have this unconstitutional resolution rescinded, as the one which was adopted in September last.

Mr. DAWSON moved, that the House adjourn, but.

Mr. HOWARD'S amendment was then agreed to.

The question then recurred on the resolution as amended.

Mr. UNDERWOOD called for a division of the question, so as to take the vote on the first part, rescinding the resolutions of September last, and on the second part, the resolution he called for yeas and nays, which were ordered, and were—YEAS 121, NAYS 113.

So the first branch of the resolution was agreed to.

The question was then taken on the second branch of the resolutions, declaring "that Messrs. Prentiss and Word are not entitled to seats in this House, as members of the 25th Congress," and decided in the affirmative yeas 118, nays 116.

The question was then taken on the third branch of the resolutions, directing the Speaker to inform the Governor of Mississippi of the decision of the House, which was decided in the affirmative—YEAS 122, NAYS 88.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Republican

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 1st, 1838.

Your delegate, Major Hillen, made his debut in the House, to-day, in an excellent speech. The subject which called him up, was a bill reported by Mr. Alexander, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, which authorizes the Treasurer to purchase specie for paying the claims of all such creditors of the State who may demand payment in that currency.

The Treasurer in his Annual Report, stated that many of the States' creditors had refused to receive the depreciated paper of suspended banks, and that he did not feel himself authorized to purchase specie for the liquidation of any claim against the State without the approval of the Legislature. The commissioners who were sent to Europe to negotiate the eight million loan, also stated in their report, that the refusal of Maryland to pay the interest upon her foreign debt in specie, was a serious obstacle to the accomplishment of the object of their mission.

Mr. Alexander's bill was entitled "an act for the maintenance of the public faith." The Whig speakers, Messrs. Bowie, Goldsborough, Kerr, Ford and others, denounced the bill as a *Fan Buren measure*, although it was reported by a committee, the majority of which are Whigs, and whose chairman is also a Whig; but still it was opposed, because, as it was asserted, it covered the whole ground of the Bentonian hard-money currency. The Whigs of the House were called upon to rally in opposition to a bill containing features directly at war with the principles for which they had ever contended. This was a frank confession, to say the least of it, and upon Whig principles, the public faith was left to take care of itself.

It was upon this question that Mr. Hillen made his speech. Both parties were disappointed—his friends agreeably so. He thought the question before the House was one, in which Thomas H. Benton or the General Government had no concern. It was a question in which Maryland alone was interested, and in which were involved the honor and pledged faith of the State, and he hoped no true-hearted son of Maryland would prove himself recreant when such a question was before the House.

I shall not attempt to give you any thing like a report of this mainly debated of your delegate, suffice it to say that it abounded with humor and sarcasm which gave point to his argument, and was every way a worthy effort of a representative from your city.

Mr. Giles, another of your delegates, and Mr. Alexander of Annapolis, also supported the bill in an able and eloquent speech. His discussion occupied almost the whole of yesterday and to-day, and at its close, Mr. Pike, of Calvert, moved its postponement as the order of the day for the 1st of June next, which was carried by a vote of 36 to 25. This, of course, is tantamount to a defeat. The whole democratic delegation voted for the bill and did also some three or four Whigs, who had the patriotism to cut themselves loose from party when the honor of the State required the sacrifice.

By the way, I forgot to mention that several of the Whig speakers denounced Mr. Alexander as a deserter from his principles, and regretted with much feeling that he had not himself been sent to his old friends & had thrown himself into the arms of the "Bentonians." In allusion to this, Mr. Hillen, with much good humor observed, that he certainly deplored the condition of the gentleman from Annapolis. For although he had been cast off by the Whigs, it would be necessary for him to repent of his other political sins before he could be received into the democratic fold. The mail is about closing and I must conclude my long letter.

Yours, &c. LAS CASAS.

ANNAPOLIS, February 9th, 1838.

In Senate to-day, resolution submitted by Mr. Brown, requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to use their exertions to secure the erection of a National Academy at Havre de Grace, were agreed to by the House, where they were assented to.

Several measures not requiring notice at this time were acted upon. In the House leave was given Mr. Williams to report a bill, to abolish imprisonment for debt in this State.

ANNAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 10th, 1838.

Mr. Williams submitted a series of resolutions declaring that the charters of the Bank of Maryland and the Sins, Johann Bridge and Bank Company are forfeited, which after some debate were referred to the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice.

The bill incorporating the Law Buildings Company was passed.

Mr. Witmer reported a bill in favor of the Thompsonian system of medicine.

Several local measures were introduced.

The Governor and Council have re-appointed the former Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, the former Managers of the Canalization Society; the same Justices of the Peace for Baltimore, with the exception of John Wright, vice Monroe deceased—the same Lunatic Inspectors, except D. Langford vice Ash, deceased.

For record, we subjoin the proceedings in the Senate of Maryland in relation to the Reform Bill.

The bill entitled, an act to confirm an act entitled, an act to amend the constitution and form of government of the State of Maryland, passed in the session 1836, chapter 197, was announced by the President as entitled to a third reading.

The question put, "Shall the bill pass?" The yeas and nays were asked for, and on taking them they appeared as follows: Affirmative—Messrs. Thomas, (President,) Bowie, Brown, Bruce, Cottman, Goldsborough, Hambleton, Jones, Purnell, Ricard, Schley, Tidball and Wright—13. Negative—Messrs. Beckett and Kent—2. So it was determined in the affirmative. The Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

From the New York Express.

LATER FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE

The packet ship, *Sylvie de Grasse*, Captain Wiederholdt, from Havre January 2, and from Toubay, England, Jan. 5, where she put on, (by a very lucky hit, and a lucky passage,) brings our Havre and Galignani (Paris) files of newspapers of the latest date, with letters from London via Calais, and yet later still from Torbay, where the captain procured London papers to the evening of Jan. 30, with the cotton market for Liverpool of the 1st.

THE CANADAS IN ENGLAND.

The 93d Highlanders have received orders to embark for Nova Scotia, in a ship of war. The 23d Fusiliers, and 71st Light Infantry will proceed, it is said, to the same destination early in the spring. "All officers on leave of absence from regiments at present serving in Canada have had their leave cancelled, and are ordered to proceed forthwith, via New York, to join their respective corps."

All the regiments in the Canadas are to be strengthened, each with one captain, one subaltern, and 100 rank and file, with proportionate number of non-commissioned officers of various ranks, have also received orders to proceed immediately to Canada, for the purpose of being attached to the different militia regiments, to assist in improving their discipline, &c. Many are to embark by the next packet.

The Courier (Ministerial) says "We understand that an additional Major-General will be sent out to Canada, as the civil Government will, for some time at least, be entrusted to Sir John Colborne, as well as the command of the forces, and we have heard the name of Sir W. Maclean mentioned as destined to receive this at present very important appointment."

Very late.—We see by the London Morning Post of Jan. 3d, that another arrival from New York had alarmed the British authorities yet more as to the condition of things in Canada. "The disposition of our citizens to interfere in the quarrel was putting a new face on the contest. Eight hundred of the Grenadier Guards and 800 of the Cold Stream received orders to hold themselves ready to embark. Four companies of artillery, have also been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Canada via New York. Two troops of horse artillery are ordered to Ireland, of which will relieve the Rocket troops stationed there, which will proceed to Canada. In addition to the above troops a brigade of guards, two regiments of cavalry, six regiments of the line, and two battalions of the rifle brigade, are under orders for the same destination. These troops are to be augmented by two regiments of the line from the Mediterranean."

The leading English journals are full of discussions upon the President's Message, the N. E. boundary of Maine, and the affairs of Canada. The Times uses Canada, and what it calls the high tone of the Message upon our Foreign relations, to sound the alarm against the rising power of the United States, and to attack Lord Palmerston, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, whom it insinuates that the Americans look upon with contempt. We regret to see that the Tories in England are disposed to use both Canada, and the dispute about the Boundary, as mere party topics to out the Whig Ministry.

The officers of the British Spanish Legion have volunteered their services to go to Canada. The Westminster Reform Society was making an effort to avert the horrors of civil war in Canada. The members of the British American West Indian Association, who have embarked capital in Canada, required an explanation of the French laws, and the French language, the substitution of the English, and the union of the two Provinces into one.

The Times pretends to be seriously alarmed by the friendship of the United States for France—by the favor the Russian Autocrat has shown our Colonies, by our treaties with Siam and Muscat, &c. One paragraph, however, in the Times, lets us into the secret of all their alarms. "When we see a functionary (Lord Palmerston) thus artfully and systematically surrendering up the rights of his country to every other Power—when we find him in his relations towards Russia and France the ready accomplice in acts of aggression, perfidy, and injustice, wherever foreign interests are to be preferred to those of his Sovereign, we are at no loss to understand either the arrogant and insulting tone of Russia, France, Holland, Portugal, and Greece, or the pompous display of maritime ambition and aggressive views with which the President of the United States awakens the martial aspirations of the national enthusiasm of his fellow citizens."

FROM FRANCE, there does not seem to be any thing important.

The *Bon Sans* a Journal of "extreme opinions," contains the following paragraph upon the present affairs of Canada: "A number of French volunteers propose forming themselves into an auxiliary legion to go to British America to assist the Canadian Patriots in their resistance to the domination of England," adding, "the French who love liberty remember that these insurgents are Frenchmen by origin, that they were given up to England by the good pleasure of Louis XV., and that the treaty of 1763, by which they were delivered over to that power was never ratified by the people of France."

THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—The following letter from the Baltimore Gazette (a Whig print) honorably shields Mr. Dickinson, the able Secretary of the Navy, from the slanderous accusations heaped upon him by the hired letter writers at Washington, in connection with this expedition.

WASHINGTON, 2nd Feb. 1838.

The repeated assertions of a probable change in the Cabinet has made me curious to know the facts.

It is true that the Secretary of the Navy was induced by continued indisposition to tender his resignation, but the President with great magnanimity decided that having lost his health in the service of his country he should have an opportunity of regaining it, and he will accordingly proceed on a tour of duty and recreation to Pensacola as soon as he shall have answered the call of Congress in regard to the delay of the Exploring Expedition, which will conclusively show that he has been in no instance the cause.

It is now about to be fully organized under

Capt. Gregory, an officer in all respects competent to the task.

The Vincennes, Peacock sloop of war, the store ship *Relief* and *Schir*. Active, will sail in a few weeks, and a fine merchantman of 600 tons for the accommodation of the Scientific Corps will be added, if Congress sanctions the appropriation.

Although Mr. Reynolds is the reputed author of an unpleasant correspondence in the *Courier & Enquirer*, he will be permitted to retain his position with a liberal salary of \$2,400 a year.

AN OBSERVER.

WHIG & ADVOCATE

EASTON, MD

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1838.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM ANNAPO LIS.—The Address of the New York "Con servative party" printed in pamphlet form, may be had in any quantities at Annapolis, franked by Wm. D. Merrick. We anxious ly look for a transmission of these 'once used' and senseless pamphlets to this shore, where we are certain, so far as regards Talbot and the friends of the Administration heretofore, they will be looked upon as so much trouble and expense uselessly thrown away.

Mem.—A dinner is to be given to Mr. Clay by the Whig members of the Legislature. Will they overlook the God-like?

HAIL TO THE CHIEF.—The New York "Mercantile Advertiser," a leading federal Whig paper says,—"We consider it certain that General Harrison will be withdrawn before the question is presented to a Convention and the issue will be made between Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster."

The Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania, has been nominated for the Mission to the Court of Austria, and it is said he will probably accept it.

The Hon. Mr. Grundy of Tennessee has received instructions from the Legislature of his State, to vote against the Sub-Treasury Bill, and announced his intention of obeying. Will Mr. Preston set down as naught the almost unanimous vote of the South Carolina Legislature in favor of the scheme, or will he obey the unequivocal expression of that body and vote for the bill? We shall see.

DEATH OF OCEOLA.—It will be seen by an article in another column of to-day's paper, that the celebrated Chief of the Seminoles died at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, a short time since.

SLANDER REPEATED.—Most of our readers have no doubt seen an article going the rounds of the Whig press, boldly charging the venerable Ex-President with having predicted the downfall of Mr. Van Buren's Administration, and of his having lost all confidence in the political integrity of his successor. These charges were paraded with uncommon alacrity before the public at Nashville on the authority of a fellow by the name of Hughes. Gen. Jackson promptly denied the charge, and called for proof to sustain the accusations against him, at the same time, declaring his increased confidence in the firmness and integrity of his successor. Hughes promised in very bombastic terms to give his author, but failing to do so, the Whig paper at Nashville with more candor and manliness than are generally evinced by the press of that party, honorably charged Gen. Jackson from the slanderous charges attempted to be thrown upon him by Hughes, and left the author to enjoy rather an unenviable distinction. This knocked the Whig press all aback, and some few have had the fairness to publish the counter statement which fastens upon the propagator of the slander a most malicious falsehood. The following letter, relative to the affair, is subjoined to show how unenviable is the situation of the man who can so far forget what is due to truth, honor and justice, merely to gratify malignant party feelings.

Extract from a letter to a gentleman, in Washington, dated

"NASHVILLE, (Tenn.)

"You noticed, some time since, the correspondence of Hughes and Totten in relation to a conversation purporting to have been held between General Jackson and Mr. Totten concerning the probable fate of the present Administration. Mr. Totten was in the western district when the publication was made by Mr. Hughes, and Gen. Jackson's reply published. Mr. Totten arrived here on Saturday evening last, and notified Mr. Hughes that he would come here publicly to-day, this being the day of the adjournment of the Legislature; but, when the Legislature adjourned, Mr. Hughes was missing, and could not be found throughout the city, having very prudently made it convenient to evade by daylight in the morning. The fact closed is fixed on Mr. Hughes, and no one, of either party, says anything in his behalf."

If there is any thing that will open the eyes of the people to the insecurity of our Banking System as generally practised, certainly the recent disclosures of the Boston Banks should pre-eminently have the effect. The people have been villainously duped and grossly deceived. The unwarranted career of some of these Massachusetts Banks has been the cause of their self-immolation and unexpectedly precipitated to a great extent, a confiding public into ruin and distress. Yet say some, the public moneys of the United States should be entrusted to the safe keeping of Banks alone, in preference to individuals, as proposed by Mr. Wright's bill now pending before the United States Senate, for any one section of which, it is made felony for any one

to "use in any way whatever any portion of the public money" entrusted with its custody. Now where is the security against improper use of it by banks? Are they beyond suspicion? Surely not more so than individuals. Can you put such trust in the General Government have any redress? But as it is proposed by the Independent Treasury scheme, if an officer acting under its provisions, betray the trust confided to his keeping he is not only deprived of his office, & forfeits his security given for the faithful performance of his duties, but is declared guilty of felony and punished accordingly. On the contrary those soulless institutions escape with impunity and revel in their knavery. These remarks are not intended to impeach the integrity of all banks, but to show from recent developments that Banks can sometimes be as guilty of violating public confidence as individuals, and what is worse a mere nominal redress is left for those who may become their dupes. All these circumstances however must go far to separate now, and we hope forever, the Government and the Banks, if no farther, at least to a much greater extent, than that which has already been tried and so signally failed under the pet bank system.

MIDDLESEX BANK.

Extract from the proceedings of the Massachusetts Legislature:

This bank was established at East Cambridge, but it appears to have been used more for the accommodation of persons residing in Boston and in places more remote, than for that of the people of Cambridge and its vicinity. There was evidence before the Committee that customers, depositors, and even stockholders of the bank, living in its immediate vicinity and of good credit, had been refused loans of moderate amount, which they needed for the prosecution of their business when persons living in Boston, or at a distance from the Bank and not usually doing business there, had been accommodated.

If the bank had been employed only to facilitate the business transactions of the people among whom it was located, there can hardly be a doubt that it would still have continued to be both useful and prosperous.

An Act to repeal the Charter of the Middlesex Bank.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—Sec. 1. The Act incorporating the President, Directors and Company of the Middlesex Bank, passed March nineteen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, is hereby repealed. This act shall take effect from and after its passage; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as to dissolve said Corporation, or any director or stockholder thereof, from any liability created by the act hereby repealed.

The following extract is from a Communication in the Boston Daily Advertiser

THE COMMONWEALTH BANK.

More than twenty days ago this Bank stopped payment, and a Committee of the Legislature was appointed forthwith to examine into their doings. What are that Committee about? and when will they report? are questions in the mouths of business men every day. As yet the public know nothing with certainty respecting the conduct of the Directors and the security of the bills, the deposits and the stockholders of that Institution. It is pretty well ascertained that the bills are received at the Bank for debts due to the Bank, but this only enables the rich borrowers to pay their debts in a depreciated currency, say 75 cents for a dollar, and thereby grow richer by the misfortune which have been brought on the Institution. Twenty five per cent. on an operation of a half hour is a good profit.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—The Boston Morning Post states that the committee of the associated banks, on examining the affairs of the North Bank discovered a deficit of \$28,000 in a parcel of money deposited in a trunk in the keeping of the Teller. It has since been reported that the Teller had confessed his participation in the embezzlement of the money, nearly one half of which had been expended, and the residue loaned. The former will be lost, but the latter may probably be recovered.

THE LADY'S BOOK, for February, has been received with usual promptness. Its contents are made up with very excellent original articles from some of our best native authors. It is embellished with a superbly colored plate of fashions, and two pages of music.

Contention, like a horse Full of high feeding, madly hath broke loose, And bears down all before him!"

It is with pain we copy the following statement relative to Mr. Clay. From Wise such language would not come amiss, but from Mr. Clay we should expect better things. We are truly mortified to find an eminent Senator of a great nation, swept away by feelings so vicious, dishonorable & malignant, as to give utterance to the language he has at such a time and place.

Here is the Statement:

"Being called on, I deem it my duty to state, that yesterday, in the House of Representatives, immediately after the Speaker gave the cutting vote on the Mississippi election question, the honorable Henry Clay, looking in the direction of the Speaker, exclaimed: "Go home God damn you where you belong!" These epithets were uttered just as the Speaker gave his vote. Mr. Clay was standing near the western entrance to the hall, and close to the bar of the House. I was standing within five feet of Mr. Clay. Mr. Cluney of Ohio, sitting in his seat, was so near Mr. Clay, that he heard his remark, and immediately committed it to writing. Mr. Gallup of New York was standing near, and heard the same remark very distinctly.

Washington, Feb. 6, 1838.

Tenure of Office.—On the 21st inst the bill reported by Mr. Bowie, for the repeal of the act of last session relative to the tenure of office of Tobacco Inspectors came up for consideration, and a substitute was proposed, therefore, to strike out the repealing clause, and substituting therefor, a section which places all the Inspectors, Lottery Commissioners, Insolvent Commissioners, and other officers of that class, on the same ground which the law of last session placed the Tobacco Inspectors. On this a very spirited debate took place in committee

of the whole er.) Bowie Townsend, called the Messrs. Br copied all question was Kerr then after which vote of 25 publican.

Interma Chairman Means, reported important inv to be have by day. The on the part Chesapeake the same a Road Com A

The bill order of the The Cl der of the By joint tors were For the Jan. W. Brown, J of Do. at James Pr Agerston Sanr.

BY THE Justice Samuel R William H Wm. H. Josiah M Holt, T Nicholas James B William Robert B Robert L Stephen L Thomas L William J James M Foster M Hugh S Skimmer G Wm. P. Robert S William Stephen L Thomas James M Solomon

John Ste Solomon Wm. H. Samuel Foster M Thomas Solomon Wm. J. James M R. G. V. A. G. W. The Boston Legislatio is now a nation of a more of a more accurate substance as it app Coma Wmst and 1838, 1837, 1836, 1835, 1834, 1833, 1832, 1831, 1830, 1829, 1828, 1827, 1826, 1825, 1824, 1823, 1822, 1821, 1820, 1819, 1818, 1817, 1816, 1815, 1814, 1813, 1812, 1811, 1810, 1809, 1808, 1807, 1806, 1805, 1804, 1803, 1802, 1801, 1800, 1799, 1798, 1797, 1796, 1795, 1794, 1793, 1792, 1791, 1790, 1789, 1788, 1787, 1786, 1785, 1784, 1783, 1782, 1781, 1780, 1779, 1778, 1777, 1776, 1775, 1774, 1773, 1772, 1771, 1770, 1769, 1768, 1767, 1766, 1765, 1764, 1763, 1762, 1761, 1760, 1759, 1758, 1757, 1756, 1755, 1754, 1753, 1752, 1751, 1750, 1749, 1748, 1747, 1746, 1745, 1744, 1743, 1742, 1741, 1740, 1739, 1738, 1737, 1736, 1735, 1734, 1733, 1732, 1731, 1730, 1729, 1728, 1727, 1726, 1725, 1724, 1723, 1722, 1721, 1720, 1719, 1718, 1717, 1716, 1715, 1714, 1713, 1712, 1711, 1710, 1709, 1708, 1707, 1706, 1705, 1704, 1703, 1702, 1701, 1700, 1699, 1698, 1697, 1696, 1695, 1694, 1693, 1692, 1691, 1690, 1689, 1688, 1687, 1686, 1685, 1684, 1683, 1682, 1681, 1680, 1679, 1678, 1677, 1676, 1675, 1674, 1673, 1672, 1671, 1670, 1669, 1668, 1667, 1666, 1665, 1664, 1663, 1662, 1661, 1660, 1659, 1658, 1657, 1656, 1655, 1654, 1653, 1652, 1651, 1650, 1649, 1648, 1647, 1646, 1645, 1644, 1643, 1642, 1641, 1640, 1639, 1638, 1637, 1636, 1635, 1634, 1633, 1632, 1631, 1630, 1629, 1628, 1627, 1626, 1625, 1624, 1623, 1622, 1621, 1620, 1619, 1618, 1617, 1616, 1615, 1614, 1613, 1612, 1611, 1610, 1609, 16

of the whole, in which Messrs. Tuck, (Spencer) Brown, Alexander, Frazier, Giles and Townsend, opposed the amendment and advocated the repeal—and were replied to by Messrs. Brown and Wither. The debate occupied all Saturday and Monday, when the question was taken, and the substitute was adopted and reported by the committee. Mr. Kerr then took the floor against its passage, after which the bill in this form of pass by a vote of 25 to 32.—From the Annapolis Republican.

Internal Improvements.—Mr. Alexander, Chairman of the committee on Ways and Means, reported in part the result of the important investigations with which the committee have been charged by the House on Thursday. They decide that the subscription made on the part of the State of three millions to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and the same sum to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are binding and conclusive. Annapolis Republican of Saturday.

The bill to confirm the Reform Bill is the order of the day for the 15th inst. The Clerks' and Registers' Bill is the order of the day for the 20th inst. By joint ballot the following Bank Directors were elected: Messrs. B. F. Neale and Jno. W. Smith—Farmers Bank of Md.—N. Brown, Jr. R. Swann, B. L. Gantt—Branch of Do. at Easton, W. Hughtell, T. Hayward, James Price, Elkton Bank, Adam Wilson, Hagerstown bank—D. G. Yost, Alex. Neale, Sunr.

APPOINTMENTS
BY THE EXECUTIVE OF MARYLAND.
Justice of the Peace for Talbot County.
Samuel Roberts James Chaplain
William Newnam Philemon Willis
Wm. H. Hayward N. Gouldsbrough,
Joshua M. Faulkner Peter Webb
Robt. T. G. Thomas Nicholas Thomas
Nicholas G. Singleton Joseph Chaplain
James Bartlett Woolman Leonard
William Benny Jeremiah Mullikin,
Robert Banning Daniel Berry
Robert Lambdin James B. Bromwell
Stephen Harrison Hugh Vallant
Thomas Bruff William Slaughter
William Caulk William H. Tighman
James M. Seth Joseph Turner
Foster Maynard James Redman
Hugh S. Hambleton Elias Hopkins
Skinner Grace Thomas Arringdale
Wm. P. Ridgway Ennalls Martin
Robert Smith Azariah Benny
William Townsend John Council
Stephs Denny John H. Harris
Thomas Tennant Nicholas Rice
James M. Hopkins William Corkrall
Solomon Mullikin

Judges of the Orphans Court.
John Stevens Samuel Mackey
Solomon Dickerson
SURVEYOR—John H. Harris.
WOOD CORDER—Solomon Barrott.
DISTRICT JUSTICES.
Easton District.
Wm. H. Hayward William Newnam
Samuel Roberts
St. Michael's District.
Foster Maynard James M. Seth
Thomas Bruff
Trape District.
Solomon Mullikin James Chaplain
Woolman Leonard
Cappel District.
Sydenham T. Ransom Robert R. Rasin
William Slaughter
Coroners.
James H. McNeal Wm. Duling, of Thos.
Rugby Vallant Ed. T. Mullikin.

MR. WEBSTER AND THE GLOBE.
A QUESTION OF VERACITY NOT ADJUDICATED.
The affairs of the Commonwealth Bank in Boston have become the subject of a severe legislative investigation. The whole matter is now one of public notoriety, open to examination of every citizen of Massachusetts. We find that our statement respecting the protest of a draft drawn by DANIEL WEBSTER, is more than confirmed. We always aim at accuracy; and we are now happily able to substantiate one charge by documentary evidence. The draft to which we referred was, as it appears from the collection book of the Commonwealth Bank, drawn by DANIEL WEBSTER on DAVID WEBSTER of Portland, and is dated at Washington, December 1, 1836, for \$10,000 at six months, due June 1, 1837, and protested at the Commonwealth Bank for non-payment.

The letter of DAVID WEBSTER, declining payment, addressed to the cashier, is on file among the papers of the Commonwealth Bank and, as a political curiosity, we shall entertain our readers with an extract of it:
"PORTLAND, May 29, 1837.
"DEAR SIR: I have received a notice, stating that you have in your bank an acceptance given by me to you that is due about this time, that amounts to \$10,000. I have it expressly for his accommodation of Daniel Webster, and have no promise that I should not be troubled as to the payment of it. I have not any means of raising money at this time, nor any one that is owing me.
Yours, respectfully,
(Signed) DAVID WEBSTER.

CHARLES HOOD, Esq. Boston.
NOT is this the only protested paper of DANIEL WEBSTER in the Commonwealth Bank. A draft of C. S. POWELL on DANIEL WEBSTER, dated at Washington, January 27, 1837, at sixty days, for \$3,057, due March 28—31, was protested for non-payment.
On the failure of the bank—a result of the delinquency of debtors—among the paper lodged there for collection by another pet bank, was an acceptance drawn by DANIEL WEBSTER, dated October 4, 1837, for four months, for \$10,000, and forwarded from the Bank of the Metropolis to the Commonwealth Bank for collection. At the time of its failure, this paper remained in his hands. The directors have since that time, and the demand over to another pet bank, to which Mr. Webster was already largely a debtor for debts which the bank is still unable to collect.
The above items, we under a ad, constitute a very small part of the sums borrowed by Mr. Webster of pet banks, to carrying on his various speculations.
Mr. Webster's Senatorial contradiction of the fact confirmed by the above extracts from the record, is headed in large capitals in some of the Federal prints.
"THE GLOBE BRANDED A LIAR."
Will these honest publishers do us justice to give the above extracts from the ar-

chives of the bank, now before a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature?
From the Nashville Union, Jan. 31.—Extra.
MISSISSIPPI SENATOR.
We have received a letter from Jackson, with the pleasing intelligence of the election of Mr. James Trotter, to the Senate of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. John Black. Mr. Trotter is a democrat of the old school, opposed to the Bank of the United States, or any similar institution, and in favor of the Sub-Treasury system, or a special deposit of the public funds with the State Banks. The voters were as follows—Trotter 62, Bodley 32, Hudson 25.
We congratulate our friends on this triumph of democratic principles, over the "money power." It shows that Mississippi is true to the democratic faith, and that she will be found among the foremost in sustaining the principles of the present administration.

FROM ANNAPOLIS.—In the House, on Friday, a Message was sent to the Senate on motion of Mr. Simmons of Anne Arundel Co., proposing the appointment of a Joint Committee to inquire into the expediency of erecting a Real Estate or a State Bank to be founded on the credit and resources of the State.—The Committee, on the part of the House, consists of Messrs. Simmons, Bowie, Grason, Orrick, Carroll, Giles and Sprigg.
A string of resolutions have been introduced into the Senate of Maryland now in session, recommending the establishment of a National Bank, against the Specie Circular, the Gold Bill, and the Sub-Treasury. The whole in the true spirit of the *Loco Foco's* of the Federal party. It is well that the democracy has the government and the majority of Congress, for if the Federal Shin-Plaster men were in power, we should have more reason to lament the Bank power than we have at present, notwithstanding the whole country is in a state of painful, actual suffering from the fraudulent operations of the suspending banks.—Washington (Penn.) Examiner.

INDIANS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The number of Indians east of the Mississippi is 49,365. The number of Indians who have emigrated to the West of the Mississippi is 51,327. The numbers composing the indigenous tribes within striking distance of the Western Frontier, amount to 231,806. And the whole number of Indians within the limits of the United States is 323,493. Assuming that every fifth one may be a warrior, the number of their fighting men is 66,500.
A young lady named WHITE, in Indiana, lately committed suicide because her father would not let her wear her best dress while washing. Such is the reason assigned to the public. It is however, more reasonable to suppose that she was incited to the deed by a general course of paternal harshness at a season of life when the spirits are often bowed down, so that even "life-giving hope" can never raise it.

NEW JERSEY.—An act had just passed the Legislature of the State of New Jersey to repeal so much of certain acts as prohibit the issue and circulation of notes of incorporated banks of that State under the denomination of Five Dollars.
The whole number of squatters on the public lands of the U. States is estimated at not much short of 50,000 souls. About 20,000 are squatted in the Territory of Wisconsin.
Nobility "Bidded"—The Star reports that the Dukes of Devonshire and Wellington, and Sir R. Peel had been heavily in the American funds.

From good calculations the wheat crop of Michigan for the past season, is estimated at 1,500,000 bushels, oats at 1,500,000, and corn at 1,000,000.
Mount Vesuvius and other mountains round Naples, were covered with snow this year, so early as the first week in October. This unusually early appearance of a white bonnet on the mountain was looked upon as indicating the approach of a severe winter.
SLEEPING IN CHURCH.—It is a matter of record, that about one hundred years ago, an Indian was conducted by a discreet burgess to witness the service of the sanctuary on the Lord's day. When the services were ended the citizen, on their way homewards, in order to impress upon his tawny friends the superiority of Christianity over heathenism, entered detail of the money appropriated by the congregation of which he was a member, for the support of public worship, the erection of the house, the salary of the minister, &c. To all this, the son of the forest, who had observed the drowsy disposition which prevailed the assembly, replied, "Ugh! Indian sleep just as sound under a tree, and not pay any thing!"

From the Charleston Mercury, Jan. 31.
DEATH OF OASIA.—This far famed Chief paid the debt of nature at Sullivan's Island, on Tuesday night. He had been sick for some time—when we saw him at the Theatre, he looked sad and tired of the world. He was attacked with a catarrhal fever, but whether he fell a victim to the common course of the disease, or to the harassments of a vexed and disappointed spirit, is matter of doubt—probably a combination of the two. He had the best medical attendance and we believe was in nothing neglected. But it would not do—his proud and unconquerable spirit refused to be chained to a captive body. We shall not write his epitaph or his funeral oration, yet is there something in the character of this man not unworthy of the respect of the world. From a vagabond child, he became the master spirit of a long and desperate war. He made himself no man owed less to accident. Bold and decisive in action, deadly but consistent in hatred, dark in revenge, cool, subtle, consistent in council, he established gradually and surely a restless ascendancy over his adoptive tribe, by the daring of his deals, the consistency of his hostility to the whites, and the profundity of his policy. In council he spoke little—he made the other chiefs his instruments, and what they delivered in public, was the secret suggestion of the invisible master. Such was OASIA, who will be long remembered as the man that with the feeblest means produced the most terrible effects.

A Husking Frolic in Kentucky.—A fight came off at Mayfield, Ky., on the 29th ult. in which a Mr. Coulster was stabbed in the side and is dead; a Mr. Gibson was well lacerated with a knife; a Mr. Farris was dangerously wounded in the head, and another of the same name in the hip; a Mr. Shoemaker was severely beaten, and several others seriously hurt in various ways. This entertainment was the winding up of a corn-husking frolic, when all, doubtless, were right merry with good old whiskey.

A RARE HORSE.—There is now exhibiting at Patterson's, Broadway, a colt raised in Otago Co., New York whose hide is perfectly destitute of hair. His proportions are pronounced faultless, and it is lucky for him that the winter is no severer than it is. He would make a capital animal to speculate with, as any dress from a spotted leopard to a white antelope might be put upon him, rendering Jonathan's paint unnecessary.

A PACKED JURY.—During a late trial in one of the interior towns of N. Carolina, it is said, the 12 jurors were stowed away each in a single bed in a room six feet by eight.



BY AUTHORITY.
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

PUBLIC—No. 3.
An act to provide for the payment of the annuities which will become due and payable to the Great and Little Osages, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and for other purposes.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War shall cause to be purchased for the use of the Great and Little Osage Indians, such provisions as will, in his opinion, be most useful to them, to the value of eight thousand five hundred dollars, and when purchased, shall cause said provisions to be distributed among said Indians, by their agent, furnishing to each family as near as may be, their proper proportion:—Provided always, That such purchase and distribution shall not be made, unless said Indians agree to receive the same in discharge of the annuities due them for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, by virtue of treaties between them and the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War cause as many additional farmers to be employed as may, in the opinion of the President, be deemed necessary to aid and instruct said Indians in clearing and cultivating their lands, and such additional stock, implements of husbandry and seeds to be purchased for the use of said Indians, as the agent or superintendent may judge necessary:—Provided always, That the whole expense incurred under this section shall not exceed the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars.
Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That to enable the Secretary of War to carry the provisions of this act into effect, the sum of twelve thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
RH. M. JOHNSON,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.
Approved, Jan. 16, 1838.
M. VAN BUREN.

MARRIED.
At Capt. Wm. Powell's on Wednesday the 7th inst. by the Rev. Geo. D. Hamilt., Mr. HENRY C. RAWLINGS, of Dorchester county, to ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of the late Capt. James Martin, of Seaford, Delaware.
On the 22d ult. by the Rev. Mr. Drain, Mr. JOHN CAMPER, to Mrs. ELIZABETH MILLER, all of its county.
By the same on the 25th ult. Mr. JOHN BEACHAM, to Miss MARY E. ROBERTS, all of this county.
By the same on the 1st inst. Mr. GUSTAVUS JEFFERSON, to Mrs. MARY FORD, all of this county.

DIED.
With a disease of the lungs, on the 11th day of Dec. on his way from Mobile to Gainesville, in the 22d year of his age, JAMES A. YOUNGSON of the late Dr. John Stevens, of Easton, Talbot County, Md.
PRICE CURRENT.
Balt. Feb. 10.
WHEAT—no transactions.
CORN—Yellow is worth about 70 cents.
A parcel of white wool sold from store to-day at 75 cents.

Notice to Sportsmen.
THE subscriber will turn out a bag FOX on Saturday morning the 17th instant, at 9 o'clock. The lovers of the chase of Talbot and the adjoining counties are requested to attend.
Feb. 13 1t
ELIJAH McDOWELL.
ATTENTION GUARDS.
THE members of the Company, with those who have recently joined and all young men who are disposed to become members, are requested to meet at Mr. Barrott's Tavern on Thursday evening next, at 7 o'clock.
By order,
J. SATTERFIELD, O. S.
Feb. 13 1t
NOTICE.
THE undersigned, Commissioners appointed by Talbot county Court, to value and divide the Real Estate of James G. Elliott, late of Talbot county, deceased, according to the provisions of the acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, do hereby give notice to all concerned, that we shall meet at the late residence of the said James G. Elliott, in Talbot county, on Thursday the 22d day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to proceed in the business for which we are appointed.
WILLIAM ROSE,
CORNEIUS SHERWOOD,
THOMAS HOPKINS,
SYDENHAM T. RUSSUM,
WM. POWELL,
COMMISSIONERS.
Feb. 13 1t

GARD.
Plan and Ornamental Penmanship.
D. W. MONTGOMERY'S engagements on other places will necessarily preclude the possibility of his receiving pupils after Thursday, the 15th instant, by which time all persons desirous to avail themselves of learning an easy and rapid system of writing will please make application.
Feb. 13 1t

FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale a small farm called
MORLING'S CHANCE,
situated on a branch of Third Haven River, adjoining the Land of Mrs. Rogers, the late William Hayward, and James Bartlett, containing between fifty and sixty acres of land, with Wood Land, supposed to be sufficient for the use of the Farm.
Also, Two hundred acres of first rate Wood Land, consisting of Pine and Oak, situated near Denton, Caroline county, directly on the Choptank River.—For further information, apply to the subscriber, or to Thomas S. Hayward, near Easton.
WILLIAM B. SMYTH.
Easton, Feb. 13, 1838.

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

REMOVAL.
JOSHUA M. FAULKNER, takes this method of informing the public, that he has removed to the office lately occupied by Robert T. G. Thomas, Esq. next door to Solomon Barrott's Tavern, and second door from the store of James Wilson, Esq. where he will at all times be found ready to attend to the duties of his office.
Jan. 2 (G3)

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber respectfully requests that all persons indebted to him, will call at the Drug Store, of Mr. Solomon J. Lowe in Easton, where he will attend in person for the purpose of receiving payment or making such arrangements as may be agreed upon.—He also requests that those to whom he is indebted, will call at the same place, and receive payment of their claims.
SOLOMON LOWE,
Easton, Jan. 16th, 1838. 1t

DOVER BRIDGE.
THE Subscriber having been appointed collector of Dover Bridge, and being bound by oath to collect the toll before Current money, he therefore requests all passing over said Bridge, to be prepared to pay the same as aforesaid otherwise they will not be permitted to pass over.
JAMES BROWN,
Dover Bridge Jan. 2, 1838. 3t

Wanted for the present year.
A Teacher of moral habits, for Primary School, Election District No. 4, School District No. 2, in Talbot county, competent to teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar and Mathematics. Immediate application to be made to any of the Trustees.
THOS. CASSON,
ROBT. RAISIN,
EDWARD FENN.
Trustees.
Jan. 2 1t

Post Office Notice.
EASTON, Jan. 2, 1838.
ALL persons indebted for postage, are requested to come forward and settle the same. Those who are punctual in their payments will be accommodated as heretofore.
HENRY THOMAS, P. M.
Jan. 2 3t

MARYLAND.
Talbot County Orphans' Court.
12th day of December, Anno Domini 1837.
ON application of Wm. Arringdale administrator of Levin Mills, 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, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 12th day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven.
JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot county

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
That the subscriber of Talbot county, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Levin Mills, late of Talbot county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereto to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 21st day of November eighteen hundred and thirty seven.
Wm. ARRINGDALE, Adm'r. of Levin Mills, dec'd.
Jan. 9 3w

Notice.
ALL persons are hereby warned, from hunting with Dog or Gun, on my premises, (Wye Island).
VALENTINE BRYAN.
Jan. 9 3t

ESTRAY COLT.
Came to the subscribers on or about August last, a Bay Colt, supposed to be about 3 years old—three white feet, and several white spots on the back. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
JNO. W. ARRINGDALE.
Jan. 23 3w

Teacher Wanted.
WANTED for Primary School in Election District No. 2, School District No. 5, a person of moral habits, competent to teach the different branches of an English education. Early application can be made to any one of the undersigned Trustees.
JOSEPH BRUFF,
DAN'L WEEDEN,
JAS. M. HOPKINS.
Trustees.
Bay Side, Talbot county,
Jan. 9 1t (G)

WANTED.
To purchase, a negro woman from 25 to 40 years of age, who understands plain cooking. A liberal price will be given for such an one. She will be purchased either for life or a term of years, and is wanted expressly for a private family.
Apply to the Editor of the Whig for further information.
Nov. 28 1t

A List of Letters
Remaining in the Post Office, Easton, Md. January 1, 1838.
A Henry Allard M. E. C. Nicholas, 2
B Mary Nicholson
C Ann Bowers Ann M. Nicholson
D Isabella D. Bowers 2 Wm. Newnam, 69
E Temperance Bralshaw
F Margaret Benny Henry A. Ogden 2
G Sam'l T. Banning
H Alex. Bullitt 3 James Price
I Elizabeth Barton Fanny Quinn
J Elizabeth Catrup John Rogers
K John Curry Jane Roberts
L Rebecca H. Catrup Ignatious P. Rhodes
M Hester A. Clark Caroline Rouse
N John L. Elbert Jesse Roberson
O Wm. Goldsborough Alice Russell
P Wm. C. Ridgway
Q
R Charles Smith
S Capt. Benj. Horney M. Spencer
T Samuel Hambleton Isaac Stevens
U Jacob Hookman R. W. Stewart
V Mary C. Harrison Sam'l Satterfield
W Obedia Hussey Thomas Semons
X Wm. C. Hambleton Amelia Smyth
Y William Higgins Ellen S. Clark
Z Wm. Hughtell Elizabeth Clark
A James Hand Doct. S. Spencer
B Edw. Hamilton
C Doct. S. Jenkins Doct. W. H. Thomas
D Euseb Tolpin
E Charles M. Line 3
F Sam'l Lane 2
G Richard T. Larrimore Mary E. Write
H Frankin Larrimore John Willis, 2
I Mary Ann Martin Eliza H. Wilson
K Jacob J. Mason Margaret Willis
L Persons calling for letters will please say advertised or not.
HENRY THOMAS, P. M.
Easton, Jan. 2, 3w

TO RENT.
A pleasant and commodious Dwelling House, till the end of the present year—enquire at the Drug Store of
SOLOMON J. LOWE.
Jan. 10, 1838.

Maryland.
Caroline county Orphans' Court,
the 23d day of January A. D. 1838.
ON application of Henry Hubbard, Administrator of James Hubbard, (of Thos.) late of Caroline county, deceased.—It is ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes and proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 23d day of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty eight.
Test,
WM. A. FORD, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
That the subscriber of Caroline county, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of James Hubbard, (of Thos.) late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereto to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of August next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 23d day of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty eight.
HENRY HUBBARD, Adm'r. of James Hubbard, (of Thos.)
Jan. 30 3t

MARYLAND.
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
1st day of December, Anno Domini 1837.
ON application of John Leeds Keer, Executor of Samuel Harrison, 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, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both 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 1st day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven.
Test,
J. A. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
That the subscriber of Talbot county, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Samuel Harrison, late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereto to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of September next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 11th day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty eight.
JOHN LEEDS KEER, Executor of Samuel Harrison, dec'd.
Jan. 16 3w

MARYLAND.
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
29th day of December, A. D. 1837.
ON application of Vassili Ann Grace, Administrator of William Grace, 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 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven.
Test,
J. A. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
That the subscriber of Talbot county, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of William Grace, late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereto to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 29th day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty seven.
VASSILI GRACE, Adm'r. of William Grace, dec'd.
January 9 3t

MARYLAND.
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
17th day of November, Anno Domini, 1837.
ON application of Richard Spencer, Administrator of Wrighton Jones, 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, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both 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 17th day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven.
Test,
J. A. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
That the subscriber of Talbot county, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Wrighton Jones, late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereto to the subscriber, on or before the 30th of May next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 17th day of November, eighteen hundred and thirty seven.
RICHARD SPENCER, Adm'r. of Wrighton Jones, dec'd.
Nov. 23 (G2)

IMPORTANT LEGISLATIVE REPORT.

We give below an important Report from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the Order of the Maryland House of Delegates...

House of Delegates, Annapolis, Feb. 8. The Committee of Ways and Means...

1. Of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, to the amount of \$3,000,000.

2. Of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to the amount of \$3,000,000.

3. Of the Eastern Shore Railroad Company, to the amount of \$1,000,000.

4. Of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, to the amount of \$3,000,000.

5. Of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, to the amount of \$3,000,000.

6. Of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, to the amount of \$3,000,000.

7. Of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, to the amount of \$3,000,000.

and ruin to many innocent individuals whose engagements with her have induced them to enter into large engagements with others...

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company since receiving the State's subscription, has expended upwards of \$60,000 in her preliminary surveys...

1. That the subscription on the part of the State was dependent on the sufficiency of the subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Maryland Canal Company.

2. That in fact those subscriptions are insufficient.

3. That the State might have refused to subscribe upon the ground of such insufficiency, or, having subscribed in ignorance of the fact...

4. That the subscriptions to the capital stock of the Maryland Canal Company are sufficient to justify the commencement of the construction of that work...

5. That the subscriptions to the capital stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company are sufficient to justify the commencement of the construction of that work...

6. That the subscriptions to the capital stock of the Eastern Shore Railroad Company are sufficient to justify the commencement of the construction of that work...

7. That the subscriptions to the capital stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company are sufficient to justify the commencement of the construction of that work...

(that a resolution of the directors, authorizing the officers of the bank, or any person acting as an agent under them, to take real estate as security for debts due, was altered, so as to read "or any agent," thereby authorizing any agent of the bank to take security on real estate.)

In pursuance of this clandestine proceeding, a director gave the teller of the bank a mortgage for \$60,000 without a bond, on an undivided half of 60 lots in Dunkirk, and other land in that vicinity...

1. That the subscription on the part of the State was dependent on the sufficiency of the subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Maryland Canal Company.

2. That in fact those subscriptions are insufficient.

3. That the State might have refused to subscribe upon the ground of such insufficiency, or, having subscribed in ignorance of the fact...

4. That the subscriptions to the capital stock of the Maryland Canal Company are sufficient to justify the commencement of the construction of that work...

5. That the subscriptions to the capital stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company are sufficient to justify the commencement of the construction of that work...

6. That the subscriptions to the capital stock of the Eastern Shore Railroad Company are sufficient to justify the commencement of the construction of that work...

7. That the subscriptions to the capital stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company are sufficient to justify the commencement of the construction of that work...

WHIG & ADVOCATE.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1838.

By the above it will be seen that there are in the House 78 friends of the Administration, from the free States, and 65 Northern Whigs...

These are the facts; and it is left to the judgment of the country to say whether they need comments in order to a full understanding of them.

On motion of Mr. Simmons, the Committee on Education were directed to report a bill for a just distribution among the Counties of the interest on the State's portion of the Surplus Revenue for Primary School Education.

THE REFORM BILL PASSED THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, ON TUESDAY, BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY.

On Wednesday the 14th inst. the Reformers at Annapolis fired a salute of "ninety-nine" guns, in honor of the occasion.

THE SENATE OF OHIO HAVE PASSED RESOLUTIONS UNANIMOUSLY, AGAINST THE ANTI-SLAVERY TEST.

Table with 2 columns: State, Votes. Includes New York (30), New Jersey (6), Pennsylvania (17), Delaware (1), Ohio (11), Indiana (6), Illinois (1), Michigan (10).

By the above it will be seen that there are in the House 78 friends of the Administration, from the free States, and 65 Northern Whigs...

Table with 4 columns: Administration (Ayes, Noes), Opposition (Ayes, Noes). Includes Maine (2), N. Hampshire (5), Massachusetts (0), Rhode Island (0), Connecticut (3), Vermont (0), New York (22), New Jersey (0), Pennsylvania (13), Delaware (0), Ohio (5), Indiana (1), Illinois (1), Michigan (1).

These are the facts; and it is left to the judgment of the country to say whether they need comments in order to a full understanding of them.

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Table with 2 columns: Adms., Oppo. Includes Maine (6), N. Hampshire (5), Massachusetts (0), Rhode Island (1), Connecticut (1), Vermont (1).

ferent parts, has been several pounds in the bushel; and every individual buyer had a right to make his own standard.

Mr. GRANT, who vagered that he could ride 300 miles in 24 consecutive hours, commenced his task, over the Beacon course, near New York, on Thursday at 2 o'clock.

Movements are making in Frederick County, Md. in favor of the formation of a new county, to be composed of parts of Frederick and Washington counties, and to be called Lee County.

POPULAR EDUCATION. INSURANCE.—The Emperor of AUSTRIA has issued a decree, "That no person, male or female, shall be married who cannot read, write, cipher, and make out and cast up a common account."

A fair held at Richmond, Va., for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum, yielded the sum of thirteen hundred and fifty dollars after paying all expenses.

BANK ROBBERY.—The Terre Haute Courier of the 12th inst. says: "We regret to learn by a letter received by Monday evening's mail, that the Vincennes branch of the State Bank of Indiana has been broken into and robbed of \$2,600. No further particulars were stated in the letter."

The Galena, Ill. Advertiser says, that reports are in circulation, prejudicial to the reputation of the bank at Dubuque. One of the rumors is, that the Cashier is a defaulter to the amount of near 4,000, and that the statement, made by him under oath to the Legislature, was false.

Seven years ago there were 129 distilleries in New York—now there are only 200.

The Globe contains extracts from the official report made by Gen'l. Scott to the War Department, which show that the whole Northern frontier is tranquil.

Judging from all the indications of popular opinion, which have reached us, the voice of the democracy, not only in this vicinity, but throughout Pennsylvania, is loud for the separation of the government from the bank system of the country.

or third Fortran, speaker—/drawn pe second ra

Fulton jail in bung his ob in decaun sort, on the New York

The Law Pro into of returning

On the Groves, in BARRETT county,

In Bal stant, by G. W. daughter county,

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In the GARET Nichols

Depart county, instant, LET. If desig ty, Foun member may be the prof friends few days noisig saying go and fifth, an realas that in know the res upper love for

The Buffalo Commercial states that Capt Gorham, of the steamboat Governor Mary's has been committed to the jail of that city, on a charge of administering poison to his wife.

Brandreth's Vegetable Universal PILLS.

The Subscriber has sold upwards of 1600 Boxes of the above named Pills, which fully substantiate what Dr. Brandreth has put forth in his advertisements. Within the last 6 months the sale of these Pills have increased very rapidly, and now my sales are about 300 Boxes per month. Hundreds of persons in this county can be referred to who have been cured by this medicine when all others have failed.

SECURITY AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.—Dr. Brandreth has adopted the following plan to secure the GENUINE Brandreth Pills to the public. Every authorized Agent must have one of the following Certificates of Agency, and it will be seen that a false biller may not be committed, before any one can procure a forged certificate; and the person having it in his possession is equally liable with the forger. No one will chance ten years in a State Prison, for the sale of a box of counterfeit Brandreth Pills. At least I hope so.

(Copy of Certificate of Agency.)
BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.
Security against Counterfeits.

The within named, R. R. GREEN, Baltimore, is my appointed General Agent for the States of Maryland and Virginia, and District of Columbia, in the United States of America, and this letter, which is signed by me, BENJAMIN BRANDRETH, in my own hand writing, must also be signed by the within named General Agent, whose name will also appear in the principal papers of the United States. This caution has become absolutely necessary, to guard the public against the numerous counterfeiters which are out of the above popular medicine.

This letter will be renewed every twelve months. Therefore, should any alteration be made in the date, do not purchase; there is doubt.

Signed, B. BRANDRETH,
New York, January, 1837.

R. R. GREEN, General Agent.
Purchaser! ask to see the certificate of Agency—all who sell the genuine Brandreth Pills have one.

CHARLES ROBINSON, Agent.
Sept 19 11

COUNTERFEIT BRANDRETH PILLS CAUTION!—LET THE BUYER BEWARE.

If it be a duty incumbent on an individual who has been relieved by a good medicine to publish his case for the benefit of mankind, how much more is it his BOUNDEN DUTY to give notice to the community when he has been injured by a DRUG falsely called a medicine, and which has been palmed upon him under the name and well earned fame of a genuine cathartic. Under these impressions the subscriber deems it his imperative duty to state the following facts:

Some few months since, while suffering under a severe indigestion, I acceded to the advice of my friends and made trial of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, although I confess with little faith in their efficacy, having made trial of the usual remedies peculiar to my complaint without avail. I accordingly sent to the office in Charles street, procured a 25 cent box of the Genuine Medicine and commenced the use of it, with strict regard to the printed directions with which it was accompanied and I had the gratification to find, that after a few doses, the malady under which I laboured was eradicated from my system. A sense of gratitude induces me here to add, my conscientious belief, that I have received more relief from the use of a single quarter dollar box of these Pills, than from any medicine that has ever been administered to me. I will therefore take the liberty to recommend them to my friends as a medicine which I believe to be perfectly harmless, and one that may be taken at all times and under all circumstances, not only with perfect safety but with beneficial results. For my own part I shall use no other, so long as I possess in my own person such ample testimony of their invigorating and salutary properties under affliction.

The last three or four weeks, I have been in the city of Washington, my business requiring my presence in that City. From change of water, diet, or some other cause my bowels became much disordered and having exhausted the box of Pills I obtained in Baltimore, I went out in quest of more. I made various inquiries, and at length despaired of success, as a last resort I stepped into a Drug Store, and asked if they had any of Dr. Brandreth's Pills.

The Druggist replied in the affirmative, and handed me a box, for which I paid him 25 cents. They were a spurious article and as the sequel will prove deleterious. I immediately took three Pills, the next morning I felt no better; knowing the essential benefit I derived from the medicine in Baltimore and not entertaining the most remote idea but what the Pills I was taking were genuine, I took four more, on the approach of night, I felt much worse, yet still with a confidence in the Genuine Brandreth Pills of which I am now proud, I persevered with this insidious poison and took FIVE more. The operation of this dose very soon increased the violence of my symptoms. The whole region of the stomach was disordered, my head wretchedly distressed, and in my legs from the ancle to the knee a breeping agony passing description, prevented an interval of a moment's repose. Of course I became seriously alarmed. Unable to prosecute my business, I hastened back to my family in Baltimore. After my arrival I despatched my son to Dr. Brandreth's office with the box and the remaining Pills I had procured in Washington to ascertain if they were genuine. Mr. Green the General Agent wanted me immediately and at once convinced me that I had been undergoing a perilous experiment in the use of a base and miserable counterfeit. I immediately provided myself with the Genuine Brandreth Universal Pills and without delay took six of them. A few hours only sufficed to make me perfectly conscious of their renovating influence. I rapidly improved and am now convalescent (although not perfectly recovered from the vile effects of that pernicious drug) I may here add that the purchasing of this one box of counterfeit Pills has cost me from Fifteen to Twenty dollars.

ANDREW REESE,
Conway street, between
Hanover and Sharp streets,
Baltimore.

The Counterfeit "BRANDRETH PILLS" alluded to by Mr. Reese in the above communication are purchased as (he has himself made known,) at a Drug Store, in Washington City. The Druggist of whom he bought, says he purchased them in the City of Baltimore, from Messrs. J. & N. POPPLETON, No. 7 1/2 North Street.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

United States' Magazine.

AND DEMOCRATIC REVIEW ON the 1st of July, 1837, will be published at Washington, District of Columbia, and delivered simultaneously in the principal cities of the United States, a new Monthly Magazine, under the title, devoted to the principles of the Democratic party.

It has long been apparent to many of the reflecting members of the Democratic party of the United States, that a periodical for the advocacy and diffusion of their political principles, similar to those in active and influential operation in England, is a desideratum, which it was very important to supply—a periodical which should unite with the attractions of sound and vigorous literature, a political character capable of giving efficient support to the doctrines and measures of that party, now maintained by a large majority of the people. Discussing the great questions of policy before the country, expounding and advocating the Democratic doctrine through the most able pens that that party can furnish, articles of greater length, more condensed force, more elaborate research, and more elevated than is possible for the newspaper press, a Magazine of this character becomes an instrument of inappreciable value for the enlightenment and formation of public opinion, and for the support of the principles which it advocates. By these means, by thus explaining and defending the measures of the great Democratic party, and by always furnishing to the public a clear and powerful commentary upon those complex questions of policy and party which so often distract, and upon which, imperfectly understood as they frequently are by friends, and misrepresented and distorted as they never fail to be by political opponents, it is of the utmost importance that the public should be fully and rightfully informed, it is hoped that the periodical in question may be made to exert a beneficial, rational, and lasting influence on the public mind.

Other considerations, which cannot be too highly appreciated, will render the establishment and success of the proposed Magazine of very great importance.

In the mighty struggle of antagonistic principles which is now going on in society, the Democratic Party of the United States stands prominently in the world as the depository and exemplar of those cardinal doctrines of political faith with which the cause of the People in every age and country is identified. Chiefly from the want of a convenient means of concentrating the intellectual energies of its disciples, this party has hitherto been almost wholly unrepresented in the republic of letters, while the views and policy of its opposing creeds are daily advocated by the ablest and most commanding efforts of genius and learning.

In the United States' Magazine the attempt will be made to remove the reproach.

The present is the time peculiarly appropriate for the commencement of such an undertaking—The Democratic body of the Union, after a contest which tested to the utmost its stability and its principles, have succeeded in retaining possession of the executive administration of the country. In the consequent comparative repose from political strife, the period is auspicious for organizing and calling to its aid a new and powerful ally of this character, interfering with none and co-operating with all.

Co-ordinate with this main design of the United States' Magazine, no care or cost will be spared to render it, in a literary point of view, honorable to the country; and fit to cope in vigor of rivalry with its European competitors. Viewing the English language as the noble heritage and common birth-right of all who speak the tongue of Milton and Shakespeare, will be the uniform object of its conductors to present only the finest productions in the various branches of literature, that can be procured; and to diffuse the benefit of correct models of taste and worthy execution.

In this department the exclusiveness of party, which is inseparable from the political department of such a work, will have no place. Here we stand on a neutral ground of equality and reciprocity, where those universal principles of taste to which we are all alike subject will alone be recognized as the common law. Our political principles cannot be compromised, but our common literature it will be our common pride to cherish and extend, with a liberality of feeling unbiassed by partial or minor views.

As the United States' Magazine is founded on the broadest basis which the means and influence of the Democratic party in the United States can present, it is intended to render it in every respect a thoroughly NATIONAL WORK, not merely designed for ephemeral interest and attraction, but to continue of permanent historical value. With this view a considerable portion of each number will be appropriated to the following subjects, in addition to the general features referred to above.

A general summary of political and domestic intelligence, digested in the order of the States, comprising all the authentic important acts of the preceding month.

General literary intelligence; domestic and foreign.

General scientific intelligence, including agricultural improvements, a notice of all new patents, &c.

A condensed account of all new works of Internal Improvements throughout the Union, preceded by a general view of those now in operation or in progress.

Military and naval news, promotions, changes of commands, &c.

Foreign intelligence.

Biographical obituary notices of distinguished persons.

After the close of each session of Congress an extra or enlarged number will be published, containing a general review and history of its proceedings, a condensed abstract of important official documents, and the Acts of the session.

Advantage will also be taken of the means afforded by this establishment for the concentration in this establishment, of all the quarters of the Union, to collect and digest such extensive statistical observations on all the most important interests of the country as cannot fail to prove of very great value.

This portion of the work will be separately published so as to admit of binding by itself, and will be furnished with a copious index, so that the United States' Magazine will also constitute a Complete Annual Register, on a scale unattempted before, and of very great importance to all classes, not only in its current and combined view, from month to month, of the subjects which will embrace but also for record and reference through future years; the value of which will increase with the duration of the work.

Although in its political character the United States' Magazine addresses its claims to popularity particularly to the Democratic party, it is hoped that its other features referred to above—independently of the most able object

of becoming acquainted with the doctrines of in opposition thus advocated—will recommend it to liberal and candid support from all parties, and from the large class of no party.

To promote the popular objects in view, and relying upon the democratic party, as from others, the price of subscription is fixed at the low rate of FIVE DOLLARS per annum; while in mechanical arrangements, and in size and quantity of matter, &c., the United States Magazine will be placed on a par at least with the leading monthlies of England. The whole will form three large octavo volumes each year.

The subscription will be in all cases payable in advance, or (for the first year only) six dollars on the delivery of the third number. The absolute necessity of this rule in such an establishment will be obvious to all.

In return for remittance of \$50, eleven copies will be sent; for \$100, twenty three copies. The certificate of a Postmaster of the remittance of a sum of money, will be sufficient receipt, all dangers of the mail being at the risk of the Publishers.

All communications will be addressed, post paid, to the undersigned, the Publishers.
LANGRÉE & O'SULLIVAN.
Washington, D C April, 1837.

COMBINATION OF LITERARY TALENT; MRS. HALE AND MISS LESLIE.

The Lady's Book.
Having a Larger circulation than any other Monthly Periodical IN AMERICA.

A COLOURED PLATE OF THE LATEST FASHIONS IN EVERY NUMBER. Important Announcement, It was with sincere pleasure that the publisher mentioned last season, the arrangement by which

THE LADY'S BOOK AND LADIES AMERICAN MAGAZINE, WERE UNITED, AND TO BE EDITED BY MRS. SARAH J. HALE,

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

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

A PLATE OF SUPERBLY COLOURED FASHIONS

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

MRS. SIGOURNEY, The Hemans' of America, AND Grenville Mellen,

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

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

SOME OF THE CONTRIBUTORS.
Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Editor, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. J. Stephens, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hens, Mrs. E. F. Elliott, Miss Leslie, Miss H. F. Gould, Miss C. E. Gooch, Miss L. H. Medina, Willa Gayland Clark, Joseph C. Neal, B. B. Thatcher, R. Penn Sibley, Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. Willard, Mrs. Farrar, Mrs. Wells, Grenville Mellen, R. S. Mackenzie, L. L. D. Joseph R. Chandler, Morton McMichael, Robert T. Conrad, Alexander Dimitry, A. M., H. E. Hale, E. Burke Fisher, N. C. Brooks, A. M., Wm E. Burton, Mrs. Embury, Mrs. Gilman, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Woodhull, Miss Charlotte S. Cushman, Rev. J. H. Clinch, Constant Guillou, Mrs. Sedgwick.

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

All orders must be addressed to
L. A. GODEY,
Literary Rooms, Chestnut street, one door below Seventh, Philadelphia.

The Novels of the CELEBRATED DISRALL GODEY'S EDITION.
Vivian Grey, The Young Duke, Contarini Fleming, Wonderous Tale of Alroy, Rise of Iskander, Henrietta Temple, Venetia.

Price of the whole work Three Dollars. The Lady's Book and Disrall's Novels will be sent entire for Five Dollars, in advance, postage paid.

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

CLUBBING.
Lady's Book and Disrall's Novels, 85
Lady's Book and Bulwer's Novels, for 6
Lady's Book and Marryat's Novels, for 6
Bulwer's and Marryat's Novels, 17,
Lady's Book and Celebrated Trials,
Bulwer's or Marryat's Novels and Celebrated Trials, 6
Bulwer's and Disrall's Novels,
Marryat's and Disrall's Novels,
November 6, 1837

HADDAWAY'S FERRY.
The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has provided a safe and comfortable boat, to cross from the above place to Annapolis, during the residue of the winter. She will leave the Eastern for the Western Shore every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 10 o'clock, A. M. and the Western for the Eastern Shore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at the same hour. A stage and horses will be in readiness to convey passengers to any point from the Ferry to Eastern, and his House is open for the accommodation of those who may find it convenient to patronize the establishment.

CHARLES L. RHODES.
Jan. 30 3w

COACH GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.



MAKING.

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

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

Also, all kinds of Brass or in work Repaired, Keys Brazed &c. &c. All orders thankfully received and promptly executed by the public's obedient servants
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
They will spare a liberal price for old silver and lead.
June 6 11 (G)

BAKING.

The subscriber, grateful for the favors already conferred on her by a generous public, takes this method to inform them that she has removed to the house on Washington Street formerly occupied by Bennett Jones, directly opposite the one she recently lived in, where she intends carrying on the Baking business in its various branches. Her customers can be supplied with fresh Loaf and Baked Bread every evening—Also, Sugar and Butter Crackers, Sugar & Ginger Cakes, Pound Cakes, &c. at the shortest notice and of the best materials—Merchants can be supplied with Cakes at wholesale prices.

MILLINERY.
The subscriber still continues to carry on the Millinery Business—Plain Bonnets neatly made and trimmed—Straw Bonnets bleached and pressed in the neatest manner and trimmed in the most fashionable style, she therefore flatters herself that from her knowledge and experience of the above branches of business she will be able to give the most perfect satisfaction to all persons who may patronize her.
LILLY CLIFT.
Jan. 23 31

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

Easton Hotel,

LATELY OCCUPIED BY S. LOWE, Esq. He pledges himself to render his house as comfortable as any on the shore, and every attention will be paid to the wants of Strangers and the Public generally.

He hopes that those who have hitherto patronized the house, will still continue to do so. He asks but a fair trial, and feels confident that his constant exertions to please will prove satisfactory.

Boarders by the day, week, month or year, will be accommodated upon reasonable terms.
WILLIAM H. CURTIS.
Easton, Jan. 2, 1838

Easton and Baltimore Packet SCHOONER

EMILY JANE
Robson Leonard, Master.

The Subscriber grateful for past favours of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named Schooner, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 5th of April at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Saturday at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season. The Emily Jane is now in complete order for the reception of Freight or Passengers; having moved to be a fine sailer and safe boat, surpassed by no vessel for safety, in the bay. All Freight intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Eastern Point, or elsewhere at all times, and all orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Mr. Saml. H. Benney will be attended to; Mr. B. will attend to all other business pertaining to the packet concern, with the assistance of Mr. Robert Leonard. All orders should be accompanied with the Cash, to meet with prompt attention.

Passage and fare \$2.00.
The subscriber expects in a very short time to supersede the Emily Jane by a new and first rate boat. Should an increase of business demand it he will run another vessel in connexion with the present one.

The Public's Ob't Serv't.
JOSHUA E. LEONARD
April 4, 1837

An active and intelligent youth of respectable connections will be taken in the Drug and Apothecary business, if application be made early.

S. J. LOWE.
Jan. 23 11

CABINET MAKING.

The subscriber again returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the support he continues to receive, and now respectfully begs leave to inform them, that he still carries on the above business, in all its various branches, at the same stand, nearly opposite Mr. John Camper's Store, and second floor from the corner, where he has on hand and intends keeping, a general assortment of ready made Cabinet Work, of all kinds, such as

SIDE BOARDS, BUREAUS, TABLES, BEDSTEADS, &c. &c.

He also has a first rate Harness, and no pains will be spared in rendering satisfaction to that part of his business. All orders directed to him for coffins or other work will be thankfully received and punctually attended to by the subscriber.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, also a little cash will be acceptable, particularly from those whose accounts are of long standing.

The public's obedient servant,
JAMES S. SHANNAHAN.
N. B. Two well grown boys from 14 to 16 years of age of moral habits will be taken at the above business; boys from the country will be preferred.
J. S. S.
Nov. 14 11

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Ozmon and Shannahan, this day dissolves. All persons indebted to the above firm, will confer a great favor, by settling and settling their accounts, as the subscribers wish to close the business of the firm, as speedily as possible.

OZMON & SHANNAHAN
April 18th, 1837.
N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by Samuel Ozmon, at the same stand, directly opposite Mr. Charles Robinson's Store. The subscriber feels thankful for the liberal support he has received, and now begs leave to inform them that he is ready to meet all orders in his line, that may be directed to him, with neatness and dispatch.—The Subscriber has a first rate Harness, and no pains will be spared in rendering general satisfaction to that part of his business, as he intends in all cases to discharge his duty as an undertaker.
S. O

Teacher Wanted,
For the ensuing Year.

A TEACHER for Primary School, Election District, No. 4—School District No. 5—competent to teach Grammar, Geography and Mathematics. Immediate application to be made to any one of the subscribers.
EDWARD ROSE,
THOMAS YEW.
Oct 10 11

Teacher Wanted.
WANTED a Teacher for the Primary School, Election District No. 4, School District No. 1, competent to teach Grammar, Geography and Mathematics. Immediate application to be made to any of the subscribers.
WILLIAM ATWELL,
RICHARD ARRINGTON,
ALEXANDER E. DUDLEY.
Jan. 2

VARIETY STORE.

CHARLES ROBINSON, HAS just returned from Baltimore, with a fresh supply of GOODS, consisting in part as follows:

Candies, Almonds, best bunch Raisins, Malaga Grapes, Oranges, Figs, Ground Nuts, Citron, &c.
Best and common Cheating Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, (Butter, Sugar, Soda and Water Crackers),

Jumbles and Ginger Cakes, Smoking Tobacco, Powder and Shot, Mutton, Salt Petre, Alum, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, &c. &c.

The subscriber has also a large selection of School and other Reading Books, such as Geographies and Atlases, Grammars, Spelling Books, Histories, Bibles, Testaments, Hymn Books, Arithmetics, Mensurations, Slates and Slate Pencils, Plain and Ruled Copy Paper, Ink Powders. Also a large supply of Blank Books, from one to eight quires, of leather and board binding. Parents, Guardians and Trustees of Primary Schools, would do well to call and view his assortment of School Books, and ascertain his prices, and they certainly will purchase, as they are sold at a small advance for cash. Also a variety of Toy Books to please children.

C. R.
Nov. 21
N. B. The highest cash price given for Rags.

Notice.

The Subscriber having removed Smith Street to the corner of the woods, some short distance from his former one, is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. His customers and the public generally are invited to give him a call, assuring them that their work shall be done with neatness, durability, and at the shortest notice. Thankful for past favours, he hopes with unremitting exertions on his part to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's ob't serv't
E. McQUAY
Jan 10 1838 11

By N. B. All persons whose accounts have been standing a year are hereby notified to settle the same as speedily as possible by note or otherwise
E. M. Q.

LATEST FASHIONS.

JOHN SATTERFIELD respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just received his

Fall and Winter FASHIONS

and is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line of business, with neatness and dispatch. Thankful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same, and invites gentlemen to call and see his card of fashions, consisting of the latest improvements and most approved styles.

Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Vests, Children's and Youth's clothes, and every description of Gentlemen's wearing apparel in all their various styles and fashions, will be cut in a handsome and neat manner, at the shortest notice.
Jan. 9, 1838 11

REMOVAL.

SOLOMON J. LOWE, HAS removed his Drug and Apothecary Store, two doors above the old stand, formerly occupied by Dr. Spencer, to the Store Room lately in the occupancy of Messrs. Bateman & Co., as a leather store, where he has just received and is now opening a complete and general assortment of

Articles in his line.
Philadelphia White Lead in Oil, 124 and 25 lbs. Kegs.
Dry White Lead of paints a variety.
Lined, Winter Strained, Sperm and other Oils.
Window Glass 1st and 2nd quality of all sizes.
Putty, &c. &c. &c.
Madder, Indigo, Fig Blue, Alum, Copperas, Annatto, Chipped Logwood, and every variety of

Dye Stuffs.

Best quality of Larch Raisins by the Box. Quarter Box or less quantity.
Malaga Grapes, Figs, Candies, &c. &c.
Lemons, Havana Cigars, best quality chewing Tobacco.

PERFUMERY.
Florida and Cologne Water, large and small bottles.
Russia Oil, Cream of Nardos.
Genuine Farina (German) Cologne.
Beard Oil, Prentiss' and Arkansas preparation.

Ohio Rose Lip Salve, Fancy Soaps.
Hair, Teeth, Nail and Shoe Brushes.
Gun Elastic Blacking.
Korther's Indelible Ink, &c. &c.
Morse's Hygienic Pink Chappman's Mead's and Busk's Anti Dyspeptic Pills.
Dr. John Rowland's Vegetable Febrifuge, for Ague and Fever.

Carpenter's Fluid Extracts of Sarsaparilla, Liver-Wort, Pink-Root, Buchu, Carpenter's Compound Tonic Extract.
Dr. Robertson's Stomach Elixir of Health.
Nervous Cordial, Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

Oldfield's Balm of Columbia for promoting the growth of the Hair.
Agency for the celebrated Joscovitus Drops, a certain cure for the Tooth-Ache.
Agency for Neavits Ague and Fever Pills.
In case of failure, the money to be refunded.
S. J. LOWE
Jan. 9 11

NOTICE.

The undersigned Commissioners appointed by the Court to examine and locate a public road in the Tuckahoe District of said county, do hereby give notice to all persons interested in the same, to meet at the residence of Mr. Wm H. Tidgman, on Friday the 16th day of February next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOSEPH TURNER,
WM. ROSE.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and is now opening, in his New Store H use, a large and extensive assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

which he has selected with much care from the latest importations, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Amongst which are a number of—Superfine Cloths, & Cassimeres of various shades and colors, Sattinets, Cassimeres, Merinos, Jeans, Vestings, Shillies, Muslin Delane, French Cottons, Calicoes, A complete assortment of Silks for ladies dresses, Mantles, Swiss Cambric, and other fine Goods, Cutlery, and Water Proof Boots for men & boys—An assortment of Hats and Caps for gentlemen and boys. Wax and grain Calf Skins, Horse Leather, Heavy Kips and side Leather Morocco Skins, Lining, Skins and a quantity of Sole Leather—An assortment of—Bridles with Blinds, Martingales, Circles, Girths, Bridle Leathers, comp. etc. Saddles, Bridles, Whips and Collars.—An assortment of—Hardware, Cutlery, Queensware, China, Glass, and Britania Ware, Stone, Earthen, Tin, and Wooden Ware, Nails by the single pound or keg, of any size, Axes, Hoes, Pickaxes and Bluing Castings, Double and single barrel Guns.

A large assortment of Groceries,
Consisting in part of—Java, Rio, and St. Domingo Coffee, Young and old Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Teas, Porto Rico & New Orleans Sugar, Lard and Lard Sugar, Rice, Chocolate, Orleans, Wax, and Sugar House Molasses, Champagne Brandy, N. E. Rum, Rye and common Whiskey, Madeira, Muscat, Sherry, Port and Lisbon Wines, Cordials, Raisins, Almonds, &c.

With a number of heavy articles—as Mackerel, Herrings, Pork Bacon, Lard, Cheese Salt by the sack, St. Ubes Salt by the tub, Dried Fish, &c. Lead, pure, No 1 and No 2, Black Lead, Red Oxide, Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Prussia Blue, Chrome, Green and yellow, Lined White, and Sperm Oil, Castor Oil, Japan, Copal, and Black Varnish, Window Glass and Putty, Rozin, Tar, Turpentine, &c.

An assortment of Patent and Botanic Medicines.—A pretty fair assortment of Lumber—Such as 8, 8, 3, 4, 4, 4, 6, 4 and 6-4 yellow and white pine Boards, Bald Cypress and white pine Shingles, Laths, Lumber, &c.

All of which will be offered on the most pleasing terms. The Subscriber from his long experience in the Mercantile Business, flatters himself to present the above Stock of Goods he has been and is at unusual low prices, to which he respectfully invites the attention of his Customers and the Public, and to whom he begs leave to return his sincere thanks, for the encouragement already received.

WILLIAM POWELL.
Wye Landing, Md. October 24, 1837.

The Subscriber will at all times purchase Grain, or receive on Storage for Freight, as usual. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1838

VOL. IV. NO. 9.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

Is edited and published every

TUESDAY MORNING,

BY

GEO. W. SHERWOOD,

(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

TERMS:—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents

per annum, payable half yearly in advance

No subscription will be received for less than six

months, nor discontinued until all arrears are settled,

without the approbation of the publisher

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted

three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for

every subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in

proportion.

For all communications to insure attention

should be post paid

POETRY.

From the Christian Keepsake for 1838.

THE MOURNER'S COMFORT.

BY ARCHDEACON SPENCER.

"Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be

comforted"—MATT. V. 5.

Sweet, falls the shower on Sharon's leaves,

Sweet, sighs the gale o'er India's willow,

Sweet, flows the foam which fancy weaves

Around her poet's dreaming pillow,

Sweet, is the virgin-treasured kiss,

When lips with lips unchanging meet,

Sweet, the first thro' of bridal bliss,

The untold hope of passion sweet.

Sweet to the exile's widow'd ear

The notes of home remember'd long;

And sweet to speak, and sweet to hear,

The music of his native tongue—

Sweet, from the glieber's perturbed urn,

Their sunward way his offerings find,

Sweetest the prodigal's return,

Sweetest the Christian's will resigned.

Bright is the wild wave's sparkling foam,

Bright blooms the fruit in Seville's grove,

Bright glows the cheerful hearth of home,

Brighter the eye of answered love,

Bright in Brazil's ruddy gem,

Brighter Herodias's gorgeous train,

Brightest the Baptist's diadem.

Lovely the form of absent friend,

Lovely the maiden's spell-trait name,

Lovely the plect of the distant land,

Lovely the god man's humble fame,

Lovely the unconquer'd patriot's tier,

Lovely the ground by martyr trod,

Loveliest the Christ's millennial year,

Loveliest the eternal sight of God.

Mighty Britanna's guarded coast,

Mighty the Gaul's imperial rod,

Mighty the proud Assyrian host,

Mightier the slaying angel's sword;

Mighty the monarch prophet's song,

Mighty the unexpecting grave,

Mightier the soul that knows no wrong,

Almightiest He that died to save.

Dear are the mother's accents mild,

Dear the responsive infant's smile,

Dear is the father's only child,

And dear the promise word of guilt;

Dearest the sacrifice of prayer,

From hearts subdued and spirits broken!

Weep then—thy Saviour bids thee weep!

As all have wept not woman born,

While weeps in their glory keep,

A blessed woe o'er them that mourn.

NEWFOUNDLAND, 1819.

CHANGELESS LOVE.

BY Z. BARTON STOUT.

What though of leifing years they tell,

Of youth's first flash of brightness past!

Age hath no power to break the spell

Which love around my soul has cast.

The winking smile, the eye's soft light,

A loveliness which never can depart,

But intimate worth, which pure and bright

Grows lovelier still as years depart.

Then time speed on—from year to year—

No trace thou leaves behind can move;

On virtues, thou canst not impair,

My soul has fixed her changeless love.

Why do night and day resemble two banks

stopping payment from the same cause?—Be-

cause, the one breaks when the other fails.

The French Chamber of Deputies contains

178 functionaries of various kinds—Among

the members are seven ex ministers, 52 advocates,

12 of whom have been magistrates, 1 ex peer of

France, 41 ex functionaries, 21 military men,

15 bankers, 67 merchants, 15 iron masters, 4

literary men, 5 agriculturists, 4 landed prop-

rietors, 3 notaries, 2 physicians and 1 soldier.

18 deputies are members of the Institute.

"I never shot a bird in my life," said one to

another. "I never shot at any thing in the

shape of a bird except a squirrel, and that I

killed with a stone—when it fell from a tree

into the river, and was 'drowned,' was the re-

ply." [New Orleans Commercial Herald.]

The above is a tougher, but we'll tell a better

and truer one, perpetrated in this city by a

Yankee. "That" dog (pointing to a large

white one) ain't got a bit of black about him,

except his ears, and they're brown."—Phil-

Buffon, the celebrated naturalist, says he

was indebted to the habit of early rising for all

his knowledge and the composition of all his

works. He studied fourteen hours a day.

Died at 81.

Frederick the Great rose at three or four

o'clock.

Samuel Bard, M. D. of Hyde Park, rose

at daylight in summer, and an hour before in

winter (say about five) through life. Died at

79.

Dr. Priestly was an early riser. He died

at 71.

Parkhurst rose at five in the summer and

six in the winter. Died at 74.

Bishop Jewel rose at four o'clock.

Bishop Burnet commenced rising at four

while at college, and continued the practice

through a long life. Died at 72.

Sir Matthew Hale rose at four or five.—

Died at 67.

Dr. Adam rose at five, and for a part of the

year at four. He died at 68.

Paley, though naturally indolent, began

early to rise at five, and continued the prac-

tice through life. Died at 63.

Bishop Horne was an early riser. Died at

62.

Walter Scott was an early riser. Died at

61.

Brougham is said to rise at four. He is now

about 65.

Stanislaus I. of Poland, always retired at

nine and rose at three. Died at 86.

Alfred the Great, it is believed, rose at four.

Died at 52.

Napoleon was a very early riser. Died at

52.

Sir Thomas More, in his Utopia, represents

the Utopians as attending public lectures every

morning before day break. He himself rose at

four. He was beheaded at the age of 65.

[Library of Health.]

CONGRESSIONAL.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY BILL.

SPEECH OF MR. WRIGHT,

OF NEW YORK.

In Senate January 31, 1838.—Upon the bill "to

insert additional duties, as depositaries, upon

certain public officers, to appoint Receivers

General of public money, and to regulate the

sale-keeping, transfer, and disbursement, of

the public moneys of the United States."

Mr. WRIGHT said he regretted that

it would be necessary for him to impose a more

severe tax upon the time and patience of the

Senate, than he had ever before been com-

mitted to impose, since he had been honored with a

seat in the body. He had hoped, therefore,

that he should have been able to reach the sub-

ject at an earlier hour in the morning; but, as

it was, he would endeavor to conclude with

the sitting of the day.

He said he entered upon the debate with a

painful consciousness of his inability to do jus-

tice to the position he held in reference to the

measure upon the table. The discussion of it

must involve questions of the highest impor-

tance in politics, of the most pervading inter-

est in finance, and, as he thought, of equal mag-

nitude in the moral of government. These

questions were to be discussed, deliberated upon,

and decided by the Senate; and upon him

had fallen the duty of opening such a debate

before that high tribunal.

Could he call to his aid talents, experience,

learning, powers of argument, and perspicuity

of language, such as were possessed and at the

command of many of the distinguished Sena-

tors whom he knew he must meet in oppo-

sition to the bill, he should feel a gratifying con-

fidence that he could contend successfully, and

could triumphantly refute every objection.

As it was, he was consoled by the reflection

that he should be followed in the debate by oth-

er Senators equally able and equally distin-

guished, and who would only have occasion to

ask of him that he should not injure a cause

which must rest its deluce with them. He

would most cheerfully promise them that he

would not intentionally throw obstacles in their

way; and he would entreat the Senate to judge

of the bill from its provisions, which he consid-

ered sound and salutary, and not from the

weakness they would not fail to discover in his

attempt to support them.

Justice to himself required another prelimi-

nary remark. But a few months had passed

since they were engaged there in the discus-

sion of this same measure, or rather, perhaps he

should say, of a measure precisely similar in

its great leading features. In that discussion

he had taken a part; and it should be found

upon this occasion repeating ideas, and urging

arguments, which he had then advanced, the

reason and his apology must be sought in the

identity of the subjects, and not in a disposition

on his part to trouble the Senate now with re-

marks to which they had once done him the

honor to listen.

He said the bill was based upon two great

leading principles, and that all its provisions,

detailed and numerous as they were, became

necessary, in the judgment of the committee, to

carry those principles successfully into prac-

tice. These principles were—

First. A practical and bona fide separation

between the public treasury, the money of the

people, and the business of individuals

and corporations, and especially between this

money and the business of banking.

Second. A gradual change of the currency

to be received in payment of the public

dues, from that authorized to be received by

the resolution of Congress of 1816, to the legal

currency of the United States.

The material details of the bill, applicable

to each of these objects, it would be his duty to

notice; and as the task must be tedious and un-

interesting to him, and much more so to the

Senate, he would abridge it as much as justice

to the measure would permit.

As applicable to the first object, of the bill

concerned with the establishment of offices

and vaults, at designated points, for the safe

keeping of the public money. The first sec-

tion defined and established the Treasury of

the United States, and placed it under the care

and charge of the Treasurer of the U. States;

and, singular as it had appeared to him, and as

he thought it would appear to most of the con-

stituents of every Senator, this was the first

attempt, so far as his researches had enabled

him to discover, to establish by law a Nation-

al Treasury. Should this bill pass, and this

section be retained, he was confident it would

be the first act of the Congress of the United

States which had given, not a name, but a

local habitation, to this most important in-

stitution. As the object of the bill is to place

the funds of the Government hereafter under

the control of the public Treasury, and not of

private banking institutions, it seemed to the

committee peculiarly proper that its first en-

actment should be to define and establish that

Treasury.

The second section constituted the mint at

Philadelphia, and the branch mint at New

Orleans, also places for the deposit and safe

keeping of the public money collected at those

places, or transferred to them by the direction

of the Secretary of the Treasury. The treas-

urers of the mints respectively were assigned

to the charge and custody of the moneys there

deposited.

The third section directed the preparation

of suitable offices and vaults in the custom-

houses now erecting at New York and Bos-

ton, for the deposit and safe-keeping of the

public money at those points, and for the use

of the officers to have the custody of those mo-

neys; and the fourth section provided for the

erection of two independent offices and vaults,

for the same purpose: the one to be located at

Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, and

the other at St. Louis, in the State of Mis-

souri.

It would not require any remark from him

to satisfy the mind of every Senator of the im-

portance of selecting the seat of Government as

the place of location for the National Treas-

ury, or that the points he had named upon the

committee, as well as New Orleans, were

places where so

Twenty second of February.—This day, so well calculated to inspire feelings of patriotism, we are gratified to say was not forgotten by the Military of our town. The day was honored by a supper served up by Mr. Solomon Barrott, which was numerously attended by the members of the Easton Guards, together with other Military gentlemen and citizens. The evening was pleasantly passed, and augurs well for a permanent and efficient re-organization of the volunteer corps of the town.

67-We have had no Western mail since yesterday week, which is our apology for the deficiency of later news in to-day's paper. We have been informed, however, that the Senate of this State has refused to confirm the nomination of Mr. Culbreth as Secretary of State, and that Mr. Nicholson, one of the Clerks to the Senate would probably receive the appointment. The Council was abolished by a provision in the Reform Law, which provides for the appointment, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a Secretary of State. Mr. Culbreth was nominated by the Governor, but the Senate refused to sanction this act of his Excellency, which he took in high dudgeon, and it is said became much displeased at the bold effrontery of his Senators in daring to refuse to sanction his first act under the Reform Law.

67-We learn that the honorable Henry Clay has been nominated by the Whig members of the Legislature of this State, for the Presidency. We would ask what has become of the Hero of Tippecanoe—are our opponents convinced that it requires something more than the mere glare of a military title to obtain the honest suffrages of the people? It would appear so; and we think they will also find that Mr. Clay is no more a favorite now than he was when he received so meager a vote when once before a candidate. The man who deserves the people must expect the people to desert him. But it is time enough to doubt this question, a twelve month hence.

Mr. Wright's Speech.—We appropriate a large portion of to-day's paper to the publication of Mr. Wright's speech. Every individual who wishes to obtain a general knowledge of the principles and advantages of the Sub-Treasury system, will find them fully presented, and honestly and fairly argued by Mr. Wright in his masterly vindication of the bill. He anticipates many of the most prominent objections urged by the opponents of a separation of the Government from the Bank; he handles them with skill and fairness; shows they possess nothing of tangibility, and scatters them to the winds as the mere touch of analysis and argument.

There are many who astutely oppose the Independent Treasury bill in advance. Some go against it because the friends of the Administration generally go for it. They will not trouble to mind the motives of its principles, but having prejudged the whole matter, chime in with the stereotyped slang of the day, and what they lack in knowledge and argument, amply supply in denunciation and idle forebodings.

But we feel satisfied the people generally will read, think, and speak for themselves.—The clamor of the Demagogue may away for a moment, but truth and justice will ultimately triumph. Let the arguments for, and the objections against the measure, be dispassionately weighed, and we fear not the issue. Mr. Webster has replied to Mr. Wright, and it has not discerned the fact, the people have, that the lance of his denunciation was too brittle to come in contact with the Herculean club wielded by Mr. Wright in the cool & deliberate effort before us.

The remainder of his speech will be given in our next.

The Washington Spy.—This writer (who is Matthew L. Davis, and the author of the life of Aaron Burr) a short time since, in one of his letters to the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, deeply implicated the character of Mr. Ruggles, a United States Senator. He charged Mr. Ruggles with some sort of corruption, which created no little excitement for the moment. His object was attained, no doubt, when he was summoned at the Bar of the House, to answer such interrogatories as might be propounded relative to the matter. And what on the face for a short time, and all the while Mr. Davis was figuring as the "little man in specs," and the Lion of the day.

Mr. Ruggles has required of the Senate's examination into the charge, and a week's delay will show with what foundation it lay upon preferred.

We append the following paragraph from the N. Y. (Whig) Journal of Commerce, as a specimen of the character of this "spy" in Washington, which shows him up rather unceremoniously:

"When Aaron Burr shot Gen. Hamilton, Davis gave it out that he could give most important evidence in the case. His office, of course, reached the ears of the Coroner, and Davis was summoned to disclose his important knowledge, which he did, and the Coroner kept his knowledge pent up in him, and refused to answer a word. He was committed to prison for contempt. He was to be released again, and was again committed. This

not in any sense as fiscal agents of the Treasury. These are the guards which the system contemplates, and which the bill holds out to the people as the best of their treasure.

The State bank deposit system presents the capitals of the institutions as security for deposits, in the same manner as for all other liabilities of the incorporation. It also presents its vaults and safes, constructed for its own security, and it is fair to presume, as securely constructed as those proposed for the Government.

It is not proposed, as we have heretofore pointed out, that collateral bonds, with securities for the due and faithful fulfillment of its engagements on the part of the bank.

These are the protections to the public treasury offered by the State bank deposit system, supposing, as he did, that the system, if continued, was to remain upon the plan of open or general deposits, as adopted in the deposit bill of 1836. Otherwise, as he had shown in a former part of his remarks, the capital of the bank would not be liable, except for gross negligence in the keeping of the money placed in its vaults.

What, then, are the risks under each system? Under that proposed by the bill, the only single risk is that of the misconduct and dishonesty of the officers to whom the safe keeping of the money is entrusted, and that conduct, in addition to all other legal liabilities, is made a high crime, and punishable with protracted personal imprisonment. The persons to whom this trust is to be confided, are such citizens as the President, with a full knowledge of the duties, responsibilities, and temptations, shall select and nominate to the Senate, and as the Senate, upon full examination, shall advise and consent that the President do appoint and commission to execute the trust. The risk is that these persons will be dishonest; that they will become insensible to standing and character; that they will violate their faith to their sureties and their country; that they will embezzle the public money in their hands, and thus subject themselves to infamous punishment—to imprisonment with roges and chains for a term of not less than two years.

One of the risks under the State bank deposit system is the same misconduct and dishonesty of the officers, agents and managers, of the banks, and they are numerous, and many of them selected to perform subordinate duties. Without any imputation upon the institutions, therefore, or their principal officers, it cannot be unfair to assume that many of the persons who must have access to their books, accounts, and money, will not be persons of that standing and character which would be required, by all concerned, in the selection and appointment of responsible public officers. In the case of the bank, too, the persons who must have access to the money in its charge are numerous, while under the other system the single officer, who has the custody of the money, is the only one who has access to it. Again, the misconduct and dishonesty of the officers and agents of the bank are not made criminal and punished as crimes. If committed, so far as the Government is concerned, they are mere breaches of trust, and incur a debt; they lay the foundation for a suit at law to recover the money embezzled. Can it, by possibility, be supposed that these risks are equally balanced? He knew that, upon a former occasion, when this same subject was under discussion, he had had a list of defaulting public officers, but that he had not had time to publish it. He had, however, referred to the list sufficiently to learn that one-third of the defaulters were delinquents in the army, one-third were delinquents in the navy, and one-third were delinquents in the civil service. He had, however, thought it would be found, upon careful comparison, that a large majority of them had taken a national bank, that great security in the minds of many, against all pecuniary evils, was the sole depository of the national treasury. The delinquents were mostly delinquents in the army, and the delinquents in the navy, and the delinquents in the civil service, were very recently, legally connected, in any way, with the Treasury, or contractors upon the public works. All these classes of persons, except postmasters, must always, and under any system, have the same opportunity to misapply public money; and their default, therefore, were no more an argument against the system proposed by the bill, for the safe-keeping of the public money, than against any other system which could be devised or named. He had, however, had a list of defaulting public officers, but that he had not had time to publish it. He had, however, referred to the list sufficiently to learn that one-third of the defaulters were delinquents in the army, one-third were delinquents in the navy, and one-third were delinquents in the civil service. He had, however, thought it would be found, upon careful comparison, that a large majority of them had taken a national bank, that great security in the minds of many, against all pecuniary evils, was the sole depository of the national treasury. The delinquents were mostly delinquents in the army, and the delinquents in the navy, and the delinquents in the civil service, were very recently, legally connected, in any way, with the Treasury, or contractors upon the public works. All these classes of persons, except postmasters, must always, and under any system, have the same opportunity to misapply public money; and their default, therefore, were no more an argument against the system proposed by the bill, for the safe-keeping of the public money, than against any other system which could be devised or named.

Signers of the Declaration of Independence. Of the fifty-six signers of the declaration of independence, it is stated that nine were born in Massachusetts; eight in Virginia; five in Maryland; four in Connecticut; four in New Jersey; four in Pennsylvania; four in New York; three in Rhode Island; one in Massachusetts; one in New England; two in Wales.

Twenty one were attorneys; ten merchants; four physicians; three farmers; one clergyman; one printer; sixteen were men of fortune. Eight were graduates of Harvard college; four of Yale; three of New Jersey; two of Princeton; two of William and Mary; one of Cambridge, England; two of Edinburgh and one of St. Omer.

At the time of their deaths five were over ninety; eleven between seventy and eighty; twelve between sixty and seventy; seven between fifty and sixty; seven between forty and fifty; one died at the age of twenty seven, and the age of two uncertain.

At the time of signing the declaration, the average of the members was forty-four years. They lived to the average age of more than sixty five years and ten months. The youngest member was Edward Rutledge, of South Carolina, who was in his twenty-seventh year. He lived to the age of fifty one. The next youngest member was Thomas Lynch, of the same State, who was also in his twenty-seventh year. He was cast away at sea in the fall of seventeen hundred and seventy six.

the section, should not be negotiable or transferable, by assignment, or delivery, or in any other manner whatsoever; but that every such receipt should be presented at the land office, by or for the person to whom it was given, as shown upon its face. In this shape he hoped the section would not be objectionable upon the ground above stated, while he thought it would be apparent that its general provision would be of great convenience to those purchasers of the public lands who were to emigrate from the old States, and to carry with them the means to make their purchases. It would save them from the trouble and risk of transporting money of any description, and also from the danger of taking, to so distant a portion of the country, a currency which would not answer their purpose when there. It was not apprehended that the Treasurer would be called upon to select many points as places where these payments might be made. Perhaps the points at which it was proposed to keep offices for the deposit of the public money would be sufficient, and perhaps, a few other principal places might be selected with increased convenience to the public. A certificate of the deposit of the money at any designated point, transmitted to the Treasurer, would command the required receipt from him, as well as the actual payment of the money at the Treasury itself, and as this could be done through the land office, no one would contend, in case the notes were to be received, that they should be kept on hand as the money treasure of the whole people.

Now, then, were they to be disposed of in a manner to consult the safety of the public funds, in case they were to be perpetually received? This question admitted of but one answer. They must be presented, at short intervals, to the banks which issued them, and converted into money, into the legal currency of the country. In conformity with this principle, the bill provided that these notes should not be made matters of deposit, under the regulations it contains for special deposits in banks. It would be folly to deposit, merely for safety, the representative value, in the place of the value itself, where the open option existed to constitute the deposit of the one or the other. Which would, then, be most useful to the State banks: to receive their notes as cash at the Treasury, and constantly convert them into specie, or gradually to discount them receipt altogether, and collect the revenue in the legal currency? To all these questions, now proposed, we have formed ourselves, their business, and their conditions, to the changed state of things; to commence immediately to receive their notes for the public dues; so far as those notes were redeemable in specie upon demand at their banking houses, and to present them for payment at short intervals and in large masses. For himself, he must say he thought the provisions of the section in question were more than, and more favorable to the State banks, than the alternative he had contemplated. The object, he never, was before the Senate. It could be seen from six to seven years ago, he had stored more thought and more research upon this particular point than he had; the merits of the question, in every aspect, would be fairly and fully presented; and he would content himself with whatever decision should be made. Should this proposition meet with favor, he should ask the sense of the Senate upon the alternative, and he would not permit himself to doubt that the one or the other would be adopted.

The twenty-fourth section was merely calculated to carry out the one which preceded it, by making it imperative upon all disbursing officers, after the time when the whole amount should be collected in the legal currency of the U. States, to make all their disbursements in the same currency, upon penalty of suspension from office, and a forfeiture of any compensation which might be due to them at the time of their violation of the law. The twenty-fifth section might, perhaps, be considered as somewhat superfluous, by saying that the bill, as it is, is so, as it requires the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe the times within which the drafts of the Treasurer, drawn upon the various depositories, according to their respective amounts, from the seat of Government, shall be presented for payment, and after which time they shall not be accepted and paid by the depository, in any other directions from the Secretary. The object of this section, it will be seen, was to prevent these drafts from being made a currency for circulation, based upon the credit of the Government. Since the suspension of the banks, in May last, this has been made of the drafts, to some extent, and it was thought desirable to check the practice in its inception. The section was copied from a provision of the bill which passed the Senate at the extra session, and which was inserted in that bill, as an amendment, by the Senate itself.

He would relieve the Senate and himself from any further observations as to the details of the bill. He had omitted several of great importance; and among them he would mention those which made provision for the official bonds of the several depositories. He had, as such, were best calculated to secure the public treasury; and he thought every Senator, upon examination, would agree with him in this opinion. He would not attempt to particularize the other sections which had not been noticed, but would merely remark that none of them introduced any new principle into the bill, and that he thought all would be found to reach the object intended by them.

Such, Mr. President, said Mr. W. is the system which the majority of the Committee on Finance have considered it to be their duty to present to the Senate, for the safe keeping of the United States. This system is not only opposed, not by the political party uniformly opposed to the present administration only, but by some of the respected and influential individuals among those who have, hitherto, been its friends and supporters. What, then, is proposed by those who cannot give their support to the bill before you? The system of State bank deposits seems to be more equally urged as the antagonistic proposition, and under the impression that there were rest the present controversy, so far as respects propositions of any character which would be submitted to the Senate, he proposed to institute a comparison between the advantages and disadvantages of each system, as connected with the prominent objections which had been heretofore urged against the provisions of the bill.

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holding out any inducement to any State to issue stocks with a view to these objects. It also directed the Secretary of the Treasury, or standing to the credit of the Treasurer with the several depositories, should be less than four millions, to sell so much of the stocks, in which any surplus should have been invested, as would keep the money in the Treasury at that amount, or as his information might satisfy him the wants of the Treasury would require.

Provisions of the character contained in this section were not new to the Senate. They had been upon a former occasion, introduced there by himself, as a means of disposing, in the most safe and profitable manner to the Treasury, and in the way he thought would prove most convenient to the business interests of the community, of a large surplus of public money deposited in the banks. A different disposition of that subject seemed preferable to the Senate, and the provisions for investment did not meet with favor. He entertained a strong hope that their natural connection with this bill, and with the salutary workings of the system for the management of the public finances provided for by it, would give to it a different reception at the present time.

It was found that the wide-spread operations of the Treasury required about four millions of dollars constantly on hand, including the amounts intrusted, and the medium, or thereabouts, constantly employed at the mints, but that accumulations beyond that sum were, at all ordinary periods, accumulated to so large an amount, that the time being. To avoid, then, the risks of keeping, which formed a material objection with those who opposed the bill, and to avoid accumulations of money to be locked up from use, which formed another and much more weighty objection against the system in the arguments of those who had hitherto opposed these provisions were made a part of the bill itself, and he must suppose that these considerations would, at this time, and in this connection, render their introduction, and their operation, upon the former occasion, alluded to, could not yield them support. He must confidently believe that, to those whose minds had been influenced by the objections he had repeated, they would constitute a positive merit, as a part of a bill otherwise, in their estimation, defective.

There was another aspect in which he wished to present these provisions. The constant experience of the Treasury Department, since the final extinguishment of the national debt, had shown the necessity of some classic provision in our legislation upon the subject of the public revenue and expenditures, which would accommodate itself to the varied conditions of the Treasury, or, rather, which would enable the head of the Treasury Department to manage the national finances, as that the Treasury may be at all times prepared to meet the calls upon it, and that an amount of money should at no time be hoarded there, to the injury of the business of the country or its citizens. During the existence of the public debt, the provisions of law, and appropriations of money connected with it, furnished this regulator for the state of the Treasury. The applications of money upon the debt were at all times governed by the surplus of revenue over the expenditures, while all the unexpended balances of appropriations, after a limited period, passed to the sinking fund, and were absorbed in the debt. A troublesome surplus of revenue, therefore, could never exist, while the application remained open. On the other hand, as the appropriations for the year were carefully provided for before any application upon the debt, it was scarcely possible that any contingency, not foreseen during the regular annual sessions of Congress could occur to disorganize the Treasury to meet the demand upon it, arising under the current appropriation bill. The amount of revenue intended for application upon the debt would always be sufficient to meet any disappointment in the recurring receipts into the Treasury. That time, however, had now past. The debt was paid, and, from the necessity of the case, and the state of the legislation of Congress, experiments had been made to measure the actual appropriations by the estimated revenue, and to make them come out even. For the first few years of this trial, from a state of circumstances not at the time sufficiently considered, but now clearly and properly estimated, the surplus of the Treasury, the bill directing a deposit of the surplus with the States; and again the actual appropriations and the estimated revenue were attempted to be equally measured. A revolution in the trade, and business, and banking, of the country came; the anticipated revenue was cut short, and that portion of it which rested upon credits, could not be realized. Indeed, the very money on deposit in the banks, to the credit of the Treasurer, could not be commuted, and, comparatively, the whole anticipated means of the Treasury were either not realized, or placed beyond its control. Still the appropriations were in force, the expenditures were going on under them; and could not be arrested, and a special convocation of Congress became necessary, to preserve the faith of the Government, and enable the public Treasury to meet the just demands upon it. What followed was fresh in the recollection of the Senate and the country; and he would not consume the time by a repetition of the measures of relief to the country, and the Treasury, adopted at that session.

He had mentioned these facts to show the necessity of some provision to guard against these disappointments in the accruing revenue, as well as to prevent the evil of a hoarding of money, when the revenue should overreach the appropriations, in either sense, he considered as the provisions of the section of the bill, of great importance, and he entreated Senators not to suffer past recollections to prejudice their minds, but to examine these facts; to permit our late experience to have its due weight; to reflect how frequently similar disappointments, as to the revenue, might be experienced—now other surplus amounts of revenue might alarm the public mind, as to the safety of the public Treasury, and then to decide upon the adoption or rejection of the section.

The only remaining section which he would mention, as connected with the first great object of the bill, was the twenty-seventh. This section authorizes the Treasurer of the United States to receive, at the Treasury, and at such other places as he shall designate, payments of money, in advance, for the purchase of public lands, and to give a receipt for each payment, which shall be current at any of the land offices, at any public or private sale of lands. Since the bill had been reported, he had been convinced that the section was too loosely drawn, and required to be amended. These amendments might be taken and treated as negotiable paper, and might, as the section now stood, begin in a town which would make them thus upon their face. This would subject the bill to the imputation of authorizing the emission of a paper currency, based upon the public funds, a thing by no means intended by himself, and he was sure not by any member of the committee who assented to the report of the bill. He had, therefore, prepared an amendment, declaring that the receipts to be given by the Treasurer, pursuant to the provisions of

any man, who, as a member of the Legislature of this State, has voted for a local bank charter. The only ground upon which those applications are presented upon the State banks, is the accommodation of the commerce and business in the immediate vicinity of the proposed location of the bank. Look at the statistics which are always made a part of the argument in favor of a particular State charter. Are they the statistics of the United States? No; they are the statistics of the village or county, embracing the location of the proposed bank, and they are intended to prove the necessity of the banking facilities, proposed to be furnished by the charter at that point. Did any man ever suppose, that the State Legislature, to which these applications are so constantly and perseveringly addressed, consider, themselves, in their very liberal grants in this way, to be authorizing a currency for the whole people of the U. States, and especially a standard of currency for the Treasury of the U. States? No. Such a position would not be assumed by any man here, nor would it by any man in the country. Where, then, arose the obligation of this Government to receive the notes of these institutions, thus chartered, and for such purposes, in other words, the obligation of the country, in other words, the duty and certainly no one would contend, in case the notes were to be received, that they should be kept on hand as the money treasure of the whole people.

Now, then, were they to be disposed of in a manner to consult the safety of the public funds, in case they were to be perpetually received? This question admitted of but one answer. They must be presented, at short intervals, to the banks which issued them, and converted into money, into the legal currency of the country. In conformity with this principle, the bill provided that these notes should not be made matters of deposit, under the regulations it contains for special deposits in banks. It would be folly to deposit, merely for safety, the representative value, in the place of the value itself, where the open option existed to constitute the deposit of the one or the other. Which would, then, be most useful to the State banks: to receive their notes as cash at the Treasury, and constantly convert them into specie, or gradually to discount them receipt altogether, and collect the revenue in the legal currency? To all these questions, now proposed, we have formed ourselves, their business, and their conditions, to the changed state of things; to commence immediately to receive their notes for the public dues; so far as those notes were redeemable in specie upon demand at their banking houses, and to present them for payment at short intervals and in large masses. For himself, he must say he thought the provisions of the section in question were more than, and more favorable to the State banks, than the alternative he had contemplated. The object, he never, was before the Senate. It could be seen from six to seven years ago, he had stored more thought and more research upon this particular point than he had; the merits of the question, in every aspect, would be fairly and fully presented; and he would content himself with whatever decision should be made. Should this proposition meet with favor, he should ask the sense of the Senate upon the alternative, and he would not permit himself to doubt that the one or the other would be adopted.

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went on for a week, when Davis consented to answer, and being sworn, the Coroner says, "what do you know about this man, Mr. Davis?" "Nothing," said Davis, "but he had been town talk, and a very important man for a week."

The large space devoted to Mr. Wright's speech to-day necessarily excludes much other important matter. We shall attend to our correspondent's "S" next week.

We hear it reported that the Bill limiting the term of service of Clerks and Registrars has passed by a large majority.

From the New York Evening Post.

IMMENSE MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN MECHANICS AND WORKINGMEN.

The largest meeting of Democratic mechanics and workmen ever convened in any building in the city of New York, assembled at Tammany Hall, on Tuesday evening, February 6, 1858, pursuant to a call upon the Democratic Republican Mechanics and Workingmen of the city and county, and various other Democratic and Republican mechanics and workmen, in relation to the divorce of bank and State, and the attempt to make by the Federal party to curtail the currency with an irredeemable paper currency."

Since the memorable meeting of this great class of the Democracy in 1834, no assembly in that Hall has been nearly equal to it in point of numbers, and none has ever exceeded it in point of unanimity of opinion or enthusiasm of feeling.

No public meeting that can be convened under any circumstances, or for any object, can ever present stronger claims to the attention of the Representatives of the people, or afford more decisive evidence of the popular will. It was composed exclusively of the mechanics and workmen of this great city, whose personal experience of the oppressive effects of irresponsible banking monopolies, and an irredeemable paper currency enabled them to bear authentic testimony to the essential importance of that great and patriotic measure of the General Government, which is designed to relieve them from the one, and to express their unequivocal denunciations of that sordid combination of Federalists and traitors, who are endeavoring to perpetually distract them with the other. Never was there a more unanimous and a more patriotic demonstration of the Chief Magistrate of their choice; and never a more energetic and a more patriotic demonstration of the heartless designs of the Anti-Republican party which opposes his righteous policy.

From this glorious meeting of the true wealthy, uncorrupted, and undivided intelligence of New York, the oppressed Democracy of the State and of the whole country may derive an invincible confidence in the cause of equity and right, and the courage to assert and defend it.

Here follow the proceedings of the meeting, giving them at large to our readers. The resolutions adopted are of the right stamp, and give assurance that the Democrats of that great city are Democrats still. With regard to the numbers assembled, the Post gives the following estimate.

"Various conjectures last evening at the overwhelming meeting in Tammany Hall, induced me this morning to measure the area of the interior surface so densely crowded. I find it to contain 532 square yards, and standing as they did, excepting a few yards, each square yard must have been occupied by, at the lowest calculation, seven persons. Therefore, the aggregate of that vast assembly was 3,684 individuals, all suffering by the present nefarious system of banking fraud."

In the following remarks of Mr. Duncan, he has hit off the "little man in specs" with admirable truth—"The play indeed, is worth the candle, but it is well that it should be seen by the hand and glove companions of Mr. Wright and the John Bull clique."

Mr. DUNCAN said he was opposed to going into the investigation. We have come here for lighter and more valuable purposes than to resolve ourselves day after day, into a court of inquiry to investigate our own characters, and at the expense of the public's money, and to the neglect of the public business. He asked if the sun had risen during the present session without bringing to light a base calumny against some member of the House, or the House itself, and which were indignantly rebuffed, and which were indignantly rebuffed to them; and tyrannically denied to their petitions and remonstrances. This was their position prior to their election to the Senate.

It is fresh in the recollection of every one, that the electors of that body divided, in consequence of which a length of time elapsed, before a Senate could be formed; 19 of the electors proposed, that as they represented a large majority of the people, who were in favour of reform, they should be allowed to nominate a majority of reformers, to compose the body. The 21 who represented the minority opposed to reform, refused to the 19 any voice whatever. With a spirit worthy of freemen, the 19 indignantly refused to degrade themselves, and returned to their homes. In this state of things a letter was written by one of the 21, to some of the 19, inviting them to join the College promising that all reasonable changes and amendments of the Constitution should be granted.

In consequence of these promises, Messrs. George and Thomas went to Annapolis; and acting in concert with Fountain, Linticum and Sellman, opened a correspondence with the 21, which resulted in a pledge from them that the Senate to be appointed should, in the mode provided by the Constitution, reform that instrument.

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the fact that he has withheld his property name. If you hear of a man at the city of Georgetown, passing himself off by the name of A. B.—at the city of Alexandria by the name of C. D.—at your Navy Yard by the name of E. F.—and at Bladensburg by the name of G. H.—what other conclusion would you be likely to come to, in relation to that man, other than that he is a horse thief, a counterfeiter, or some base fellow who merits a residence in your District penitentiary. Such kind of character is presented to us in the person of the Washington Spy, for, this is not the place to try him; I say we have higher duties to perform here: not the duties that pertain to ourselves, but those that pertain to the country.

Further, sir, I deny that any thing which the Washington Spy may say or publish is worthy of an investigation in this House or elsewhere. I say so, because I consider him so morally depraved, and so degraded in the estimation of every honorable and high-minded man, that he is literally incapable of the crime of slander. I mean by this, sir, that he is so notorious a liar, and so generally known to be such, that he is incapable longer of telling a falsehood. A gentleman asks me how that can be. I answer, that a falsehood is a moral perversion of the truth for the purpose of deception; but the Washington Spy is so notorious and degraded a liar that he can no longer deceive; therefore, the object or purpose intended failing, the falsehood fails with it. Sir, I shall vote against the original proposition and all the proposed amendments on the table, I will vote for the motion.

The bank party.—Every Federal legislature has rejected or indefinitely postponed the bills to compel the banks to resume specie payments.—Albany Argus.

Every Democratic paper should let the people know the fact. It is well that they should be informed who it is that opposes their redemption of specie payments. Let the full odium of an irredeemable paper currency, fall where it is deserved.

More Instructions.—The Louisiana House of Representatives have passed a preamble and resolutions instructing the members of Congress from that State to vote against the establishment of a National Bank. After the resolutions were passed, a motion was made to strike out so much of the preamble as implicated the whig party in the charge of abolitionism, and identifies them with that tribe of fanatics; but the motion was lost, and the instructions will be presented to Congress in the form in which they passed that body.

The Commonwealth and Kilby Bank reports, made to the Senate yesterday, presented a rare specimen of banking institutions. The over drafts and memorandum checks at the former, were enormous, absorbing the whole capital, and as for the latter, it appeared they never had any capital to absorb, as 4500 shares out of 5000 were subscribed for, by five persons whose notes were immediately discounted for the whole amount, and were recently converted into East Boston bonds and notes.—Boston Adv.

Mr. Preston, of the Senate, has been confined to his lodgings, for eight or ten days past, by indisposition; but is now convalescent, and will, it is hoped, be able in a few days to return to his public duties.—Nat. Intel.

Fire at West Point.—A fire broke out in the Academy at West Point, on Monday last, which destroyed the property in the Engineering Academy, and Ad. staffs Office, and caused the destruction also the Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, used for the instruction of the students.

Abuse of the late venerable President was the principle ingredient of the opening part of the display, and severe and unjust personal invective on the course of Mr. Calhoun figured most strikingly in the conclusion. He charged Mr. Calhoun with abandoning the Whigs, with "thieves, rogues, and dragons," and with "other and other" and then turned to Mr. Rives, and declared his conversion "a good half way house," where he could calculate on good cheer, and was willing to adjourn for a while. But he took care at the same time, to inform him that it was only a call in passing to the ultimate destination to which all would come at last.—A NATIONAL BANK.

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THE REFORM BILL. The Frederick Citizen of the 2d inst. says: This bill was confirmed by the senate on Wednesday week but the news of it did not reach us in time for our last paper. On yesterday it was the order of the day in the lower House. Whether it has been postponed or confirmed we have not heard.

Some of the Senators appear to claim credit for having voted for the reform bill. What credit they are entitled to, may be inferred from their acts prior to the formation of that body, and the circumstances under which they accepted their appointment to a seat in it. None of the members of the State Senate, evinced the least interest in favor of reform, before the last Senatorial election. They attended no reform meetings; nor made a solitary effort, to obtain it on the contrary, as far as they could they threw every obstacle, and impediment in the way of those, who showed a determination to repress themselves of those natural and civil rights which were justly entitled, and which were tyrannically withheld from them; and tyrannically denied to their petitions and remonstrances. This was their position prior to their election to the Senate.

It is fresh in the recollection of every one, that the electors of that body divided, in consequence of which a length of time elapsed, before a Senate could be formed; 19 of the electors proposed, that as they represented a large majority of the people, who were in favour of reform, they should be allowed to nominate a majority of reformers, to compose the body. The 21 who represented the minority opposed to reform, refused to the 19 any voice whatever. With a spirit worthy of freemen, the 19 indignantly refused to degrade themselves, and returned to their homes. In this state of things a letter was written by one of the 21, to some of the 19, inviting them to join the College promising that all reasonable changes and amendments of the Constitution should be granted.

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The report shows that, without a semblance of right, in direct contravention of the charter, he sequestrated all the property of that bank for the benefit of the new—that he took no step towards a settlement and liquidation of the affairs and accounts of the corporation, as expressly required by the charter—that he presented no schedule of the debts and effects, and allowed the General Government no access to the account of an institution which it was bound to see honestly closed—that, instead of winding up the concern, and cancelling the notes in two years, he now reports nearly \$16,000,000 of its paper on hand as a banking fund, and is actually passing out millions of money, after the institution is defunct, and circulating medium. In a word, that the president has blended the two banks, and gone on with both, in utter disregard of all law.

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TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. In accordance to a call by the last Journal of the Temperance Union, the Talbot County Temperance Society, will hold a meeting in the Methodist Protestant Church in this town on Tuesday, the 27th inst. at 7 o'clock. Several addresses may be expected on the occasion. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Board of Managers. J. B. WILKINS, Secy. Feb. 20

BLACKSMITHING. The subscriber having become sole proprietor of the Blacksmith Shop, at Hook-town, formerly occupied by Mr. E. McQuay, is now prepared to execute all work in his line. CAST-IRON AXES made and repaired, at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. He solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges to attend to all orders in his line of business with promptness and despatch.

JOSEPH C. ROBINSON. Feb. 20

FOR SALE. THE subscriber offers for sale a small farm called MORNING'S GRANGE, situated on a branch of Third Haven River, adjoining the Land of Mrs. Rogers, the late William Hayward, and James Bartlett, containing between fifty and sixty acres of land, with Wood Land, supposed to be sufficient for the use of the Farm.

Also—Two hundred acres of first rate Wood Land, consisting of Pine and Oak, situated near Devotion, Caroline county, directly on the Chesapeake River.—For further information, apply to the subscriber, or to Thomas S. Hayward, near Easton.

WILLIAM B. MYTH. Easton, Feb. 13, 1838.

The Union Tavern, IN EASTON, MD. This subscriber having taken a new lease of the commodious ESTABLISHMENT, including the private dwelling house, and the patronage of Travellers and citizens of Talbot County, and the neighborhood, he solicits to please all persons, shall be conducted and attended, as that respectable and occasional by a portion of my old compatriots, and the business, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to hold a fair and equal competition with any other individual in his line. At the private house of the Union Tavern Ladies and Gentlemen can be at all times accommodated in separate parlors free from all noise and interruption, and shall receive the most attentive and comfortable service.

The patronage of the Judges and Counsel, who attend the Courts, sitting in Easton, is solicited and every possible attention to their comfort and convenience is promised. The stables belonging to this establishment will be largely extended and improved immediately, and the utmost care of horses will be taken.

Terrapin and Oyster suppers promptly prepared. His carriages will be in constant attendance at the Steamboat to convey passengers to any part of the Peninsula.

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

NOTICE. THE Subscriber respectfully requests that all persons indebted to him, will call at the Drug Store of Dr. Solomon J. Lowe in Easton, where he will attend in person for the purpose of receiving payment or making such arrangements as may be agreed upon.—He also requests that those to whom he is indebted, will call at the same place, and receive payment of their claims.

SOLOMON LOWE, Easton, Jan. 16th, 1838.

Wanted for the present year, Teacher of moral habits for Primary School, Election District No. 4, School District No. 2, in Talbot county, competent to teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar and Mathematics. Immediate application to be made to any of the Trustees.

THOS. CASSON, ROBT. RAISON, EDWARD FLYNN, Trustees. Jan. 11

NOTICE. THE undersigned, commissioners appointed by Talbot County Court, to value and divide the real estate of Robert Collier, deceased, late of Talbot county, according to the provisions of the Acts of the Assembly in such cases made and provided, do hereby give notice, all concerned, that we shall meet at the dwelling house on the farm of said deceased at Hook-town, on Thursday, the 22d day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to proceed in the business for which we are appointed.

JOHN KEMP, JOSEPH BRUFF, JAMES M. SETHI, EDWARD COVEY, WILLIAM W. LOWE. Feb. 20

Active and intelligent youth of respectable families, will be taken in the Drug Store of Dr. Solomon J. Lowe.

SOLOMON LOWE, Easton, Jan. 16th, 1838.

Notice. ALL persons are hereby forwarded, from hunting with Dog or Gun, on my premises, (Wye Island), VALENTINE BRYAN. Jan 9

ESCRAY COLT. Came to the subscribers on or about August last, a Bay Colt, supposed to be about 3 years old, three white feet, and several white spots on the back. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JNO. W. ARRINGTON. Jan. 23

Teacher Wanted. WANTED for Primary School, Election District No. 2, School District No. 5, a person of moral habits, competent to teach the different branches of an English education. Early application can be made to any one of the undersigned Trustees.

JOSEPH BRUFF, DAN'L WEEDEN, JAS. M. HOPKINS, Trustees. Bay Side, Talbot county, Jan. 9

WANTED. To purchase, a negro woman from 25 to 40 years of age, who understands plain cooking. A liberal price will be given for such an one, who will not be taken out of the State. She will be purchased either for life or a term of years, and is wanted expressly for a private family.

Apply to the Editor of the Whig for further information. Nov. 23

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. A YOUNG MAN who writes a good hand, understands accounts and sales thoroughly, and can produce unimpeachable evidence of good morals, and industrious business habits, will bear of a situation in a store by making application to the Editor. The terms will be liberal. Easton, Jan. 23

TO RENT. A pleasant and commodious Dwelling House, till the end of the present year—enquire at the Drug Store of SOLOMON J. LOWE. Jan. 9

CARD. SAMUEL HANBLETON, Jr., has removed to the office on Washington street, formerly occupied by the late Dr. Ennals Martin, and lately by William R. Price, Esq., where, or at his residence immediately adjoining, he may at all times be found by those having professional business with him. Jan. 9

LATEST FASHIONS. JOHN SATTERFIELD respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall and Winter FASHIONS and is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line of business, with neatness and despatch.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuation of the same, and invites gentlemen to call and see his card of fashions, consisting of the latest improvements and most approved styles. Brock Coats, Dress Coats, Vests, Children's and youth's Clothes, and every description of Gentlemen's wearing apparel in all their various styles and fashions, will be cut in a handsome style, and warranted to fit and made in a durable and neat manner at the shortest notice.

Jan. 9

MARYLAND. CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, February Term, A. D. 1838.

ON application of Jesse Hubbard, Administrator of William P. Kelley, late of Caroline county, deceased—it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in 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, this 17th day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

RICHARD SPENCER JONES, Adm'r. Nov. 23

MARYLAND. TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, 12th day of December, Anno Domini, 1837.

ON application of William Arrington, Administrator of Levin Mills, 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, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

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JAS. PRICE, Register. Test, WM. A. FORD, Reg'r of Wills for Caroline county.

NOTICE. THE undersigned, Commissioners appointed by Talbot County Court, to value and divide the real estate of James G. Elliott, late of Talbot county, deceased, according to the provisions of the Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided, do hereby give notice, all concerned, that we shall meet at the late residence of the said James G. Elliott, in Talbot county, on Thursday the 22d day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to proceed in the business for which we are appointed.

WILLIAM ROSE, CORNELIUS SHERWOOD, THOMAS HOPKINS, EDENHAM T. RUSSUM, W. R. POWELL. COMMISSIONERS. Jan. 9

MARYLAND. TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, 1st day of December, Anno Domini, 1837.

ON application of John Leeds Kerr, Executor of Samuel Harrison, 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, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

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MARYLAND. TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, 29th day of December, A. D. 1837.

ON application of Wasiht Ann Grece, Adm'r of William Grace, 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.

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MARYLAND. TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, 17th day of November, Anno Domini, 1837.

ON application of Richard Spencer, Adm'r of William Jones, 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, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

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