

Included in the... the various... taken as the data of his conclusions, is a... recommendation of a separation of all... institutions, and the... of that measure... familiar to every one, as the... plan, as the one best calculated to secure the government against loss, give it the command of its own funds, when wanted for public purposes, counteract over-trading, over-banking, irrational speculation, and as best calculated for the good of the government, the people and the banks themselves.

Full returns of the condition of the banking institutions generally had not been received, but from general data, since the first of January, it appeared that the calculation of the specie paying banks had decreased, on an average, one third, and most of the others had increased at the time of suspension, and that the aggregate amount of specie in all of them is not reduced more than eight or ten millions; and that since the fall of foreign exchanges, they could all resume, if they would, except such as departed from their regular and legitimate course of business, to engage in trade or speculation. All wanted for resumption is confidence in each other and the community. The late suspension has not caused much embarrassment or probable loss to the government, owing to the fact, that the government made less use of them than heretofore, & the suspension was not so general. The suspension is used as an argument in favor of the sub-treasury, or at least of some legislation against loss. If the Secretary had not informed us, it would easily be inferred from his foregoing views, that the kind of money he would recommend to be received in payment of public dues, is a specie or its equivalent. That specie would not be drawn from circulation to any injurious amount by the adoption of his view, be illustrated by the facts, that in the collection and payment of the above twenty millions by collectors and receivers, the whole amount on hand with all of them, at any one time, has seldom exceeded one million and a half, and that at New York city, where nearly two thirds of the customs of the whole Union are collected, and where the gross receipts this year will exceed fifteen millions of dollars, the amount on hand at any one time has not averaged half a million of dollars. As an illustration of the system of drawing for the amount any specie may be added, that the amount left at the close of each week, subject to drafts, has seldom equalled one-twentieth of a million. At the time of the late suspension, most of the funds in the custom houses were in bank notes; but nearly half of those in the land office were in specie, and subject, of course, to no loss by depreciation.

In conclusion; the Secretary enumerates several reform measures heretofore suggested, originating in part with himself, such as increasing the checks and securities on collecting and disbursing officers, providing penalties for using the public money for private purposes, provision for the funding of a surplus revenue, if such should at any time arise, and not raising such by taxation, and providing means for any unexpected deficiency that might occur, a reduction of expenditures, passage of occasional pay and graduation laws, the reduction of the tariff, the revenue justifies the measure, discouraging articles of luxury, and encouraged those that are useful and necessary, resisting monopolies in banking and commerce, the exclusion of bank notes, and consequent introduction of a larger amount of specie, and leaving to the States all matters of doubtful jurisdiction, whether connected with the revenue, currency, commerce, exchanges or other exciting interests less connected with the immediate business of the departments. These and some others are recommended again; and several other matters promised in special reports, among which is the annual exhibit of the General Land Office. The arrears of business in the land office have been so brought up, that the services of nineteen clerks have been dispensed with; & it is urged that economy requires the discontinuance of some offices, where the business is very small, or their being merged in others. A similar suggestion is made with respect to the collection districts on the seaboard. Thus have we given a hasty, but we believe faithful, abstract of that document, whose length would be likely to deter all from its perusal, unless such as have nothing to do, & are blessed with a stock of patience equal to the amount of their leisure.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Post.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1840.
Yesterday a rumor, though unfounded I believe, was in circulation, which had a tendency to produce great excitement. It was said that Mr. Fox, the envoy from Great Britain, had demanded his passports. The falsity of the report was proved by the transactions in the Senate of this morning. A message was sent from the President, accompanied by correspondence between the Secretary of State and the British Minister, relating to the late occupation of the Maine frontier by the British troops. The intrusion of a foreign force on the disputed territory Mr. Fox attempted to justify by the warlike language in the message of Governor Fairfield. The occupation of that section of country under the authority of the colonial officers, is pronounced by Mr. Forsyth a bold infringement of existing treaties. He laid the reply of Mr. Fox before the President; who thought that the invasion of the territory; the legal possession of which is yet controverted—will lead to a serious disturbance of the amicable relations prevailing between the country and Great Britain, if the conduct of the Governor of Canada should be sanctioned by the authority of the Government at home. This correspondence was brought before the Senate in consequence of a resolution proposed by Mr. Williams of Maine, calling for all the official information in possession of the President respecting the difficulties, existing on the Eastern frontier. The danger of a belligerent collision between the United States and England in the opinion of some is imminent. Notwithstanding the pacific professions of the British Authorities, and their ostensibly pacific motives in sending commissioners to examine the contested boundary line, the impudent invasion of the disputed country by the British colonial government is supported by many here to a prognostic of war. The language of the Minister makes no apology—it attempts a vindictive. He takes the occupation of the country in dispute fully justified, by the menacing language of the governor of Maine. The style of the American President and Secretary is unyielding.

To us the correspondence, however decisive in phrenology, appears to be nothing more than a thought due to the dignity of both nations; and I think the gloomy clouds of strife now lowering, will soon be swept away without any stormy results. In the mean time the stand by the President and Secretary of State, is such as ought to be maintained from the chief officers of our nation. No doubt however as soon as instructions can arrive from the authority as to the water the British troops will

be withdrawn, and the amicable intercourse hitherto existing will remain unimpaired. The rumor-mongers have ample opportunity to satisfy their insatiable appetites with the sort of unnecessary excitement, the doubt war and rumors of war, bells, horrid buff—will be the theme of the pretended patriots and heroes who delight in vaunting their own bravery, until, the probability of war shall be banished.

After the reading of the message and correspondence under the call of Mr. Williams, the Sub-Treasury became the subject of debate in the Senate. The merits of the bill were discussed by Mr. Henderson, of Mississippi, Mr. Smith, of Ia. and Mr. Merrick, of Md. They successively argued in opposition to the bill. The Senator from Maryland is not calculated either by vigour of reasoning, elegance of language, or grace of manner to attract attention. He made a speech against the bill—Sub-Treasury Scheme—but no report or comment is necessary on it, as he expected.

I hope the resolutions of instruction will pass your legislature; though I hope against hope, because I wish the resignation of the present senatorial representatives from Maryland. I trust that men of some little respectability of talent may be made their substitutes. In the Senate, Maryland is nothing. You may hear of the high talents of Calhoun, of S. C. Clay of Kentucky, Webster of Massachusetts, Wright of New York, Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, Walker of Mississippi, and so on—but when talents, or learning, or reputation are in question, Maryland is—blank. When will our State assume the position it ought, on the floor of the Senate chamber?

There are unquestionably among you men of talents when you are a cypher in the Senate by the weakness or indolence of such men as now hold the seat of Representatives in that body? Once Maryland possessed some importance in the Union of the States. The Maryland line of soldiers was the most efficient in the Revolutionary War. Since that eventful period, Marylanders have flourished with celebrity in the councils of the nation. Now you have a talented and industrious representation in the Representative hall; why then suffer yourselves to be shamed any longer by the feeble pretension of talent, which you send to the Senate? Banish your present Senators, and send others in their place, who may elevate the character of your State to an equality with the same boasted by others. At length, let the Senatorial representation of Maryland, let the reputation of the old Maryland line in the army in the Revolutionary War. As your correspondent I set with pride in the House of Representatives; but I feel a consciousness of shame, when I enter the Senate chamber. Almost every other State can boast of its men of might, except yours.

After the conclusion of Mr. Merrick's speech against the Sub-Treasury, and a few remarks by Mr. Davis, also in opposition to the bill, the question came up on its final passage. The yeas and nays were as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Lumpkin, Monton, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Simms, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Wright—24

Nays—Messrs. Beets, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Dixon, Humberston, Knight, Merrick, Nicholas, Phelps, Prentiss, Preston, Robinson, Ruggles, Smith, of Indiana, White, Young—13

So the bill was passed, three Democratic Senators, Messrs. Nicholas, Young and Robinson voting against according to instructions. Nothing has been done in the House, and nothing can be done, until the abolition discussion is disposed of. When it will terminate no sagacity can conjecture. That the Sub-Treasury bill will pass, and that the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia will pass may be safely predicted; but when all the speeches on abolition will be delivered, no one can predict.

Yours.

Correspondence of the Balt. Republican.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1840.

THE BROKEN BANK CANDIDATE—THE STRUGGLE TO ENSUE—JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

When Mr. Pickens of South Carolina some weeks since, denominated Mr. Harrison, the candidate of the Banks, and Joint Stock Companies, he was universally happy in his mode of designation. What he said, was equally true and just; and if any one, will take the trouble to scour the catalogue of names, which composed the Harrisburg Convention, he will find that a majority of all who attended that body, were either Presidents, or Cashiers, or Directors of Banks—Individuals, whose fortunes are desperate, and who hope to retrieve them, by gambling in Stocks, Banks, and Monopolies.

In the political contest, in which the nation is about to engage, all the influence and power of corporations, of false credit, and of swindling institutions, are to be put in operation; and all this is to be done, for the undated purpose of placing at the head of the government, a doctand, who can be used like a nose of wax, and who will, by the black-legs, the rascals, the rascals, in the event of success, made to favor schemes, for a vast expansion of the credit system—of the paper issue, that will enrich the whole landed interest out of their estates and establish a kind of a privileged order of knaves.

Who that recollects the scenes of disorder, confusion, distress, and wretchedness, that have been inflicted on this country, by the combined powers of the Banks, the joint stock companies, and the Brokers, surely cannot be inclined at this day, to see those scenes repeated in the year 1840-41.

In the years 1835 & 7 through their United influence, this city was flooded by an irredeemable paper currency; and all the legitimate ends of industry, all the useful purposes of life, were abandoned, to make way for a ruthless spirit of speculation—a common scene of gambling, duplicity, and swindling.

The influences of these days are yet fresh in the recollection of all; the effects they produced are yet to be witnessed in depopulated towns, a suspended commerce, abandoned and desolated fields, and in the misery and decrepitude of one half of the operative industry of the nation.

All these evils were produced by the success of the very schemes the Whigs now contemplate, in the event of their success; and if by the curse of God, they should again be enforced on the people, their triumph for a year, would lead to consequences tenfold more fearful than the depopulation of the union itself; for they would heap upon themselves and upon posterity, a debt, an embarrassment, which years of not centuries, could not wipe away.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Republican.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 25, 1840.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, after I had dispatched my letter by the cars, a violent personal controversy took place between Messrs. Bynum, of North Carolina, and Peck, of New York. As I am not disposed to put myself to the trouble of writing a version of the affair, which would, in all probability, be rejected by both of the conversational

ists, and be pronounced inaccurate, I refer you to copy the following account of the affair in the Globe.

Mr. Bynum had the floor to make a speech on Mr. Thompson's anti-Abolition resolution, when the following took place:—

Mr. Habersham said that he sent his colleagues had voted against the adoption of Mr. Cole's resolution. That it would appear from the remarks of the gentleman from North Carolina, that they may have been taken in giving their vote, by the consideration of the resolution had come from one of the Democratic party. Mr. H. said that he and his colleagues were actuated by no such considerations—that even if they had been inclined to vote for it, which they were not, and voted for it, that not one of them, in his opinion, could have hoped to come back here, because they and their constituents were opposed to the reception of the resolutions offered. Whereas Mr. Cole's resolution proposed to receive them and lay them on the table without further action.

Mr. B. said the gentleman from Ga. had misunderstood him if he supposed he attributed any improper motive to him. There were no gentlemen, of either party, for whom he had more respect than the gentleman from the State Georgia. He then referred to other votes much stronger than the above, and particularly to the resolution of Southern gentlemen, where all the Northern Whigs voted with the Abolitionists against the proposition from the South, while the Democrats sustained them, which, he said, was sufficient to open the eyes of the Southern Whigs to the position they occupied with that party, in the source from whence those Abolition resolutions came, ninetenths of which, by reference to the Clerk's files, had been presented to the House by Whigs of the North.

Mr. B. said, if there was any doubt in the minds of the Southern people as to who were and who were not Abolitionists in that House, they need only refer to the speeches and votes of their members. If they wanted further evidence, I would refer them to the remarks of a certain member of this House who characterized the Northern Democrats, who usually vote for preserving the constitutional obligations imposed on them, and who are opposed to an interference with the rights of the South as "Southern slaves." He would refer them to the remark made by a certain Abolitionist of the House, [Dr. Peck.] when the vote was about being taken on laying Mr. Cole's resolution on the table, "now come up you Southern slaves, and show yourselves." Yes, sir, this was the language applied to those patriotic, high minded men, who regard their constitutional obligations to the South, why are they giving quiet to the North on this exciting subject, and for preventing a servile and degrading war.

Mr. Peck here interrupted Mr. B. and desired to know if the gentleman alluded to was Mr. Bynum, I allude to a gentleman of the name of Peck.

Mr. Peck. I can only say that if the gentleman alludes to me, and speaks of my language as coming from an Abolitionist, he says what is not true.

Mr. Bynum. If the gentleman is not an Abolitionist, he is not in existence; all his votes and all his speeches on that question are given in support of the Abolition party, and he is one, and will venture to say that there are not ten members of the House who are not of the same opinion.

Mr. Peck again interrupted Mr. B. and said it was not true that he was an Abolitionist.

Mr. Bynum. Does the gentleman mean to say that I knowingly said what is false?

Mr. Peck. I mean to say that the gentleman who said that he was an Abolitionist, was a blackguard and a scoundrel. Mr. Speaker it is now your duty to call certain gentlemen take when their conduct is exposed, when their votes are brought to light in opposition to their assertions they resort to bullying and browbeating for an answer. The House will bear me witness that I never willingly insult any one.

Mr. Peck. For the reason that he is incapable of doing so.

Mr. Bynum here, amid loud cries of "order order," and while great confusion and disorder were prevailing, made some remarks, which were not distinctly heard by the Reporter. He was understood, however, as calling upon the Speaker to order "that blackguard and scoundrel" to take his seat and not to interrupt him further.

Mr. Thompson of South Carolina, with great reluctance rose to a question of order. He could not remain silent in a body, when ever conduct like this was permitted, and he trusted that it would be in sentiment of the House, that no excitement, however great justified language such as they had just heard, I move, said he, that before the gentleman from North Carolina is allowed to proceed, the House take some order on the subject.

Mr. Jameson moved that the House do adjourn.

Mr. Peck called for the yeas and nays on the motion, which were ordered and the question was taken, resulting in yeas 32, nays 141.

So the House refused to adjourn.

Mr. Thompson of South Carolina, then rose and said; I waited for some time after the objectionable language had been used by the member from North Carolina; in hopes that the general disapprobation heard from all sides of the House would have induced him to withdraw it.

Mr. Bynum said, if the gentleman would make an explanation, which he thought would be satisfactory to him and the House, I admit that I was impertinent and unwise to this body; but I was driven to it by the outrageous and wanton insult that was offered me, and therefore most respectfully apologize to the House, and hope this explanation will be satisfactory to it.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, hoped this would satisfy the gentleman from North Carolina. The gentleman from North Carolina had made every explanation that the House ought to require, and he hoped he might be permitted to proceed with his remarks.

Mr. Thompson, of South Carolina, after some remarks, submitted to the House that the apology of the gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. Bynum] was not sufficient. He trusted the house would consider it necessary for the gentleman to withdraw the language he applied to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Bynum. "Never never!" Several voices at the same time were heard saying "never never."

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, said the gentleman from North Carolina had admitted that he used language that was too strong, and had apologized to the House for it. This was all he thought the House ought to ask. He thought the gentleman from North Carolina had done what was due to himself, and his position as a member on that floor, and he hoped might be permitted to proceed with his remarks.

Mr. Petrikin arose, and amid loud cries of "order, order," said he rose to a question of

order. There was a certain set of men in that Hall who think they can do as they please, and are in the habit of jumping on, and interrupting gentlemen addressing the Chair, whenever any thing is said that is displeasing to them.

Mr. Johnson of Maryland calling Mr. P. to order.

The Speaker desired him to make his point of order.

Mr. Petrikin. I will air. The gentleman from North Carolina having apologized to the House for his remarks, I move that the gentleman from New York [Mr. Peck] be required by the House to withdraw the insulting language which called it forth. Sir, Mr. P. we have had nothing but disorder here from the beginning of the session. Have we not heard to-day two gentlemen from North Carolina, who had the floor; and did not one of them say, while he was speaking, and make the most insulting observations to him?

Mr. Johnson here interrupted Mr. Petrikin, and with several others, called him to order.

Mr. Petrikin. Is this to be tolerated, Mr. Speaker? Is such bear-garden conduct to be allowed in this Hall?

Loud cries of "order, order" during which Mr. Thompson, of South Carolina, said the resolution he offered was that the gentleman should withdraw his language.

Mr. Petrikin. I want that resolution read. The Speaker said, that no resolution of the gentleman from South Carolina had been received by the Chair.

Mr. Petrikin then renewed his motion.

Mr. Thompson said his motion had precedence, and asked that the question be put on it.

The Speaker was of the opinion that the resolution of the gentleman from South Carolina was offered.

Mr. Petrikin's resolution having been re-drafted by him to writing, was here read by the Clerk.

Mr. Briggs said the rules required the gentleman from Pennsylvania to put the words used by the gentleman from New York, and to which he objected, into writing.

Mr. Petrikin declined doing so, when the Speaker said the resolution, then, was out of order.

Mr. Peck hoped the House would indulge him in saying one word. He had risen, not for the purpose of saying any thing in relation to the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania; (Mr. Petrikin) further than to express his desire that if any member believed he had used language disrespectful to the House, or indecorous or unparliamentary, he would send to the Chair a resolution to that effect. If the House should determine that the language he used was offensive, he would leave his place here, he would leave the world, before he would retract it. He was charged with being an Abolitionist. He denied the charge; and before he would retract that denial, he would cease to live."

In the House to-day, Mr. Bynum of North Carolina, after Mr. Peck had made some corrections in the report of the Globe, took the floor, and went on and completed the speech he commenced yesterday, on the subject of Abolition.

Mr. William Cost Johnson, followed Mr. Bynum, in a speech lengthy on the subject, and was on the floor when a considerable length of time had elapsed, and the House adjourned. The Senate has not been in session to-day.

Your's &c.

JOHN DE ZISKA.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Post.

ANAPOLIS, January 23, 1840.

After the disposal of some other business the House then took up the order of the day, being a message in relation to the finances of the State, and the propriety of direct taxation. Mr. Ridge addressed the House at a considerable length in support of his own resolutions and in opposition to the substitutes offered by Messrs. Spencer and Legrand. Mr. Spencer then followed in reply. He addressed the House for nearly an hour. The House then adjourned till to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

In the Senate the bill to provide for the election of County Clerks and Registers of Wills by the people was rejected. This bill had previously passed the House of Delegates by a large majority.

The bill to reform the Judiciary was next taken up. Mr. Maulsby the young and talented Senator from Carroll delivered a most powerful speech in behalf of the bill. I am free to declare that the speech of Mr. Maulsby in the Judiciary of our State that I have ever heard. But his splendid and noble effort was of no avail. The bill was rejected by a vote of 12 to 9 a strict party vote.

But of this he was aware. To use his own language he was only performing a duty he owed to himself and to his constituents. He did not expect to convince the judgment of Senators who but the other day declared that gold and silver is not a constitutional currency and that any law passed by Congress for the safe keeping of the public money and the punishment of public defaulters would not meet with their approbation.

Your's

ANAPOLIS, January 25, 1840

In the House of Delegates to-day, Mr. Surtees presented a petition from a large number of the citizens of Harford county, praying the Legislature to repeal the Charter of all such banks as are insolvent, and to compel the solvent banks to resume specie payments at an early day.

Mr. Gales reported a bill to aid in the construction of a Town Hall, State Armory and Market House, in Baltimore.

A majority of the Committee on Elections made a report on the contested cases, from Calvert county, and recommended the reference of the whole matter back to the people; which was concurred in, and the Speaker accordingly was directed to order a new election, which must be held within ten days.

Nearly all the State appointments were made to-day, by the Governor to the Senate. I have not been able to learn what charges, if any, are made by the Executive.

The committee on lotteries made an unfavorable report on the petition for a lottery grant to build a Town Hall in Easton—lo while Mr. Martin offered as a substitute a bill to comply with the request of the petitioners. A debate arose on the question of adopting the substitute, and it was finally carried in the affirmative.

ANAPOLIS, January 27, 1840.

In the Senate to-day, on motion of Mr. Watson, one of the "Glorious Nineteen," was elected President of that body, pro tempore. The vote stood, for Potts 7. President Thomas has left for St. Mary's.

The Senate remained for a short time in Executive Session, then adjourned. Very few of the nominations will be acted on till Thursday next.

Very little was done in the House of Dele-

gates to-day, as there was barely a quorum present. The House consequently adjourned at an early hour.

The Bank of Maryland Committee will commence its labors to-morrow.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 4, 1840.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN

OF NEW YORK.

OURSELVES.—We beg leave to offer an apology in explanation of ourselves, relative to the non-appearance of the "Whig" from the 7th of January up to this date. Accidents not unfrequently befall the best of people, and printers of course are not exempt. We offer the following excuse for the suspension of our paper, and sincerely hope it will prove a satisfactory one.

Our winter's supply of paper, which was purchased in Baltimore, was, through mistake, shipped on board the Pautuxent Steamboat instead of the Maryland, and conveyed to Annapolis, where, owing to the severity of the winter, which set in much earlier than we anticipated, it has remained ever since, in consequence of our not being able to procure the means necessary for its conveyance to this place. We fortunately however, through the friendly exertions of M. O'Colton, Esq. one of the Delegates elect from this county, who arrived here on Tuesday last from Annapolis, received a sufficient quantity of paper, to enable us to commence again, with renewed exertions, the dissemination of the true principles of democracy, and keep our readers regularly apprised of the proceedings of Congress and the Legislature.

With this intention, we again launch our bark, and never intend, if we can possibly avoid it, to haul down our colours, which we have hoisted to our mast-head, until the glorious victory of 1840 is achieved, and the red flag of Federalism is torn asunder by the huge jaws of Democracy.

We commence to-day, the publication of the Message of Governor Grason, which will be concluded in our next. It is a document every way worthy the attentive perusal of every man in Maryland who has the welfare and interests of his own State at heart, as it sets forth clearly and distinctly, the present embarrassed condition of our State, and the prominent causes which have led to it, and also recommends the speedy prosecution of the only means, by which she may regain her once proud name, and be snatched from the abyss of ruin and degradation into which she has fallen, through the profligacy of Whig misrule and corruption.

Farmers read it, and know that he who now presides over the destinies of Old Maryland, is one of you, who by your unyielding zeal and support, was placed in the high and responsible position of Governor, and who, as you know, like his, be crowned with merited honors.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury will be found in our columns of to-day. We solicit for it the attention of the reader.

By reference to the Congressional proceedings in to-day's paper, our readers will perceive that the Sub-Treasury Bill has passed the Senate by a vote of 21 to 13—three Democratic members voting against it according to instructions, viz: Messrs. Nicholson, Young and Robinson. It will also pass the House of Representatives by a considerable majority.

The Abolition Question which has been the great bone of contention in the House of Representatives, for the last three or four weeks, has at length been disposed of in that body, by a vote of 108 to 114 against receiving Abolition petitions.

Messrs. Blair & Rives of the Globe, were elected Printers to the House of Representatives on the 30th ult.—The votes were as follows:

Total number of votes given.	207
Necessary to a choice.	104
Of which—	
Blair & Rives received	110 votes
Gales & Senton,	92 "
T. W. White, (of Richmond, Va.)	2 "
Jacob Gileon,	1 "
S. Stambaugh, (of Philadelphia.)	1 "
Duff Gross,	1 "

A letter from Harrisburg dated Tuesday, and posted at the Philadelphia Exchange, says: "A bill passed the House on a second reading this morning, by a vote of 67 to 28, directing the Banks of the Commonwealth to resume specie payments for all their notes and liabilities (except such deposits as the Banks have agreed with the depositors shall be paid in current Bank notes) on the 14th of February."

The following is a correct copy of the bill which has just passed the Legislature, relating to appearance fees, &c. in Magistrate's Courts.

A Bill entitled an act to amend the Magistrate's Court Law so far as relates to Talbot County passed at December Session 1825 chap. 201.

Section 1st. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any Judge of any Magistrate's Court in Talbot County to tax appearance fees to Attorneys practicing in said Courts in either civil or criminal cases.

Section 2d. Be it enacted, that it shall not be necessary for any person or persons instituting any suit or suits in the aforesaid Courts, to make declaration of his or their cause of action, but a plain statement in writing of the account, note, bill, or other instrument, shall be sufficient.

Section 3d. Be it enacted, that all acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and they are hereby repealed.

THE NEWS EASTERN BOUNDARY.—The present aspect of affairs, in relation to this long disputed question begins to wear again, rather a gloomy appearance, & we can almost discern through the far off distance a speck of war. We are inclined to believe that Mr. John Bull is desirous of raising a row with Uncle Sam. Well, if the old stripes are not yet healed, which were so well laid on during the last row, we can favour him with a few more in commemoration of the battle at New Orleans, &c. And should Queen Victoria prefer the roar of an American thunder along her shores, to the mothing strains of her royal admirers, we will, at her pleasure, set our artillery to the tunes of "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," or any other American airs, which she may fancy. Just drop us a hint of your intentions, and we will hail your coming with "three hearty cheers."

The Bill to repeal the Registry Law in the city of Baltimore, was passed unanimously in the House of Delegates on the 7th ult.

Robert J. Walker was elected to the U. S. Senate by the Legislature of Mississippi on the 9th Jan. The vote stood for Walker 70, for Prentiss 37.

Augustus S. Porter has been elected U. S. Senator from Michigan for the ensuing six years.

The election of a U. S. States Senator from Virginia in the place of Mr. Rives has again been postponed from the 23d to the 29th inst. It is thought that Mr. Mason, Democrat, will be chosen.

Commodore Isaac Chauncey, one of the senior officers of the Navy, and President of the Board of Navy Commissioners, died at Washington City, on Monday last. He was interred with great pomp and ceremony yesterday.

The fodder house of Hugh Wallis, Esq. near Chestertown, together with 150 barrels of corn, was destroyed by fire on the 21st ult. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

LOOK TO THIS FARMER.—A tract of land in Prince George's county Md. containing four hundred and sixteen acres, was recently sold at public sale for the neat sum of \$60,25 per acre.

The sum of \$1000, for the benefit of the suffering poor, was realized by the Mechanic's Ball which came off in the city of Baltimore, a few nights ago, notwithstanding the many difficulties which they had to contend with.—We are happy to enrol our names among a class of men, who are ever foremost, in deeds of charity, as well as valor.

FIRE AT WILMINGTON DEL.—On Saturday 25th ult. St. Andrew's (Episcopal) Church in Wilmington, Del. was entirely destroyed by fire. It was an elegant and costly edifice, and the principal ornament of the city.

ANOTHER.—A very destructive fire recently broke out in the city of N. C. about one hundred and fifty buildings were destroyed, including the offices of the Advertiser and Chronicle, the Custom House, and the Clarendon and Reston's Hotels.

Snow fell to the depth of eight or nine inches in this vicinity on Saturday morning last. And what, with the cracking of the whips, the merry laugh of the populace, as some poor wretch is immersed head and ears in the snow, the continued ringing of the bells, and last of all, the chattering of our poor devil with the cold, when he seeks for more copy; altogether, puts us into a perfect stew.

MARRIED

On 5th day, the 23d at Friends Meeting, at Third Haven—Robert G. Hopkins, son of Thomas Hopkins, to Hetty Ann Atkinson, daughter of Isaac Atkinson, all of this county.

DIED.

In this county, a few days ago Mr. James McMahan, in the 83d year of his age—respected by all who knew him.

On the 19th ult, at Kingstown Hall School in Somerset county, Maryland, Margaret Eleanor, daughter of Dr. W. L. Jones, of Natchez, aged 10 years.

The St. Michaels Academy.

Incorporated at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland, will be open for the reception of Students on Monday the 10th day of February next, under the direction of M. Spencer, recently of the Beverly Seminary. The course of studies will embrace all the branches usually taught in such institutions, to wit: the Latin and Greek languages, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, use of the Globes, Algebra, Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Surveying, Mensuration, Heigh, Distances, &c. &c. together with History, Chronology, Declamation, Composition, Grecian and Roman Antiquities, Logic and the elements of Moral and Natural Philosophy.

With the view to furnish facilities to persons of every grade of fortune, for the education of their children, this institution has been established under legislative authority upon the cheapest plan possible. The charge for Tuition will not exceed \$6.25 a quarter or \$25.00 a year, and boarding can be had in the village and neighborhood at various prices, never exceeding \$2.00 a week. St. Michaels is as healthful as any town in the U. States, and as beautifully located as any on the Eastern Shore of Maryland—it being on an isthmus of 300 yards in width between the waters of Choptank and Miles Rivers

Collector's Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Commissioners for Talbot County, will be exposed to public sale for cash, on Tuesday the 4th of February next...

SADDLE, TRUNK AND HARNESS MAKING.

JOHN B. RAY returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining counties for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him...

NEW FALL GOODS.

The subscribers have just received from the cities a very heavy stock of NEW FALL GOODS, Selected from the latest importations...

THE UNION TAVERN



IN EASTON, MD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having rented this commodious and well established tavern stand (formerly in the occupancy of Mr. E. Mc Dowell) and having had the same newly and comfortably fitted up...

DR. HUNTS PILLS.

In the midst of a general and in many instances not unfounded prejudice against many of the medical remedies of the day, DR. HUNTS PILLS have the enviable distinction of universal approbation...

PROSPECTUS

These works have been published by us for 7 years. There are now more subscribers for them, probably than for any other paper published in the United States...

Congressional Globe & Appendix.

The approaching session of Congress will probably continue seven months; and as it immediately precedes the Presidential election, all the prominent political questions which divide the country...

Commissioner's Notice.

THE Commissioners for Talbot county, will meet on Tuesday the 11th of February next, for the purpose of appointing four assessors...

A LIST OF LETTERS,

- Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, Md. December 31st, 1839. Bromwell Wm. H. How in James Bartlett James Hayes Ann M. Bond Mary Benton Joseph Benson John M. Bond Eliza J. Bond Alex. F. Bondley J. B. Bonding Samuel T. C. Cheezum Daniel Camper John-2 Cousell Marie Clark Horace Clark Cornelius Chambers Maria L. Catrap Henry Carter Edward C. Delahay Capt. Robt. Deavin Williams Davis George Day Mary F. Faulkner F. M. Flynn Edward Faulkner Joshua Ford Joseph H. Faulkner James G. Goldsboro' Mary C. Goldsboro' John B. Goldsboro' Wm.-2 Guina Charles Gossage Mrs. Goldsborough. C. F. Grace James H. Hall Hiram Herndon R. W. & D. C. Hopkins James Hale George Harper Thomas Aanderton-Henry Jacob Grace S. HENRY THOMAS Post Master, Easton, Maryland.

\$150 Reward!

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 28th of December, a negro man named HORACE PLATO, 23 years of age, about five feet ten inches high, very black and knock kneed...

Notice to the Public.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber are hereby most respectfully requested to pay to the subscriber all accounts due him; on or before the 15th day of January next...

Notice.

WAS committed to the jail of Montgomery County on the 5th day of the present month, as a runaway, a negro man, of copper color, who calls himself TOM, he is about five feet six or eight inches high...

EACHER WANTED.

THE TRUSTEES of Primary School District No. 5—Election District No. 3, wish to employ a teacher capable to teach the usual branches of an English education...

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick County, on the 8th day of December 1839, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself NELSON HOPP. He is about 24 or 25 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high...

Take Notice.

All persons indebted to the subscriber for postage, are hereby notified, that their postage accounts will be ready for payment on Wednesday next, the first day of January 1840...

Strayed

FROM the Stable yard of Mr. E. Rozzell in Easton, a young red and white cow and a heifer, call, red, with white tail, well grown and not yet weaned...

Notice.

The Editor of the Whig intends closing, as soon as possible, all accounts for Subscription due him on the first of January last, and for Advertising, Job work, &c. up to the present time...

G. D. SHIELDS, TAILOR.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Easton and the public generally that he has removed from Baltimore and taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. J. H. K. Shamban, next door to Mr. Griffith's Hotel...

NEW FAALL AND Winter Goods.

The subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, with a fresh supply of NEW GOODS, CONSISTING IN PART AS FOLLOWS: Bead, Buckskin and cotton purses, Penknives, Scissors, Silver thimbles and Stitches, Razors, Razor straps, shaving boxes, pins, needles, Percussion bird guns, Pistols & caps, Violin strings, Ironatic salts, Maccassar oil, Bear's oil, snuff boxes, gold finger rings, breast pins, assorted colors, tuck, side and reding coats, clothes & hair brushes, friction matches, linen collars and shams, sewing cotton and silk, shaving brushes, black and blue ink, cologne, ever pointed pencils, watch guards, waist and kid dolls, patent fishing hooks, suspenders, German silver spoons, tooth brushes, needle cases, files, and a large collection of TOYS, &c. &c.

Wood for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell about 200 cords of Pine Wood either cut or standing, within 2 miles of Easton, it can be sold either in small or large quantities to suit purchasers...

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber again appears before the public to inform them that contrary to all reports he is still carrying on at his old stand, at Hook Town, where he is prepared to execute all kind of work in his line of business...

THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND

Has discontinued her trips to St. Michaels and Wye Landing, next next spring. She will continue to run as usual from Baltimore to Annapolis, Cambridge & Easton, until the first of January next, weather permitting...

Notice.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, with a fresh supply of NEW GOODS, CONSISTING IN PART AS FOLLOWS: Bead, Buckskin and cotton purses, Penknives, Scissors, Silver thimbles and Stitches, Razors, Razor straps, shaving boxes, pins, needles, Percussion bird guns, Pistols & caps, Violin strings, Ironatic salts, Maccassar oil, Bear's oil, snuff boxes, gold finger rings, breast pins, assorted colors, tuck, side and reding coats, clothes & hair brushes, friction matches, linen collars and shams, sewing cotton and silk, shaving brushes, black and blue ink, cologne, ever pointed pencils, watch guards, waist and kid dolls, patent fishing hooks, suspenders, German silver spoons, tooth brushes, needle cases, files, and a large collection of TOYS, &c. &c.

THE ANTI SYPHILITIC SPECIFIC CURE WARRANTED.

DOCTOR SICARD, for the convenience of those afflicted, has been induced to deposit his Anti Siphilitic (French) Specific for the perfect cure of secondary Syphilis at the Drug store of Dr. E. Barker, North East corner Charles and Pratt streets, James H. Warner, North East corner Baltimore and Eutaw street, J. P. Williamson, North West corner of Gay and High sts. This Medicine stands in the highest estimation in France and generally used in Venereal hospitals of that country...

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HATTING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public generally, that the co-partnership business started by Mr. James C. Millington and himself, on the 1st of January last, has been dissolved, and that he has become entire owner, and will continue the business at the same stand...

FINE MATERIALS.

selected with great care, and is now prepared to make BLACK & WHITE RUSSIA SILK AND ANY OTHER KIND OF HATS in a very superior style, and assures those who have been under the necessity of purchasing articles in his line, manufactured out of the country, that he is now ready to preclude any such necessity, and therefore hopes to receive a sufficient share of public patronage to sustain him in his effort "to live."

NEW HAT STORE

The subscriber has re-commenced the Hating business in the Store next to William Lovelady's and second door from the Bank. He has just received a large supply of the best materials, and intends to manufacture BEAVERS, AND BEAVER BONNETS at the lowest prices, (Wholesale and retail) His assortment of Hats, &c. is very complete. He solicits a continuance of support from his old customers, and the public generally, and he hopes to be enabled to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with call.

WANTED

At this office a youth to learn the printing business.—One that can read and write well is preferred.

POETRY.

NAPOLEON SLEEPING.

Suggested by David's picture of Napoleon asleep in his study taken shortly before the battle of Waterloo.

Steal softly!—for the very room, The stately chamber of his rest, Imparts a grasping awe and gloom, Unto the rash intruder's breast—

He sleeps!—while earth around him reels, And mankind's million host combine Against the sceptre sword which seals Their fate, from Lapland to the Line—

He sleeps!—the thunder of the World For once hath wearied, dropt the bolt, Whose stroke split empires up—and hurled To dust each purple mantled dolt.

He sleeps!—and silence binds that tone Which clept the Alps' eternal walls, And bridged his pathway to a throne Above the avalanche's hills;

He sleeps and dreams—oh, for the sense Of some sublimer sphere to know, Where strays the fierce intelligence Which scourged the nations here below!

He dreams and smiles, the conqueror's brow, Gall'd with the wreath's triumphant pride Looks gladly calm and placid rove, As if—Victorious Homicide!

The plan and pencil in his hand Have dropped, as though their effort failed To draught the crimson sketch he scan'd In Fefe's vast volume, seven sealed;

He dreams and smiles! Yon blue-sea prize Unceasing Fortune's crowned bird— And France, exulting France, has risen, Through all her borders, trumpet stirred!

Away, bright Painter! tell thy frere, Self-satisfied philosophy, Whose ready, reasoning tongue would sweep That brow of despot cannot be

SLEIGHING TIME.

AMERICAN COURTESHIP.—This must be an everlastin' fine country, beyond all doubt, for the folk have nuthin to do but to ride about and talk politics.

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PROSPECTUS

Congressional Globe & Appendix.

These works have been published by us for 7 years. There are now more subscribers for them, probably, than for any other paper published in the United States.

The approaching session of Congress will probably continue seven months; and as it immediately precedes the Presidential election, all the prominent political questions which divide the country, will, no doubt, be fully discussed.

TERMS: For one copy of the Congressional Globe, \$1 One copy of the Appendix, \$1

Payments may be transmitted by mail, POSTAGE PAID, at our risk. The notes of any incorporated bank in the United States, current in the section of the country where a subscriber resides, will be received.

THE ANTI SYPHILITIC SPECIFIC CURE WARRANTED. DOCTOR SICARD, for the convenience of those afflicted, has been induced to deposit his Anti Siphilitic (French) Specific for the perfect cure of secondary Syphilis at the Drug store of Dr. E. Baker, North East corner Charles and Pratt streets, James H. Warner, North East corner Baltimore and Eutaw street, J. P. Williamson, North West corner of Gay and High sts.

His long standing as a practitioner in the City, and his success in the cure of diseases of the above nature renders it unnecessary to say more on the subject.—Doctor Sicard's office, N. W. corner of Liberty and Lexington sts, Baltimore.

AMERICAN COURTESHIP.—This must be an everlastin' fine country, beyond all doubt, for the folk have nuthin to do but to ride about and talk politics.

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PETERS' PILLS

A CATALOGUE OF REASONS FOR USING DR. PETERS' PILLS.

1. Because experience has established their merits, and decided them to be the most popular of modern medical discoveries.

2. Because they are composed of simples which have the power to do good in an immense number of cases, without possessing the means to do injury in any.

3. Because they are not a quick medicine, but the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life; and are hence recommended as a standard family medicine by the regular faculty.

4. Because—and this fact is of the utmost importance—ladies in a certain situation may take them, (not more than two or three at a time however) without in the slightest degree incurring the hazard of abortion.

5. Because they are not unpleasant to take, not distressing to retain, while they are most effective to operate; & produce neither nausea, sickness, nor griping.

6. Because their composition is such that they are equally applicable to the usual diseases of warm, cold or temperate climates; and will retain their virtues unaltered any length of time, and in any part of the world.

7. Because while they are so efficient in their operations with adults, they may at the same time be administered to children, and even to infants, in small quantities, half a pill for instance, without the slightest danger.

8. Because as their application creates no debility in the system, they may be taken without producing any hindrance to business or the usual pursuits of every day life; and are unvaried for their virtues in procuring a good appetite.

9. Because by keeping the system in a natural state of action, they cure almost every disease which is incidental to the human frame; and banish those morbid affections of melancholy and despair, which always attend upon any disarrangement of the digestive organs.

10. Because, notwithstanding their simplicity and mildness, they are one of the specific purgative medicines which has yet been discovered.

11. Because they differ from the majority of medicines, in the fact that the more they are known the more they are approved; for when once introduced into a family or village, they almost immediately take the preference of all other medicines in general complaints.

12. Because two or three, are generally sufficient for a dose, so that—as is the case with the generality of patent medicines—the patient is not compelled to make a meal of them.

13. Because each individual pill is put up under the immediate superintendance of the proprietor, so that no mistake in the composition, or quantity, can possibly occur through the carelessness of a less interested agent.

14. Because they purify the frame without debilitating the system.

COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS MAKING.

THE subscribers return their grateful acknowledgements to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal patronage extended to them in their line of business, and now respectfully take this method to inform them that they continue to manufacture every kind of Carriage, in the neatest and most elegant manner, and on reasonable terms.

They flatter themselves that from their knowledge and experience in the business, and from their determination to use none but the best materials, and employ the best workmen, that they will be able as heretofore, to give entire satisfaction to all who may honor them with their custom.

They have now finished and ready for sale, a large assortment of NEW CARRIAGES, made in the latest style and fashion; among them a beautiful COACH, two handsome family CARRIAGES, GIGS, &c. &c. and a large lot of HARNESS,

both double and single, which they will dispose of with or without the carriages. In connection with the above, they have a great variety of second hand Gigs and four-wheeled work, which they are anxious to sell at the most reduced prices; and they would most respectfully invite the attention of the public to call and examine their assortment and judge for themselves. All kind of repairing done as heretofore, at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on accommodating terms. Orders for work from a distance, thankfully received and punctually executed by the public's obedient servants, ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

april 30, 1839. N. B. Five active intelligent boys will be taken at the different branches of coach making if early application is made.

The Aurora & Chronicle at Cambridge, and Centinel and Times at Centreville, will copy the above advertisement 3 weeks and charge the office.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber again appears before the public to inform them that contrary to all reports he is still carrying on the BLACKSMITHING at his old stand, at Hook Town, where he is prepared to execute all kind of work in his line of business. Thankful for the liberal share of patronage extended to him, he respectfully solicits a continuance thereof, and pledges himself to use every exertion to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their work.

The subscriber is too well known he hopes, to be injured by any report gotten up merely to effect his business, and assures the public when he determines on declining business, that he will give the notice himself, without troubling any one to do it for him.

He is prepared to execute all orders that may be entrusted to him, with punctuality, and at a reasonable charge. The public's obedient servant, EPIRAIM McQUAY.

HATTING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public generally, that the copartnership business started by Mr. James C. Millington and himself, in this city, by mutual consent dissolved, and that he has become entire owner, and will continue the business at the same stand.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with an assortment of FINE MATERIALS, selected with great care, and is now prepared to make BLACK & WHITE RUSSIA SILK AND ANY OTHER KIND OF HATS in a very superior style, and assures those who have been under the necessity of purchasing articles in his line, manufactured out of the country, that he is now ready to preclude any such necessity, and therefore wishes to receive a sufficient share of public patronage to sustain him in his effort "to live."

The subscriber has no desire to get custom, or by any appeals that he could possibly make, but requests the citizens to reflect one moment upon the impropriety and injustice of neglecting the mechanics of their own towns and supporting those of foreign places—Such a course will, in its operation, beggar the mechanics of any town, no matter how industrious and careful they may be—and not the mechanics only, but the merchants who deal in those foreign articles also—Such is the undeniable tendency of such a course of business.

The public's obedient servant, JOSEPH W. BARKER. Denton, april 30, 1839—may 7.

NEW HAT STORE

The subscriber has re-commenced the Hatting business in the Store next to William Lovelady's and second door from the Bank. He has just received a large supply of the best materials, and intends to manufacture HATS, AND BEAVER BONNETS at the lowest prices. (Wholesale and retail) His assortment of Hats, &c. is very complete. He solicits a continuance of support from his old customers, and the public generally, and he hopes to be enabled to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with call.

DR. WILLIAM EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. PREPARED BY HIMSELF.

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES. THE passage of the Teeth thro' the gums produces troublesome & dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that there is great irritation in the mouth and gums during this process.

When children begin to be in pain with their teeth shooting in their gums, put a little of the syrup on a tea-spoon, and with the finger let the child's gums be rubbed for two or three minutes, three times a day. It must not be put to the breast immediately, for the milk would take the syrup off too soon.

When the teeth are just coming through their gums, mothers should immediately apply the syrup—it will prevent their children having a fever, and undoing that painful operation of lancing the gums, which always makes the next tooth much harder to come through, and sometimes causes death.

PROOF POSITIVE OF THE EFFICACY OF DR. EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP. To the Agent of Dr. Evans' Soothing Syrup.—Dear Sir:—The great benefit afforded to my suffering infant from your Soothing Syrup in a case of protracted and painful dentition, must convince every feeling parent how essential an early application of such an invaluable medicine is to relieve infant misery and torture.

My infant while teething, experienced such acute sufferings, that it was attacked with convulsions, and my wife and family supposed that death would soon release the babe, from anguish, till we procured a bottle of your Syrup, which as soon as I applied to the gums, a wonderful change was produced, and after a few applications the child displayed obvious relief, and by continuing in its use, I am glad to inform you, the child has completely recovered and no recurrence of that awful complaint has since occurred; the teeth are emanating daily, and the child enjoys perfect health. I give you my cheerful permission to make this acknowledgement public, and will gladly give any information on this circumstance.

WM. JOHNSON. A gentleman who has made trial of Dr. Evans' Soothing Syrup, in his family, (in case of a teething child,) wishes us to state that he found it entirely effectual in relieving pain in the gums, and preventing the consequences which sometimes follow. We cheerfully comply with his request.—N. Y. Sun.

A severe case of Teething with Summer Complaint, cured by the infantile American Soothing Syrup of Dr. Wm. Evans. Mrs. M'Pherson, residing at No. 8 Madison street called a few days since at the medical office of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street and purchased a bottle of the Syrup for her child, who was suffering excruciating pain during the process of dentition being momentarily threatened with convulsions, its bowels too were exceedingly loose, and no food could be retained on the stomach. Almost immediately on its application, the alarming symptoms entirely ceased, and the continuing the use of the syrup on the gums, the bowels in short time became quiet and natural. As a tribute of gratitude for the benefit afforded the child, the mother came of her own accord, and freely sanctioned publicity to the above. Pray be particular in applying at 100 Chatham street as there are several counterfeit advertisements. No other place in the city has the genuine.

We believe it is generally acknowledged by those who have tried it, that the Soothing Syrup for Children (Cutting Teeth), advertised in another column, is a highly useful article for the purposes for which it is intended. Highly respectable persons at any rate who have made use of it, do not hesitate to give its virtues the acution of their names.—Boston Traveller.

For sale by T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Sept. 10, 1839, Easton, Md.

THE CAMOMILE PILLS.

Highly Important. Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, bilious diseases, piles, rheumatism, consumption, coughs, colds, pain in the chest & sides, dropsy, female weakness, all delicate and mercurial diseases, are successfully treated at Dr. EVANS' Office, 100 Chatham-street, New-York.

DR. WILLIAM EVANS' MEDICINES, are composed of vegetable substances, which exert specific action upon the heart, an impulse of strength to the arterial system, the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels whether of the skin, the parts situated internally, or the extremities; and as the secretions of the body are drawn from the blood, there is a consequent increase of every secretion, and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalant, or discharging vessels. Any morbid action which may have taken place is corrected, all obstructions are removed, the blood is purified, and the body resumes a healthful state.

These medicines after much anxious toil and research, having been brought by the proprietor to the present state of perfection, supersede the use of the innumerable other medicines, and are so well adapted to the frame, that the use of them, by maintaining the body in the due performance of its functions, and preserving the vital stream in a pure and healthy state, causes it to last many years longer than it otherwise could, and the mind to become so composed and tranquil, the old age when it arrives will appear a blessing, and not (as to many who have neglected their constitutions, or had them injured by medicines administered by ignorance) a source of misery and abhorrence.

They are so compounded, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver, and other viscera, they expel the bad, or morbid matter, which renders the blood impure, out of the circulation, thro' the excretory ducts into the passage of the bowels, so that by the brisk or slight evacuations which may be required by the doses, always remembering that while the secretions from the bowels are kept up, the excretions from all the other vessels of the body will also be going on in the same proportion, by which means the same blood invariably becomes purified.

Small cases of hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitations of the heart, nervous instability, nervous weakness, fluor albus, seminal weakness, jaundice, loss of appetite, fatulency, heartburn, general debility, bodily weakness, chlorosis or green sickness, flatulency or hysterical flatulency, hysterical headache, hiccup, sea-sickness, nightmare, gout,

rheumatism, arthritic, the dolours, cramp, periodic affections, and those who are victims of that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their sufferings, by a course of Dr. William Evans' Pills.

Nausea, vomiting, pains in the side limbs, tight, ach or back, head-ach or confusion of sight, noises in the inside, alternate flushings of heat and chilliness, tremors, watchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, spasms, will in every case be relieved by an occasional dose of Dr. Evans' medicine.

One of the most dangerous evils to females is the change of life and it is then they require a medicine which will so invigorate their circulations, and strengthen their constitutions as may enable them to withstand the shock.

Those who have the care and education of females, whether the studious or the sedentary part of the community, should never be without a supply of Dr. Evans' Pills, which remove disorders of the head, invigorate the mind, strengthen the body, improve the memory, and enliven the imagination.

When the nervous system has been too largely drawn upon or overstrained, nothing is better to correct and restore the drooping constitution than these medicines.

Dr. William Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham street, New York where Dr. Wm. is consulted. Also, for sale by THOS. H. DAWSON & SONS, Easton, Talbot co. Md.

DR. GOODE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

THESE Pills are strongly recommended to the notice of the ladies as a safe and efficient remedy in removing those complaints peculiar to their sex, from want of exercise, or general Debility of the System, Obstructions, Suppressions, and Irregularity of the Menstrue; at the same time strengthening, cleansing, and giving tone to the stomach and bowels, and inducing a new and healthy action through the system generally. They create appetite, correct indigestion, remove flatulency and nervous headache, and are eminently useful in those flatulent Complaints which distress females so much during the "turn of life." They obviate constiveness, and counteract hysterical and nervous affections, likewise afford soothing and permanent relief in fluxes, or whites, and in the most obstinate cases of Chlorosis, or Green Sickness; they invariably restore the pallid and delicate female to health and vigor.

These Pills have gained the sanction and approbation of the most eminent physicians in the U. States, for the relief of the most distressing female complaints, and many mothers can likewise testify to their extraordinary efficacy. To married females, whose expectations of the tenderest pledges of conjugal happiness have been defeated, these Pills may be truly esteemed a blessing, as they soon renovate all functional debility, and if taken according to directions) obviate all morbid action. They dispel that fulsome and disagreeable sensation common to females at each monthly return, likewise the attendants pains in the head or loins; they generally counteract the nausea, vomiting, and other nervous affections in Chlorosis, or green sickness, in a few days, and if continued (according to directions) soon effect a perfect cure. Nothing is so signally efficacious in recruiting the pallid and sickly female (who has been during her life irregular and sensitive) as the Female Pills. These pills invigorate the whole system, improve the memory, and enliven the imagination, create an appetite, and induce a tranquil repose. Many husbands can testify to the efficacy of these pills as the physicians (in this city, as also throughout the United States) can bear testimony to their merits and extraordinary virtues. They are invaluable to entebled females who are afflicted with repeated and difficult labors are afflicted with weakness and debility, in which case they are highly useful, strengthening the same time the stomach, the back, the weakened organs, and the whole constitution.

Dr. Goode's Celebrated Female Pills. These Pills are of two kinds, viz. No. 1, or Laxative Pills, and No. 2, or Restorative Pills. They are for the following diseases: Suppressions, irregularity or retention of the menses, fluxes, cholera, or green sickness, costiveness, gravel, incontinence of urine, nervous affection, hysteria; prolapsus uteri or falling of the womb, and piles. These pills are particularly adapted to the male as well as the female sex for the cure of the following diseases: Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, liver complaint bilious diseases & all cases of hypochondriacism; low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, or flatulency, heartburn, night-sweats, rheumatism, asthma, tic doloureux, or St. Vitus's dance; to those most excruciating disorder Gout; also, pains in the side, chest, limbs, head, stomach or back, dimness or confusion of sight, alternate chills and fevers, tremors, watchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams and spasms. This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and restorer to the male as well as the female of a sound and healthy constitution. Directions for Use.—Pills No. 1. must be taken from three to six, or more at bed time sufficient to operate briskly, till the desired object is effected.

Take No. 2 according to the directions of the box. In all cases both kinds of the pills are to be used at the same time in the following manner: Take three pills or more of No. 1 every night or going to bed, increasing the number, if they do not open the bowels; also take three of the pills No. 2 an hour before each of the three times daily. Sold at 100 Chatham-street, New York.

DR. EVANS' Camomile and Aperient Pills.

DR. EVANS' Fever and Ague Pills—Dr. Evans' Soothing Syrup—Dr. Goode's Female Pills—Dr. HUNT'S Botanic Pills. Are Entered according to Act of Congress and are Vended ONLY at 100 Chatham street, New York, or by the Regular Agents—T. H. Dawson & Sons, Easton, Cambridge—E. P. Lecompte, Princess Ann—John H. Stewart, Snow Hill—G. Usher, Salisbury—Parsons Gordy, Centreville—Thomas Sutton, P. M. Denton—James Sangster & Son, Chestertown—N. T. Hyndon, C. Hall, Norfolk, Va. E. E. Fortlock, Portsmouth, Va. A. Duval, Richmond, Va. Montague C. Mowbray, Baltimore, Md. Jesse Perry, Suffolk, Va. Lewis Johnson, Washington, D. C. Spotswood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va. John N. Bell, Winchester, Va. William Dorsey, Martinsburg, Va. Edward McDowell, Frederickburg, Va.

CLARK'S OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE

N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert sts. (UNDER THE MUSEUM.) WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD Prizes! Prizes! Prizes! Dollars—Millions of Dollars!

NOTICE.—Any persons or persons, throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck, either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily—Tickets from \$1 to \$10; shares in proportion—are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail (post paid) or otherwise, enclosing cash or prize tickets which will be thankfully received and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, & the result given (will if requested) immediately after the drawing.—Please address JOHN CLARK.

Old established Prize Vendor, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum. Dec. 4, 1839. NOTICE. ALL persons are hereby forwarded from having with their late dog or gun upon any farm, as I will enforce the law against all, so offending after the date of this notice. WM. ARRINDALE, decl 10—87

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Neatly and expeditiously executed at this office on the most reasonable terms.

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EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRIOR OF LIBERTY" "PERPETUAL VIGILANCE"

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1840.

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IS EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

BY GEORGE 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 arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

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The art of healing had its origin in the woods, and the forest is still the best Medical school.

BARON VON HUTCHELER'S HERB PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed of Herbs, which exert a specific action upon the heart, give an impulse or strength to the arterial system; the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels, whether of the skin, the parts situated internally, or the extremities; and as all the secretions of the body are drawn from the blood there is a consequent increase of every secretion, and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalant, or discharging vessels. Any morbid action, which may have taken place is corrected, all obstructions are removed, the blood is purified, and the body resumes a healthy state.

These pills, after much anxious and research having been brought by the Proprietor to the present state of perfection, supersede the use of innumerable other medicines; and are so well adapted to the frame, that the use of them, by maintaining the body in the due performance of its functions, and preserving the vital stream in a pure and healthy state causes it to last many years longer than it otherwise would, and the mind to become so composed and tranquil, that old age when it arrives, will appear a blessing, not a curse (as too many who have neglected their constitutions or had them injured by medicines administered by ignorance,) a source of misery and abhorrence.

They are so compounded, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver, and other viscera they expel the bad, acrid or morbid matter which renders the blood impure, and the secretory ducts of the body, through the secretory ducts of the passage of the bowels, so that by the brisk or steady evacuations which may be effected, the bowels are kept up, the evacuations from all the vessels of the body will also be increased, and the blood invariably becomes purified.

Steady Perseverance in the use of the Herb Pill will undoubtedly effect a cure even in the most acute or obstinate diseases; but in such cases the dose may be augmented according to the inveteracy of the disease; these Pills being so admirably adapted to the constitution, that they may be taken at all times.

In all cases of Hypochondriacal Low Spirits, Palpitations of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Flurid Alopecia, Senescent Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Hiccup, General Debility, Budily Weakness, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Flatulent or Hysteric Pains, Hysterics, Headaches, Hiccup, Sea Sickness Night Mare, Gout, Rheumatism, Asthma, Tic Douloureux, Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their suffering, by a course of the Herb Pills.

Those who have the care and education of females, whether the studious or the sedentary part of the community, should never be without a supply of the Herb Pills, which remove disorders in the head, invigorate the mind, strengthen the body, improve the memory, and enliven the imagination.

When the Nervous System has been too largely drawn upon or overstrained, nothing is better to correct and invigorate the drooping constitution than these Pills.

POETRY.

REMEMBER THE POOR.

Now winter has come with his cold chilling breath,
And the verdure has dropped from the trees;
All nature seems touched with the finger of death,
And the streams are beginning to freeze.
When wanton young lads o'er the river can slide,
And Flora attends us no more;
When in plenty you sit by a good fire-side,
That's the time to remember the poor.
When the cold feathered snow shall in plenty descend,
And when the prospect around;
When the keen cutting winds from the North shall attend,
Hard chilling and freezing the ground.
When the hills and the dales are all candied with white,
And the rivers congeal to their shores;
When the bright twinkling stars shall proclaim a cold night,
That's the time to remember the poor.
When a thaw shall ensue and the waters increase,
And the river all insolent grow;
When the fishes from prison obtain a release,
When in throng the travellers go.
When the meadows are hid by the proud swelling flood,
And the bridges are useful no more;
When in health you enjoy every thing that is good,
That's the time to remember the poor.
Soon a day will be here when a Saviour was born,
All the world shall agree as one voice;
All nations unite to salute the blest morn,
All ends of the earth shall rejoice.
Grim death is deprived of his all-killing sting,
And the grave is triumphant no more;
Saints, angels, and men, hallelujahs shall sing,
And the rich shall remember the poor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"If you and I should suspend specie payments," said Hans to a phrenologist, "what should we be like?" "Give it up," said the phrenologist.

Shear Nonsense.—Shearing a hog for his wool.

"I feel as if I should come to bits," as the horse said when he saw a boy with a bridle.

U and I.—A lady happening to say vacation instead of variation, seemed to be offended when told of the error by a gentleman, but had her good nature restored, when told by him, "Mamma! heaven forbid that there should be any difference between U and I."

Beware of meisters and gossip, double faced politicians, sea serpents, lawyers, scolding women and gin cocktails.

An elderly gentleman, whose gayety of living during his widowhood had made and inroads into his constitution, at length persuaded a buxom widow to become his better half. An old bonnet companion congratulated him by saying, "I'm glad you are going to church to be re-paired, old boy."

[We want a little repairing done ourselves, but can't have the breach in our affections mended with Old materials. So look out you young ones.]

A Commodious Inn.—The Swan Inn, Graveland, lies in front a large board, on which is painted the following announcement, "Good accommodation for Steam Packets."

[We guess they have a hot set of customers.]

A Craniologist.—Dining in company with a craniologist, who was given to excess in his position, unwilling to lose any opportunity of advancing his favorite science, on the gentleman leaving the room, took occasion to observe to his wife, "Ah, madam, what a fine specimen your husband is! I never saw the organ of music so fully developed."

"Indeed, sir," said the lady, "I don't know what organ he may have, but if any, I am sure it's a barrel-organ."

[We presume he was a spirited musician, and the bump of rum-attiveness was strongly developed.]

A chemist in Albany a few days ago, expatiating on the late discoveries in chemical science, observed that snow had been found to possess a considerable degree of heat. An Irishman present at this remark, observed "that truly chemistry was a valuable science," and (anxious that the discovery might be made probable) inquired of the orator what number of snow balls would be sufficient to boil a teakettle."

Intercepted Love-Letter.—The following epistle, addressed by a schoolboy to a young lady at an adjoining seminary, was intercepted by his master:

My dear Miss, I can wait no longer,
To refuse me is a sin;
Every day my love grows stronger;
Mercy! what a state I'm in!

Some queer genius who knows a thing or two as well as his neighbors, says:
"There is no disputing the fact, that the girl who can make a good pudding, and substantial mutton upon the frying pan, is far superior to her who can only make empty sounds on the piano."

The American Character.

"We are born in a hurry," says an American writer, "we are educated at speed. We make a fortune with the wave of a wand, and lose it in the twinkling of an eye. Our body is a locomotive, travelling ten leagues an hour; our spirit a high-pressure engine; our life resembles a shooting star, and death surprises us like an electric stroke."

A southern printer, speaking of one of his contemporaries, who lost all his money upon the turf, calls him a racy editor. He must have been a coarse fellow.

An editor in one of the country towns in the west, makes the following strange apology for the non-appearance of his paper on the regular day of publication—He says, "I feel ashamed to own the fact, but 'murder will out.' The plain reason was, my readers, that my dear wife said, I must stay home and take care of the children while she went to a camp meeting, and as I am a peace-making sort of a man, I felt as I was bid, which is the only apology I have to offer."

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

[CONCLUDED.]

The assumption of State debts by the General Government has been suggested as the most effectual means of extracting the State from their present embarrassments; but as this measure is beyond the control of Maryland, her safest course is to act upon the supposition that she will be obliged to provide for the payment of her own debts. It has been proposed to divide the proceeds of the public lands among the different States, for purposes of internal improvement. The friends of education are competitors for this fund. Whether it will be applied to either or both of these objects, or to the purposes of the General Government, is a question which will probably not be settled; till our rail roads and canals are beyond the reach of assurance.

It has been proposed by those who are aware of the uncertainty of aid from the General Government, that the internal improvement companies should be authorized to issue paper money, based on the credit of the State, for the purpose of prosecuting their works. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company has frequently resorted to the expedient of issuing scrip, to relieve itself from existing debts, which it had no other means of discharging. For the same reason, it has occasionally issued notes bearing interest, and payable in State bonds. It has been lately determined by the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, to issue certificates for calculation, based on the credit of the stock which is to be paid for the city subscription of three millions of dollars. The stock is to be placed in the hands of Commissioners, for the redemption of railroad certificates as fast as they are presented, not less than one hundred dollars, and not more than one thousand dollars.

A company, apparently respectable, is circulating away money, may issue certificates on the kind of paper on the basis of its own operations. A sum of it as is required for the payment of tolls & other charges, may be kept continually in circulation; not on account of the security upon which it rests, but because it answers all the purposes of money.—To this extent, it is more valuable than State or city stock, and will not be funded in either.—When more is paid out than will freely circulate, the operation of funding will begin; and then the paper will sink below the value of the stock into which it is convertible. It will be distributed in small sums, along the line of the works, among laborers and others, who do not deal in stocks, and who are not able to make permanent investments. It will be purchased at a discount, by brokers and speculators, and sold to capitalists at a profit, for something less than the price of the stock. The depreciation of the stock suggested the idea of issuing other paper in its place. If it could have been sold at par, or exchanged for bank notes, or had been available in any other form, the scheme would not have occurred to the companies of issuing a paper currency, not to a small amount for circulation, but to such an excess as to coerce the conversion of it into depreciated funds. If the State and city stocks rise to their proper value, as they certainly will if not used too freely, money can be raised upon them without the intervention of canal and railroad certificates. At present, when the State bonds are forced into the market, and sold by suspended banks, at a discount of 20 and 30 per cent, they are a most suitable foundation for a circulating medium. If a State bank were established, and its notes were payable in depreciated stock, the result would be the immediate depreciation of the notes, unless they were limited to such an amount as could be used in the collection & disbursement of public revenue.—I issued only to that amount, they would circulate freely for other purposes; and would the railroad certificates under the same limitations; for the obvious reason, that they might always be applied to the particular use, for which they would be as current as gold and silver. The issue of certificates to any excess, would be particularly injurious to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, because it is now receiving a large income from its operations. In proportion as the paper fell in value, a rise would take place in the price of the stock. The depreciation of the stock, and the consequent depreciation of the paper in its place, would be paid according to the rates fixed by law, in depreciated certificates, purchased at a discount for that purpose. There is another objection to this funding system; and that is its tendency to increase the derangement of the currency.

When paper money is issued by banks alone for sums not less than five dollars, and redeemable in gold and silver, there is a possibility of restraining it within reasonable limits. The banks have the benefit of its amount, and in times of pressure, have a resource in the coin which fills the minor classes of business. If other corporations or individuals issue notes for circulation, they will not be subject to the same restraints, and the derangement of the currency. While they are not paying specie themselves, they may sell or exchange their own paper for bank notes, and draw specie out of the banks. If canal & railroad companies holding perpetual charters, and engaged in extensive contracts, were allowed the privilege of issuing paper to supply their own wants, and not the wants of the public, the present banking system would be made infinitely

and complete confusion would be introduced into the currency of the State.

Relative measures are required in relation to the banks, private banking, and the issue of small notes. But whether the operations of banking should be restricted to a tenancy in this, and every other branch, to extend the banking system, and of course to weaken it, by the multiplication of banks. Old charters are renewed, long they expire, and are replaced, on account of the obligations, and the charters of banks are never reclaimed. These are offered for sale as if they were still in force, and banks that suspended while other banks were in operation, are sometimes purchased by companies, who wish to shelter themselves under vested privileges; or by old banks, who wish to establish agencies in Maryland. Savings Institutions, private banks, and individuals, issue their small redeemable in what are called current and paper money fills all the channels of circulation.

The Legislature to determine whether the provisions will admit of correction, and whether that object,—it appears to be the opinion of the public, that banks ought to be placed on a footing of equality with other creditors for all loans, and be deprived of their dividends during a suspension of specie payments. I shall first print out what appears to be objectionable in the plan of subjecting banks to these liabilities, and then suggest such regulations as may have a beneficial effect on the banks. The real stockholders, who have paid for their stock, and have very little influence in choosing officers and directors. Many of them are ignorant and children, and all of them in some degree, suffer sufficiently, without being deprived of every thing else to satisfy the demands of the banks. The stockholder, and has more power than the directors in the management of the bank, and especially for the common interest of the public authorities.—The stock is constantly changing hands, and it would be difficult to trace the liability through a succession of stockholders; indeed it would be useless to search for it, if such a provision were inserted into bank charters, the owners of the stock would be found in possession of no other property. The same objection apply, with greater force, to the plan of depriving stockholders of their dividends. They have no control over banks, and many of them, no other support; and it would be rather a rigorous proceeding, to take the bread out of their mouths, because the Government has allowed their obligations.

The directors, and are restrained by a provision, in having a large amount of stipulated dividends for the accommodation of themselves and their friends.

It would be in vain to prohibit loans to directors, because the notes of other persons might be discounted for their use. To limit the circulation according to the amount of specie in circulation, for many reasons; and especially for this, that the proportions are varying every hour, and that specie is as likely to be demanded for deposits, as for notes. If the loans and discounts of every bank in the State were fixed at a certain limit, beyond which they could never be carried, without causing a forfeiture of its charter, its circulation might be kept under control; its over trading be checked, and an excuse furnished for resisting the important demands of borrowers. If this limit were fixed by law, each bank would have some security against the excesses of the rest, and might be regulated in its own operations according to its actual capital and means. No bank ought to be permitted to issue, pay, or receive any note for a less sum than five dollars, under any circumstances; or to refuse to redeem its obligations, till its specie was entirely exhausted. It would then be left exposed to the same risks as a solid foundation; whereas, at present, they are all placed upon the same footing, and are covered by the same shield. They would be deprived of the power of drawing specie from other banks, while they were not paying it themselves; and relieved from the duty of deciding whether the public interest required them to suspend or resume. But no regulations or restrictions will avail, unless some means be provided for enforcing them; and unless the Legislature reserve the power to repeal the charter of every bank that violated the conditions imposed. The banks ought to be required to give their assets to whatever legal process may be adopted, and to those which would be left exposed to the same risks as a solid foundation; whereas, at present, they are all placed upon the same footing, and are covered by the same shield. They would be deprived of the power of drawing specie from other banks, while they were not paying it themselves; and relieved from the duty of deciding whether the public interest required them to suspend or resume. But no regulations or restrictions will avail, unless some means be provided for enforcing them; and unless the Legislature reserve the power to repeal the charter of every bank that violated the conditions imposed. The banks ought to be required to give their assets to whatever legal process may be adopted, and to those which would be left exposed to the same risks as a solid foundation; whereas, at present, they are all placed upon the same footing, and are covered by the same shield.

I have not thought it necessary to go into an examination of the causes, which have led to the periodical embarrassments of trade, and to the late suspension of the banks. These subjects have been so frequently discussed, and have become so intimately connected with party questions that I could say without the opinion of other men in relation to the measures and reverses that are continually taking place in the commercial world. An adverse balance of trade is more embracing to the banks now, than formerly, because small notes, in almost every State, has usurped the place of silver coin, as an account of its weight, it is fit for foreign markets. In meeting a foreign demand, the banks have no resource in the circulation of the requisite number of specie notes of their own issue. No measure of the General Government, or of the States, can prevent the complaint, of while nearly the whole circulating medium consist of paper currency, and while the immense issues of State securities are disturbing the operations of trade, and causing money to ebb or flow, according to their rejection or sale in foreign markets.

There is another subject of importance, which as it comes annually under consideration, will probably occupy the attention of the Legislature at the present session; I mean the amendment of the Constitution. Formed in the midst

of the revolutionary war, for a country only partially settled, and for a people just emerging from a state of colonial dependence, it was difficult to adopt its provisions to the new character they were about to assume, and impossible to provide for the successive changes which time might produce in their condition. The mode of amending it furnishes proof, that it was nothing more than a provisional organization of a new government. It has been changed from time to time till it has become a shapeless mass of unintelligible and contradictory provisions. Some of its great leading principles remain in theory, but have been rendered nugatory by legislative and judicial construction. Some its restrictions upon popular rights have been repealed, and a new spirit has been breathed into it by the people. But every amendment has been made in reference to some particular object, and has broken the connexion between the provisions that remain; and no one can tell what the constitution is, or where it is to be found. But its greatest defect is, that the Legislature has power and control over it.

A constitution is a limitation of power, and marks out each branch of the Government or orbit in which it is to move. Ours is a Constitution for the Judiciary and the Executive, but not for the Legislature. This branch may abolish the other branches or take away their powers. It might have been supposed, that an amendment proposed at one session would come under the action of the people before its confirmation at the next, but members are elected and re-elected on account of their general character and influence, and very seldom in reference to any particular measure. The Legislature on great occasions, has been obliged to act in its conventional capacity, because there was no other practicable mode of introducing salutary amendments. But it is time that the power of legislation should be separated from the higher power of regulating the principles and boundaries of the Government; and that a permanent Constitution should be formed by a convention of the people.

There are some who think that the people who lived in Maryland in 1776, deprived themselves and all succeeding generations, of the power to alter the present Constitution or to make another, except in a prescribed form, and through the agency of the General Assembly. Those who believe that the people have made no such surrender of power, are nevertheless of opinion, that the most regular mode of calling a convention, is by means of the constitutional authorities. The Legislature might by two successive acts—The call of a Convention might be provided for by an amendment of the present Constitution, which would remove every scruple; and by the same means the State might be saved from additional expense. By omitting one session of the Legislature, and having a Convention to sit in its place, nothing would be added to the ordinary expenditures.

In the discharge of my official duties, very few things have come to my knowledge, that are deserving of your attention. Various official reports and communications have been heretofore received from the General Government, have generally been distributed to military companies as directed by law and special resolutions. The muskets lately received from the Ordnance Department, have been retained in the armory; and these are all that are now fit for service. There ought to be always a supply of arms at the Seat of Government for sudden emergencies, but if the old system is continued, of distributing them as fast as they are received, and of receiving in exchange for them, such as are not worth repairing, it will be better to abolish the armories and get rid of the expense.

Last summer, Col. Thomson was ordered out with a part of his regiment, to suppress a riot among the laborers on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. No charge has been made for the services performed, but an account will be presented for the expenses incurred, which cannot be paid by the Executive without authority of law.

With the exception of the disturbances on the Canal, which was promptly suppressed, good order has prevailed in every part of the State. During the past year, there has been a considerable abatement of crime, and very few cases have occurred, or violence or outrage of the use of pistols, dirks and knives, with which, disturbs the public peace, as they are generally arm themselves. The law in relation to better and imprisonment requires some modification. A man not able to pay a fine, may be kept in perpetual imprisonment, unless he is released by the Executive. There ought to be no necessity for such interference, which might be obviated by providing for the release of the offender after a limited confinement. A man was sentenced by a District Court of Anne Arundel County, to be imprisoned ten days and fined five dollars, for committing an assault and battery. Not being able to pay the fine, and being a stranger and without funds, he remained in the Annapolis jail fifteen months before his case was brought before the Executive.

The Constitution of Maryland does not make it the duty of the Executive to recommend measures to the Legislature; and I communicate my views on the present occasion, not as a duty, from a sense of official duty as from a desire to comply with what appears to be the general expectation, and I have expressed my opinion freely, not that I supposed them entitled to much weight, but because I wished them to be understood.

WM. GRASON.

THE PARTING POTATO.

MARRIAGE, in his last outpouring of spleen against this country and her institutions, says that while nothing can be "fixed" in England without a dinner, the Americans are peculiar in winding up every affair with "a drink." There is more truth in this than in the generality of the saying, "a drink" is a far more common term to matters of business, in far common, both in town and in country, but he should have shown that there is one point at least in which there is a coincidence in the practice of the two nations. This is to be discovered in what may be termed the post mortem entertainments given by the whig party to defunct partisan leaders—a modern and humane improvement upon the benediction of ancient times. After they have politically broken a man down by placing the weight of a Presidential nomination upon his unhappy shoulders, and are satisfied that he is quite unavailable, either as an outskirmisher or for a place in the line, John Cook is forthwith summoned—the hapless is "fixed off" with a dinner, either a broad invitation, that he may consider himself, according to vulgar phraseology, as com-

pletely dialed, or with the intent, as it were, of mollifying the disappointed cravings of the stomach of his ambition, by tickling his physical palate with attainable viands.

When he has made a bad run for the Presidency, they comfort him with terrapins as a symbol that there are very good things at the table which are slow in the race, but by an ingenious array of allegorical gastronomy, soothing his pride, fattening his frame, and announcing the fact that he is laid upon the shelf forever. This was done to a turn, not long since in the case of Henry Clay. When he was told that his last attack had proved too tough for the delegates to swallow, and that the Harrisburg nomination had fallen upon another, the craters of his eloquent wrath were once stopped with the proffer of something good to eat in the place of unsubstantial glory, and Henry tested, resigned himself to his fate, the table meal being administered as a sign that he might now indulge his appetite, there being no further necessity for his continuing in running order. The same mystic ceremony, which is full of significance in those political aspirants who can look beyond the surface of things, and, like the chemist Accum, see "death in the pot," was practiced at Washington a few days since upon Judge White. His eyes were some facts, which not long ago floated proudly in the field of party contention, was struck and remorselessly converted into a table cloth, and he too received his elementary dismissal, his parting potato, with a slice of the usual toast that the world never saw a man, and this as all the recompense—this clattering of knives and forks—this the slicing of beef and larding of eggs—is all the recompense which Hugh L. White receives for years of anxiety, the abandonment and estrangement of friends, personal and political, and the complete wreck of his influence at home. Truly it is paying dear for a dinner, especially when it may be inferred that the guest is likely to have but little appetite on an occasion so melancholy, and finds the "parting potato," but sorry fare in contrast with the swelling "Rohan" of his expectations.—Pennsylvanian.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Correspondence of the Balt. Republican.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 31.

MR. GRUNDY'S REPORT, ON MR. BENTON'S RESOLUTIONS.—Messrs. CRITTENDEN, WEBSTER, SOUTHARD, IN FAVOR. THE INTERVIEW WITH THE BARINGS.—MR. WEBSTER, IN ENGLAND; AND MR. WEBSTER, IN THE UNITED STATES.—THE NATION RENDERED BANKRUPT BY THE WHIGS.

The very able and manly and correct report that Mr. Grundy made yesterday in the Senate, on Mr. Benton's resolutions of the 23d of December, denying the right, and the power of the Federal Government, to assume the liquidation of the debts of the several States, threw a whole magazine of hard grounds into the hands of the Whigs, and that young A. J. Mason of the age, the Great Constitutional Lawyer, into a cold sweat.

The report shows, from the most authentic sources of information, that the several States of this Union, owe to Europe the enormous debt of two hundred millions of dollars, a sum that this age cannot repay, and which if paid at all, must impose posterity a burthen, that must for ages keep them in a state of comparative vassalage to Europe. In fact, the nation is literally mortgaged, it not sold to Europe; it is now but little better than the serf of the merry Kings of England and Germany.

Mr. Crittenden of Kentucky, who by the way could not gainsay one word of the report, and who did not attempt to deny it, accused Mr. Grundy of an attack on it, with a feeling and a fervor, not to say madness, which whilst it undoubtedly enabled him to make a display of much eloquence, and that too, I must say in justice to the gentleman, of the highest order, but too plainly told that he beheld in the report the proscription and eternal condemnation of all the hopes that the Whig stockholders, blacklegs, and political desperados, have heretofore indulged in.

He denounced the report in terms of very great severity—impugned the vote of the Committee in making it, and finally repeated over and over again, that it was calculated to injure the States, the State of Kentucky in particular, and prevent her extending her credit by selling her bonds in Europe! Admitting the fact, would it not be a most lamentable thing for Kentucky, to be deprived of the means of being involved in a gulf of ruin, by plunging herself tenfold deeper into the vortex of debt than she now is? Would it not be a most lamentable thing to deprive the Whig arbiters of her fate, of the power of loading every Kentucky farmer with a debt sufficient to entail on his posterity and family a load of pecuniary embarrassments, from which the one could only escape by being sacrificed under the hammer, and the other, by the intervention of the bankrupt laws and the protection of the jail. Mr. Crittenden, eloquent as he unquestionably was in his denunciation, resorted to no argument, appealed to no logic, and was content to rave like a madman.

The "great Constitutional Lawyer" was very seriously affected by the report. It wounded his nice sensibilities, and the more so perhaps, because it is supposed, and not without cause, he is the author of the scheme, that the Barings of London, sent over to this country, proposing to the Government of the United States, to assume the payment of the debts of the several States. It is not asserted, positively, that Mr. Webster, was the author of that scheme; but, as it was brooded into existence, whilst he was in England, and came from the hands of a man who is a law-worm, were his bankers, and who it has been asserted, by Mr. Webster's friends and eulogists, gave him a thousand pounds sterling for an opinion he delivered to them, in the shape of a letter, on the legitimacy of state credits, it is but fair to say that there is strong circumstantial evidence to prove, that it is perfectly in keeping with the high toned Federal doctrine that Mr. Webster has through life industriously asserted. If he had no agency in the issuing of the circular of the Barings, which suggested the scheme, let him, if he chooses to do so, deny the fact, and state that he did not commune with them on the subject.

Mr. Webster was very angry at the Report, and gave it as his decided opinion, that if it were allowed to go before the world, it would produce the most serious consequences. And

THE EDITOR OF THE WHIG INTENDS closing, as soon as possible, all accounts for Subscription due him on the first of January last, and for Advertising, Job work, &c. up to the present time. He hopes those indebted will please take notice of the fact, and settle with him as early as practicable.

JOHN B. FIRBANKS.

Jan. 7th, 1840.

Notice.

THE EDITOR OF THE WHIG INTENDS closing, as soon as possible, all accounts for Subscription due him on the first of January last, and for Advertising, Job work, &c. up to the present time. He hopes those indebted will please take notice of the fact, and settle with him as early as practicable.

Nov 19.

PROSPECTUS

Congressional Globe & Appendix.

These works have been published by us for 7 years. There are now more subscribers for them, probably, than for any other paper published in the United States; certainly more than there are for any other paper published in the District. This large and increasing subscription is conclusive evidence of their usefulness. They are invaluable to all who have an interest in the proceedings of Congress. No other publication gives them so full, nor so cheap. It is, indeed, the cheapest publication in the United States—perhaps the world. Our position at the seat of Government enables us to print them at a low rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in the daily paper. This, of course, requires, comparatively, but a small additional expense to change them to the form of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. It is not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum charged. In some parts of the United States the white paper, upon which these works are printed, would sell for as much as we charge for the publications.

The approaching session of Congress will probably continue seven months; and as it immediately precedes the Presidential election, all the prominent political questions which divide the country, will, no doubt, be fully discussed. These considerations induce us to believe that the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will make five hundred, and the APPENDIX, between six and seven hundred, royal quarto pages.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE is made up of the daily proceedings of the two houses of Congress, and the speeches of the members condensed. The year and days on all important subjects are given. It is published weekly, with small type, on sixteen royal quarto pages. The APPENDIX contains the speeches of the members, at full length, written out by themselves, and is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe. It is published as fast as the speeches can be prepared. Usually there are more numbers printed for a session than there are weeks in it.

Each of these works is complete in itself. But it is desirable for every subscriber to have both; because, if there should be a ambiguity in the synopsis of a speech in the Congressional Globe, or any denial of its correctness, it may be removed at once, by referring to the speech in the Appendix.

Indexes to both are sent to subscribers, as soon as they can be prepared after the adjournment of Congress.

TERMS:

For one copy of the Congressional Globe, \$1.00
One copy of the Appendix, .50
Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5.00, twelve copies for \$10.00, and a proportionate number of copies for a larger sum.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, POSTAGE PAID, at our risk. The notes of any incorporated bank in the United States, current in the section of the country where a subscriber resides, will be received. But when subscribers can procure the notes of banks in the Northern and Middle States, they will please send them.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be here by the 9th of December next. If any attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES,
Washington City, October 10, 1839.

THE ANTI-SYPHILITIC SPECIFIC CURE WARRANTED.

of this nature, has been used in the depot his Anti-Syphilitic (French) Specific for the perfect cure of secondary Syphilis at the Drug store of Dr. E. Baker, North East corner Charles and Pratt streets, James H. Warner, North East corner Baltimore and Eutaw street, J. P. Williamson, North West corner Gay and High streets. This Medicine stands in the highest estimation in France and generally used in Venereal hospitals of that country, and for many years successfully prescribed by Doctor SICARD in his and other countries. Doctor SICARD has also placed the above stores his Specific for the perfect and effectual cure of recent cases also, Specific for the curant Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Scaminal Eruptions weakness of the Bladder and Kidney.

Persons purchasing his preparations, will have an advantage which no other medicines possess as the Doctor prescribes at all times willing to give advice in obnoxious and occasional by perniciety of constitutions cases other circumstances.

His long standing as a practitioner in the City, and his success in the cure of diseases of the above nature renders it unnecessary to say more on the subject.—Doctor Sicard's office, N. W. corner of Liberty and Lexington sts, Baltimore.

N. B. As there are no doubt many persons who will attempt to counterfeit the above medicines, in consequence of their great success, this is to warn the public not to purchase any medicines purporting to be his, except from the above named agents.

Dr. S. will also attend to all the various branches of his profession.

The above Medicines are sold by the following agents:

T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Easton.
W. J. NEVITT, Centerville.
April 30 1839.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber again appears before the public to inform them that contrary to all reports he is still carrying on the BLACKSMITHING at his old stand, at Hook Town, where he is prepared to execute all kind of work in his line of business. Thankful for the liberal share of patronage extended to him, he respectfully solicits a continuance thereof, and pledges himself to use every exertion to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their work.

The subscriber is too well known he hopes, to be mislead by any report gotten up merely to effect his business, and assures the public that he will determine on declining business, that he will give the notice himself, without troubling any one to do it for him.

He is prepared to execute all orders that may be entrusted to him, with punctuality, and at a reasonable charge.

The public's obedient servant,
EPHRAIM McQUAY.
may 26 11

Wood for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell about 200 cords of Pine Wood either cut or standing, within 2 miles of Easton, it can be sold either in small or large quantities to suit purchasers. For particulars apply to Wm. C. Mackey, Easton, or to
JAMES A. RIDGWAY,
Royal Oak.
December 2d.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE, EASTON, ST. MICHAEL'S AND WYE LANDING.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND,

WILL leave Baltimore from the lower end of Dugans wharf, her usual place of starting for the above places on the following days, viz:

On every Sunday Morning, at 8 o'clock, for Annapolis, St. Michael's and Wye Landing, return on Monday, leaving Wye at 8 o'clock, Tuesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton, returning Wednesday and Saturdays.

Passage to Annapolis, \$1
" to St. Michael's and Wye 2
" to Easton, and Cambridge, 2

All Baggage at the owner's risk.
N. B.—The Maryland can be had on Thursdays for Pleasure Excursions.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.
nov. 5, 1839.

P. S. On hand a quantity of Lumber, Shingles, Leather, Lime, Ploughs and Plough-castings at Baltimore prices.

P. & F.

PETERS' PILLS.

A CATALOGUE OF REASONS FOR USING DR. PETERS' PILLS.

1. Because experience has established their merits, and decided them to be, as also the most popular of modern medical discoveries.

2. Because they are composed of simples which have the power to do good in an immense number of cases, without possessing the means to do injury in any.

3. Because they are not a quick medicine, but the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life; and are hence recommended as a standard family medicine by the regular faculty.

4. Because—and this fact is of the utmost importance—ladies in a certain situation may take them, (not more than two or three at a time however) without in the slightest degree incurring the hazard of abortion. Were the ves of Peters' inestimable pill confined to desirable alone, it would give them an advantage over the medicines of all competitors, as in no cases is there more danger to be apprehended, or for which so few remedies have been discovered, as the one related to. And also because of their soothing influence on young ladies while suffering under the usual changes of life, as directed by the laws of nature.

5. Because they are not unpleasant to take, nor distressing to retain, while they are most effective to operate; and produce neither nausea, sickness, nor griping.

6. Because their composition is such that they are equally applicable to the usual diseases of warm, cold or temperate climates; and will retain their virtues unaltered any length of time, and in any part of the world.

7. Because while they are so efficient in their operations with adults, they may at the same time be administered to children, and even to infants, in small quantities, half a pill for instance, without the slightest danger.

8. Because as their application creates no derangement in the system, they may be taken without producing any hindrance to business or the usual avocations of life, and are therefore a most desirable medicine in producing a good appetite.

9. Because by keeping the system in a natural state of action, they cure almost every disease which is incidental to the human frame; and banish those morbid affections of melancholy and despair, which always attend upon any derangement of the digestive organs.

10. Because, notwithstanding their simplicity and nature, they are one of the simplest and most efficacious remedies which has yet been discovered.

11. Because they differ from the majority of medicines, in the fact that the more they are known the more they are approved; for when once introduced into a family or village, they almost immediately take the precedence of all other medicines in general complaints.

12. Because two or three, are generally sufficient for a dose, so that—as is the case with the generality of patent medicines—the patient is not compelled to make a meal of them.

13. Because each individual pill is put up under the immediate superintendance of the proprietor, so that no mistake in the composition, or quantity, can possibly occur through the carelessness of a less interested agent.

14. Because they purify the frame without detouring the system.

15. Because, notwithstanding their immense popularity, no person has ever ventured to raise against them the breath of censure, which would not have been the case, if any could have discovered in them a single flaw to cavil at.

16. And lastly, because they are acknowledged to be an almost infallible remedy for, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Lowness of Spirit, Piles, Colic, Heartburn, Nausea, Distention of the Stomach and Bowels, Flatulence, Habitual Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Blotched, or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a mild but effective medicine may be required.

In short, the general voice of the community has decided that Dr. PETERS' Vegetable Pills, are one of the happiest discoveries of modern days, and altogether unrivaled as a general soporific of bodily afflictions.

For sale at the Drug Store of
T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Agents
Easton, Md.
Malster & Sausbury—Denton.
Downs & Massey—Fremontsburgh.
Nevitt & Hopper—Centerville.
Elijah Daily, P. M.—Chesertown.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on all notes and accounts of long standing, are particularly requested to call and settle them, as I am pressed for money at this time.

JOHN SATTERFIELD.
N. B. I have received the fall fashions, which my friends and the public would do well to call and examine.
nov 26 1839.

WANTED

At this office a youth to learn the printing business.—One that can read and write will be preferred.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION For sale at this office.

COACH, GIG, AND



Harness Making.

THE subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal patronage extended to them in their line of business and now respectfully take this method to inform them that they continue to manufacture every kind of Carriage, in the most elegant and most durable manner, and on reasonable terms.

They flatter themselves that from their knowledge and experience in the business, and from their determination to use none but the best materials, and employ the best workmen, that they will be able as heretofore, to give entire satisfaction to all who may honor them with their custom.

They have now finished and ready for sale, a large assortment of

NEW CARRIAGES.

made in the latest style and fashion; among them a beautiful COACH, and handsome family WAGGONS, GIGS, &c. &c. and a large lot of

HARNESS,

both double and single, which they will dispose of with or without the carriage. In connection with the above, they have a great variety of second hand Gigs and four-wheeled work, which they are anxious to sell at the most reduced prices; and they would respectfully call the attention of the public to their call and examine their assortment and judge for themselves. All kind of repairing done as heretofore, at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on accommodating terms. Orders for work from a distance thankfully received and punctually executed by

The subscriber's obedient servant,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS,
April 30, 1839.

N. B. Five active intelligent boys will be taken at the different branches of coach-making if early application is made.

A. & H.
The Aurora & Chronicle at Cambridge, and Centinel and Times at Centerville, will copy the above advertisement 3 weeks and charge this office.

NEW HAT STORE

The subscriber has re-commenced the hat business in the Store next to William Lovejoy's and second door from the Bank. He has just received a large supply of the best materials, and intends to manufacture

HATS,

AND BEAVER BONNETS

at the lowest prices. Wholesale and Retail. His assortment of Hats, &c. is very extensive. He solicits a continuance of support from his old customers, and the public generally, and he hopes to be enabled to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their call.

ENNALLS ROSZELL,
Easton, Jan. 1, 1839.

N. B. The above business will be continued by Mr. Thos. Beaton.

HATTING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public generally, that the co-partnership business started by Mr. James C. Millington and himself, is this day, by mutual consent dissolved, and that he has become entire owner, and will continue the business at the same stand.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with an assortment of

FINE MATERIALS,

selected with great care, and is now prepared to make

BLACK & WHITE RUSSIA SILK

AND ANY OTHER KIND OF HATS in a very superior style, and assures those who have been under the necessity of purchasing articles in his line, manufactured out of the country, that he is now ready to preclude any such necessity, and therefore hopes to receive a sufficient share of public patronage to sustain him in his effort "to live."

The subscriber has no desire to get customers by any appeals that he could possibly make, but requests the citizens to reflect on the moment upon the propriety and injustice of neglecting the mechanic of their own towns and supporting those of foreign places. Such a course will, in its operation, beget the mechanics of any town, no matter how industrious and careful they may be—and not the mechanics only, but the merchants who deal in those foreign articles also.—Such is the undeniable tendency of such a course of business.

The public's obedient servant,
JOSEPH W. BARKER.
Denton, April 30, 1839—may 7 11

VINCENT A. SCHMIDT,

Professor of Music.

Proposes to give instructions on the Piano Forte, Guitar, Violin, Clarinet, &c. and also to open some classes for the instruction of Sacred Music.

TERMS.

For instructions on the Piano, Guitar or Violin for one quarter (3 months) \$2 lessons a week, each one hour 820

For instructions on the Violin, Clarinet, Flute, and Vocal Music in classes of 2 or 4, each pupil 810

For teaching Sacred Music in classes each pupil 910

Half a quarter to be paid in advance. Lessons missed by the fault of the Pupil, to be accounted for. As soon as a quarter has begun the Pupil is answerable for the whole of it. Persons desirous of taking lessons, will please to sign the subscription list, which is left at the Gazette Office. Oct. 8 1839.

JOB WORK

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this office on the most reasonable terms.

DR. WILLIAM EVAN'S SOOTHING SYRUP

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

PREPARED BY HIMSELF.

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.

THE passage of the Teeth thro' the gums produces irritable and dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that there is great irritation in the mouth and gums during this process. The gums swell, the secretion and saliva is increased, the child is seized with frequent and sudden crying, watchings, starting in the sleep, and spasms of peculiar kind; the child shrieks with extreme violence, and thrusts its fingers into its mouth. If these precursive symptoms are not speedily alleviated, spasmodic convulsions universally supervene, and soon cause the dissolution of the infant. Mothers who have their little babes afflicted with these distressing symptoms should apply Dr. Wm. EVAN'S CELEBRATED SOOTHING SYRUP, which has preserved hundreds of infants when thought past recovery, from being suddenly attacked with that fatal malady, convulsions.

DIRECTIONS.

When children begin to be in pain with their teeth shooting in their gums, put a little of the syrup in a spoon, and with the finger let the child's gums be rubbed for two or three minutes, three times a day. It must not be put to the breast immediately, for the milk would take the syrup off too soon. When the teeth are just coming through their gums, mothers should immediately apply the syrup. It will prevent their children having a fever, and undergoing that painful operation of lancing the gums, which always makes the next tooth much harder to come through, and sometimes causes death.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
Sold at 100 Chatham Street.

PROOF POSITIVE OF THE EFFICACY OF DR. EVAN'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To the Agent of Dr. Evan's Soothing Syrup—Dear Sir:—The great benefit afforded to my suffering infant from your Soothing Syrup in a case of protracted and painful dentition, must convince every feeling parent that medicine is an early application of such an invaluable medicine to relieve infant misery and torture. My infant while teething, experienced such acute sufferings, that it was attacked with convulsions, and my wife and family supposed that death would soon release the babe from anguish, till we procured a bottle of your Syrup; which as soon as I applied to the gums, a wonderful change was produced, and after a few applications the child displayed obvious relief, and by continuing in its use, I am glad to inform you, the child has completely recovered, and no recurrence of that awful complaint has since occurred; the teeth are emanating daily, and the child enjoys perfect health. I give you my cheerful permission to make this acknowledgement public, and will gladly give any information on this circumstance.

WM. JOHNSON.

A gentleman who has made trial of Dr. Evan's Soothing Syrup, in his family, (in case of a teething child,) wishes us to state that he found it entirely effectual in relieving pain in the gums, and preventing the consequences which sometimes follow. We cheerfully comply with his request.—N. Y. Sun.

A severe case of Teething with Summer Complaint, cured by the infantile American Soothing Syrup of Dr. Wm. Evans. Mrs. M. Phoenix, residing at No. 2 Madison street, Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street and purchased a bottle of the Syrup for her child, who was suffering excruciating pain during the process of dentition being momentarily threatened with convulsions, its bowels too were exceedingly loose, and no food could be retained on the stomach. Almost immediately on its application, the alarming symptoms entirely ceased, and by continuing the use of the syrup on the gums, the bowels in a short time became quite natural. As a tribute of gratitude for the benefit afforded the child, the mother came of her own accord, and freely sanctioned publicly to the above. Pray be particular in applying at 100 Chatham street as there are several counterfeit advertisements. No other place in the city has the genuine.

We believe it is generally acknowledged by those who have tried it, that the Soothing Syrup for Children Cutting Teeth, is a more valuable medicine, in a highly useful article for the purposes for which it is intended. Highly respectable persons at any rate who have made use of it, do not hesitate to give its virtues the sanction of their names.—Boston Traveller.

For sale by T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Easton, Md., Sept. 10, 1839.

THE CAMOMILE PILLS.

—HIGHLY IMPORTANT—

Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, biliousness, indigestion, rheumatism, consumption, cough, asthma, &c. &c. are cured by the use of the Camomile Pills, which are sold by Dr. Evans' Office, 100 Chatham-street, New York.

DR. WILLIAM EVAN'S MEDICINES, are composed of vegetable substances, which exert specific action upon the heart, an impulse or strength to the arterial system, the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels of the body, the parts situated internally are relaxed, and as all the secretions of the body are drawn from the blood, there is a consequent increase of every secretion, and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalant, or discharging vessels. Any morbid action which may have taken place is corrected, all obstructions are removed, the blood is purified, and the body resumes a healthy state.

These medicines after much anxious toil and research, having been brought by the proprietor to the present state of perfection, supersede the use of the innumerable other medicines, and are so well adapted to the frame, that the use of them, in maintaining the body in the due performance of its functions, and preserving the vital stream in a pure and healthy state, causes it to last many years longer than it otherwise would, and the mind to become more composed and tranquil, that old age when it arrives will appear a blessing, and not as to many who have neglected their constitutions, or had them injured by medicines administered by ignorance, a source of misery and abhorrence.

They are so compounded, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver, and other viscera, they expel the bad, acrid or morbid matter, which renders the blood impure, out of the circulation, thro' the excretory ducts into the passage of the bowels, so that by the brisk or slight evacuations which may be regulated by the doses, always recommended, the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, and the exertions from all the other vessels of the body will also be going on in the same proportion, by which means the same blood (advantageously becoming) is purified.

In all cases of hypochondriacism, low spirits, nervous weakness, flurried ideas, acrid humors, indigestion, loss of appetite, flatulency, heartburn, general debility, bodily weakness, chlorosis or green sickness, hysteria or hysterical fits, chlorosis, hysteria, headache, hiccup, sea-sickness, nightmare, gout,

DR. WILLIAM EVAN'S SOOTHING SYRUP

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PREPARED BY HIMSELF.

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To the Agent of Dr. Evan's Soothing Syrup—Dear Sir:—The great benefit afforded to my suffering infant from your Soothing Syrup in a case of protracted and painful dentition, must convince every feeling parent that medicine is an early application of such an invaluable medicine to relieve infant misery and torture. My infant while teething, experienced such acute sufferings, that it was attacked with convulsions, and my wife and family supposed that death would soon release the babe from anguish, till we procured a bottle of your Syrup; which as soon as I applied to the gums, a wonderful change was produced, and after a few applications the child displayed obvious relief, and by continuing in its use, I am glad to inform you, the child has completely recovered, and no recurrence of that awful complaint has since occurred; the teeth are emanating daily, and the child enjoys perfect health. I give you my cheerful permission to make this acknowledgement public, and will gladly give any information on this circumstance.

WM. JOHNSON.

A gentleman who has made trial of Dr. Evan's Soothing Syrup, in his family, (in case of a teething child,) wishes us to state that he found it entirely effectual in relieving pain in the gums, and preventing the consequences which sometimes follow. We cheerfully comply with his request.—N. Y. Sun.

A severe case of Teething with Summer Complaint, cured by the infantile American Soothing Syrup of Dr. Wm. Evans. Mrs. M. Phoenix, residing at No. 2 Madison street, Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street and purchased a bottle of the Syrup for her child, who was suffering excruciating pain during the process of dentition being momentarily threatened with convulsions, its bowels too were exceedingly loose, and no food could be retained on the stomach. Almost immediately on its application, the alarming symptoms entirely ceased, and by continuing the use of the syrup on the gums, the bowels in a short time became quite natural. As a tribute of gratitude for the benefit afforded the child, the mother came of her own accord, and freely sanctioned publicly to the above. Pray be particular in applying at 100 Chatham street as there are several counterfeit advertisements. No other place in the city has the genuine.

We believe it is generally acknowledged by those who have tried it, that the Soothing Syrup for Children Cutting Teeth, is a more valuable medicine, in a highly useful article for the purposes for which it is intended. Highly respectable persons at any rate who have made use of it, do not hesitate to give its virtues the sanction of their names.—Boston Traveller.

For sale by T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Easton, Md., Sept. 10, 1839.

THE CAMOMILE PILLS.

—HIGHLY IMPORTANT—

Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, biliousness, indigestion, rheumatism, consumption, cough, asthma, &c. &c. are cured by the use of the Camomile Pills, which are sold by Dr. Evans' Office, 100 Chatham-street, New York.

DR. WILLIAM EVAN'S MEDICINES, are composed of vegetable substances, which exert specific action upon the heart, an impulse or strength to the arterial system, the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels of the body, the parts situated internally are relaxed, and as all the secretions of the body are drawn from the blood, there is a consequent increase of every secretion, and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalant, or discharging vessels. Any morbid action which may have taken place is corrected, all obstructions are removed, the blood is purified, and the body resumes a healthy state.

These medicines after much anxious toil and research, having been brought by the proprietor to the present state of perfection, supersede the use of the innumerable other medicines, and are so well adapted to the frame, that the use of them, in maintaining the body in the due performance of its functions, and preserving the vital stream in a pure and healthy state, causes it to last many years longer than it otherwise would, and the mind to become more composed and tranquil, that old age when it arrives will appear a blessing, and not as to many who have neglected their constitutions, or had them injured by medicines administered by ignorance, a source of misery and abhorrence.

They are so compounded, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver, and other viscera, they expel the bad, acrid or morbid matter, which renders the blood impure, out of the circulation, thro' the excretory ducts into the passage of the bowels, so that by the brisk or slight evacuations which may be regulated by the doses, always recommended, the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, and the exertions from all the other vessels of the body will also be going on in the same proportion, by which means the same blood (advantageously becoming) is purified.

In all cases of hypochondriacism, low spirits, nervous weakness, flurried ideas, acrid humors, indigestion, loss of appetite, flatulency, heartburn, general debility, bodily weakness, chlorosis or green sickness, hysteria or hysterical fits, chlorosis, hysteria, headache, hiccup, sea-sickness, nightmare, gout,

GOODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

EDITION—25,000—MONTHLY.

More than 60 Figures of Fashions each year. Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, whose name is so intimately connected with the Literature of our country, and who has justly been termed by the contemporary press, THE MARYLAND OF AMERICA, will assist Mrs. L. A. GOODEY in the editorial department. It is with feelings of the greatest pleasure that the publisher of the Book makes this announcement. The editorial corps will now consist of Mrs. SARAH J. HALE, Mrs. LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY, and LOUIS A. GOODEY. Mrs. Sigourney will commence her valuable aid with the January number. The Lady's Book has always been noted for the purity of its contents—that marked distinction which characterizes it shall still be preserved; indeed, with such conductors, it will be impossible to go astray.

GOODEY'S BOOK has been emphatically termed THE LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE, as it is a repository for the contributions of the most celebrated FEMALE WRITERS OF AMERICA; most of whom are ladies, and contribute to its pages. For a list of the names of the Contributors, see October cover of the work.

TWENTY VOLUMES have already been issued. It is usual to announce that a small edition only will be published. Contrary to this, the Proprietor of the Lady's Book announces that he will publish an immense EDITION, with which he hopes to supply all those who will favor him with orders, commencing with the January number.

It will be seen by this advertisement that every effort has been made by the proprietor of this work to make it superior to any other in America; and as

A NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

The Lady's Book is probably the most proper that could be desired for Ladies, edited by their own sex, and assisted, as the Editorial Department is, by the Pictorial Embellishments, it is positively the BOUDDIC COMPANION.

There are other publications that advertise FASHION PLATES. The publisher of the Lady's Book wishes it to be distinctly understood that the principal Fashions in his work are COLORED, AND IN EVERY NUMBER, which is not the case with any other published in this country.

UNCOLORED PLATES OF FASHIONS, also, monthly. This is a novel feature in the work, and as it is no great expense to give plates of Fashions, without Coloring, the Publisher will give from THREE to SIX FIGURES each month, in addition to the THREE COLORED—this will make in all generally about NINE FIGURES OF FASHIONS MONTHLY.

Lace Patterns and Patterns of Embroidery. Will be published at regular intervals. These beautiful ornaments—particularly the former—have given great satisfaction.

THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT is under the superintendence of J. G. OSBORNE, under whom no person is more capable of doing justice.

The Literary Department is placed under the superintendence of Mrs. SARAH J. HALE and Mrs. LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY; two ladies so well known to the world that to mention their names in connection with any publication is at once a guarantee of its morality, virtue, and utility. Of their capability to conduct the Lady's Book, it is presumed no person will doubt, and the proprietor mentions with pleasure that no English or American Magazine can publish in connection with its Literary Department two names so celebrated in the world of letters.

FACSIMILES.—A great deal of curiosity is also expressed to see the Chromography of celebrated persons. We shall endeavor as far as lies in our power to gratify this feeling, by giving from time to time correct imitations of the most celebrated Female Writers of the day.

GENERAL FEATURES.—Literature, Tales, Essays, Legends, Romantic Incidents in History, Extracts from the Old Plays, Reviews, Poetry, Female Education, Embellishments, Fashions, Colored and Uncolored, Lace, Embroidery, Fac Similes, Music, &c. &c.

More than Sixty Figures of Fashions yearly, colored and uncolored, the Proprietor being determined to consult all tastes—Any embellishments to be found in any other Magazine may be looked for in the Lady's Book.

INCREASE OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In 1835 we published 10,000 copies; during the months of January, February, and March, 1839, we increased the list to 13,500, and had time to reprint three volumes, and increase to 15,000. With the next volume, we advanced to 17,000, and we now print 25,000 Copies Monthly. Probably the greatest monthly list of subscribers in the world.

OUR READING MATTER is about the same in quantity as any similar production, probably a little in favor of the Book. It would be foolish and false to say that it contains more, and the proprietor is not willing to condescend to such means for any supposed advancement of his interest.

TRANSMISSION BY MAIL.—One advantage the subscribers of THIS work will have, is its early reception. It will be received at the remotest Cities of the Union by the first day of the month of publication.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.—The January and succeeding numbers will be printed on an entirely NEW TYPE, cast expressly for the work, and will be bound on fine paper to be a truly beautiful letter, not too small to be read with ease, nor too large to prevent the usual quantity of matter given in each page. The paper is of the finest quality for periodical use. Indeed, the typographical execution has long been a subject of congratulation with those best acquainted with these matters.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.—The price of the publication is THREE DOLLARS per annum—TWO DOLLARS FOR FIVE DOLLARS. The money to be positively received before a number is sent. No letters will be taken from the Post Office unless the postage on them is paid. Unless positive orders are given at the time of subscribing, the work is continued after the first year, and if not paid during the year, the price will be increased to FOUR DOLLARS.

For the convenience of persons wishing to subscribe for any of the following publications—Burton's Magazine—The Saturday Courier—Saturday Chronicle—Alexander's Weekly Messenger—Saturday Evening Post and News—they will be furnished with the Lady's Book, and any one of these publications one year, upon the receipt of Five Dollars, free of postage.

Address
L. A. GOODEY, 211 Chesnut st. Phila.

The Steam-Bunt Maryland

Has discontinued her trips to St. Michael's and Wye Landing, until next spring.

She will continue to run as usual from Baltimore to Annapolis, Cambridge & Easton, until the first of January next, weather permitting.

L. G. TAYLOR,
Commander.
oct 19 11

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from hunting with either dog or gun upon my farm, as I will enforce the law against all, so offending after the date of this notice.

WM. ARRINDALE.
110—3w

I submitted the last report suggested in my report, to make them so.

The act last passed, you will find, gave to the company the option either to secure the payment of the said interest by a lien on its property and revenues, and taking all the bonds themselves, including those devoted to that service, to perform it, or to leave in the hands of the treasurer so many of the said bonds as would be equivalent to the interest and the expenses of paying it, to be delivered to the company thereafter, as they should pay both—and they elected the former.

Under what overwhelming exigencies, they have disposed of all notwithstanding, and left the State to pay the interest, both upon the loan and these bonds, is not stated, but will doubtless be disclosed by the report of the president and directors now in preparation.

It simply authorizes the committee to assume the said interest, and to estimate the amount it will make to the treasury for the current year, at 6 per centum, on \$274,500—which, with the deficit unprovided for already reported, 195,637 38

will make it \$470,137 38

And I recommend that it be supplied out of the State's special deposits in the Union Bank of Maryland and Franklin Bank of Baltimore either upon the terms of the resolution No. 77, of 1858, or, if the committee on Education shall prefer it, upon the devotion of law, of the State's revenue from bank stock (averaging, about the same amount) to the service of free schools; in place of the interest upon the deposits.

Either course will subject the treasury to a further yearly charge of about \$34,000—and the only difference it will make in, that upon the terms of the resolution, the State's capital debt will be augmented by the sum of the deposits—the revenue from bank stock being substituted for the interest of the deposits, on much of the State's productive capital will stand, be relinquished for all other purposes.

I should prefer the substitution of the revenue from bank stock to selling the stock, because then, in exact accordance with the provisions of law, the stock would be, and appear as it should to the right of the State, while its income would be devoted to the service of schools, and there would be no inducement to sell it to defray the current expenses—Secondly, because, as invested capital, the stock is very satisfactorily productive, but cannot now be converted into cash, without gross sacrifice if at all—And lastly, because it will avoid the augmentation for this occasion of the capital debt of the State—alarming and depressive of its credit, for want of adequate revenue to sustain it.

These charges then, extended as they must be, to let January, next, inclusive, and not only exhaust the said deposits; and it becomes, therefore, to earnestly invite your attention to the probable wants of the treasury for the year 1861—there being no known resource for these, which can be brought to its aid in time, if not provided by the present General Assembly.

The failure of the ability, first of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, and now of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, to comply with their engagements to the State, has brought upon its treasury an annual charge of \$505,000. And additional amounts to this amount yearly, is indispensable to its fulfilling the obligations of the State incurred by these works.

This charge partially in the two last years and wholly for the current year, will add to it about \$84,900, and make it upwards of \$590,000 a year.

To prevent so onerous a burthen upon the people of the State, from being extended upon them permanently, and as the best course I can suggest, to render it as temporary as possible, I cannot forbear to recommend an accelerated prosecution of the canal to a profitable terminus, by any and every means the wisdom of the General Assembly can devise.

Since taxation has been postponed as long as safely it might be, and is now at last inevitable without indelible dishonor (to which in the view of the people of Maryland, any sacrifice will be preferable) I humbly submit that, the amount to be raised, be at once augmented by the interest on the sum required for its completion—as the surest course to sustain & elevate the public credit, and to make it, efficacious.

The Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road it is understood, will be extended or to Wrightsville in time to afford profitable accommodation to the spring trade—and there is reason to hope that, so soon, as it shall have been rescued from its long entangled embarrassment, either by the means provided for by the General Assembly, or by its own earnings, it will be competent to relieve the State at least, from any further charge on its account.

In the meantime, if it shall be the pleasure of the General Assembly to demand it, the indemnity of the State for the amount of \$100,000 of the interest which shall be in arrears on its one million loan to the company, in pursuance of Act 241, of 1854, secured by the company's bond with personal security and the guaranty of the city of Baltimore.

I feel constrained, sir, by the press of other official duties which do not admit of postponement, and by the anxiety of the committee to proceed with those appropriate to them, to close here, this reply.

With assurances of the respect of your obedient servant,

GEORGE MACKUBIN,
Treasr. W. S. Md.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1860.

After the reading of the Journal, Mr. Jones, Va. chairman of the committee of ways and means, moved a suspension of the rules and orders for the purpose of taking up the bill for the Pension Service for 1860. The rules were suspended by a large vote—and the bill was taken up. It appropriates:

For the Revolutionary Pensioners, 118,232.
For Pensions to widows & orphans 282,676.
For five years' Pensions to widows 968,646.
For ball pay Pensions \$10,000.
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After the reading of the bill, the House went into Committee of the whole, Governor Finck, of Mass, in the Chair.

The bill was very thoroughly discussed in reference to the appointment of Commissioners of Pensioners. Mr. Dawson of Geo. wished to know whether it was not customary to make a year's advance pay for the Pension Service.

Mr. Jones, of Va. chairman of the committee of ways and means, did not know, but inferred not.

Mr. Garland, of Lou. commented at length upon the practices of the Government in regard to the appointment of Commissioners of Pension Agents. The agents were selected, he believed, in reference to their politics only, and to prove this he read the names of a large number of agents attached to the Administration.

Mr. Reed, of Mass, said that the agents nominally received no pay, but in reality large sums were given them.

Mr. Marvin, of N. Y. said that the Banks would be glad to perform the service of the Pension Agents without expense to the Government.

Mr. Chase, of Va. said that the Banks were in the habit of charging the Government for services rendered.

Mr. Jones of Va. was for conforming to the practice of the Government for years past.

The debate was continued, and the subject is still before the House. The discussion is becoming purely a political one.

The credentials of the new Senator from Michigan, Augustus T. Potter, were presented to the Senate this morning, and the Senator was sworn in and took his seat.

Mr. Wright presented the petition of the securities of Samuel Southworth, in New York, praying Congress to make a compromise which will enable them to pay a part of the sum.

The resolution before the Senate yesterday was called up again, and a motion was made or to lay upon the table by Mr. Clay of A. Mo.

Mr. Young, of Illinois, moved a substitute and Mr. Clay moved that this be laid upon the table.

Mr. Freason moved that the year be called upon the motion that it be laid on the table. The vote was ayes 20, noes 20.

The Vice President said that believing a vote in the negative would favour the Cumberland Road, which object he regarded, he should vote in the negative. The resolution therefore, was not laid upon the table.

The resolution and substitute were thereupon before the Senate.

Mr. King, of Alabama, moved to amend the resolution by striking out a part of which requires the President to give the Senate information whether he omitted by design or by accident any mention of the Cumberland road in his Message.

who are entitled to it. It is not necessary to blame the Administration.

One of the objects of the debate yesterday appeared to be to try the strength of our own Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. John W. Jones; and to ascertain if he could not be broken down by the combined force of the Opposition. The experiment was fully made, and those who were engaged in it, to use a vulgar and yet a very expressive phrase, soon found that they had taken a very heavy horse to carry.

Mr. Jones proved a match for the whole body of his assailants, and most successfully put the army of Oppositors to rout.

Mr. Rice Garland of Louisiana, a gentleman who is rather a ready debater, and who enjoys the reputation of a man of talent, and who is also, it is represented to be in private life, a man of very great wealth, opened the attack on the subject of the Chancellor, by asserting that there was no necessity for the passage of the Bill at an early day, because the amount, there was yet on hand, belonging to the Pension fund, upwards of \$1,400,000 subject to the demand of the pensioners; Mr. Garland also assumed that the pension fund was distributed quarterly, and was confined to the hands of the favorites of the administration, to be used for political purposes.

Mr. Jones, replied to Mr. Garland, by showing him the utter groundlessness of the charges, that had been preferred against the Pension Agents, and by proving very distinctly and clearly that the gentleman from Louisiana, had derived the larger part of his information from very accurate sources. The attack was kept up by Mr. Marvin of N. Y., Mr. Reed of Massachusetts, Mr. Underhill of Kentucky, Messrs. Stanley, Sargent, Wiley, Thompson, Bell, Curtis, White, and Monroe of N. York, and Mr. Jones, proved himself capable of replying to the whole of their assaults with equal ability, and with a facility to discharge the arduous duties of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Jones is a man of great firmness of character, is ready in decision, is courteous and bland in his manners, and is an accomplished debater. He has undoubtedly proved himself to meet all the rough and tumble of the position he occupies, as the leader of the Administration in the House, and I entertain no doubt, that he will acquire himself in a manner that will not only add to his own fame, but gratify the pride of Old Virginia.

The scene of yesterday, are but the prelude to what is to come, enough was witnessed to convince us that Mr. Jones will abundantly maintain the dignity of the high position he occupies, and with the applause of all, where applause is worth possessing.

Early morning, as it is evinced by the Whigs in Washington, will be illustrated by a general fire, which I shall write and address to you, as soon as it is possible for me to do so, and charge the many duties of my vocation. The case I shall present will show what industry a party will sustain, what fidelity it will exhibit when the "god of the party" requires it to do so.

The presses of this country, without distinction of party, ought to unite and demand an early adjournment of the present session of Congress. It should not be allowed, by public opinion, to remain in session after the middle of April, or the first of May at furthest.

If the people, if the public press, which is the exponent of the people, do not demand an adjournment, at an early day, it will not be the middle of July, or 1st of August, but cannot be a single year longer, and will result in session of Congress in 1861.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 17, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT.

MARTIN VAN BUREN

OF NEW YORK.

OUR LADY'S BOOK for January, has just reached us & we hesitate not in saying, that like its predecessors, it is a rare, rich, and interesting periodical, executed in the neatest and most fashionable style, and well deserves the patronage of the fashionable and literate. We mean the Ladies particularly.

APPOINTMENT AND RESIGNATION.—We learn that the Hon. Rice Garland, a member of Congress from Louisiana, has been appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, and it is said, will resign his seat in Congress for the purpose of accepting that appointment.

Alexander Anderson (L. F.) has been chosen United States Senator by the Legislature of Tennessee, to fill the vacancy occasioned by Judge White's resignation.

The President of the Senate issued the warrant for a new election in Carolina on the 14th inst.

We learn that ROBERT T. KEENE, Esq. has been chosen as the Van Buren candidate to fill the vacancy in the Senate of Maryland, occasioned by the death of Senator BOON. The Whigs have been caucusing, we understand, but have not yet made a choice.

We sincerely hope our friends in Carolina will unite to a man, and come out boldly to the rescue of Old Maryland, and snatch her when an opportunity offers, from the disgraceful and oppressive condition into which she has been recklessly plunged, regardless of consequences, by a set of profligate and dishonest politicians, whose watchword now is—"The Union of the Whigs, for the sake of the Union," which motto they boast, as having been manufactured for them, by Mr. HENRY A. WISE, who participated so largely in the murder of the lamented CLEGG, and for that foul deed an indelible stain, as lasting and black as the heart of him who aided in that murderous action, has been stamped upon the name of that very man, (and we should say,) whose loud and polluted tirade, has breathed a war cry, which is trumpeted forth by every Wise Whig Press in the State, and under whose infamous banner, they cry aloud to their scattered forces to seek shelter and protection, from the just vengeance of an outraged and insulted people.

But we appeal to you, Citizens of Carolina, for the coming struggle, and if you will only be as active and vigilant, as your own interests and the welfare of your State demands, a glorious victory will crown your efforts, and the broad banner of Democracy will again be flying to the wind with free.

To float our "father's land,"
And the guard of its spotless fame shall be,
Columbia's chosen band!"

THE SENATE OF MARYLAND RESISTED ITS ENCROACHMENT UPON THE POPULAR BRANCH OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE DIGNITY OF THE HOUSE MAINTAINED.

We witnessed to-day one of the sharpest political battles that has occurred during the present session. The storm which has been threatening for some time burst forth to-day. Without keeping the reader in further suspense we will give the particulars as briefly as possible.

In the early part of its session the Senate passed the confirmatory act limiting the future sessions of the General Assembly. The bill was sent to the House of Delegates, where it was referred to its appropriate committee, and has not yet been reported on. On the 5th inst. the Senate, by message, asked immediate action upon the bill; to which the House replied that it was busily engaged with matters of the highest importance, and chiefly in devising means by which to remedy, as far as possible, the evils of post legislation which has for many years controlled the destinies of the State—but as soon as the more important engagements which require immediate attention could be discharged, the Senate would turn its attention to the subject embraced in the message of the Senate. To this the Senate responded in a lengthy paper, which was deemed by the House discourteous, and as a reflection upon its dignity, in saying nothing of its open violation of parliamentary law and usage. It rebuked the House for its tardiness in acting upon the confirmatory bill, and attempts to ridicule it for its legislation upon certain acts, some of which were then, and are now depending before the House. Any reference to them by the co-ordinate branch of the Legislature was a breach of privilege, we believe, unprecedented in the Legislature of this State. The message also makes a feeble fling at Gen. Jackson, and regards the efforts of the friends of a sound currency as futile and productive of no good. It rejoices that the people will soon have an opportunity of remedying such officiousness—which we suppose means by a change in the popular branch of the Legislature. This message was anticipated, as the House had knowledge of its passage, by its previous appearance on the printed journal of the Senate. The Speaker (who by the by is ably qualified for the arduous duties of his station) acted with that prompt alacrity which the occasion so manifestly required. He announced to the House that a message had been received from the Senate; and that during the time that the message from the Senate had been on his desk, he had opened and perused the first three paragraphs of it, and that having seen that it contained matter which in his opinion was an encroachment upon the privileges of his House, he deemed it to be a duty incumbent upon him as its presiding officer to say thus much, previously to his putting the usual question, "whether the House would have it read?"

The question with reference to said message was then put by the speaker in the usual form, as follows, "will the House have it read?"

It was decided by yeas and nays as follows: yeas 18—nays 37. Pending this vote, however, the message was informally read for information; but the vote just stated refused to let an official reading, which excluded it from appearing upon the Journal of the House, so much the object of the whigs. While acting upon the various propositions, a most enthusiastic discussion sprang up which was prolonged throughout the day. It terminated in a most signal triumph for the Republicans. We will not attempt to give the point of discussion, for to do so would occupy more space than we can devote at this time to the purpose. But we will say that the Senate had no right to advert, by message, to bills depending before, or in possession of the House. It was a breach of privilege as well as courtesy. Moreover the message was evidently the offspring of political revenge, and intended only to accomplish some sinister end. But we are gratified to state that it was met with that dignified and becoming firmness which ever manifests itself when re-

polling attempted injury or insult. The first intensions cannot be explained if it be recalled upon that "grave" only with redoubled force and effect. It was perceptibly manifest that the ancient chivalry of Maryland was aroused; for the combatants instead of sparring, took up the gauntlet which had been thrown in proud defiance at them by the Senate. The mind was instinctively carried back to those early days of provincial strife, when Royal Governors attempted to dictate to the people's representatives.

If it would not be thought invidious, we would say that Messrs. Spencer and Hammond on the part of the people, and Mr. Tuck on the part of the majority of the Senate, made their best forensic efforts on this occasion. The former gentleman came to the rescue of the honor and dignity of the House with such a treasurable force of eloquence, that the variant skeptic in the infallibility of the Senate could not easily resist its overwhelming influence. His biting sarcasm and severity of reasoning, deepened with an exuberant flow of well adapted language, riveted the attention of the House throughout his remarks. He completely annihilated the artifices and cunning of the Senate's advocates; tore from the message the specious garb of legislative zeal in which it was attempted to be clothed, and left it a hideous skeleton of party sophistry and political guile.

The message was decreed to slumber among the mass of useless papers that annually find a sort of honorable retirement from public gaze, under the Clerk's desk.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

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who are entitled to it. It is not necessary to blame the Administration.

One of the objects of the debate yesterday appeared to be to try the strength of our own Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. John W. Jones; and to ascertain if he could not be broken down by the combined force of the Opposition. The experiment was fully made, and those who were engaged in it, to use a vulgar and yet a very expressive phrase, soon found that they had taken a very heavy horse to carry.

Mr. Jones proved a match for the whole body of his assailants, and most successfully put the army of Oppositors to rout.

Mr. Rice Garland of Louisiana, a gentleman who is rather a ready debater, and who enjoys the reputation of a man of talent, and who is also, it is represented to be in private life, a man of very great wealth, opened the attack on the subject of the Chancellor, by asserting that there was no necessity for the passage of the Bill at an early day, because the amount, there was yet on hand, belonging to the Pension fund, upwards of \$1,400,000 subject to the demand of the pensioners; Mr. Garland also assumed that the pension fund was distributed quarterly, and was confined to the hands of the favorites of the administration, to be used for political purposes.

Mr. Jones, replied to Mr. Garland, by showing him the utter groundlessness of the charges, that had been preferred against the Pension Agents, and by proving very distinctly and clearly that the gentleman from Louisiana, had derived the larger part of his information from very accurate sources. The attack was kept up by Mr. Marvin of N. Y., Mr. Reed of Massachusetts, Mr. Underhill of Kentucky, Messrs. Stanley, Sargent, Wiley, Thompson, Bell, Curtis, White, and Monroe of N. York, and Mr. Jones, proved himself capable of replying to the whole of their assaults with equal ability, and with a facility to discharge the arduous duties of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Jones is a man of great firmness of character, is ready in decision, is courteous and bland in his manners, and is an accomplished debater. He has undoubtedly proved himself to meet all the rough and tumble of the position he occupies, as the leader of the Administration in the House, and I entertain no doubt, that he will acquire himself in a manner that will not only add to his own fame, but gratify the pride of Old Virginia.

The scene of yesterday, are but the prelude to what is to come, enough was witnessed to convince us that Mr. Jones will abundantly maintain the dignity of the high position he occupies, and with the applause of all, where applause is worth possessing.

Early morning, as it is evinced by the Whigs in Washington, will be illustrated by a general fire, which I shall write and address to you, as soon as it is possible for me to do so, and charge the many duties of my vocation. The case I shall present will show what industry a party will sustain, what fidelity it will exhibit when the "god of the party" requires it to do so.

The presses of this country, without distinction of party, ought to unite and demand an early adjournment of the present session of Congress. It should not be allowed, by public opinion, to remain in session after the middle of April, or the first of May at furthest.

If the people, if the public press, which is the exponent of the people, do not demand an adjournment, at an early day, it will not be the middle of July, or 1st of August, but cannot be a single year longer, and will result in session of Congress in 1861.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 17, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT.

MARTIN VAN BUREN

OF NEW YORK.

OUR LADY'S BOOK for January, has just reached us & we hesitate not in saying, that like its predecessors, it is a rare, rich, and interesting periodical, executed in the neatest and most fashionable style, and well deserves the patronage of the fashionable and literate. We mean the Ladies particularly.

APPOINTMENT AND RESIGNATION.—We learn that the Hon. Rice Garland, a member of Congress from Louisiana, has been appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, and it is said, will resign his seat in Congress for the purpose of accepting that appointment.

Alexander Anderson (L. F.) has been chosen United States Senator by the Legislature of Tennessee, to fill the vacancy occasioned by Judge White's resignation.

The President of the Senate issued the warrant for a new election in Carolina on the 14th inst.

We learn that ROBERT T. KEENE, Esq. has been chosen as the Van Buren candidate to fill the vacancy in the Senate of Maryland, occasioned by the death of Senator BOON. The Whigs have been caucusing, we understand, but have not yet made a choice.

We sincerely hope our friends in Carolina will unite to a man, and come out boldly to the rescue of Old Maryland, and snatch her when an opportunity offers, from the disgraceful and oppressive condition into which she has been recklessly plunged, regardless of consequences, by a set of profligate and dishonest politicians, whose watchword now is—"The Union of the Whigs, for the sake of the Union," which motto they boast, as having been manufactured for them, by Mr. HENRY A. WISE, who participated so largely in the murder of the lamented CLEGG, and for that foul deed an indelible stain, as lasting and black as the heart of him who aided in that murderous action, has been stamped upon the name of that very man, (and we should say,) whose loud and polluted tirade, has breathed a war cry, which is trumpeted forth by every Wise Whig Press in the State, and under whose infamous banner, they cry aloud to their scattered forces to seek shelter and protection, from the just vengeance of an outraged and insulted people.

But we appeal to you, Citizens of Carolina, for the coming struggle, and if you will only be as active and vigilant, as your own interests and the welfare of your State demands, a glorious victory will crown your efforts, and the broad banner of Democracy will again be flying to the wind with free.

To float our "father's land,"
And the guard of its spotless fame shall be,
Columbia's chosen band!"

THE SENATE OF MARYLAND RESISTED ITS ENCROACHMENT UPON THE POPULAR BRANCH OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE DIGNITY OF THE HOUSE MAINTAINED.

We witnessed to-day one of the sharpest political battles that has occurred during the present session. The storm which has been threatening for some time burst forth to-day. Without keeping the reader in further suspense we will give the particulars as briefly as possible.

In the early part of its session the Senate passed the confirmatory act limiting the future sessions of the General Assembly. The bill was sent to the House of Delegates, where it was referred to its appropriate committee, and has not yet been reported on. On the 5th inst. the Senate, by message, asked immediate action upon the bill; to which the House replied that it was busily engaged with matters of the highest importance, and chiefly in devising means by which to remedy, as far as possible, the evils of post legislation which has for many years controlled the destinies of the State—but as soon as the more important engagements which require immediate attention could be discharged, the Senate would turn its attention to the subject embraced in the message of the Senate. To this the Senate responded in a lengthy paper, which was deemed by the House discourteous, and as a reflection upon its dignity, in saying nothing of its open violation of parliamentary law and usage. It rebuked the House for its tardiness in acting upon the confirmatory bill, and attempts to ridicule it for its legislation upon certain acts, some of which were then, and are now depending before the House. Any reference to them by the co-ordinate branch of the Legislature was a breach of privilege, we believe, unprecedented in the Legislature of this State. The message also makes a feeble fling at Gen. Jackson, and regards the efforts of the friends of a sound currency as futile and productive of no good. It rejoices that the people will soon have an opportunity of remedying such officiousness—which we suppose means by a change in the popular branch of the Legislature. This message was anticipated, as the House had knowledge of its passage, by its previous appearance on the printed journal of the Senate. The Speaker (who by the by is ably qualified for the arduous duties of his station) acted with that prompt alacrity which the occasion so manifestly required. He announced to the House that a message had been received from the Senate; and that during the time that the message from the Senate had been on his desk, he had opened and perused the first three paragraphs of it, and that having seen that it contained matter which in his opinion was an encroachment upon the privileges of his House, he deemed it to be a duty incumbent upon him as its presiding officer to say thus much, previously to his putting the usual question, "whether the House would have it read?"

The question with reference to said message was then put by the speaker in the usual form, as follows, "will the House have it read?"

It was decided by yeas and nays as follows: yeas 18—nays 37. Pending this vote, however, the message was informally read for information; but the vote just stated refused to let an official reading, which excluded it from appearing upon the Journal of the House, so much the object of the whigs. While acting upon the various propositions, a most enthusiastic discussion sprang up which was prolonged throughout the day. It terminated in a most signal triumph for the Republicans. We will not attempt to give the point of discussion, for to do so would occupy more space than we can devote at this time to the purpose. But we will say that the Senate had no right to advert, by message, to bills depending before, or in possession of the House. It was a breach of privilege as well as courtesy. Moreover the message was evidently the offspring of political revenge, and intended only to accomplish some sinister end. But we are gratified to state that it was met with that dignified and becoming firmness which ever manifests itself when re-

polling attempted injury or insult. The first intensions cannot be explained if it be recalled upon that "grave" only with redoubled force and effect. It was perceptibly manifest that the ancient chivalry of Maryland was aroused; for the combatants instead of sparring, took up the gauntlet which had been thrown in proud defiance at them by the Senate. The mind was instinctively carried back to those early days of provincial strife, when Royal Governors attempted to dictate to the people's representatives.

If it would not be thought invidious, we would say that Messrs. Spencer and Hammond on the part of the people, and Mr. Tuck on the part of the majority of the Senate, made their best forensic efforts on this occasion. The former gentleman came to the rescue of the honor and dignity of the House with such a treasurable force of eloquence, that the variant skeptic in the infallibility of the Senate could not easily resist its overwhelming influence. His biting sarcasm and severity of reasoning, deepened with an exuberant flow of well adapted language, riveted the attention of the House throughout his remarks. He completely annihilated the artifices and cunning of the Senate's advocates; tore from the message the specious garb of legislative zeal in which it was attempted to be clothed, and left it a hideous skeleton of party sophistry and political guile.

The message was decreed to slumber among the mass of useless papers that annually find a sort of honorable retirement from public gaze, under the Clerk's desk.

OUR BUSINESS IS WITH THE LIVING—NOT THE DEAD.—A writer in the "Gazette" of Saturday last, in speaking of the "quotations" we affixed to the death of Senator Boon, charges us with having wantonly insulted the memory of the dead, and advises us to learn better manners in future. We would ask him if it is possible for us to insult the memory of that dead, who himself was incapable of receiving it while living? But we advise that writer, as he wishes to preserve immutability in after ages the memory of the deceased, to furnish the readers of the "Gazette" with a biographical sketch of the departed Senator, which may be interesting to some of them, particularly the latter period of his life, and we probably may learn better manners by a perusal of it. We are done, and any other remarks in reference to this rather delicate subject, will be unavailing by us, as matters of more importance demands our attention.

TOWN HALL.—We publish below, the Law just passed by the Legislature, in aid of the construction of a "Building to be used as a public Town Hall, Old Fellows Hall, and for other purposes," in the town of Easton. The act is substantially similar to its provisions for the purposes proposed, and we should be gratified to find the Commissioners named therein, entering as early as practicable upon the discharge of the duties assigned them.

An act in aid of the construction of a building to be used as a Public Town Hall and for other purposes in the town of Easton in Talbot county.

Whereas sundry citizens of the town of Easton in Talbot county, propose to have constructed a building to be used as a public Town Hall, Old Fellows Hall and for other purposes; and whereas, the said undertaking will subserviate materially the public convenience and interests; and it is represented that to accomplish these highly useful objects, adequate means cannot be procured, save through the privilege of a lottery; therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That John Lewis Kerr, Theodore B. Loeckerman, James B. Lloyd, Peter Robinson, and F. F. Thomas of the Town of Easton, be, and the same are hereby appointed Commissioners, with full power and authority by a Scheme or Schemes of Lottery, and the sales thereof, on the tickets thereon, and without being subject to any tax whatsoever to raise the sum of five thousand dollars free and clear, and over and above all expenses and charges, and interest whatsoever.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, that the scheme or schemes aforesaid, shall be approved by the Commissioners of lotteries, or any one of them, before the same or any tickets, shall be deemed to be authorized to be sold; and that before the said Commissioners may sell or authorize to be sold, any tickets, with serials to be assigned, and in penalty to be fixed by said Commissioners of lotteries, or any one of them, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duty as commissioners, and for the due application for the purposes of this act, of the monies coming to their hands as commissioners, which bond or bonds shall be made to the State of Maryland, & be filed in the clerk's office of Talbot county Court, and may on a certified Copy thereof as evidence, be sued as other public bonds may by any person, or persons, or body politic interested in the condition thereof.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, that the said Commissioners appointed by this act, may sell for such sums of money as they may deem proper, the scheme or schemes aforesaid, and the purchasers thereof and their assigns, shall have and enjoy all the rights and privileges in the disposal of the tickets in said Schemes and the raising money therefrom, as are by this act conferred on said commissioners, provided however, that before any tickets, or serials, or their assigns shall be sold, the said Commissioners shall enter into bond to the State of Maryland with serials to be approved and on a penalty to be fixed by said Commissioners of lotteries, or any one of them, for the punctual payment of all prizes, that shall be drawn to such tickets, and the bond or bonds shall be filed, and may be sued as provided in case of said bonds of said commissioners, and said Commissioners shall make report, verified by affidavits, immediately upon making the sale or sales on scheme or schemes as aforesaid particularly certifying the amounts and terms of such sales.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That when the said Commissioners, shall, in place of selling a scheme, sell the tickets therein, it shall be the duty of the commissioners to pay the prizes which may be drawn on such tickets, which obligation shall be discharged, by the within the time of the said tickets, or by any other means.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That any person

STATE DEBT.

The debt for the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is \$7,197,000 00
It is said to require more by 3,000,000 00

Making \$10,197,000 00

The annual interest upon which would be \$605,000 00

For the construction of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road \$1,851,626 50
more is authorized by 698,373 50

\$2,350,000 00

[The annual interest now paid by the State upon the loan already extended to these two companies alone is \$505,100 00.]

Langens—Died on the farm of Col. Crawford, near this place, on Friday last, MARCH 10, a coloured man, about 103 years of age—*Langens' Mother's*

Early on Thursday morning a roan named Bernet made a ship, attempted to destroy his life by cutting his throat with a razor, the wound was almost entirely severed. His life is now despaired of. He has a wife, a wife and two children on the Eastern Shore. Poverty is said to have led to the rash act—*Clippers*

CONGRESSIONAL.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1860.

After the reading of the Journal, Mr. Jones, Va. chairman of the committee of ways and means, moved a suspension of the rules and orders for the purpose of taking up the bill for the Pension Service for 1860. The rules were suspended by a large vote—and the bill was taken up. It appropriates:

For the Revolutionary Pensioners, 118,232.
For Pensions to widows & orphans 282,676.
For five years' Pensions to widows 968,646.
For ball pay Pensions \$10,000.
For arrears; \$1,500.

After the reading of the bill, the House went into Committee of the whole, Governor Finck, of Mass, in the Chair.

The bill was very thoroughly discussed in reference to the appointment of Commissioners of Pensioners. Mr. Dawson of Geo. wished to know whether it was not customary to make a year's advance pay for the Pension Service.

Mr. Jones, of Va. chairman of the committee of ways and means, did not know, but inferred not.

Mr. Garland, of Lou. commented at length upon the practices of the Government in regard to the appointment of Commissioners of Pension Agents. The agents were selected, he believed, in reference to their politics only, and to prove this he read the names of a large number of agents attached to the Administration.

Mr. Reed, of Mass, said that the agents nominally received no pay, but in reality large sums were given them.

Mr. Marvin, of N. Y. said that the Banks would be glad to perform the service of the Pension Agents without expense to the Government.

Mr. Chase, of Va. said that the Banks were in the habit of charging the Government for services rendered.

Mr. Jones of Va. was for conforming to the practice of the Government for years past.

The debate was continued, and the subject is still before the House. The discussion is becoming purely a political one.

The credentials of the new Senator from Michigan, Augustus T. Potter, were presented to the Senate this morning, and the Senator was sworn in and took his seat.

Mr. Wright presented the petition of the securities of Samuel Southworth, in New York, praying Congress to make a compromise which will enable them to pay a part of the sum.

The resolution before the Senate yesterday was called up again, and a motion was made or to lay upon the table by Mr. Clay of A. Mo.

Mr. Young, of Illinois, moved a substitute and Mr. Clay moved that this be laid upon the table.

Mr. Freason moved that the year be called upon the motion that it be laid on the table. The vote was ayes 20, noes 20.

The Vice President said that believing a vote in the negative would favour the Cumberland Road, which object he regarded, he should vote in the negative. The resolution therefore, was not laid upon the table.

The resolution and substitute were thereupon before the Senate.

Mr. King, of Alabama, moved to amend the resolution by striking out a part of which requires the President to give the Senate information whether he omitted by design or by accident any mention of the Cumberland road in his Message.

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ties that may from time to time occur by...

JUST OPENING AT THE NEW DRUG STORE, IN EASTON, MD. Swain and Houch's PANACEA...

The St. Michaels Academy. Incorporated at the last session of the General Assembly...

DR. HUNT'S PILLS. In the midst of a general and in many instances...

the vital stream in a pure and healthy state...

PROSPECTUS for this Congressional Globe & Appendix.

Sec. 6 and 7 of the act. That this act and all the privileges...

Cash For NEGROES. I will give the highest cash prices...

New Drug Store. THE Subscriber has opened at the corner of Washington and Dover streets...

DR. HUNT'S PILLS. In the midst of a general and in many instances...

DR. WM. EVANS' CELEBRATED EVERARD AGUE PILLS...

PROSPECTUS for this Congressional Globe & Appendix.

THE NORTHERN FRONTIER.—The N. York Star calls attention to the fact...

Cash For NEGROES. I will give the highest cash prices...

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PROSPECTUS for this Congressional Globe & Appendix.

FROM TEXAS.—Another arrival from Texas bringing dates to the 24th ult...

Blacksmithing. The subscriber having commenced the above business...

SADDLE, TRUNK AND Harness Making. JOHN S. RAY...

SADDLES, TRUNKS, & Harness, &c. He has on hand a fine assortment...

DR. HUNT'S PILLS. In the midst of a general and in many instances...

PROSPECTUS for this Congressional Globe & Appendix.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday, as a young man named Augustus Kackel...

Collector's Sale. POSTPONED. The following Sale has been postponed...

THE UNION TAVERN. THE Subscriber having rented this commodious and well established tavern...

DR. HUNT'S PILLS. In the midst of a general and in many instances...

DR. WM. EVANS' CELEBRATED EVERARD AGUE PILLS...

PROSPECTUS for this Congressional Globe & Appendix.

MARRIED. On Thursday evening 19th inst. at the White House...

Blacksmithing. The subscriber again appears before the public to inform that contrary to all reports...

THE UNION TAVERN. THE Subscriber having rented this commodious and well established tavern...

DR. HUNT'S PILLS. In the midst of a general and in many instances...

DR. WM. EVANS' CELEBRATED EVERARD AGUE PILLS...

PROSPECTUS for this Congressional Globe & Appendix.

DIED. Departed this life in the city of Baltimore, on the 2d inst...

Blacksmithing. The subscriber again appears before the public to inform that contrary to all reports...

THE UNION TAVERN. THE Subscriber having rented this commodious and well established tavern...

DR. HUNT'S PILLS. In the midst of a general and in many instances...

DR. WM. EVANS' CELEBRATED EVERARD AGUE PILLS...

PROSPECTUS for this Congressional Globe & Appendix.

TEMPERANCE MEETING. Tuesday the 25th day of February, has been fixed upon...

Blacksmithing. The subscriber again appears before the public to inform that contrary to all reports...

THE UNION TAVERN. THE Subscriber having rented this commodious and well established tavern...

DR. HUNT'S PILLS. In the midst of a general and in many instances...

DR. WM. EVANS' CELEBRATED EVERARD AGUE PILLS...

PROSPECTUS for this Congressional Globe & Appendix.

JOB WORK. Nearly expeditiously executed at this office on the most reasonable terms.

Blacksmithing. The subscriber again appears before the public to inform that contrary to all reports...

THE UNION TAVERN. THE Subscriber having rented this commodious and well established tavern...

DR. HUNT'S PILLS. In the midst of a general and in many instances...

DR. WM. EVANS' CELEBRATED EVERARD AGUE PILLS...

PROSPECTUS for this Congressional Globe & Appendix.

PROSPECTUS

Congressional Globe & Appendix.

These works have been published by us for years. There are now more subscribers for them than for any other paper published in the United States; certainly more than there are for any other paper published in the District. This large and increasing subscription is conclusive evidence of their usefulness. They are invaluable to all who feel an interest in the proceedings of Congress. No other publication gives them so full, nor so cheap. It is, indeed, the cheapest publication in the United States—perhaps in the world. Our position at the seat of Government enables us to print them at so low a rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in the detail, for our daily paper. This, it requires, comparatively, but a small additional expense to change them to the form of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. It was not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum charged. In some parts of the United States, the white paper, upon which these works are printed, would sell for as much as we charge for the publications.

The approaching session of Congress will probably continue seven months; and as it immediately precedes the Presidential election, all the prominent political questions which divide the country, will, no doubt, be fully discussed. These considerations induce us to believe that the Congressional Globe will make five hundred, and the Appendix, between six and seven hundred, royal quarto pages.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two houses of Congress, and the speeches of the members condensed. The year and says on all important subjects are given. It is published weekly, with small type, on sixteen royal quarto pages. The Appendix contains the speeches of the members, at full length, written out by themselves, and is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe. It is published as fast as the speeches can be prepared. Usually there are more numbers printed for a session than there are weeks in it.

Each of these works is complete in itself. But it is desirable for every subscriber to have both; because, if there should be a ambiguity in the synopsis of a speech in the Congressional Globe, or any denial of its correctness, it may be removed at once, by referring to the speech in the Appendix.

Indexes to both are sent to subscribers, as soon as they can be prepared after the adjournment of Congress.

TERMS:

For one copy of the Congressional Globe, \$1

One copy of the Appendix, 50

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5, twelve copies for \$10, and a proportionate number of copies for a larger sum.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, Postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any incorporated bank in the United States, current in the section of the country where a subscriber resides, will be received. But when subscribers can procure the notes of banks in the Northern and Middle States, they will please send them.

To insure all the numbers, the subscribers should be here by the 9th of December next.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES,

Washington City, October 10, 1839.

THE ANTI-SYPHILITIC SPECIFIC CURE WARRANTED.

DOCTOR SICARD, for the convenience

of those afflicted, has been induced to deposit his Anti-Syphilitic (French) Specific for the perfect cure of secondary Syphilis at the Drug Store of Dr. E. Baker, North East corner Charles and Pratt streets, James H. Warner, North East corner Baltimore and Eutaw street, J. P. Williamson, North West corner Gay and High sts. This medicine stands in the highest estimation in France and generally used in Venereal hospitals of that country, and for many years successfully practiced by Doctor S. in this & other countries.

Doctor SICARD has also placed in the above stores his Specific for the speedy and effectual cure of recent cases, also, Specific for the cure of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Seminal Effusions, weakness of the Bladder, and Kidney.

Persons purchasing his preparations, will have an advantage which no other advises medicine possesses as the Doctor is at all times willing to give advice in obdurate and occasional by peculiarity of constitutions cases or circumstances.

His long standing as a practitioner in the City, and his success in the cure of diseases of the above nature renders it unnecessary to say more on the subject.—Doctor Sicard's office, N. W. corner of Liberty and Lexington sts, Baltimore.

N. B. As there are no doubt many persons, who will attempt to counterfeit the above medicine, in consequence of their great success, this is to warn the public not to purchase any medicine purporting to be his, except from the above named agents.

Dr. S. will attend to all in the various branches of his profession.

The above Medicines are sold by the following agents:

T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Easton.

W. J. NEVITT, Centreville.

April 30, 1839.

VINCENT A. SOEMMELT,

Professor of Music.

Proposes to give instructions on the Piano Forte, Guitar, Violin, Clarinet, &c. and also to open some classes for the instruction of Sacred Music.

TERMS.

For instructions on the Piano, Guitar or Violin for one quarter (3 months) 3 lessons a week, each one hour \$20

For instructions on the Violin, Clarinet, Flute, and Vocal Music in classes of 3 or 4, each pupil \$10

For teaching Sacred Music in classes each pupil \$10

Half a quarter to be paid in advance. Lessons intended by the pupils of the Pupils, to be at his house, by that of the Teacher, to be accounted for. As soon as a quarter has begun the Pupils are answerable for the whole of it.

Persons desirous of taking lessons, will please to sign the subscription list, which is left at the Gazette Office, Oct. 8, 1839.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby forewarned from hunting with either dog or gun upon my farm, as I will enforce the law against all who offend after the date of this notice.

WM. ARRINGTON DALE.

deu10-3w

JOB WORK

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office on the most reasonable terms.

PETERS' PILLS

A CATALOGUE OF REASONS FOR USING DR. PETERS' PILLS.

1. Because experience has established their merit, and decided them to be best, as also the most popular of modern medical discoveries.

2. Because they are composed of simples which have the power to do good in an immense number of cases, without possessing the means to do injury in any.

3. Because they are not a quick medicine, but the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life; and is hence recommended as a standard family medicine by the regular faculty.

4. Because—and this fact is of the utmost importance—ladies in a certain situation may take them, (not more than two or three at a time however) without in the slightest degree incurring the hazard of abortion.

5. Were the ves of Peters' inestimable pill confined to desirable alone, it would give them decided advantages over the medicines of all competitors, as in no cases is there more danger to be apprehended, or for which a slower remedy has been discovered, as the one referred to. And also because of their soothing influence on young ladies while suffering under the usual changes of life, as directed by the laws of nature.

6. Because they are not unpleasant to take, nor distressing to retain, while they are most effective to operate; & produce neither nausea, sickness, nor griping.

7. Because their composition is such that they are equally applicable to the usual diseases of warm, cold or temperate climates; and will retain their virtues unaltered any length of time, and in any part of the world.

8. Because while they are so efficient in their operations with adults, they may at the same time be administered to children, and even to infants, in small quantities, half a pill for instance, without the slightest danger.

9. Because as their application creates no debility in the system, they may be taken without producing any hindrance to business or the usual pursuits of every day life; and are unrivalled for their virtues in procuring good appetite.

10. Because by keeping the system in a natural state of action, they cure almost every disease which is incidental to the human frame; and banish those morbid affections of melancholy and despair, which always attend upon any disarrangement of the digestive organs.

11. Because, notwithstanding their simplicity and mildness, they are one of the specific purgative medicines which has yet been discovered.

12. Because they differ from the majority of medicines, in the fact that the more they are known the more they are approved for when once introduced into a family or village, they almost immediately take the precedence of all other medicines in general complaints.

13. Because two or three, are generally sufficient for a dose, so that—as in the case with the generality of patent medicines—the patient is not compelled to make a meal of them.

14. Because each individual pill is put up under the immediate superintendance of the proprietor, so that no mistake in the composition, or quantity, can possibly occur through the carelessness of a less interested agent.

15. Because they purify the frame without debilitating the system.

16. Because, notwithstanding their immense popularity, no person has ever ventured to raise against them the breath of censure, which would not have been done, if any such had discovered in them a single flaw to cavil at.

17. And lastly, because they are acknowledged to be an almost infallible remedy for Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Lowness of Spirits, Piles, Colic, Heartburn, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach, and Bowels, Flatulency, Habitual Constiveness, Loss of Appetite, Bloated, or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a mild but effective medicine may be requisite.

In short, the general voice of the community has decided that Dr. PETERS' Vegetable Pills, are one of the happiest discoveries of modern days, and altogether unrivalled as a general scotch of bodily afflictions.

For sale at the Drug Store of

T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Agents

Easton, Md.

Malster & Saulsbury—Denton.

Downs & Massey—Greensborough.

Neavitt & Hopper—Centreville.

Elijah Daily, P. M.—Chesertown.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE, EASTON ST. MICHAELS AND WYE LANDING.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND,

WILL leave Baltimore from the lower end of Dugans wharf, her usual place of starting for the above places on the following days, viz:

On every Sunday Morning, at 8 o'clock, for Annapolis, St. Michaels and Wye Landing, return on Monday, leaving Wye at 8 o'clock.

Tuesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton, returning Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Passage to Annapolis, \$1

to St. Michaels and Wye 2

to Easton, and Cambridge, 2

All Barges at the owner's risk.

N. B.—The Maryland will be had on Thursdays for Pleasure Excursions.

LEM'L G. TAYLOR.

nov. 5, 1839.

P. S. On hand a quantity of Lumber, Shingles, Leather, Lime, Ploughs and Plough castings at Baltimore prices.

P. & F.

NEW FALL GOODS.

The subscribers have just received from the cities a very heavy stock of

NEW FALL GOODS,

Selected from the latest importations and with much care, which added to their former stock, forms an assortment in the whole complete and not surpassed by any House on the Eastern Shore, all of which they offer to their customers and the public on the most pleasing terms, and respectfully invite them to call and examine for themselves.

POWELL & HEDDINGHAM.

Wye Landing, Oct. 1, 1839.

WANTED.

At this office a youth to learn the printing business.—One that can read and write will be preferred.

COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS MAKING.



Harness Making.

THE subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal patronage extended to them in their line of business, and now respectfully take this method to inform them that they continue to manufacture every kind of Carriage, in the most elegant and durable manner, and on reasonable terms.

They flatter themselves that from their knowledge and experience in the business, and from their determination to use none but the best materials, and employ the best workmen, that they will be able as heretofore, to give entire satisfaction to all who may honor them with their custom.

They have now finished and ready for sale, a large assortment of

NEW CARRIAGES,

made in the latest style and fashion, among them a beautiful COACH, two handsome family CARRIAGES, and a large lot of

RIOTERS, BAROUCHES, YORK WAGONS, GIGS, &c. &c.

HARNESS,

both double and single, which they will dispose of with or without the carriages. In connection with the above, they have a great variety of second hand Gigs and four-wheeled work, which they are anxious to sell at the most reduced prices; and they would most respectfully invite the attention of the public to call and examine their assortment and judge for themselves. All kind of repairing done as heretofore, at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on accommodating terms. Orders for work from a distance thankfully received and punctually executed by

The public's obedient servants,

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

April 30, 1839.

N. B. Five active intelligent boys will be taken at the different branches of coach making if early application is made.

A. & H.

The Aurora & Chronicle at Cambridge, and Centinel and Times at Centreville, will copy the above advertisement 3 weeks and charge this office.

NEW HAT STORE

The subscriber has re-commenced the Hating business in the Store next to William Lovelady's and second door from the Bank. He has just received a large supply of the best materials, and intends to manufacture

HATS,

AND BEAVER BONNETS,

at the lowest prices. (Wholesale and Retail.) His assortment of Hats, &c. is very complete. He solicits a continuance of support from his old customers, and the public generally, and he hopes to be enabled to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.

ENNALLS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 1, 1839.

N. B. The above business will be continued by Mr. Thos. Boston.

HATTING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public generally, that the co-partnership business started by Mr. James C. Millington and himself, is this day, by mutual consent dissolved, and that he has become entire owner, and will continue the business at the same stand.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with an assortment of

FINE MATERIALS,

selected with great care, and is now prepared to make

BLACK & WHITE RUSSIA SILK,

AND ANY OTHER KIND OF HATS

in a very superior style, and assures those who have been under the necessity of purchasing articles in his line, manufactured out of this country, that he is now ready to preclude any such necessity, and therefore hopes to receive a sufficient share of public patronage to sustain him in his effort "to live."

The subscriber has no desire to get customers by any appeals that he could possibly make, but requests the citizens to reflect one moment upon the impropriety and injustice of neglecting the mechanics of their own towns and supporting those of foreign places—Such a course will, in its operation, beggar the mechanics of any town, no matter how industrious and careful they may be—and not the mechanic only, but the merchant who deals in those foreign articles also. Such is the undeniable tendency of such a course of business.

The public's obedient servant

JOSEPH W. BARKER.

Denton, April 30, 1839—may 7 if

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber again appears before the public to inform them that, contrary to all reports he is still carrying on the

BLACKSMITHING

at his old stand, at Hook Town, where he is prepared to execute all kind of work in his line of business. Thankful for the liberal share of patronage extended to him, he respectfully solicits a continuance thereof, and pledges himself to use every exertion to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their work.

The subscriber is too well known he hopes to be injured by any report gotten up merely to effect his business, and assures the public that he has determined on declining business; that he will give the notice himself, without troubling any one to do it for him.

He is prepared to execute all orders that may be entrusted to him, with punctuality and at a reasonable charge.

The public's obedient servant,

EPHRAIM MCQUAY.

may 22 1839

WANTED OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

For sale at this office.

DR. WILLIAM EVANS'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

PREPARED BY HIMSELF.

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.

THE passage of the Teeth thro' the gums produces troublesome & dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that there is great irritation in the mouth and gums during this process. The gums swell, the secretion and saliva is increased, the child is seized with frequent and sudden fits of crying, watchings, starting in the sleep, and spasms of peculiar parts; the child shrieks with extreme violence, and thrusts its fingers into its mouth. If these precursive symptoms are not speedily alleviated, spasmodic convulsions universally supervene, and soon cause the dissolution of the infant. Mothers who have their little babes afflicted with these distressing symptoms should apply Dr. Wm. Evans's CELEBRATED SOOTHING SYRUP, which has preserved hundreds of infants when thought past recovery, from being suddenly attacked with that fatal malady, convulsions.

DIRECTIONS.

Place the bottle when first opened. When children begin to be in pain with their teeth shooting in their gums, put a little of the syrup in a tea-spoon, and with the finger let the child's gums be rubbed for two or three minutes, three times a day. It must not be put to the breast immediately, for the milk would make the syrup off too soon. When the teeth are just coming through their gums, mothers should immediately apply the syrup—it will prevent their children having a fever, and undergoing that painful operation of lancing the gums, which always makes the next tooth much harder to come through, and sometimes causes death.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. Sold at 103 Chatham Street.

PROOF POSITIVE OF THE EFFICACY OF DR. EVANS'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To the Agent of Dr. Evans's Soothing Syrup—Dear Sir:—The great benefit afforded to my suffering infant from your Soothing Syrup in a case of protracted and painful dentition, most convincingly evinces your good intentions in an early application of such an invaluable medicine. To relieve infant misery and torture. My infant while teething, experienced such acute sufferings, that it was attacked with convulsions, and my wife and family supposed that death would soon release the babe from anguish, till we procured a bottle of your Syrup, which as soon as I applied to the gums, a wonderful change was produced, and after a few applications the child displayed obvious relief, and by continuing in its use, I am glad to inform you, the child has completely recovered and no recurrence of that awful complaint has since occurred. The child is now thriving daily, and the child enjoys perfect health. I give you my cheerful testimony to make this acknowledgement public, and will gladly give any information on this circumstance.

WM. JOHNSON.

A gentleman who has made trial of Dr. Evans's Soothing Syrup, in his family, (in case of a teething child,) wishes us to state that he found it entirely effectual in relieving pain in the gums, and preventing the consequences which sometimes follow.—We cheerfully comply with his request.—N. Y. Sun.

A severe case of Teething with Summer Complaint, cured by the infantile American Soothing Syrup of Dr. Wm. Evans. Mrs. M. Pherson, residing at No. 8, Madison street, called a few days since at the medical office of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, and purchased a bottle of the Syrup for her child, who was suffering from teething pain during the process of dentition being unusually violent, and with convulsions, its bowels too were exceedingly loose, and no food could be retained on the stomach. Almost immediately on its application, the alarming symptoms entirely ceased, and by continuing the use of the Syrup the child's bowels in a short time became quite natural. As a tribute of gratitude for the benefit afforded the child, the mother came of her own accord, and freely sanctioned publicity to the above. Pray be particular in applying at 100 Chatham street as there are several counterfeiters advertised. No other place in the city has the genuine.

We believe it is generally acknowledged by those who have tried it, that the Soothing Syrup for Children Teething, advertised in another column, is a highly useful article for the purpose for which it is intended. Highly respectable persons at any rate who have made use of it, do not hesitate to give its virtues the sanction of their names.—Bacon Traveller.

For sale by T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Sept. 10, 1839. Easton, Md.

THE CAMOMILE PILLS.

VERY HIGHLY IMPORTANT.—Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, bilious distension, piles, rheumatism, consumption, coughs, colds, pain in the chest & sides, ulcers, &c. &c. are cured by the use of these pills, which are successfully treated at Dr. Evans's Office, 100 Chatham-street, New-York.

DR. WILLIAM EVANS'S MEDICINES, are composed of vegetable substances, which exert specific action upon the heart, an impulse or strength to the arterial system, the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels of the body, and the mind becomes tranquil, the extremities, and as all the secretions of the body are drawn from the blood, there is a consequent increase of every secretion, and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalant, or discharging vessels. Any morbid action which may have taken place is corrected, all obstructions removed, the blood is purified, and the body resumes a healthy state.

These medicines afford much anxious toil and labor, having been brought by the proprietor to the present state of perfection, supersede the use of a number of other medicines, and are so well adapted to the frame, that the use of them, by maintaining the body in the due performance of its functions, and preserving the vital stream in a pure and healthy state, causes it to last many years longer than it otherwise would, and the mind becomes composed and tranquil, that old age when it arrives will appear a blessing, and not as had many who have neglected their constitutions, or had them injured by medicines administered by ignorance, a source of misery and abhorrence.

They are so compounded, that by strengthening and consolidating the action of the heart, liver, and other organs, they expel the bad, and morbid matter, which renders the blood impure, out of the circulation, thro' the excretory ducts into the passage of the bowels, so that by the brisk or slight evacuating vessels, which may be regulated by a dose, always remembering that while the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, the excretions from all the other vessels of the body will also be going on in the same proportion, by which means the same blood invariably becomes purified.

In all cases of hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitations of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, flurried spirits, acrid weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, distention, heartburn, general debility, bodily weakness, chlorosis or green sickness, flatulency or hysterical fulgurations, hysterics, melancholy, hiccups, sea-sickness, night sweats, gout,

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

EDITION—25,000—MONTHLY.

More than 60 Figures of Fashion each year.

Mrs. LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY, whose name is so intimately connected with the Literature of our country, and who has justly been termed by the contemporary press, THE MARYLAND OF AMERICA, will assist Mrs. MALE in the editorial department. It is with feelings of the greatest pleasure that the publisher of the Book announces this announcement. The editorial corps will now consist of Mrs. SARAH J. HALE, Mrs. LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY, and LOUIS A. GODEY. Mrs. Sigourney will commence her valuable aid with the January number. The Lady's Book has always been noted for the purity of its contents—that marked distinction which characterizes it shall still be preserved; and, with such conductors, it will be impossible to go astray.

GODEY'S BOOK has been emphatically termed THE LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE, as it is a repository for the contributions of the most celebrated FEMALE WRITERS of AMERICA, most of whom of any eminence contribute to its pages. Extra list of the names of the Contributors, see October cover of the work.

TWENTY VOLUMES have already been issued. It is usual to announce that a small edition only will be published. Contrary to this, the Proprietor of the Lady's Book announces that he will publish an IMMENSE EDITION, with which he hopes to supply all those who will favor him with orders, commencing with the January number.

It will be seen by this advertisement that every effort has been made by the proprietor of this work to make it superior to any other in America; and as

DR. GODEY'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

THESE PILLS are strongly recommended to the notice of the ladies, as they are a most effectual remedy in removing those complaints peculiar to their sex, from want of exercise, or general Debility of the System, Obstructions, Suppressions, and Irrregularity of the Menstruation, at the same time strengthening the system, and giving tone to the bowels, and producing a new and healthy action throughout the system generally. They create appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, and are eminently so in all cases of Complaints which disturb the female sex, such as the "turn of life." They obviate costiveness, and counteract all hysterical and nervous affections, likewise afford soothing and permanent relief in fluor albus, or white discharge, and in all cases of Catarrh of the Green Sickness, they invariably restore the Child and delicate female to health and vigor.

These Pills have gained the sanction and approbation of the most eminent physicians of the U. States, and many mothers can testify to the efficacy of this extraordinary efficacy. To married females, whose expectations of the tenderest pledges of conjugal happiness have been defeated, these Pills may be truly esteemed a blessing. They soon remove all functional debility, and if taken (according to directions) obviate all morbid action. They dispel that fulsome and disagreeable sensation common to females at each monthly period, likewise the attendants pains in the back, sides, loins; they generally correct the nausea, vomiting, and nervous affections in Chlorosis, or green sickness, in a few days, and if continued (according to directions) soon effect a perfect cure. Nothing is so equally efficacious in relieving the pallid and sickly female, who has long suffered from her irregular and sensitive) as the Female Pills. These pills invigorate the whole system, improve the memory, and enliven the imagination, create appetite and restore tranquil repose. Many hundreds can testify to the efficacy of these Pills, and physicians (in this city, as also throughout the United States) can bear testimony to their merits and extraordinary virtues. They are invaluable to debilitated and relaxed females, who from repeated and difficult labors are afflicted with weakness and lethargy, in which case they are highly useful, strengthening at the same time the stomach, the back, the weakened organs, and the whole constitution.

Dr. Godey's Celebrated Female Pills.

These pills are of two kinds, viz. No. 1, or Laxative Pills, and No. 2, or Restorative Pills. They are for the following diseases—Suppression, irregularity or retention of the menses, flux albus, chlorosis, or green sickness, costiveness, great flatulency and urine, nervous affection, hysterics, prolapsus uteri or falling of the womb, and piles. These pills are particularly adapted to the male as well as the female sex for the cure of the following diseases—Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, bilious distension, all cases of hypochondriacism; low spirit palpitation of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, or flatulency, headache, night sweats, rheumatism, asthma, the doxolor, and those who are afflicted with weakness and lethargy, in which case they are highly useful, strengthening at the same time the stomach, the back, the weakened organs, and the whole constitution.

Dr. Godey's Celebrated Female Pills.

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EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

EASTON MARYLAND, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1840.

VOL. VII-NO. 50

THE WHIG & ADVOCATE,
IS EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY MORNING

BY
GEORGE 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 pub-
lisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square
inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-
five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger
ones in the same proportion.

AG-All communications to insure attention,
should be post paid.

"The art of healing had its origin in the
woods, and the forest is still the best
Medical School."

BARON VON HUTCHELERS
HERB PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed of Herbs,
which exert a specific action upon the
heart, give an impulse or strength to the arter-
ial system; the blood is quickened and equalized
in its circulation through all the vessels,
whether of the skin, the parts situated internally,
or the extremities; and as all the secretions of
the body are drawn from the blood there is a
consequent increase of every secretion, and a
quickened action of the absorbent and exhalant,
or discharging vessels. Any morbid action
which may have taken place is corrected, all
obstructions are removed, the blood is purified,
and the body resumes a healthy state.

These pills, after much anxious toil and research
having been brought by the Proprietor to the
present state of perfection, supersede the use
of innumerable other medicines, and are so well
adapted to the system, that the use of them, by
maintaining the body in the due performance of
its functions, and preserving the vital stream in
a pure and healthy state causes it to last many
years longer than it otherwise would, and the
mind to become so composed and tranquil, that
old age when it arrives, will appear a blessing,
and not (as too many who have neglected their
constitutions or had them injured by medicines
administered by ignorance,) a source of misery
and affliction.

They are so compounded, that by strengthen-
ing and equalizing the action of the heart, liver,
and other viscera they expel the bad, acrid or
morbid matter which renders the blood impure,
out of the circulation, through the excretory
ducts into the passage of the bowels, so that by
the brisk or slight evacuations which may be
duly regulated by the doses of the Herb Pills,
always remembering that while the evacua-
tions from the bowels are kept up, the excreta-
tions from all the vessels of the body will also
be going on in the same proportion by which
means the blood invariably becomes purified.

Steady Perseverance in the use of the Herb
Pill will undoubtedly effect a cure even in the
most acute or obstinate diseases; but in such
cases the dose may be augmented according to
the inveteracy of the disease, these Pills being
so admirably adapted to the constitution, that
they may be taken at all times.

In all cases of Hypochondriacal Low Spirits
Palpitations of the Heart, Nervous Irritability,
Nervous Weakness, Fluctuating Sore Throat,
Nausea, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Flatu-
lency, Heartburn, General Debility, Bodily
Weakness, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Flac-
idities of Historical Famings, Hysterical Ric-
taches, Hiccups, Sea Sickness, Night Mare,
Gout, Rheumatism, Asthma, The Douloureux,
Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and those
who are victims to that most execrable
disorder, Gout, will find relief from their suf-
fering, by a course of the Herb Pills.

Nausea, Vomiting, pains in the Side, Limbs
Lead, Stomach or Back, Dizziness or Confu-
sion of Sight, Noises in the inside, alternate
Flushes of Heat and Chillsiness, Tremors,
Watchings, Agitation, Anxiety, Bad Dreams,
Spasms, in every case he relieved by an
occasional dose of the Herb Pills.

One of the most dangerous epochs to females
is at the change of life, and it is then they re-
quire a medicine which will so invigorate their
circulation, and thus strengthen their constitu-
tions, as may enable them to withstand the
check. That medicine is Baron Von Hutche-
ler's Herb Pills.

Those who have the care and education of
females, whether the students of the academy
part of the community, should never be with-
out a supply of the Herb Pills, which removes
disorders in the head, invigorates the mind,
strengthens the body, improves the memory, and
enriches the imagination.

When the Nervous System has been too
largely drawn upon or overstrained, nothing is
better to correct and invigorate the drooping
constitution than these Pills.

For Sale by Thomas H. Dawson and Sons,
Easton, Md.

New Drug Store.

THE Subscriber has opened at the corner
of Washington and Dover streets, oppo-
site the Market house, in the store room for-
merly occupied by Mr. Wm. Jenkinson,
A Fresh and Complete Assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS,
Perfumery, Glass, Putty, Confection-
ary, &c.

which he offers to the public on very moderate
terms. He is determined to keep up his stock
of well selected articles, and every attention &
care shall be bestowed in dispensing them.
His brother, Solomon J. Lowe, will take ex-
clusive charge of the Medical department,
and Physicians and others may therefore be
well assured of neatness, care and accuracy in
filling their orders. His fresh stock, moderate
charges, and studious attention merit sup-
port, the subscriber feels well assured of it.

SAMUEL A. LOWE.

N. B.—A liberal discount will be allowed
to Physicians generally. S. A. L.

POETRY.

From an English Paper.
HEALTH TO THE PRESS.

Written for the Anniversary of the Newspaper
Press, Benevolent Association.

Health to the Press! that giveth
All liberty its birth;
That exulting liveth
As long as this old earth,
That woe'st mystic voices
To raise, defend, redress;
While Freedom's soul rejoices,
Health to the mighty Press!

Health to the Press! the wonder
Of all the world of mind;
It hath the spirit's thunders,
The speed-wing of the wind,
The feet that tread on letters;
The hands that scatter wealth;
Now let its people-debtors
Loud echo to its health!

When nations are progressing,
It shineth as their star;
It gives to peace its blessings,
The glory-crown to war;
It rolleth darkness from its
Lights every land and isle,
And makes the world's wide commerce
Grow golden in its smile!

A life tree! ever growing
In grandeur o'er all;
Out bright young branches throwing,
When old ones fade and fall.
But though, in their December,
It finds them drop away,
The tree those ancient members
Still shelters from decay.

And widow'd boughs left weeping,
And all their tender shoots,
The tree, with careful keeping,
Feeds upwards from the roots;
Whose far fruits sweetly growing
In clarity's career,
Make happy, bright, and glowing
The hearts that warm the Press!

Health to the Press! that giveth
All liberty its birth;
That exulting liveth
As long as this old earth;
That maketh mystic voices
To raise, defend, redress;
While Freedom's soul rejoices,
Health to the mighty Press!

THE AMERICAN EXILE'S SONG OF HOME.

Alas o'er the waves of the dark rolling sea,
Is my home in the land of the great and the free,
Where the sunshine of Freedom its glory doth
shed,
O'er the mountain and valley, the forest and
mead;
On the wings of the wind I would haste o'er the
sea,
To my own native home in the land of the free.

It speaks to the heart, that loved home of the
brave,
It speaks to the heart by its altar and grave;
The altars of Liberty, reared on the rock,
The grave of the foremost in battle's wild shock;
O let me away! I am eager to tread
That soil of the mighty—the living and dead.

No tyrant there dares, with his fetters, to bind
The limbs of an equal—the god-like in mind;
Each man is a monarch! dominion and might
Are his birth-right—the purchase of Freedom
and right.

I love it—I love it—'tis free as the air,
That home of the valiant, I hasten me there.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Missouri News.

MONTRAVILLE,
OR BRAVERY REWARDED.

It was on a beautiful, calm day in October
that Montraville, having completed his studies
at the Military Academy, and taking a last
farewell of his youthful companions, stepped
on board the steamer "Gazelle." Capt. Scald
then raising her steam to start for the West.

At the first pang of parting, with his class-
mates and acquaintances, (with all of whom he
was a great favorite,) had subsided, his
thoughts were turned on home. None but
those who have experienced the hard fare of
being torn away from home, from the friends
and associates of early youth, and forced to
abide with strangers, can form any idea of the
feelings of Montraville, when he found him-
self once more on the stream which would
bear him to the paternal fireside.

As he wore on board two other passengers on
board the "Gazelle," who will bear a conspicu-
ous part in our story, we think it proper in this
place to bring them forward, and introduce
to the reader. With an effort of fancy, observe
that graceful female—gazing forth from the
cabin window—how beautiful her sparkling
black eyes and raven ringlets contrast with
a neck of snowy whiteness. 'Tis Janette Mc-
Crea, the heroine of my tale. Alone pacing
the deck with the captain, is her father, a
wealthy merchant of our western cities. The
boat has now disappeared in the head of the
river, so that I can introduce no more; but
those being sufficient for our purpose, we let
it "go ahead."

It was on the second day after their journey
when about passing a low on the right bank of
the river, they were overtaken by the packet
Reindeer, Capt. Burster, Capt. Scald, natu-

ally a proud and uncompromising man, and
entirely regardless of the many lives entrusted
to his care, ordered the first member of the
timbers of the boat to be hauled down to stern
—every thing on land appeared in motion—
she split the waters astern, and left her
competitors far in the rear. Capt. Burster,
equally zealous as the other, and charged to
see his boat so badly beaten, "rouse the fire,"
and raised the steam to the highest pitch, by
pitching pitch into his furnace. Swift as light-
ning he bounded by the "Gazelle," reversing
the advantage which the latter had a few min-
utes previously gained. This was too bad,
Captain Scald could not sit it. He raved
like a madman—he cursed the firmen—
sawed his boat, swore he would beat her or bust
the boiler—the passengers reasoned with him in
vain.

"Let that boat beat me," he observed, "and
in future I shall run the river empty. Never-
theless, may the little "Gazelle" surrender
to a claim of superior velocity to any boat pro-
pelled by steam. Dumme, gentlemen but I'd
rather see her timbers scattered to the four
winds of heaven, and the passengers floating
about like sunperch, than stand this." Then
turning suddenly round and uttering a profu-
sion of oaths against the firmen, he or-
dered them to leave at hand.

The struggle now was terrible—it seemed
that heaven and earth had come together.
The hills shook in their foundations, but it was
all in vain; the Reindeer still kept the lead.
Capt. Scald, rendered desperate by disappoint-
ment, emptied another barrel of pitch upon the
fires—a minute more, and he would have pass-
ed; but alas! we know not one minute what
another may bring forth. At this instant, a
noise, terrible as if all the artillery of heaven
had burst at once, saluted the ears of the al-
ready terrified passengers. Another moment,
and they who had been exulting in the hope
of soon meeting their kindred and friends, were
now seeing flying in the air, some dead, some dy-
ing, and others who had received no injury by
the explosion, sunk beneath the waves for ever
no more. The Reindeer, having slackened her
pace, sent back her yawl, to rescue the few re-
maining individuals that had survived the terri-
ble catastrophe. They were about to abandon
their search in vain, when they heard the cry,
"Help! help!" On looking around they saw a
man struggling in the waves—it proved to be
Mr. McCrea, the gentleman we introduced, to
our readers at the commencement of the jour-
ney.

As they turned to go back to the boat, one
of the hands cried something at a distance
resembling a human figure on the water. They
plied their oars quickly and on approaching
perceived it was a man supporting a female
with one hand, and struggling against the wa-
ter with the other.—When they had drawn
them on board, Mr. McCrea, whose
whole thoughts had hitherto been absorbed by
his daughter, whom he supposed to have shared
the general fate, on mentioning of a female
swore from his dream. He gazed wildly and
momentarily at the form before him.

"Gracious heavens!" he at length exclaim-
ed, "it is her!—it is my daughter!—my own
Janette!"

In a moment she was in his arms. After a
long silence, Mr. McCrea at length broke
forth in a strain of happy acknowledgments
to the noble youth who sat before him, for his
disinterested friendship.

"Who, most noble sir," he exclaimed, "am
I indebted to for the rescue of my only child,
and how am I to reward you for your kind-
ness?"

"My name is Montraville," responded the
youth; "I have but done my duty, and have
sufficient reward in the conscience of having
performed it, and gladdened the heart of a
parent who must otherwise have sunk with
sorrow to the grave."

But there was something in the smile which
played upon the lips of Janette, at the
close of this last speech, which told Montraville
that his services should not go unrewarded.
They were now up with the boat, and were
received with a hearty welcome by all on
board.

It was four o'clock the next evening when
they arrived at the city. Notwithstanding
Montraville's anxiety to get home, he could
not resist the urgent entreaties of Mr. McCrea,
to spend the night with him. But, perhaps,
an anxiety to investigate a little more closely
the physiognomy of his fair prize, tended more
than any thing else to induce Montraville to
comply with the old gentleman's request. A
few minutes' walk brought them to the resi-
dence of Mr. McCrea. His lady looked rather
suspiciously at Montraville at first, but
when matters were explained, and he was in-
troduced as the deliverer of their only daugh-
ter, he was welcomed with tears of joy, and
almost overpowered with acknowledgments
to his gallant behaviour.

The next morning, having purchased a horse
and taken a reluctant farewell of his new
friends, our hero proceeded on his journey
homewards. We will leave our readers to
imagine the joy that was manifested by his
parents and sisters on his safe arrival at home
—neither do we deem it necessary to recount
the many heights that escaped the old lady,
while he related the fate of the passengers on
the unlucky "Gazelle," and the narrow risk he
ran of losing his own life, by the temerity of
Captains Burster and Scald.

A year rolled round—Montraville heard no-
thing of Janette, yet he felt that he loved her
but what was he to do—he dared not write, he
was poor; and she the heiress of a princely for-
tune.

It was a blustering day in November, when
news arrived in the village of Indian hostilities
on the North Western frontier, and with it
a call for volunteers this was news indeed, for
Montraville. A bright ray of hope seemed
to flash across his hitherto dark mind.

"Fame," observed he, "sometimes supplies
the place of fortune."
A company was soon raised, and Montraville,
though, but a youth, was unanimously
chosen leader of the fearless band. Ten days
journey through a barren hilly country, brought
them to a place of rendezvous. Two or three
days after their arrival, the scouts came in
with intelligence that a body of Indians were
within ten miles of the fort.

It was 10 o'clock at night, when the army,
having got themselves in readiness, marched
forward to surprise the enemy. They had ar-
rived in sight of the Indian huts, when the sav-
age yell was heard every man saw that his
life, the hills, valleys and mountains all
round, resounding with the terrifying war-
whoop of the ferocious red man. The fight

commenced in earnest—the woods appear-
ed a continual sheet of fire. The battle was
long and bloody—both parties fought with de-
cision, and each seemed determined on
death or victory. A party of the enemy, with
fish (their chief) at their head, perceiving the
Colonel of the Regiment, and judging from
an ink white horse and peculiar costume,
that he was the white man's chief, with a ter-
rific scream rushed upon him. The gallant
Colonel fell, their chief having fallen, he
rushed wildly forward and plunged fearlessly in
the midst of the savage band. In a few min-
utes previously gained. This was too bad,
Captain Scald could not sit it. He raved
like a madman—he cursed the firmen—
sawed his boat, swore he would beat her or bust
the boiler—the passengers reasoned with him in
vain.

The Colonel, who had only been stunned by
a blow from an Indian war club, having recov-
ered himself, and arranged his men, ordered
a charge. The enemy having lost their lead-
er, could stand no longer; they fled in every
direction; the route was complete. Having
pursued as far as was deemed prudent, our
men returned to the field of battle.

They now called the roll. Many a cheek
which that morning had glowed with health
and beauty, now lay pale and silent in death.
The name of Montraville was called, he an-
swered not, he too, was among the missing.

A party of men were instantly dispatched in
search of him, reaching the brink of a hill
which overlooked a deep ravine, they heard
the report of a gun. They instantly rushed
towards the spot from whence the sound pro-
ceeded. On approaching the place they per-
ceived a female supporting a gentleman in
military costume, apparently badly wounded.

It was Montraville, rescued from a bloody
death by the lovely Janette McCrea. Suicide
not indulgent reader, it was even so.

Janette, in company with her father was
paying a visit to a relation on the frontier,
when the Indians came upon them and took her
prisoner; her father made his escape. She had,
during the day of the battle, been in the charge
of four savages, while in the pursuit of the
enemy, Providence directed Montraville near
their lurking place. He saw and recognized
Janette, and determined to rescue her, or lose
his life in the attempt. He rushed upon her
and dispatched three of their number, when
an unlucky slip of his feet brought him to the
ground. The remaining savage, a powerful
man, with vengeance flashing in his eyes spring
forward with a huge knife and aimed a blow
at the throat of Montraville. Perceiving his in-
tention, he threw up his arm, and warred the
blow from its destined aim.

The knife however, entered his temple, di-
viding the temporal artery, together with the
skin and integuments to the three or four inches.
Faded in his first attempt, the savage had
raised his knife to repeat the thrust, when
Janette, having recovered her presence of mind,
sprang the gun of one of the dead savages, and
shot him through the heart. Having dressed
the wound on Montraville's temple and pre-
pared a litter, on which to convey him, (for
loss of blood had rendered him unable to walk),
they all returned to the camp. Loud were the
shouts of joy, that burst forth from the army,
when they found our brave young hero still in
the land of the living.

After burying the dead, arranging every
thing in order, they once more returned to the
fort.

Mr. McCrea arrived a few hours afterwards
in a state of mind approaching almost to in-
sane, for the supposed loss of his beloved
daughter. Imagine then his surprise and joy,
when he found her alive and unharmed at the
fort. He fell upon his knees, and with eyes
streaming with tears of joy, and a heart over-
flowing with gratitude, thanked the All-Wise
dispenser of every good and precious gift, for
once more preserving the life of his dear and
only child.

Then taking the hand of Janette
and placing it in that of Montraville—"Take
her, most noble youth," he exclaimed—"take
her, most noble youth, and thou alone art
worthy to protect her."

Montraville was presented with an elegant
sword, by the commander-in-chief, and pro-
moted to the rank of Lt. Colonel for his gal-
lant behaviour.

In a few days, a deputation from two of the
principal Indian tribes, came to sue for peace.
They said that the foolish young men had
begun the war, they were willing to bury the
tomahawk, smoke the big pipe, and retire from
the hunting grounds of the pale faces.

Matters being arranged to the satisfaction
of both parties, the volunteer troops were short-
ly after disbanded, and all returned home.
Mr. McCrea, Janette and Montraville, (with
whom we shall part no more,) arrived, after
twenty days travelling, at the village in which
resided Montraville's father. It would be un-
necessary recapitulation to relate verbatim,
what passed between Montraville and his pa-
rents, upon his safe arrival. Suffice it to say,
he introduced Mr. McCrea and his daughter,
and of course went into the particulars of his
history, so far at least, as he was concerned.

The old gentleman was in ecstasies when
Montraville told him that Janette was al-
ready his affianced bride.

After resting some days and arranging some
little family affairs, it was agreed by all parties
that they should proceed immediately to the
city, and have their nuptials solemnized
between the young couple, the succeeding
Thursday.

Montraville's parents and sister, (Matilda)
accompanied them, and in a few days' easy
travel they all arrived safely at the city. It
required but little time for Mr. McCrea to ex-
plain matters to his lady, and she, far from
being ungenerous, cheerfully acquiesced in
the plan agreed upon.

Time flew fast. The morning of Thursday
at length arrived, and Mr. McCrea, calling
Janette and Montraville into his presence, thus
addressed the former.

"Montraville," observed he, "my daughter,
I esteem more highly than all the gold of
Ophir, she alone, would be a sufficient reward
for any earthly service; but that you and her
happiness may be complete, here is that which
with economy, will enable you to pass through
life, without knowing what it is to want,"
at the same time presenting him with a check
for fifty thousand dollars. "Your parents & sisters
are provided for, I have several mansions in
the city, they shall have and of the best, and
shall never want for any thing, look back to
the history of your life, and you will therein
find a striking proof that no good action will
go unrewarded." The old gentleman, here
ceased, and left the young couple together, hap-
py in each other's society; but happier in an-
ticipation of the joys before them.

The guests at length assembled, the parson
came—and before the nuptials were solemnized,
a bride's cake of ample dimensions, with
a bottle of poetic wine, were sent to a cadaver-
ous, languid and very dry editor, who made
gratuitous acknowledgments in his Daily Vam-
pire.

COMMERCE OF MARYLAND.

In the earlier days of Maryland, it may be
found, by reference to certain commercial docu-
ments, that she was ahead of New York and
Pennsylvania in her exports and general com-
merce. In the year 1823, the difference in Mar-
yland's favor was about one million of dollars
over the State of Pennsylvania—in 1832 it was
also over a million; in 1833 the amount was
still greater. Even from 1790 to the pre-
sent period, Maryland, in her exports, has kept
up Pennsylvania a pretty even pace. One reason
why her exports at an early period were so
great, in proportion to her size, was the conse-
quence of being the principal flour market. Then she
to a very considerable extent, supplied the
markets of New York, Philadelphia, Boston,
and some of the southern ports, with that ar-
ticle, besides other necessaries of existence. The
largest amount of export, made by Maryland,
from 1790 to 1838, was \$16,299,609, which
was in the year 1790. The greatest made by
Pennsylvania within the same time, in 1801,
was \$17,488,198, and the largest export of N. Y.
was \$30,845,264, this was done in the year
1835.

While the States of New York and Penn-
sylvania have of late been progressing, in point
of commerce and exports, Maryland seems to
be retrograding, or at least, not advancing
in a proportionate ratio. This certainly can-
not arise from any want of facilities, particu-
larly in a local point of view. Baltimore, the
great emporium of our State, has many decided
advantages over many of her neighboring
ports, as relates to commerce. Her harbor is
accessible (or at least may be made so) at all
times. The ocean is at her command—merch-
ant vessels of the largest class can have ac-
cess to her harbor—every thing, as far as wa-
ter communications are concerned, are in her
favor. In relation to her intercourse with the
South, and particularly the West, she stands
pre-eminently. Maryland, within herself pro-
duces more abundantly, the great variety of
commodities, than any other State in the Union
—her soil is rich and fertile, furnishing al-
most every thing necessary for home consump-
tion; still, with all this, there seems to be a
something wanting to put us on a parallel with
our natural advantages.

The truth is, Baltimore is behind the age,
and so is Maryland. Nature has done much
for us, but art has been deficient. Our citizens
want energy, and our capitalists are too cov-
ar-ly. We should by all means, have our regu-
lar line of packets directly between Balti-
more and some of the important sea ports in
Europe—this, and this alone, will make ours
a commercial city; without which, it never can
be, in the strict and full sense of the word,
our merchants know it, our citizens know it,
so do our sister cities, with whom we have to
compete—and the great misfortune is, that the
general knowledge of this fact prevents traders
venturing us, as they otherwise would do. We
cannot complain of our rail roads, turnpikes,
&c. In these we have made tolerable advance-
ments; but they too, are retarded, in conse-
quence of not having begun at the right end.
If, by other means, the current of commerce
had been caused to flow into our State, it would
have given a starting point, and established a
mountain by the minor tributaries of inter-
nal improvement would have been led, by the
various arts encouraged, our instructions
elevated to a more proud eminence, Maryland
enriched, and Baltimore made what she might
have been—the first commercial city in the U.
States.—Balt. Clipper.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Post.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1840.

We received no letter from our correspond-
ent to day, and therefore offer only a hasty re-
mark on the proceedings of Congress.

In Senate the session was occupied with the
presenting of petitions. Mr. Clay presented
a petition of one Michael H. Barton, ambiti-
ous of notoriety, praying for the abolition of
savery, which gave rise to an animated dis-
cussion, in which Messrs. Clay, Calhoun, Tall-
madge, Brown, Buchanan, Webster, Smith of
Conn. Wright, Hubbard and Henderson par-
ticipated. The motion of reception was laid on
the table. After which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, some indefinite action was had
on the Cumberland road bill. In the course
of the debate, Mr. Pickens proceeded to dis-
cuss the question, and made a strong argu-
ment against the expediency and constitutional-
ity of appropriating moneys for the National Treas-
ury to objects of Internal Improvement in the
States.

He replied to the arguments of Mr. Mason,
of Ohio, and Mr. Howard, of Indiana, that the
National Government was bound by contract
to complete the Cumberland road, and contend-
ed that the compact had been complied with
to its fullest extent, and showed to the House
that several millions more had been appropri-
ated to that object than the means which for-
med the basis of the contract justified.

Mr. Proffit amused himself with a tirade
against the administration on the subject of the
Florida war, and finished with a eulogy on the
exploits of Gen. Harrison.

Some unimportant business was done and
the House adjourned.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American
WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

After the reading of the Journal of yester-
day's proceedings, Mr. Adams moved an
amendment of the Journal for the purpose of hav-
ing recorded certain motions of his made yester-
day.

The memorial of Mr. Casey, of Illinois, pre-
sented a week since, and the motion to refer it
to the Committee on Ways and Means with
instructions to report an appropriation in favor
of the Cumberland Road, was taken up.

In Senate, Mr. Buchanan presented a mem-
orial from the city of Philadelphia in refer-
ence to the employment of blood hounds in the
Florida War.

Mr. Buchanan asked for the reading of the
memorial; Being read, Mr. Benton, much
excited, and the memorial came from women
and children, he supposed.

Mr. Buchanan repelled the charge. The
memorial was not signed by women or chil-

dren, as had been alleged, but they were from
among all sects, and of both political parties.
Some of them were the personal friends of the
Senator from Missouri, and the petitioners he
knew to be among the best informed of the citi-
zens.

Mr. Benton replied with some asperity.
The petitioners might be respectable, but they
were not, as Mr. Buchanan had asserted, well
informed. Mr. Benton proceeded to deny the
assumption of the fact which he said was con-
tained in the petition, that the War Depart-
ment had employed blood hounds in the Flori-
da service. Any such allegation was not true.

Mr. Preston said, he was surprised and gratified
to hear the remarks which the two
Senators had made. They seemed to deny the
charge which had been made that blood hounds
had been used. This was not sufficient. The
question was whether they had been imported, let
alone used. Unquestionably, he knew the officer
who had come from Havana to Florida with them.
They could not be used except under the di-
rection of the War Department. That De-
partment had control over them.

Mr. Benton followed, and read one of the
Memorials. The petitioners he said were
wretchedly misinformed. Making his remarks
he proceeded to comment upon the fastness of
the Indians in Florida, and the necessity of us-
ing strong measures to defeat them.

Mr. Lusk, of Geo. said that the officer he
saw grow the most opposed he was to war, but
he saw no objection to employing blood hounds.

Mr. Benton said he should make no motion
upon the question.

The memorial without further discuss-
ion went to the committee on Military Affairs.
Mr. Benton is Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. King, from the Committee on Com-
merce, reported a bill to refund the duties paid
by the French ship Alexandre taken into New-
port by mutineers.

A resolution was adopted, calling upon the
Secretary of War for information in relation
to the expediency of establishing Military Posts
on the route from the Missouri River to the
Rocky Mountains, for the protection of the
American Fur Trade.

STATE DEBTS.

The Special order of the day was called for
at one o'clock; and Mr. Allen commenced his
speech upon the question of State Debts,
or the expediency of establishing Military Posts
in relation to the assumption of State Debts.

Mr. A. commenced with a profound philo-
sophical disquisition in regard to Government
in general. Leaving this introduction, he went
to English history, to the reign of James the
Second and his successor, William the Third,
the Prince of Orange. The

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.
TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 25, 1840.

FOR PRESIDENT, MARTIN VAN BUREN OF NEW YORK.

To our Correspondents.

“One of the People” shall have a place in our next.

“An Old Friend” we regret to say, has been laid aside for want of room.

“JAMES TORREN, Esq. has been chosen the Whig candidate for Senator in Carolina.

“Thomas W. Gilmer, the Whig candidate, was elected Governor of Virginia, by the legislature of that State, on the 5th ballot on Tuesday last.

“At the Democratic State convention held in Rhode Island a few weeks since, JOHN B. FRANCIS, was nominated for Governor, and NATHANIEL BULLOCK, for Lieut. Governor.

VICTORY.—The municipal election which recently took place in Lancaster Pa. resulted in the election of the entire Democratic ticket.

“The Maryland Republican cautions the public against small notes, purporting to be issued by the Real Estate Savings Institution, as there is no such institution in existence.

EARTHQUAKE.—The citizens of St. Louis were aroused on the morning of 30th Jan. by the shock of an earthquake, which sensibly shook many houses in that city.

“Forty-three of the Banks in Michigan have proceeded against the Attorney General, and thirty-four of them own the state an aggregate of a million and a half of dollars.

SPECTER COMING.—The barque Ann Eliza, arrived at New York on Friday last from Vera Cruz bringing \$126,000 in specie, \$9,888 of which was for a gentleman in Philadelphia.

The U. S. Brig Boxer also arrived at New York on Saturday from Rio de Janeiro, having on board \$100,000 in specie, consigned to gentlemen in that city.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—We learn that the Bill compelling the Banks to resume specie payments on the first of July next, passed the House of Delegates on Wednesday last, by a vote of 30 to 23. No other business of importance has transpired we believe, since our last dates. The House is expected to adjourn about the 10th or 15th of March.

DETAILS.—The Globe says that the public expenditures in 1839 were six millions less than in 1838; and those proposed in 1840 are five millions less than the expenses of 1839 showing a decrease of eleven millions in favor of the present year. Nineteen clerks have been discontinued in one bureau alone in the Treasury Department; and all this has been reported to Congress and printed during the present session.

THE SPECIAL ELECTION.

The election to fill the vacancy in the Senate of Maryland, occasioned by the death of Senator Boon, takes place in Caroline county on Tuesday the 3d March. We congratulate our friends in that county on the opportunity afforded them of elevating to such a responsible office, a firm supporter of the principles of Democracy, and one who will never prove a recreant to his honor or unworthy the confidence and suffrage of a free people.

If our friends in Caroline will only act in strict accordance with their interests and the welfare of the State, and come out as boldly as this important occasion demands, we entertain no fears for the success of ROBERT T. KENNEDY, Esq. a man who well deserves the support of every Democratic Republican voter in the county. In him we recognize a man, who is in every respect qualified to discharge, with honor to himself, and justice to his constituents, the many responsible duties incident to that office, and we too see in him, a man who will watch with an eagle-eye the movements of a set of political suckers, who have by their corruption and extravagance brought Old Maryland herself, in the very verge of bankruptcy and ruin, and who will leave no means untried to sink her still lower in the scale of degradation, in connection with every other State of the Union, if by so doing, they could secure the spoils, and thereby promote their own aggrandizement. That Maryland is tottering on the verge of bankruptcy is an incontrovertible fact, and it is no less true, that the course pursued by the heretofore dominant party has been mainly instrumental in bringing about such a deplorable state of things, and nothing we believe, short of direct taxation, can save her from inevitable ruin, and place her again upon that honorable footing which she once held in the Union. But the day of retributive justice is fast approaching—modern Whigery is beginning to write already under the lash of a guilty conscience, whose sting is rendered doubly keen from the fact that they are guilty of using every dishonest means in their power to blast forever the prosperity of a State, whose deeds of chivalry in the Revolutionary struggle placed her among the foremost on the pinnacle of fame, for the conspicuous part she performed in that ever memorable contest.

We have now arrived at a crisis, which demands the attention of every sentinel upon the watch-tower of freedom, who has his own, and the interests of his State at heart. With this

conviction, we would say to the freemen of Caroline, let nothing deter you from performing a duty, which the just claims of the people of Maryland demand at your hands—go to the polls on the day of election with a determination to obliterate as far as possible the foul stain which has been fixed upon the hitherto spotless character of your State, and there prove to the world by your actions, that “if Rome falls you are innocent.”

“In reference to the Abolition petition presented to the U. S. Senate a few days since by Mr. Clay of Ky. the “Globe” says:—Our readers will remember that HENRY CLAY started the Abolition debate in the Senate two years ago, which ended in Mr. CALHOUN’S resolutions. He did then, by pretending to inquire of Senators from non-slaveholding States “whether Abolition had not increased under our mode of treating their petitions?” Now, when its applications to the Senate have almost ceased, he rises this morning, and presents a petition from a single individual—a Quaker, he calls him—and takes occasion to hang a speech upon it! He thus gets up a debate upon the right of petition—aided by Messrs. Tallmadge and Webster; to make the Abolitionists understand, as the fact is, that they (the Feds) are more friendly to Abolition views and opinions than the Democratic party. Thus are they endeavoring to help HARRISON.

Mr. CLAY was, in the first case, fighting for himself as a captain general of the Federal party; he now takes his place in the ranks as a private soldier, with his musket and knapsack, and wades through the mud and filth for him by whom he is supplanted.

OUR FRONTIERS.—In relation to this important subject, the Baltimore American says: The authorities both in the Canada and Nova Scotia have received orders from the British Government to put the whole line in a state of defence. The British are building a new fortress on the site of the old French fort near Toronto on the Lake shore. Burlington heights at the head of Lake Ontario are also to be fortified. It is impossible to deny that the aspect of things in reference to our undugested country with Great Britain is putting on some thing of a serious character. At all events while we may continue to hope that two great and intelligent nations will not suffer their present peaceful relations to be disturbed on account of trivial matters, it is very certain that the surest means on our part of giving an amicable issue to the dispute is to prepare for the contingency of a hostile one. For every new fort erected on the British side of the line, we should put up one of equal strength on ours; match fortress with fortress and gun with gun. Such protection is due to our citizens who live upon the frontiers, to say nothing of the importance of such preparation in a national point of view.

HARK!—We would advise the Whigs not to howl so piteously about the employing of blood-hounds in Florida to seek out the hiding-places of their savage brethren of the forest, for we are pleased to learn from some of our exchange papers, that a petition has been gotten up by some of the political friends of old Tippecanoe for him after his defeat in 1840, to his distinguished office of commander-in-chief of these dog in old veterans of Cuba. There is great sport anticipated by the little Whig cur “When the hounds all join in joyful cry And the General winds his horn.”

THE KENT BOLE.—This paper we learn is shortly to go into the hands of Samuel W. Spencer, Esq. who has recently edited the Kent Inquirer. It is to be enlarged and otherwise improved, and as the Bugle has become rather short of breath from excessive blowing, it is to be laid aside as unfit for further use, and the “Kent Republican,” is to fill the vacancy occasioned by its decease. We hope among other changes, that its dark practical appearance will also undergo a reformation, to enable its readers to judge of its intentions without being boarded.

QUAKE.—We wonder what has become of the “glorious and patriotic” motto over the Harrison Nomination in the “Times,” since our last? We expect it is laid away in the old “Petitcan” in a certain corner. Just tell your Devil to hop round and look it up.

MUCH OBLIGED.—The editor of the Eastern Shore Whig promises to give us any information relative to judges, cashiers, bull-dozers, &c. as he belongs to that “genus.” Thanks.—Ed. N. Y. Mercury.

We deny making any such promise to this Snapper of an editor and believe he is inclined to crawl off to prevent being book’d in the gills. We don’t belong either to his scaly tribe; but we do tell him if he should founder on a rock, he is certainly a bitter head for it.

LOAN COMPANIES.—An application is before the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a loan company at Lancaster, with a capital of \$150,000, with the privilege of doubling it at the option of the directors—thirty per cent on each share of \$50, which is \$15 to be paid at the time of subscription, and the remainder secured by real estate in the county of Lancaster; the company having banking privileges. This application will probably be sustained, and a new engine of availing incorporated. Yet we might suppose that the people of Pennsylvania, after their unfortunate experience of some six or seven loan companies in Philadelphia, which have failed, after deluging the interior with promises to pay that cannot be paid would unaniomously exclaim that they had already had enough of loan companies.—But “A” the tools are no dead yet,” says the Scotch proverb. Let some dozen petitions for loan banks be laid before the Legislature of Pennsylvania at the same time, and let the petitioners combine in PAY UP all the votes wanted, and they will find no difficult task

among 182 men. The people of Pennsylvania in altering their constitution, were just wise enough to sit upon a small legislative body, in some respects, and under this economical system, they are most judiciously plundered. Had they profited by the example of Massachusetts, and augmented their House of Representatives to five hundred men, they would have escaped much of this plundering, through the impotency of bribery. It is easy to buy a dozen, but difficult to buy a hundred or more.

But let us look at this new scheme for a shaving shop. With BANKING PRIVILEGES upon a capital of \$150,000 the directors can issue \$235,000 or \$300,000 in notes of this company, and to represent them, they will have in specie, \$45,000! Then if the banks fail, the note holders must WRITE OFF \$180,000 or \$255,000 unless they can be paid from this real estate and the notes receivable. The former will be estimated, when mortgaged, at five times more than its value, and the latter will consist of the notes of the directors, of speculators in stocks, and other magnificent operators, not worth a sixpence. Such a scheme is the history of the Pennsylvania loan companies, and such will it probably continue to be.

We advise the people of Pennsylvania to insist upon a refusal, by their legislature, to create any new money corporation, and upon judicious reforms of those already existing. Sound banks, conducted for the use of legitimate business, are useful institutions which benefit the community with their expenses and suspensions, and failures, creating great and irreparable losses in all property and all business, are numerous which cannot be restrained from doing so.—N. Y. Eve. Tatler.

STAND FROM UNDER!—The City Bank of B. has blown up, and ex-Governor Morey has been appointed to wind up its affairs. It held ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS of the State’s money, which was placed with it when it is believed the State officers knew it to be on the verge of breaking. It will not help the Evening Journal any to abuse Gov. Morey for accepting the appointment of receiver.

It is a pity that the Chancellor has done so in selecting him. The people want to see the business of Buffalo banking, and Gov. Morey is the man to dig them out and show them up. There will be some range disincorporations which will allow our Capital Commissioner Ruggles to be so desirous to pay off the contracts at Lockport with drafts on Buffalo banks.

The Workmen’s Bank in the City of New York; one of the concerns which Gov. Seward said “furnished the best commercial medium the world ever saw”—has blown up and the Comptroller has advertised for sale the stock pledged for the redemption of its bills. On the 15th inst., the effects of banking; and also the Governor Seward’s notions of a good commercial medium.”—Motawck (N. Y.) Courier.

A SIGN.—The New York Star intimates that an effort will be made to nominate Mr. Granger as the Whig candidate for Governor of the State in place of Mr. Seward. The editor of the Star expresses his preference for the former, because he is an open and unguided Abolitionist, and that the latter is covertly so; though he avows himself opposed to the Abolitionists. Such is the manner in which he shows his attachment to principles. But then he is a Whig.

CENSUS FOR 1840.—The census of the United States, to be taken during the present year, will be upon a more comprehensive plan than usual. Hitherto it has been customary to enumerate the inhabitants only, under the several classifications of sexes, ages, colors &c. By the late act of Congress for taking the census of 1840, the President of the United States was directed, to cause the statistics of the country, relating to Agriculture, Manufactures, Mines, Commerce &c. to be collected, and statistical information in reference to Education.

The next census therefore will exhibit not only the amount of our population, but also a complete schedule of the nation, ranged under different heads, and presenting at one view an accurate estimate of the vast resources of the United States, in all the various departments of industry and including the numerous items of national wealth. Interrogatory, adapted to that information on all the topics embraced in the new plan, have been prepared to serve as formulas of statistical tables. Little additional labour or expense will be incurred by this enlarged system of proceeding, since the same persons, who would in the usual manner be employed to take the census of numbers, may very easily put such others questions as may be required by the present regulation.

One operation may serve to accomplish both duties as well as one only.—Balt. American.

IMPORTANT FROM JAMAICA.—The St. Joseph Times, of the 15th inst. says, Capt. Warren, of the barque Champlain, reports that the agricultural interests of Jamaica are sinking under the abolition system. The negroes are insolent and idle, and the plantations fast going to destruction; and unless some check is interposed, Jamaica will fall back into negro barbarism.

Capt. W. states, as he was leaving the island, a steamer arrived from England, bringing news of an engagement on the shores of the Black Sea, between the English and Russian troops—particulars not given.

LOSS OF THE BALTIMORE RAIN BOW.—We regret to learn by the Charleston papers that the fine brig Edwin, Fitzgerald, of Baltimore, from New Orleans for Savannah, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, during a gale of wind took N. E. struck on a shoal off Jekyll Island, at 5 A. M. on the 5th inst. Her deck load was immediately started to light her—a very heavy sea running unshipped her rudder and started the counter. She lodged in a short time with the sea making a complete breach over her. The officers and crew took to the boats and succeeded in reaching Little Cumberland Island through the breakers. Capt. F. despatched a boat to St. Marys for assistance.

The wind continuing to blow, she went to pieces during the night of the 6th inst. Vessel and cargo totally lost. This information was brought to Charleston by the captain of a steamboat, from Savannah, who obtained it from the master of the steamboat Florida.—Post.

NAVAL DEFENSE.—In answer to a resolution of the Senate last year, calling for a report on the military and naval defense required by the country, the navy board report, that forty steam vessels of war are requisite properly to defend our coasts, the cost of which would be 134 millions of dollars—the completion of the requisite number of docks and navy yards 34 millions, and to put the navy proper, on a war footing would cost 10 millions more, being a grand total of fifty-six and a half millions of dollars.—Sun.

BURNED ROOT SCAR.—During the past year, there were manufactured in France 100,000, 000 lbs. of this root, in Prussia and Germany 30,000,000, and 240,000 in Michigan.

Mr. Howard is the Democratic candidate for the office of Governor of the State of Indiana. The Democratic party, in selecting such a man, evinced the most perfect sagacity and discrimination. He will undoubtedly be elected.

Yours &c. JOHN DE ZISKA.

In obedience to an act of justice, toward one of the gentlemen here referred to, the Hon. Robert B. Cranston, I am bound to say, that the charge of neglect of duty, cannot be justly applied to him. Mr. Cranston, notwithstanding he is a Whig of the bluest hue, and always wrong in acting with that faction, as he will find in August 1841, is a personal friend of mine, and his politics aside, may be regarded as one of the most useful Whigs in Congress, notwithstanding he does not every day bother the House with his locusts; and, I hesitate not to say, that he spends his money and his time very freely, and like a nabob, in defence of the Whigs. No charge of want of duty can be applied to him. As for the other gentlemen, of the Rhode Island delegates in Congress, I know nothing. The Whigs of Rhode Island, however, should recollect, that the bad conduct of their friends in Congress, have deprived Congress of its usual quantity of printing.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Post.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1840.

The business in the House to-day consisted principally in the delivery of a paper spoken of in Senate.—Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial from Umbrella makers asking Congress to restore the duty taken off in March 1839, upon imported Umbrellas.

Mr. Southard, of New Jersey, presented memorials remonstrating against the employment of blood hounds, in the Florida Service. The petitions were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Benton moved the printing of certain documents which had been referred to the Committee on Finance in relation to fishing banks and allowances, and salt duties.

Upon this motion an animated debate arose, and consumed the remainder of the day. Mr. Benton opened the discussion, and was followed by Mr. Allen, of Ohio, who was replied to by Mr. Clay, of Ky. and Mr. Preston. Mr. Benton resumed, and was followed by Mr. Calhoun, and opposed the printing in an argumentative speech.

Yours.

Of the foregoing debate the Globe says:—In the Senate to-day a very animated and keen discussion arose on a motion of Colonel Benton, preliminary to the introduction of his bill for the abolition of the salt tax. The motion was to print a variety of testimony, which he had derived from different quarters of the Union upon the effect of the salt monopoly. The mode in which it operated to enhance the price of the commodity, and deteriorate its quantity, was shown in these statements.

Some of the dispositions which he read—given by men of high standing, and familiar with the whole history of the monopoly—exhibited a system of unparalleled extortion, effected by a combination to stop salt works, and limit the quantity manufactured, to a district of the country, and have supplies furnished for each district, barely sufficient for its absolute necessities; the whole being under the control of the company of monopolists, to command what price they pleased.

Messrs. Clay and Preston opposed the motion to print—they contended that it was an attack on the property of the monopolists, to attack the combinations. They were ably and thoroughly answered on all points by Messrs. Allen, Benton, and Wright. We trust we shall have it in our power to give at least an outline of the discussion, if nothing more. Nothing that we have heard in the Senate was so characteristic of the great parties in the country as some portion of that which occurred to-day.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—The proceedings of the House of Delegates since Wednesday, have been of a very interesting character. The bill to regulate the currency, reported by Mr. Spencer, chairman of the committee on that subject, having been up for consideration since that day, at eleven o’clock, and occupying the attention of the House to the exclusion of all other business. The discussion on Wednesday turned chiefly upon amendments proposed, first by Mr. Spencer, to appoint the first day of July next, as the day for resumption of specie payments; and the second, proposed by Mr. Bowie, that the banks should resume in thirty days after the resumption in Pennsylvania & N. York, which was discussed chiefly by Messrs. Bowie and Spencer, and was voted down by a large majority. Yesterday the House concurred in the amendment of Mr. Spencer, after considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Spencer, LeGrand, Graves, Luck, Shaw, and Blackstone participated. After which Mr. Giles moved to strike out that part of the bill, which proposed to prohibit the banks, after the passage of the law, from paying out “shin plasters” and to insert “after the period fixed upon for resumption.” Mr. Giles spoke at length in favor of his amendment and was followed by Messrs. Spencer & Long, in reply. The question was then taken upon the amendment of Mr. Giles, and decided in the negative, without a count. It is probable, from the wide scope which the debate has already taken, that the bill will not be disposed of for some days to come. The discussion was conducted in perfect good feeling, and displayed on the part of most of the speakers, great talent and research, and an intimate acquaintance with the important subject before the House.

—Democratic Herald.

The Whig party in the House of Delegates, evince a daily disposition, through their leaders, to retard the business of the house and consume its time in making propositions, that are of no sort of benefit to the people of the State. We have never seen this more fully exemplified, than in the course which they adopted in reference to the undignified and unpatriotic message of the senate, sent to the house on Saturday last, which the house refused, having a proper regard for its own dignity and privileges, to receive. So soon as the house refused to recognize the message, orders, resolutions and amendments, were made by the Whigs from all sides, in order to excite and provoke discussion, and by that means consume its time and run out the session. But these were met by the Democrats, with that promptness and determination, which belongs to the responsible stations assigned them by their constituents, and that inestimable privilege, belonging to all free and deliberative assemblies.—“The question” was brought into requisition and their abortive efforts to waste the people’s money, as they were wont to do, destroyed.

We congratulate the people of this State that their representatives are now zealously engaged in the discharge of those duties, which pertain to their constitutional sphere of legislation, and that it is to be hoped that they will be permitted to proceed in this path of duty without any further efforts, to stop the legitimate current of legislation.—ib.

GEN. WM. HENRY HARRISON.

The Whig Candidate for President.

In a leading editorial article of the Globe of Jan. 25th, is embodied the following quotation from the Cincinnati Gazette, edited by Charles Hammond, Esq.

“Mr. King of N. York made a move on the (Abolition) subject, in the United States Senate, say Feb. 1835, but it was never acted on. Gen. Harrison no doubt spoke of it, but in no way to express a full formed opinion. He is non-committal on the whole subject.”

When we consider the high character of Mr. Hammond as an editor, and his location being in the same congressional district with Gen. Harrison, and his long uninterrupted intimacy with the whig candidate, we cannot doubt for a moment, that he truly speaks the sentiments and politically devoted. Thus then it appears, that upon a question of the deepest, the most vital importance to the whole country south of Mason and Dixon’s line, the great and glorious General Harrison is non-committal. We put the question to every honest whig. Is not this non-committalism of their candidate, a most contemptible paltering with the interest, the security and happiness of every slave holder? And further, is it not the duty of the Whig party, or its leaders, to put this question in its true light as far as Gen. Harrison is concerned?

We refer to this subject now for the purpose of making a proposition to the Whigs of the Maryland Legislature. It will not occupy them more than thirty minutes. Let them address a letter to the “Hero” in the name of the Whig Party, demanding of him a full and unreserved expression of his opinions on this subject, and what would be his constitutional action; in the event of his election, should a bill be passed by Congress for the emancipation of slaves within the District of Columbia.

In accepting his nomination, the General made no reference to this question, not the least. Mr. Van Buren’s opinions are known openly proclaimed, and he has candidly and honestly and manfully maintained as chief magistrate. We have heard a good deal of non-committalism from the whigs in former days. We shall soon see whether they are willing to play the same game: they so loudly and furiously condemned a few years ago. We respectfully invite them to do so. A real “Hero” is never non-committal. And if the Hero of North Bend is in truth, so fearless and above board as his friends endeavor to represent him, so far from being chagrined at proper demands as we propose, he will embrace the opportunity cheerfully to spread before the country his sentiments upon an important subject. But as the veteran editor of the Richmond Enquirer says, nous verrons.

—Dem. Herald.

From the Democratic Herald.

We think there is no candid man, no matter what may be his party associations, who can, after informing himself, sustain the course which the Senate of Maryland has thought proper to pursue, upon the conflict of opinions growing out of the bill which is now pending before the House of Delegates, in limit the future sessions of the General Assembly. The Senate in their wisdom thought proper to pass the bill, and when they had done that their over anxiety to create political capital, they in a very respectful manner it may be, by language, called the immediate attention of the House to it, and asked their early action upon it. To this the house concurred to respond, although it was an improper interference on the part of the Senate, with a matter which was then depending before the house and not acted upon, and a clear violation of the privileges of that body. In their response the house used language perfectly respectful, and said nothing which could be construed into a breach of the privileges of the Senate. To this the Senate rejoined, and spoke of matters in a spirit of pretended ridicule and sarcasm, then depending before that body, thereby violating every rule of decorum, and in open conflict with every principle of parliamentary law. The speaker of principles has been assailed for the course, which a sense of duty on his part compelled him to pursue, in calling the attention of the house to the undignified and a reputable message of the senate. This he was bound to do, if he believed the message contained matter which was an encroachment upon the privileges of the house, so as to give to it an opportunity to act in relation to it as might be due to its own dignity.

The house did act upon it, and in such a manner as became the representatives of freemen. They refused to recognize it, and it stands now only upon the journal of proceedings of the senate, a monument of disappointed and harmless rage, and will, we have no doubt, be executed by every citizen of the State, who desires to see harmony and decorum observed between the two branches of the legislative department of the government.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE.—It is but a few days since the N. Y. Journal of Commerce contained the following announcement, viz:

“Thirty-eight thousand three hundred dollars in bank notes of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, with the judgment given thereon in the District court of the city and county of Philadelphia—said notes were protested on the 18th October last, judgment was given on the 23d November last, whereon the Bank gave Mr. Caleb Cope of Philadelphia as security for the stay of execution on said notes.” The judgment also gives a lien on the banking house and real estate belonging to the above bank in the county of Philadelphia.

Now LOOK ON THIS!—PENNSYLVANIA.—The Philadelphia United States Gazette of Tuesday says: “We are informed that Thomas Daniel East, President of the Bank of the United States, yesterday made arrangements for an advance to the State of \$870,000 on behalf of that institution, and such of the other banks as might unite in it, among which the Girard and Pennsylvania Banks have immediately agreed to participate to the extent of \$100,000.—Nat. Intel.

Why does not a bank which has money to lend pay its debts? Why, if it can lend money to the government of Pennsylvania, does it not pay its debts to the people of Pennsylvania.—Globe.

THRASHING.—The Whigs tell us that General Harrison has been recently seen thrashing out grain on his farm. While he was thus engaged he was receiving from the people of the rate of about \$6,000 per annum for performing the duties of Clerk of Hamilton county. It is thus that he is thrashing the people, and the whigs would place him on the Presidency, that he may thrash them on a larger scale. The Whigs have thrashed the people by means of their blasted credit system, and they could elect Gen. HARRISON to the Presidency they would thrash them more thoroughly. We do not advise thrashing, nor do we permit of any further efforts, to stop the legitimate current of legislation.—ib.

Their mode of suffrage, being that which was assigned them by Charles 1st of England, restricted to a frehold and copyhold qualifications, disfranchising about two thirds of the State, and places its suffrage with in the control of the Banks and the Cotton Factories. Never were a people more degraded by a two and six penny spinning aristocracy than are the Rhode Islanders; and it may not be said of them, “their yoke is long and their burthen is light.”

The good people of that State boast of their patriotic Browsers, and Whippers, and Barbers, and Hinkins, as Delaware does her Rowleys, her Claytons, and her Truaries; and the two little pettish Representatives are ruled with a rod of iron by the ghosts of their once eminent men.

Rhode Island boasts that she is the only pure democracy in the Union, and if you dare suggest that their mode of suffrage might be amended, her demagogues set up the cry of bloody murder, treason, and threaten you with dissolution. The last year a paper published in the city of New York, the New Era I think it was, had the hardihood to publish a paragraph about the Rhode Island mode of suffrage, and what was the consequence? Why the Whigs of that State at the very reading of the paragraph set up a most terrific cry of treason, and forthwith called a State Convention to adopt ways and means to destroy the “rebellious and infamous designs” of the New York New Era. The convention assembled in April; and after resolving that Rhode Island was the only spot of ground worthy of habitation, adopted a resolution to justify the local Banks in swindling the country, adjourned.

To show you, what a pure race of people, the Whigs of Rhode Island are, and to prove how very pure their mode of suffrage is, and how perfectly unsusceptible to corruption, it is, I lay before you and your readers, the annexed letter, which to-day was placed in my hands by the gentleman, to whom it was addressed, but who, instead of being a whig now a Democrat:

PROVIDENCE, R. I. Feb. 6, 1840

I am constrained to address you this letter, that you may be apprised of the difficulties with which we have now to contend. Our annual Election takes place in April, as you are probably apprised, and we are to be hard run, unless we have the aid of the party abroad we shall be defeated. We want money, and must have it. The last year; we had well lost the election, for the want of funds, and if our friends abroad, do not now come to our aid, I fear we shall be lost.

The Locofocos, have put Mr. John B. Francis, in the field, as a candidate for the office of Governor, and Mr. N. Bullock, for the office of Lieutenant Governor. Both of these gentlemen, are men of great personal popularity, are possessed of large fortunes, and are not to be deemed opponents of an insignificant description. Mr. Francis, is a host within himself, and what is more, he is allied to all the wealthiest families of the State, and has acquired a wonderful popularity among the land holders.—We can only hope to gain the election in the Spring, by the application of money which we cannot raise among ourselves.

In the large towns of Providence and Newport we can get along very well. The Banks “shell out,” to take care of us there; but, in the country towns we wish to operate, with the cash we can get from abroad.

For instance, in the town of New Shoreham, we can purchase a majority, and a large majority too, if not every suffrage on the Island, for the round sum of \$508. To apply to the town of Bristol, \$250 will be necessary. In the town of Smithfield, we want \$200; in Foster, \$300 at least. From the best information in my possession, I am of opinion that it we can get \$2,500 from abroad, to be added to what we can raise among ourselves, we shall be able to purchase a decided majority in the State, and may be deemed safe. I pray you, make our condition known to our Whig friends in Washington, see what you can do for us, and let me know, at an early day what we may depend upon.

You will do us a very great service, if you will cause us to be furnished with such documents and Whig speeches as are available to you, and which you may suppose calculated to produce a favourable effort on our prospects. Messrs. Knight, and Dixon, of the Senate, and Messrs. Tillinghast and Cranston, of the House of Representatives, are singularly reticent in supplying us with public documents, and we must look to our friends for that attention & courtesy which we have a right to demand at the hands of our agents. Send us newspaper documents of any kind that will operate on the election.—I repeat, that unless we get funds from abroad, we must be defeated. And will that not be too bad, when I tell you, that we can, if we only have the money purchase a majority, at the rate of five dollars ahead, or six at least, for that was the largest price we paid last year, even on Block Island.

The foregoing copy of a letter, I present to you as a mere specimen of Whig modesty.—Whig political and moral virtue, and religious excellence.

Be good enough to present my best regards to my friend of the Baltimore Patriot, tell him that if he is satisfied that his reply to me yesterday leaves me in the lurch, condescend and answered, I am not at all disposed to disturb his self complacency. It does not however, to my mind furnish a reply at all, or in the remotest degree answer the interrogatories I propounded to him. As, however, the personal relations that have existed between that gentleman and myself for many years, have been of a description that I do not feel authorized to break to substrate my private preferences, I shall not from this moment continue any pursuit of him. When he will do me the favor to reply to the political charges I preferred against him, all of which he has carefully evaded, I will do myself and myself the honor, to go into a controversy; not else.

In the Senate, this morning, Mr. Benton, of Missouri, presented a large number of petitions and other papers, which he had received from his constituents, in relation to the duty on salt. He addressed the Senate briefly on the subject and then referred the whole subject to the Committee on Finance.

The orders of the day were now called, and Mr. Smith of Indiana, took the floor, and spoke at length in opposition to Mr. Grundy’s Report on Mr. Benton’s non-assumption resolutions. He spoke all day in opposition to the report.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Casey’s resolution to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means to report an appropriation of \$150,000 for the Cumberland Road, was taken up and discussed, by Messrs Hoffman, of New York; Hubbard, of Indiana and Howard, of Indiana. Mr. Hoffman was very eloquent, but altogether wrong. Mr. Hubbard was unaccountably very able; and Mr. Howard was unaccountably able. He evinced very great ability, and tact and satisfied all that is a mass of very distinguished talents, and eminently qualified for the higher stations and duties of the statesman.

Some of the dispositions which he read—given by men of high standing, and familiar with the whole history of the monopoly—exhibited a system of unparalleled extortion, effected by a combination to stop salt works, and limit the quantity manufactured, to a district of the country, and have supplies furnished for each district, barely sufficient for its absolute necessities; the whole being under the control of the company of monopolists, to command what price they pleased.

Messrs. Clay and Preston opposed the motion to print—they contended that it was an attack on the property of the monopolists, to attack the combinations. They were ably and thoroughly answered on all points by Messrs. Allen, Benton, and Wright. We trust we shall have it in our power to give at least an outline of the discussion, if nothing more. Nothing that we have heard in the Senate was so characteristic of the great parties in the country as some portion of that which occurred to-day.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—The proceedings of the House of Delegates since Wednesday, have been of a very interesting character. The bill to regulate the currency, reported by Mr. Spencer, chairman of the committee on that subject, having been up for consideration since that day, at eleven o’clock, and occupying the attention of the House to the exclusion of all other business. The discussion on Wednesday turned chiefly upon amendments proposed, first by Mr. Spencer, to appoint the first day of July next, as the day for resumption of specie payments; and the second, proposed by Mr. Bowie, that the banks should resume in thirty days after the resumption in Pennsylvania & N. York, which was discussed chiefly by Messrs. Bowie and Spencer, and was voted down by a large majority. Yesterday the House concurred in the amendment of Mr. Spencer, after considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Spencer, LeGrand, Graves, Luck, Shaw, and Blackstone participated. After which Mr. Giles moved to strike out that part of the bill, which proposed to prohibit the banks, after the passage of the law, from paying out “shin plasters” and to insert “after the period fixed upon for resumption.” Mr. Giles spoke at length in favor of his amendment and was followed by Messrs. Spencer & Long, in reply. The question was then taken upon the amendment of Mr. Giles, and decided in the negative, without a count. It is probable, from the wide scope which the debate has already taken, that the bill will not be disposed of for some days to come. The discussion was conducted in perfect good feeling, and displayed on the part of most of the speakers, great talent and research, and an intimate acquaintance with the important subject before the House.

The Whig party in the House of Delegates, evince a daily disposition, through their leaders, to retard the business of the house and consume its time in making propositions, that are of no sort of benefit to the people of the State. We have never seen this more fully exemplified, than in the course which they adopted in reference to the undignified and unpatriotic message of the senate, sent to the house on Saturday last, which the house refused, having a proper regard for its own dignity and privileges, to receive. So soon as the house refused to recognize the message, orders, resolutions and amendments, were made by the Whigs from all sides, in order to excite and provoke discussion, and by that means consume its time and run out the session. But these were met by the Democrats, with that promptness and determination, which belongs to the responsible stations assigned them by their constituents, and that inestimable privilege, belonging to all free and deliberative assemblies.—“The question” was brought into requisition and their abortive efforts to waste the people’s money, as they were wont to do, destroyed.

Now LOOK ON THIS!—PENNSYLVANIA.—The Philadelphia United States Gazette of Tuesday says: “We are informed that Thomas Daniel East, President of the Bank of the United States, yesterday made arrangements for an advance to the State of \$870,000 on behalf of that institution, and such of the other banks as might unite in it, among which the Girard and Pennsylvania Banks have immediately agreed to participate to the extent of \$100,000.—Nat. Intel.

Why does not a bank which has money to lend pay its debts? Why, if it can lend money to the government of Pennsylvania, does it not pay its debts to the people of Pennsylvania.—Globe.

THRASHING.—The Whigs tell us that General Harrison has been recently seen thrashing out grain on his farm. While he was thus engaged he was receiving from the people of the rate of about \$6,000 per annum for performing the duties of Clerk of Hamilton county. It is thus that he is thrashing the people, and the whigs would place him on the Presidency, that he may thrash them on a larger scale. The Whigs have thrashed the people by means of their blasted credit system, and they could elect Gen. HARRISON to the Presidency they would thrash them more thoroughly. We do not advise thrashing, nor do we permit of any further efforts, to stop the legitimate current of legislation.—ib.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE.—It is but a few days since the N. Y. Journal of Commerce contained the following announcement, viz:

“Thirty-eight thousand three hundred dollars in bank notes of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, with the judgment given thereon in the District court of the city and county of Philadelphia—said notes were protested on the 18th October last, judgment was given on the 23d November last, whereon the Bank gave Mr. Caleb Cope of Philadelphia as security for the stay of execution on said notes.” The judgment also gives a lien on the banking house and real estate belonging to the above bank in the county of Philadelphia.

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BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.
Office of the Balt. American,
Baltimore, Feb. 23, 1840.
GRAIN.—We quote best red Wheat at \$1.12 1/2. Sales today of 4000 bushels white Virginia Corn, at 58 cents, and one or two parcels at 49 a 50 cents. A sale of 1000 bushels yellow to day at 55 cts.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life Tuesday the 18th, inst., in Oxford neck after a severe illness which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Jacob S. Brownell in the eighth year of his age. In recollecting the death of this exemplary man it is due to say, that he has maintained an unblemished character as a Christian for more than half a century. It has been between fifty and sixty years since the first evangelical religion and joined the Methodist E. Church, after having settled his worldly affairs he spoke of death with the most perfect composure, and resigned his soul to God who gave it. It is truly gratifying and encouraging to the Christian to know that there is a reality in religion and that reality demonstrated in the departure of our friend, hence it may truly be said he has fought the good fight, he has finished his course, he has kept the faith, henceforth there is laid up for him a crown of righteousness which the Lord the righteous Judge shall give him at that day. He has left a widow and six children with a large circle of friends to lament their loss but they are not like those without hope, for they have full confidence that their loss is his eternal gain.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the residence of S. T. Kennard, Esq on Thursday the 27th inst at 11 o'clock, A. M.
A punctual attendance of the members is requested.
By order,
T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A Temperance Meeting will be held at the Ch. M. Meeting House, on Wednesday evening the 25th of February at 7 o'clock. The friends of the cause, and the public generally are earnestly invited to attend. Several addresses may be expected.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

On Saturday the 25th day of February, has been fixed upon as the time for holding simultaneous Temperance Meetings throughout the world; and in accordance with this arrangement it is proposed to hold a temperance meeting in this town on the evening of that day.—The friends of the cause and the public generally are requested to meet in the Methodist Episcopal Church at 7 P. M. when it is expected that several addresses will be delivered.

FOR SALE.

THAT large and commodious HOUSE, situated on the corner of Goldsborough & Harrison streets, at present occupied by the Rev. Henry Mason. Application can be made to Albert G. Nicholson, who will be in Easton on or about the 1st of March. Terms will also be made known by addressing a letter to him in the care of Hassan & Hynan, Baltimore, Md. Feb 25—(Gif)

NOTICE.

THE subscriber of real private sale, the FARM at present in the occupancy of Samuel Plummer, an occupied for the last two or three years by Mr. George Burgess. Said Farm adjoins the lands of Messrs Tomlinson Kerr and others, is about three miles from Easton and contains

250 ACRES

OF PRIME LAND. The terms will be liberal for Cash, or in exchange for Negroes, by application to the subscriber near Denton, Caroline county, Md.
SAMUEL COUNCELL,
Agent for Wm Council

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from Gunning or using the Shore for Seine Hauling on the farm in the occupancy of either of the Subscribers, they have sustained serious injury thereon, and will in future enforce the Law against all such as are found doing.
HENRY PRICE,
ROBERT JONES.

JUST OPENING AT THE NEW DRUG STORE,

WAIN'S and HOUCK'S PANACEA, Howard's Preparation of BUCHU—G. W. Carpenter's do of Liverwort, Sassaaparilla & Bear & Maccassar OIL, for the hair; COLOGNE & Florida WATERS—Hyale's, Windsor, and Fancy SOAPS—Indelible Ink, for marking Linen, &c with or without the wash. White Lead, and 12-1-2 & 25 w. kegs—and a general assortment of PAINTS—Also, Window Glass 8 by 10, 10 by 12, &c. together with, Principle CIGARS, Candles, Raisins, Figs, Almonds, &c. &c.
SAM'L A. LOWE,
Easton, Feb. 11, 1840—1y

Notice.

THE subscriber having been some time engaged in the Manufacturing of Pumps, has now commenced the business in the town of Easton upon his own footing, and having supplied himself with the necessary tools and fixtures therefor is now prepared to make or repair Pumps, dig Wells and fix them in, on the most workmanlike manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Any persons wishing such jobs done, and feeling disposed to give him a trial, will please communicate their wishes either by call or writing—all which orders shall be punctually attended to.
Residence—Messrs. Lovelady, Roszell and Checum.
The public's ob't. servant,
JONI K. WOOD,
(Gly)

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

For sale at this office.

The Steam-Boat Maryland

COMMENCED her Eastern and Cambridge trips on Tuesday 25th February. LEM'L G. TAYLOR, Capt. Passage and Fare, \$2.50. 93-N. B. All baggage at the owner's risk. Feb 25 1840.

Cash For NEGROES

THE highest cash prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of BOTH SEXES, and of all ages and conditions. My office is in Pratt Street between Sharp and Howard Streets, and OPPOSITE to the REPOSITORY, where I or my Agent can be seen at all times. All persons having Negroes to sell would do well to see me before they dispose of them, as I am always buying and forwarding to the New Orleans market. I will also receive and keep Negroes at twenty five cents each, per day, and forward them to any Southern port, at the request of the owner. My establishment is large, comfortable and airy, and all above ground; and kept in complete order, with a large yard for exercising and is the strongest and most splendid building of the kind in the United States. And as the character of my H. use and Yard is so completely established, for strength, comfort and cleanliness, and it being a place where I keep all my own that I will not be accountable for the future, for any escape of any kind from my Establishment.
HOPEH SLATER,
Baltimore, Jan. 15, 1840. 11

Blacksmithing.

The subscriber having commenced the above business in all its various branches, a the well known stand adjoining the Courtwright shop of Mr. Edward Stewart, and opposite the character of my H. use and Yard is so completely established, for strength, comfort and cleanliness, and it being a place where I keep all my own that I will not be accountable for the future, for any escape of any kind from my Establishment.
HOPEH SLATER,
Baltimore, Jan. 15, 1840. 11

Collector's Sale.

POSTPONED.
The following Sale has been postponed, until the Fourth Tuesday in March next.

By virtue of an order from the Commissioners for Talbot County, will be exposed at public sale for cash, on Tuesday the 4th of February inst. between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. of said day the following tracts or parcels of land and premises or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the taxes thereon due for the years 1836 and 1837, together with the interest and costs due and to become due thereon, viz:
House and lot at the corner of Harrison and South streets in the town of Easton, assessed to Margaret Benny.
Lot on West street in the town of Easton, adjoining the property of Jacob C. Willson, assessed to John Mcconnekin.
Part of a Tract of Land, situated in Chapel District, Talbot County, called Advantage, containing 11 1/2 acres assessed to Wm. Fountain's heirs.
Part of a tract of land called Noble's Meadows, situated in said district, containing 210 acres, assessed to John Ferguson's heirs.
Part of Beaver Dam Neck, and other tracts in said district, containing 145 acres, assessed to Richard Ray's heirs.
Part of a tract of land called Carter's Farms, near Hooktown containing 204 acres, assessed to Richard Ratcliffe.
Part of a tract of land called Turner's Change, containing 53 acres, assessed to Michael Pinkind.
Part of a tract of land called Michael's lot and part of Widows Glance, containing 258 acres, assessed to Anna L. Gipsom.
Part of several tracts of land, called Liberty reserved, Liberty and Peca, part of Rich Range, and other tracts, containing 1500 acres, assessed to James Ridgway's heirs.
Part of a tract of land called Skipton part of Fortune and other tracts containing 320 acres, assessed to Jas. Tillson.
WM. R. TR PPE,
late Collector, C. Tax.
Jan. 4, 1840.

The St. Michaels Academy.

Incorporated at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland, will be open for the reception of Students on Monday the 10th day of February next, under the direction of M. Spencer, recently of the Beverly Seminary. The course of studies will embrace still the branches usually taught in such institutions, to wit: the Latin and Greek languages, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, use of the Globes, Algebra, Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Surveying, Mensuration, Heights, Distances, &c. &c. together with History, Chronology, Declaration, Composition, Grecian and Roman Antiquities, Logic and the elements of Moral and Natural Philosophy.

With the view to furnish facilities to persons of every grade of fortune, for the education of their children, this institution has been established under legislative authority upon the cheapest plan possible. The charge for Tuition will not exceed \$6.25 a quarter or \$25.00 a year, and boarding can be had in the village and neighborhood at various prices, never exceeding \$2.00 a week. St. Michaels is as healthy as any town in the U. S. States, and is beautifully located as any on the Eastern Shore of Maryland—it being on an isthmus of 300 yards in width between the waters of Choptank and Miles Rivers. Besides the advantage of health the village possesses a very great one as a site for a literary institution in the absence of all the demoralizing allurement which render towns generally objectionable in the estimation of parents having children to educate. The notice and patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
By order of the Board of Trustees,
JOSEPH BRUFF, Pres't.
Feb 4 1840 11

SADDLE, TRUNK AND Harness Making.

JOHN B. RAY returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining counties for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him, and now most respectfully informs them that he has just returned from Baltimore with a complete and general assortment of MATERIALS, suitable for the manufacture of

SADDLES, TRUNKS, & Harness, &c.

He has on hand a fine assortment of SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS, suitable for Coachmen, Gigs, Buggies, Wagons and Carts—also, a fine stock of plated steel and brass STIRUPS AND BITS, Valises, Saddlebags and clothes Bags, Horse Brushes and Curcombs, Traces and halter chains, together with a good assortment of

Gig and Switch Whips

of every description. He has also a variety of WALKING CANES, of various kinds and sizes, and a general assortment of every other article in his line, all of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for CASH, and sincerely hopes his friends and the public will give him an early call.
Jan 6—(G 6)

G. D. SHIELDS TAILOR.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Easton and the public generally that he has removed from Baltimore and taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. J. H. K. Shannahan, next door to Mr. Griffith's Hotel, and nearly opposite the store of Messrs. Lovelady & Mullikin, where he may be found ready at all times to wait upon those who may favor him with a call. He feels conscious from the long experience he has had in cutting and making, that he will be able to give general satisfaction. He wears all work turned out of his shop to be equal to any done in the State of Maryland, and that on the most reasonable terms.
G. D. S.
N. B.—He has made arrangements to receive the Philadelphia and New York Fashions as soon as they can be obtained. He also has made arrangements with one of the best establishments in Baltimore to receive such changes as may be made in that city.
dec 17 11

THE UNION TAVERN

IN REASON, MD.

THE Subscribers having rented this commodious and well established Tavern stand (formerly in the occupancy of Mr. E. Mc Dowell), and having had the same newly and comfortably fitted up, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.
G. THE STABLES belonging to this establishment have been extended and put in complete order, and the utmost care of horses will be taken.
G. His CARRIAGES will be in constant attendance at the Steamboat to convey passengers to any part of the Peninsula.
G. BOARDERS will be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year, on the most accommodating terms.
The public's ob't. serv't.
RESE MERRETT,
Easton, Dec. 17, 1839.

THE ANTI SYPHILITIC SPECIFIC CURE WARRANTED.

DOCTOR SICARD, for the convenience of those afflicted, has been induced to deposit his Anti Siphilitic (French) Specific for the perfect cure of secondary Syphilis at the Drug store of Dr. E. Baker, North East corner of Charles and Pratt streets, James H. Warner, North East corner Baltimore and Eastay street, J. P. Williamson, North West corner of Gay and High sts. This Medicine stands in the highest estimation in France and generally used in Venereal hospitals of that country, and for many years successfully practiced by Doctor S. in this & other countries. Doctor SICARD has also placed in the above stores his Specific for the speedy and effectual cure of recent cases, also, Specific for the cure of Gonorrhoe, Gleet, Seminal Effusions weakness of the Bladder and Kidney. Persons purchasing his preparations, will have an advantage which no other addresses medicine possesses, as the Doctor is at all times willing to give advice in obvious and occasional by peculiarity of constitutions cases other circumstances.
His long standing as a practitioner in the City, and his success in the cure of diseases of the above nature renders it unnecessary to say more on the subject.—Doctor Sicard's office, N. W. corner of Liberty and Lexington sts, Baltimore.

N. B. As there are no doubt many persons, who will attempt to counterfeit the above medicines, in consequence of their great success, this is to warn the public not to purchase any medicines purporting to be his, except from the above named agents.
Dr. S. will also attend to all in the various branches of his profession.
The above Medicines are sold by the following Agents:
W. H. DAWSON & SONS, Easton.
W. J. NEVITT, Centerville.
April 30 1839. 1y

Notice to the Public.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber are hereby most respectfully requested to pay to the said scriber all accounts due him; on or before the 15th day of January next. If the accounts due him are not paid on or before the time above stated the said accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. The subscriber further wishes to notify the public that after the 1st day of January next, that he will require the cash for all horses by him shod, and that he will shod no horse unless the cash be paid when the work is done.
JOHN BAKER,
Wye Landing, Oct. 1, 1839.

JOB WORK

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this office on the most reasonable terms.

DR. HUNT'S PILLS.

In the midst of a general and in many instances not unbounded prejudice against Dr. HUNT'S PILLS have the enviable distinction of universal approbation. They are perhaps the only and unreserved testimony of medical men in its favor, it not the only one which gives full satisfaction, in its purchase. Dr. Hunt has the satisfaction of knowing, that his Pills are not only recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those gentlemen themselves, whenever they feel the symptoms of those diseases in which they will know them to be efficacious. He knows this to be generally the case in New-York, Philadelphia, Albany, Boston, and other large cities, in which they have an extensive sale. That they should thus conquer professional prejudice and interested opposition, and secure the agency of the most eminent and best informed physicians in the country to render them useful to all classes, can only be fairly ascribed to their undeniable and preeminent virtues.

Enviably, however, as this distinction is, it can easily be accounted for from the intrinsic and peculiar properties of the medicine itself. It does not proceed to too much, and it accomplishes all it promises. Dr. Hunt does not pretend, for instance, that his Pills will cure all diseases by merely purifying the blood; but, he certainly does pretend, and has the authority of daily proofs, for positively asserting that various causes that will affect and derange the system, with which the blood has nothing whatever to do. Thus the stomach may be utterly debilitated in one moment, by afflictive grief, disappointment, heat of the weather, or any other nervous action, and be wholly unable to digest its food. Is the blood to blame for this? A nervous action of long continuance will produce scurvy, dyspepsia, with headache, bile, mental and physical, and a funeral result to other evils. Is the blood to blame for this? Intemperance, by inflaming the coats of the stomach, and leaving it in flaccid prostrate weakness, and an undue quantity and continuance of purgative medicines, by producing the same effects, will put this organ out of its proper office, and the blood will be unable to digest its food, and the blood will be unable to carry off the bile from the circulation, and instead of discharging it through the gall bladder, leaves it to come through the skin in jaundice and allow fluids, and to rush upon the stomach in irregular and excessive quantities. Is the unfortunate blood to blame for this? No; these vital organs are never affected by the blood, until after the blood has been affected by them; they are its makers and masters, and it is merely their work and their passive agent.

Dr. Hunt prescribes his beautifully efficacious PILLS, acknowledged by medical men who have analyzed and recommended them to be equal to any in the world—in cases which require the cleansing of the stomach and bowels. These Pills, are confidently recommended for the following complaints, and directions for use accompany them: dyspepsia, in all its forms; bilious and liver affections, in every stage and degree; female sickness, more particularly the nausea incident to mothers; fluor albus, lever and ague; incipient consumption or declines whether of the liver or lungs; head ache and giddiness; loss of appetite; nervous tremors; inebriation; or delirium tremens; spasmodic affections of all kinds; rheumatism; whether chronic or inflammatory; nervous and bilious fevers of every variety; scrofula salt rheum, and all blotches, bad humours, and impure complexion of the skin; restlessness at night, and daily irritability and melancholy; the hæmorrhagic complaint and cholera motus or diarrhoea in grown persons; worms and flatulency with bad breath; chlorosis, and palpitations of the heart and head; changes of female constitution; and for impaired and disorganized constitutions in either sex which have not been permanently relieved by any other medicines.

The purchaser should be careful to get them genuine at 100 Chatham-st., New-York, or of the authorized agents, as all others are base and ignorant impositions. For further particulars, we respectfully invite the public to peruse his other advertisements and medical papers, which may be depended upon for their strength and unbrokenly proved truth.
For Sale by T. H. DAWSON & SONS,
Easton, Md.

DR. WM. EVANS' CELEBRATED FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

These pills, so admirably adapted to afford uniform relief in the different modifications of those distressing maladies, are particularly recommended to public notice. On the accession of the cold stage, when the face and limbs of the sufferer become pale, and the sensation of cold and shivering is felt pervading the whole system, their admiral! administration is accompanied with astonishing success—they soon lessen the subsisting distressing shivering, and violent shaking, and by continuing their use, (as directed) will ultimately cure the most obstinate ague. These pills are of signal utility in those distressing cases, where there is a salivaceous or complexion, pain in the region of the liver, tension and distress in the epigastric region, with other symptoms indicating the existence of morbid action, or chronic disease of the stomach, liver, bowels, meconery or spleen, which consequences so generally supervene from protracted intermittents. They

permanently overcome these diseases—at the same time give tone to the stomach, cleanse and strengthen the bowels and impart health, vigor, and energy to the system.
Many persons emigrate to the rich and fertile soil of the West, in the hope of attaining future competency, but alas! ere long that hope becomes blasted, when they appear with impaired and enfeebled constitutions, resulting from attacks of that direful terror of the West, Fever and Ague, if such persons had resorted to the use of the above pills, the sunken pallid countenance would have been restored to its florid hue, the vital energy re-established and the whole system purified and invigorated. They are now regarded as an inestimable public blessing, and indispensable to the health, comfort, and even the local prosperity of the inhabitants of many portions of our western country.

In all cases of Bilious and Nervous fever, Hypochondriac, Low Spirits, Palpitations of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Fluor Albus, Seminal Weakeness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Pains in the Side, Limbs, Head, Stomach, or Back, will invariably be removed by the use of the Pills.
On first feeling the premonitory symptoms, it is advisable at once to clear thoroughly the stomach and bowels. In no way can this be better and less inconveniently effected, than by taking a few doses of
Dr. Evans' Purifying Pills

the value and well-authenticated virtues of which medicine have been, and still are, too apparent to call for further comment. They tend to promote a healthy secretion of the Bile, and render the system capable of receiving with benefit the Invigorating and Strengthening Pills.
Directions are as follows:—Take four or more of the Purifying Pills on the first accession of Fever, and continue the same number every other night, till with the additional use of the Invigorating Pills, a permanent cure is obtained.
Take three of the Invigorating Pills in the morning, three at noon, and three in the evening, on the days when the attacks do not occur.
The attacks usually occur every other day. Price One Dollar a pack, containing both kinds of Pills. Sold at Dr. EVANS' Medical Establishment, 100 Chatham street, New-York. And by his authorized agents throughout the Union.
T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Agents.

DR. WM. EVANS' CELEBRATED MEDICINES.

Are composed of Herbs, which exert a specific action upon the heart, give an impetus or strength to the arterial system; the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation throughout all the vessels whether of the skin, or parts situated internally, or extremities; and as all the secretions of the body are drawn from the blood there is a consequent increase of every secretion and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalant, or discharging vessels. Any morbid action which may have taken place is corrected, all obstructions are removed, the blood is purified, and the body rendered a healthy state.
These medicines after much anxious toil and research, having been brought by the Proprietor to the present state of perfection, supersede the use of the innumerable other medicines; and are so well adapted to the frame, that the use of them, by maintaining the body in the due performance of its functions and preserving the vital streams in a pure and healthy state causes it to last many years longer than it otherwise would, and the mind to become so composed and tranquil, that old age when it arrives will appear a blessing and not (as too many who have neglected their constitutions or had them injured by medicines administered by ignorance) a source of misery and abhorrence.
They are so compounded, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver, and other viscera, they expel the bad, acrid or morbid matter, which renders the blood impure, out of the circulation, through the excretory ducts in the passage of the bowels, so that the brisk or slight evacuations, which may be regulated by the doses always remembering that while the evacuation from the bowels are kept up, the excretions from all the other vessels of the body will also be going on in the same proportion by which means the blood invariably becomes purified.
For Sale by T. H. DAWSON & SONS,
Easton, Md.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

EDITION—25,000—MONTHLY.
More than 60 Figures of Fashions each year
MRS. LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY, whose name is so intimately connected with the Literature of our country, and who has justly been termed by the contemporary press, THE MARYLAND OF AMERICA, will assist MR. MALIN in the editorial department. It is with feelings of the greatest pleasure that the publisher of the Book makes this announcement. The editorial corps will now consist of Mrs. SARAH J. HALE, Mrs. LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY, and LOUIS A. GODEY. Mrs. Sigourney will commence her valuable aid with the January number. The Lady's Book has always been noted for the purity of its contents; that marked distinction which characterizes it shall still be preserved; and, with such conductors, it will be impossible to go astray.
GODEY'S BOOK has been emphatically termed THE LADY'S NATIONAL MAGAZINE, as it is a receptacle for the contributions of the most celebrated FEMALE WRITERS OF AMERICA, most of whom of any eminence contribute to its pages. For a list of the names of the Contributors, see October cover of the work.
TWENTY VOLUMES have already been issued. It is usual to announce that a small edition only will be published. Contrary to this, the Proprietor of the Lady's Book announces that he will publish AN IMMENSE EDITION, with which he hopes to supply all those who will favor him with orders, commencing with the January number.
Address
L. A. GODEY, 211 Chestnut st. Phila.

NEW FALL GOODS.

The subscribers have just received from the cities a very heavy stock of
NEW FALL GOODS,
Selected from the latest importations and with much care, which added to their former stock, forms an assortment in the whole complete and not surpassed by any House on the Eastern Shore, all of which they offer to their customers and the public on the most pleasing terms, and respectfully invite them to call and examine for themselves.
POWELL & FIDDEMAN,
Wye Landing, Oct. 1, 1839.
P. S. On hand a quantity of Lumber, Shingles, Leather, Lime, Ploughs and Plough-castings at Baltimore prices.
P. & F.

PROSPECTUS

Congressional Globe & Appendix.

These works have been published by us for 7 years. There are now more subscribers for them, probably, than for any other paper published in the United States; certainly more than there are for any other paper published in the District. This large and increasing subscription is conclusive evidence of their usefulness. They are invaluable to all who feel an interest in the proceedings of Congress. No other publication gives them so full, nor so cheap. It is, indeed, the cheapest publication in the United States—perhaps in the world. Our position at the seat of Government enables us to print them at so low a rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in the detail, for our daily paper. This done, it requires, comparatively, but a small additional expense to change them to the forms of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If it were not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum charged. In some parts of the United States, the white paper, upon which these works are printed, would sell for as much as we charge for the publications.

The approaching session of Congress will probably continue seven months; and as it immediately precedes the Presidential election, all the prominent political questions which divide the country, will, no doubt, be fully discussed. These considerations induce us to believe that the Congressional Globe and Appendix, if it were not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum charged. In some parts of the United States, the white paper, upon which these works are printed, would sell for as much as we charge for the publications.

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Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber again appears before the public to inform them that contrary to all reports he is still carrying on the
BLACKSMITHING
at his old stand, at Hook Town, where he is prepared to execute all kind of work in his line of business. Thankful for the liberal share of patronage extended to him, he respectfully solicits a continuance thereof, and pledges himself to use every exertion to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their work.

The subscriber is too well known he hopes, to be injured by any report gotten up merely to effect his business, and assure the public when he determines on declining business, that he will give the notice himself, without troubling any one to do it for him.
His preparation to execute all orders that may be entrusted to him, with punctuality, and at a reasonable charge.
The public's obedient servant,
EPHRAIM McQUAY,
may 28 11

Proposes to give instructions on the Piano Forte, Guitar, Violin, Clarinet, &c. and also to open some classes for the instruction of Sacred Music.
TERMS.
For instructions on the Piano, Guitar or Violin for one quarter (3 months) 3 lessons a week, each one hour \$20
For instructions on the Violin, Clarinet, Flute, and Vocal Music in classes of 2 or 4, each pupil \$10
For teaching Sacred Music in classes each pupil \$10
Half a quarter to be paid in advance. Lessons missed by the fault of the Pupil, to be at his loss, by that of the Teacher, to be accounted for. As soon as a quarter has begun the Pupil is answerable for the whole of it.
Persons desirous of taking lessons, will please to sign the subscription list, which is left at the Gazette Office. Oct. 8 1839.

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